

**[Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Feltham].**

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Urban District Council  
of  
**FELTHAM**

Middlesex

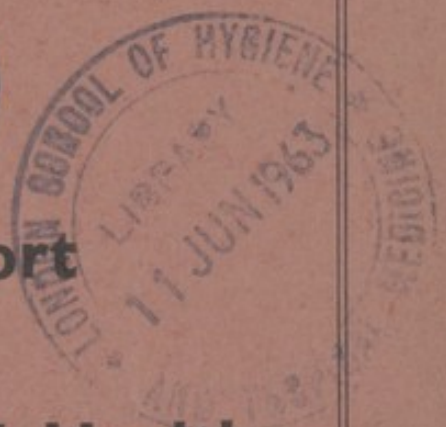


**Annual Report**

of the

**Medical Officer of Health**

for the year ending 31st December  
1957



Feltham, Middx.  
July, 1958

Baird





**Urban District Council**  
**of**  
**Feltham**  
**Public Health Department**

Medical Officer of Health (part time):

F. H. WOODS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

F. V. BELL, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors:

J. SMITH

F. W. GOLDSMITH, M.A.P.H.I. (Resigned 2.12.57)

G. H. GREEN, M.A.P.H.I.

Council Offices,  
Feltham.

July, 1958.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to present my Annual Report on the Health and Sanitation of your District for the year 1957.

The District is divided into three Wards: Bedfont, Feltham and Hanworth, with a total acreage of 4,925.

The Home population (mid year) as estimated by the Registrar General was 50,000. This was a small increase compared with the 1956 figure of 49,230. The day population is increased by people working at the various factories and shops, but a large number of residents work outside the district, particularly in London. Only a very small number continue to work in agriculture.

The product of a penny rate is ...	...	£3,660.13.1
Rateable Value ...	...	£885,691
Number of inhabited dwellings ...	...	13,844
Number of new dwellings erected ...	...	357

## VITAL STATISTICS

### Births

LIVE BIRTHS					Total	Male	Female
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	797	392	405
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	18	13	5
Total	...	...	...	...	815	405	410
STILL BIRTHS					Total	Male	Female
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	19	7	12
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Total	...	...	...	...	20	7	13

*Birth Rate* per 1,000 of the estimated home population—

Crude Birth Rate	...	16.3	(1956	16.7 )
Comparability Factor	...	0.97	(1956	0.97)
Adjusted Birth Rate	...	15.81	(1956	16.19)
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still)		23.95	(1956	14.38)
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated home popu- lation	... ..	0.4	(1956	0.24)



**Deaths**

Total 350      Male 190      Female 160

*Death Rate* per 1,000 of the estimated home population—

Crude Death Rate	...	7.0	(1956	6.6 )
Comparability Factor	...	1.59	(1956	1.60)
Adjusted Death Rate	...	11.13	(1956	10.5 )
Death Rate from pulmonary tuberculosis	... ..	0.02	(1956	0.06)
Death Rate from cancer		1.52	(1956	1.32)

**Maternal Mortality**

(Heading 30 of the Registrar-General's Short List.)

				Rate per 1,000 total Deaths. (live and still) births
No. 30. Pregnancy, Childbirth				
Abortion	... ..	—	—	(1956 —)

**Infant Mortality***Death Rates of Infants under one year of age—*

All infants per 1,000 live births (16)	19.63	(1956	21.89)
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births (16)	20.07	(1956	20.12)
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births (—)	—	(1956	74.07)

*Death Rates of Infants under four weeks of age—*

All infants per 1,000 live births (13)	15.95	(1956	18.24)
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births (13)	16.31	(1956	16.35)
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births (—)	—	(1956	74.07)

			Rate per 1,000 live births
Deaths from gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea : infants under two years (—)	... ..	...	(1956 —)

**Birth and Death Rates for England and Wales, 1957**

Birth Rate	... ..	16.1
Still Birth Rate (per 1,000 live and still births)	...	22.4
Death Rate	... ..	11.5
Deaths under one year of age	... ..	23.0
Deaths under four weeks of age	... ..	16.5
Maternal causes, excluding abortion	... ..	0.39
Due to abortion	... ..	0.08
Total maternal mortality	... ..	0.47



**Table of Birth and Death Rates for previous 10 years**

Year	* Birth Rate		* Death Rate		† Still Birth Rate	† Maternal Death Rate	‡ Infant Under 1 yr.	Death Rate Under 4 wks.
	Crude	Adjusted	Crude	Adjusted				
1956	16.7	16.19	6.6	10.5	14.38	nil	21.89	18.24
1955	16.0	15.84	7.1	10.5	13.87	nil	15.34	7.67
1954	15.76	15.60	5.87	8.68	15.54	1.29	17.10	13.15
1953	16.41	16.24	7.49	11.08	15.28	2.54	24.57	18.11
1952	16.98	16.47	6.22	8.77	18.61	nil	20.22	13.9
1951	15.76	15.28	7.03	9.91	15.19	nil	18.23	11.22
1950	15.52	15.05	7.11	10.02	20.20	1.43	25.03	—
1949	16.93	—	7.76	10.86	29.41	nil	28.92	—
1948	20.10	—	7.05	—	19.76	nil	26.09	—
1947	21.78	—	7.94	—	14.78	nil	51.96	—

\*Rate per 1,000 estimated home population.

†Rate per 1,000 total births.

‡Rate per 1,000 live births.

### Causes of Death

	Male	Female	Total
1. Tuberculosis—Respiratory ...	—	1	1
2. Tuberculosis—Other ...	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic disease ...	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria ...	—	—	—
5. Whooping cough ...	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infection ...	—	—	—
7. Acute poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—
8. Measles ...	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	4	2	6
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	24	1	25
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	—	7	7
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	—	1	1
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ...	21	16	37
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia ...	—	1	1
16. Diabetes ...	—	1	1
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	17	21	38
18. Coronary disease, angina ...	27	14	41
19. Hypertension with heart disease ...	8	7	15
20. Other heart disease ...	21	38	59
21. Other circulatory disease ...	3	5	8
22. Influenza ...	1	1	2
23. Pneumonia ...	10	10	20
24. Bronchitis ...	13	5	18
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	1	1	2

	Male	Female	Total
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	—	3
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	2	—	2
28. Nephritis and nephrosis ... ..	1	1	2
29. Hyperplasia of prostate ... ..	1	—	1
30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations ... ..	2	3	5
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	20	16	36
33. Motor Vehicles, accidents ... ..	2	3	5
34. All other accidents ... ..	5	3	8
35. Suicide ... ..	4	2	6
36. Homicide and operations of war ...	—	—	—
	<hr/> 190	<hr/> 160	<hr/> 350

### Notifiable Diseases other than Tuberculosis

Disease	Corrected Notifications	Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	—
Measles ... ..	614	31	—
Whooping Cough ... ..	16	—	—
Ac. Pneumonia ... ..	10	4	20
Scarlet Fever ... ..	13	3	—
Ac. Encephalitis ... ..	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... ..	—	—	—
Erysipelas ... ..	3	2	—
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic) ... ..	2	2	—
Poliomyelitis (Non-paralytic) ... ..	1	1	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fever ... ..	—	—	—
Paratyphoid fevers ... ..	—	—	—
Malaria ... ..	—	—	—
Dysentery ... ..	9	6	—
Food Poisoning ... ..	9	1	—
Meningococcal infection ... ..	1	1	—
Smallpox ... ..	—	—	—

Age Periods	Ophthal- mia Neona- torum	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Whoop- ing Cough	Acute Poliomyelitis non- Paralytic
Under 1 year ... ..	—	—	11	2	—
1—2 years ... ..	—	2	131	5	1
3—4 years ... ..	—	2	161	7	1
5—9 years ... ..	—	8	288	2	—
10—14 years ... ..	—	1	12	—	—
15—24 years ... ..	—	—	6	—	—
25 and over ... ..	—	—	2	—	—
Age unknown ... ..	—	—	3	—	—
Total ... ..	—	13	614	16	1



Age Periods				Dysen- tery	Food Poison- ing	Menin- gococcal Infection	Pneu- monia	Erysip- elas
Under 5 years	...	...	...	3	—	—	1	—
5—14 years	...	...	...	4	1	—	1	—
15—44 years	...	...	...	1	5	—	5	—
45—64 years	...	...	...	—	3	1	2	1
65 and over	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	2
Age unknown	...	...	...	—	—	—	1	—
Total	...	...	...	9	9	1	10	3

### Tuberculosis

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5 years	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—14 years	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
15—24 years	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—44 years	9	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
45—64 years	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 65 years	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
Total	22	8	2	2	—	1	—	—

### Tuberculosis

Only one death from tuberculosis occurred during the year and the number of new cases notified was approximately the same as the previous year.

### Maternal Mortality

There were no maternal deaths during the year.

### Persons in Need of Care and Attention

It was not found necessary to take action under the National Assistance Acts in respect of persons requiring care and attention. In certain cases arrangements were made with the Area Medical Officer of Health for the assistance of Home Helps.

### Housing

Since house building recommenced in 1946 this Authority has built 2,055 dwellings and 987 private dwellings have been erected. In addition 150 temporary bungalows were erected. A start has now been made to replace these with permanent housing accommodation.

There was still a demand for houses, mostly from young couples who were sharing accommodation with parents. Difficulties of finance and shortage of building land made it increasingly difficult for the Council to deal with this need.



## **Diphtheria Immunisation**

Facilities for immunisation against diphtheria are provided by the Middlesex County Council at their clinics or through the local medical practitioners.

498 children completed full courses of primary immunisation and 457 received re-inforcing injections against diphtheria (63 and 267), whooping cough (7 and 60) or both (428 and 130).

The Department has co-operated with the Area Medical Officer of the County with regard to the publicity campaigns which have been undertaken.

## **Poliomyelitis Vaccination**

Vaccination against poliomyelitis was undertaken by the Middlesex County Council at their three clinics in the area.

I am advised by the Area Medical Officer of Health that during the year 1,724 children completed vaccination at the three clinics, these with the 252 vaccinated in 1956 make a total of 1,976 children who have been protected.

Taking Health Area No. 10 as a whole 9,392 children had completed courses of inoculation by 31st December, 1957 and another 10,600 were awaiting immunisation.

## **Water Analysis**

1. The Bedfont and Feltham Wards (9,734 dwellings) of the District were supplied by the South West Suburban Water Company and the Hanworth Ward (approximately 3,500 dwellings) by the Metropolitan Water Board. The water supplied to this area by the South West Suburban Water Company was taken by the Company from the Metropolitan Water Board. The water was derived from the River Thames, purified in the storage reservoirs at Littleton, Staines and Walton, and filtered and chlorinated at the Hampton Works. A contact period of over an hour was given at the works for the completion of chlorination. The water supply was satisfactory both as regards quantity and quality.

2. Samples for bacteriological examination (801) and chemical analysis (236) were taken by the Metropolitan Water Board at all stages of purification at least five times each week. Sixteen raw water and one hundred and seven treated water samples were taken by the South West Suburban Water Company. In addition six samples were taken by my department.



**Average Results of Analyses of Metropolitan Water Board Supply.** (Milligrammes per litre). Water filtered and chlorinated at Hampton Works.

**Chemical**

Ammonia Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	0.020
Albuminoid Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	0.076
Oxidised Nitrogen (Nitrate)	...	...	...	...	3.9
Chlorides as Cl	...	...	...	...	29
Oxygen abs. from Permanganate 4 hours at 27°C.	...	...	...	...	1.20
Turbidity in terms of Silica	...	...	...	...	0.4
Colour m.m. brown 2 ft. tube Burgess's Tintometer	...	...	...	...	12
Hardness total	...	...	...	...	260
Hardness (Non-carbonate)	...	...	...	...	58
pH Value	...	...	...	...	7.9
Conductivity	...	...	...	...	550

**Bacteriological**

Plate counts (average per ml.)	
Colonies counted on agar at 37°C. (20—24 hours)	3.7
Colonies counted on agar at 22°C. (3 days)	—
Coliform Test (Percentage of samples negative per 100 ml.)	
Coliform	99.50
B.Coli	99.75

**Typical Analysis of South West S.W. Co., Supply**  
(Parts per million.)

**Chemical**

Appearance	...	...	...	...	...	Bright with very few particles. (Microscopic mineral particles)
Turbidity	...	...	...	...	...	Less than 3
Colour	...	...	...	...	...	5
Odour	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
pH	...	...	...	...	...	7.7
Free Carbon Dioxide	...	...	...	...	...	7
Electric Conductivity	...	...	...	...	...	510
Total Solids	...	...	...	...	...	340
Chlorine present as Chloride	...	...	...	...	...	28
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	...	...	...	...	...	195
Hardness: Total	...	...	...	...	...	255
(Carbonate 195; Non-Carbonate 60)						
Nitrate Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	...	4.7
Nitrite Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	...	absent
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	...	0.000
Albuminoid Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	...	0.044
Oxygen absorbed	...	...	...	...	...	0.80
Residual Chlorine	...	...	...	...	...	0.08
Metals	...	...	...	...	...	absent



## Bacteriological

Number of Colonies			
developing	1 day at 37°C.	2 days at 37°C.	3 days at 20°C.
on Agar	2 per ml.	4 per ml.	5 per ml.

	Present in	Absent from	Probable number
Presumptive Coli-aerogenes Reaction	—	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Bact. coli. (Type 1)	—	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
C1. welchii Reaction	100 ml.	10 ml.	0 per 100 ml.

3. The water supplied had no plumbo solvent action but samples were tested for presence of metals.

4. No action was required in respect of contamination of the water. All water was chlorinated before distribution and all new and repaired mains were chlorinated before being restored to use.

5. With the exception of one or two outlying cottages, all the houses in the area were supplied from the public water mains. Only two cottages were supplied by a common stand-pipe, they had previously been condemned, and at the end of the year the occupiers were rehoused.

## Food Poisoning

Nine unrelated cases of food poisoning were notified during the year. Investigations were made in all cases and twenty-four other cases were ascertained including a number at an old persons home who were affected with staph. aureus. The sources of infection were not ascertained due to lateness of information or other causes.

## Establishments for Massage and Special Treatment

One establishment was licensed under Sections 355-357 of the Middlesex County Council Act, 1944.

## Conclusion

In conclusion I should like to thank the members of the Committee for the support which they have given me during the year and also Mr. Bell and the staff of the department for their able and willing assistance.

F. H. WOODS,

Medical Officer of Health.



## CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT

### Housing—Demolition and Closure

Action within the framework of the Council's programme for dealing with unfit houses was continued, details of which are given below.

The rate of progress was slower due to the reduced building programme as it was not considered advisable to condemn houses too far in advance of the Council's ability to rehouse the occupiers. In connection with this rehousing it was decided to include in current building projects some provision for persons living on their own, a class which is always represented in any group of cottages condemned.

The advent of the new Rent Act, with its increased rents, will also increase house valuations and it was hoped that as a result it would be possible, once the Act was fully in operation, to deal with some of the unfit houses by way of repair instead of demolition.

From 1946 until the end of 1957, 227 houses had been dealt with as follows:—

Demolition Orders made ... ..	197
Agreements entered into with owners to "close" or repair or Closing Orders made ... ..	30
Houses demolished as a result of formal or informal action ... ..	176
Persons who have been displaced ... ..	613

Action taken during 1957 is as follows:—

### Housing Act, 1957

Houses reported to Public Health Committee as being unfit ... ..	45
Demolition Orders made ... ..	8
Closing Orders made ... ..	1
Houses demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17 (1) ...	23
Houses closed under Sections 16 (4), 17 (1), and 35 (1) ... ..	0



Houses closed under Sections 17 (3) and 26	0
Parts of buildings closed under Section 18 ...	0
Houses in respect of which agreements entered into with owners to repair ... ..	11
Total number of persons displaced ... ..	99

### **Housing—Repairs**

Defects in dwelling-houses continued to receive attention and repairs were carried out as far as possible. The result of the action taken is summarised below.

As mentioned elsewhere it was hoped that the effect of the Rent Act upon rents, and consequently valuations, would enable more to be done by way of repair to the older houses which cannot be demolished. These houses, however, will still be sub-standard insofar that they will not provide the amenities expected today.

In two cases the owners failed to comply with the requirements of notices served under Section 93 of the Public Health Act, 1936. Complaints were made to the Magistrates and orders were made for the execution of the works within twenty-eight days. In addition a fine of £2 with 15/- costs was imposed in one case and 5/- costs in the other.

### **Informal Action**

Number of unfit or defective houses rendered fit during the period as a result of informal action by the local authority ... ..	120
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### **Action under Statutory Powers**

Number of houses reported to Public Health Committee with a view to service of statutory notices	20
Number of statutory notices served ... ..	12

### **Public Health Acts**

Number of houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—

(a) by owners ... ..	8
(b) by local authority in default of owners ...	0



## **Housing Act, 1957**

Number of houses made fit after service of formal notices (Sections 9 and 16):—

(a) by owners ... ..	0
(b) by local authority in default of owners ...	2

## **Rent Act, 1957—Certificates of Disrepair**

This Act came into operation on the 6th July, 1957, and replaced the provisions of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, with regard to certificates of disrepair.

No applications for certificates of disrepair were received under the old Act but two applications, one of which was refused, were received for the revocation of certificates of disrepair.

Under the new Act the following applications were received and dealt with as shown:—

No. of applications for certificates ... ..	35
No. of decisions not to issue certificates ...	13
No. of certificates issued ... ..	17
No. of undertakings given by landlords to remedy defects ... ..	13
No. of undertakings refused by local authority	0
No. of applications for cancellation of certificates	0

## **Overcrowding**

Little statutory overcrowding came to the notice of the department. Such cases as were found were reported to the Public Health Committee and where considered necessary were referred to the Housing Committee for special consideration in connection with the provision of housing accommodation.

## **Moveable Dwellings**

Public Health control of moveable dwellings in the area is effected by means of Section 345 of the Middlesex County Council Act, 1944 as amended by the 1950 Act and by bye-laws.

The consent of the Council is required to the placing or keeping of any moveable dwelling used or intended to be used as the sole or principal means of habitation for more than three months in any year. During the year 6 applications



for consent were received, 3 were refused and limited consents given in the other 3 cases. In one case an appeal was made to the Magistrate's Court against the Council's refusal. The Magistrates gave consent for 1 year and indicated that if a renewal was asked for they would require to know what further provision was proposed in respect of sanitary accommodation. Action was taken to secure the removal of 27 other moveable dwellings and the cessation of use of one caravan in respect of the use of which no consent had been given.

It has been the Council's policy for many years not to allow the use of caravans in the area as permanent dwellings. There is no doubt that, but for this policy, which has been pursued effectively, there would now be a large population of caravan dwellers.

A little trouble has been experienced with the wandering gypsy type of caravan dweller but much of the land upon which these people camped is no longer available.

### **Shops**

All shops were regularly inspected, the department administering the whole of the provisions of the Shops Act, 1950, the frequency of inspection depending upon the class of business carried on.

Two licences, one of which was a renewal, were issued to keep pet shops.

Two shops were licensed to deal in game.

The "late day" for the general closing hours of shops in the area was Friday, but shopkeepers remained free to fix their own half day closing subject to the provisions of the Shops Act. Most shops closed for half day on Wednesday.

There was no evidence of shops remaining open after the closing hours, but a number of shops opened on Sundays and inspections were made in connection with the limited range of articles permitted to be sold on that day.

### **Food Premises**

Regular inspections of all types of food premises were made, special attention and more frequent visits being made to catering establishments, premises registered under section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, bakehouses and other places where food is actually prepared.



Efforts were continued to secure adequate protection for foodstuffs exposed for sale, but it is a never ending task and recent Court decisions have appeared to weaken the provisions of the Food Hygiene Regulations in this matter. In many cases at a Public Health Inspector's instigation traders provided glass display screens or cabinets and on subsequent visits it was found that packeted articles were behind the screen and open food was placed on top or otherwise unprotected. In this day and age surely all food should be protected and required to be kept free from all avoidable contamination, quite apart from whether a risk to health is involved.

Three prosecutions were taken during the year. One concerned two dirty milk bottles and fines of £20 and £5 5s. 0d. costs were imposed. The second was in respect of an insect in a loaf of bread. In this case the Magistrates considered that there was an element of doubt that the presence of the insect was an unavoidable consequence of the process of preparation and dismissed the case. The third was in respect of contraventions of the Food and Drugs Act and the Food Hygiene Regulations and fines totalling £130 and £5 5s. 0d. costs were inflicted.

Food premises in the district consist of the following:—

Catering establishments including factory canteens and school kitchens ... ..	122
Grocery and provision shops and "general stores"	67
Greengrocers' shops ... ..	37
Butchers' shops ... ..	28
Bakers' shops ... ..	15
Milk shops ... ..	8
Fishmongers' shops ... ..	15
Sweet and confectionery shops ... ..	62

### **Food Preparing Premises**

There were no new registrations during the year.

The register contained the addresses of 31 premises which had been registered under the Act for the preservation, etc., of food as follows:—

Premises used for the manufacture of sausages, pies, etc. ... ..	12
Premises used for the cooking of fish ... ..	10
Premises used for the cooking of bacon ... ..	9



## **Hawkers of Foodstuffs.**

Under the provisions of Section 11 of the Middlesex County Council Act, 1950, persons selling foodstuffs from any vehicle, etc., who are not the occupiers of an open shop for the sale of foodstuffs, require to be registered with the local authority and the foodstores at which the foodstuffs intended for sale are stored are also required to be registered.

Most of the registered hawkers dealt in fruit and vegetables in respect of the sale of which the enforceable requirements are not very onerous so that a good deal of attention had to be given to these food traders to try to ensure a reasonable hygienic standard in their methods and storage arrangements. Three new hawkers of foodstuffs and two foodstores were registered.

## **Street Traders**

Persons wishing to trade from a fixed site in any public street are required to hold a licence under Sections 320 and 321 of the Middlesex County Council Act, 1944, and issued by the local authority. There was only one street trader in the area whose licence to sell fruit and vegetables was renewed during the year.

## **Slaughter-Houses**

One of the slaughter-houses was not used at all and at the other, which was principally used for the slaughter of horses, the amount was considerably reduced.

There did not appear to be a demand for slaughtering facilities.

Number of slaughter-houses licensed	...	...	2
-------------------------------------	-----	-----	---

Number of slaughtermen licensed	...	...	10
---------------------------------	-----	-----	----

## **Knackers Yard**

There was one licensed knackers yard which was used to only a very limited extent.



## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

### Carcases and Offal inspected at slaughter-houses and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
No. killed (if known)	—	—	—	—	4	33
No. inspected ...	—	—	—	—	4	33

### All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci

Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	6
Percentage of the number inspected infected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci ...	—	—	—	—	—	19.8

### Tuberculosis only

Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—

### Cysticercosis

Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—

### Meat Inspected at Butchers' Shops

A number of carcases, quarters, parts of carcases and organs have been examined.

The following has been declared unfit for human consumption:—

#### Whole Carcases—

	Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—
Other condition ...	—	—	—	—

**Part Carcases and Organs—**

			Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Tuberculosis	...	...	—	—	—	—
Other condition	...	...	909 lbs.	—	—	—

In addition, the following amounts of other foodstuffs were found to be unfit for human consumption:—

Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	588 lbs.
Sugar	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 lbs.
Tomatoes	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 lbs.
Fruit Pie Fillings	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 lbs.
Margarine	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 lbs.
Butter	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 lbs.
Ham	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 lbs.
Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 lbs.
Steak and kidney pies	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Sausages	...	...	...	...	...	...	56 lbs.
Prawns	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 lbs.
Peppermint Creams	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 lbs.
Jam	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 lbs.
Orange Squash	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 botts.
Lemon Squash	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 botts.
Dates	...	...	...	...	...	...	70 lbs.

**Tinned Foodstuffs:**

Fruit	...	...	...	...	...	...	372 lbs.
Vegetables	.....	...	...	...	...	...	32 lbs.
Soup	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 tins
Meat	...	...	...	...	...	...	336 lbs.
Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 lbs.
Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 tins
Cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 tin
Spaghetti	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 tin
Eggs	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 lbs.
Chicken	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 lbs.
Ham	...	...	...	...	...	...	51 lbs.
Bacon	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 lbs.

**Disposal of Condemned Food**

Where possible condemned foodstuffs are sent to a waste products factory where they are processed for non-edible purposes. Foodstuffs which are not suitable for such disposal are buried at the Council's refuse tip.

**Food and Drugs Act, 1955—Food and Drugs Authority**

The Middlesex County Council is the Food and Drugs Authority for the district.



The Public Control Department carry out the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, operated by the County Council and I am indebted to the Chief Officer of that Department, Mr. J. A. O'Keefe, for the following details of action taken in this district:—

Samples procured:—

Article	Total samples procured	Unsatisfactory
Milk (New) ... ..	34	2
Milk (various) ... ..	29	—
Butter ... ..	4	—
Cakes ... ..	6	—
Cooked Meat ... ..	4	—
Cream ... ..	6	—
Drugs ... ..	4	—
Fish and Fish Products ... ..	16	—
Fruit (canned) ... ..	7	—
Fruit (fresh) ... ..	2	—
Fruit Squash, etc. ... ..	3	—
Garden Peas ... ..	8	—
Ice-Cream ... ..	2	—
Margarine ... ..	2	—
Meat and Meat Products ... ..	4	—
Preserves ... ..	3	—
Sausages ... ..	7	—
Vinegar ... ..	15	1
Miscellaneous ... ..	15	—
Totals	171	3

The two unsatisfactory milk samples were deficient in milk fat and solids-not-fat. Follow up samples from the same source were satisfactory. The unsatisfactory vinegar was found to be brewed condiment. An official caution was given.

Forty-six inspections of shops were made in connection with the Merchandise Marks Acts 1887-1926. No serious infringements were disclosed, minor infringements were dealt with by verbal cautions.

The labelling of Food Order, 1953, requires certain pre-packed foods to bear on the label a clear statement of the designation of the food and in the case of compound foods, the ingredients. It also requires that the name and address



of the packer or labeller appears. Thirty-nine premises were visited but no infringement was detected.

In addition advertisements and the labels of pre-packed foods were scrutinised to detect false or misleading descriptions. Corrective action was taken with regard to a number of commodities.

One licence was issued to use the designation "pasteurised" in relation to milk processed in the area. The premises were inspected regularly and fifty-three samples taken. The premises and samples were satisfactory.

Nine samples of raw milk were tested for tubercle bacilli but none was contaminated.

### **Milk (Special Designations), (Raw Milk), (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949**

Dealers licences were granted to sell graded milks as follows:—

Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Sterilised	...	...	...	...	...	...	21

#### **Supplementary Licences :**

Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Sterilised	...	...	...	...	...	...	13

Nine samples of graded milks were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service at Epsom, all were satisfactory.

There were twenty-five registered milk distributors and one dairy.

### **Ice Cream**

Premises at which ice cream was sold continued to receive regular attention. There were no registered manufacturers of ice cream in the area.

Five premises were registered, under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, for the sale of ice cream.

The Council continued to receive complaints with regard to the noise and disturbance caused by the various instruments used by mobile ice cream vendors to attract attention.

The existing law did not appear to deal effectively with the matter and efforts were directed towards securing more effective legislation.



## **Clean Air**

The Clean Air Act came partly into operation on the 31st December, 1956, including provisions with regard to Smoke Control Areas, heights of new chimneys, installation of new furnaces and new building byelaws regarding heating and cooking appliances in new domestic buildings.

The Council adopted the byelaw requiring domestic heating and cooking appliances in new buildings to be capable of burning smokeless fuel and it came into operation on the 1st November, 1957. Action was taken with regard to certain new buildings to ensure adequate chimney heights. Consideration was given to the establishment of a Smoke Control Area but no decision had been made at the end of the year.

## **Rodent Control**

The control of rat and mice infestations in accordance with the methods advocated by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food was continued. The Council's refuse tip was kept under regular observation and any sign of rat activity dealt with immediately. The public sewers were test baited in the Autumn and were found to be free from infestation. The Ministry considered that further test baiting would not be necessary until 1960.

During the twelve months ended on the 31st March, 1958, the complaints received of infestations numbered 174, and these together with cases discovered by members of the staff involved the inspection of 1,089 premises. Rat infestations were found at 188 premises and mice infestations at 51 premises. Of these 212 treatments were undertaken by the department, the remaining 27 being carried out by the occupiers.

When treatments are carried out by this department on behalf of occupiers, a standard charge of five shillings is made in the case of private dwellings and the full cost of the treatment is recovered in the case of business premises. Where the occupiers elect to carry out the treatment themselves, advice and supervision is given to ensure that the treatment is effective.



Arrangements were continued with the Middlesex County Council for the department to carry out any rodent control works necessary on the portions of the Duke of Northumberland's River and the River Crane in the area.

### **Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951**

There were three premises registered under this Act. Except at one of the premises, very little filling materials were used. Four inspections were made.

### **Disinfestation**

One dwelling was found to be infested with bed bugs and was disinfested :

Council houses infested	...	...	...	...	0
Other houses infested	...	...	...	...	1

Disinfestation with contact insecticides incorporating D.D.T. was carried out by the department.

It was not found necessary to disinfest the furniture, etc., of prospective Council house tenants before removal to the Council's houses.

Disinfestation for the eradication of the following vermin was carried out at the numbers of premises stated:—

Cockroaches 4, fleas 1, woodworm 1, lice 1, silver fish 1, ants 2.

In addition 22 wasps' nests were destroyed.

### **Infectious Diseases—Disinfection**

The following numbers of premises have been disinfected after cases (or suspected cases) of infectious disease:—

Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1



# Administration of the Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948

## Part I of the Act

### 1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises	Number on Register	Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Number of Verbal Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	19	27	—	2	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	198	550	3	40	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	15	54	—	1	—
Total	232	631	3	43	—

### 2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found			
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	2	1	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)				
(a) Insufficient ...	—	2	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	32	37	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	2	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work) ...	6	2	—	—
Total	40	44	—	—

## Part VIII of the Act

Outwork (Sections 110 and 111).

No notifications were received of outworkers employed by local manufacturers but there were 66 persons doing outwork for employers outside the area. 101 visits were made to outworkers' homes.

## Summary of Inspections

Number of premises inspected on complaint	...	...	797
Number of inspections made:—			
Housing Insp. (Housing Regulations)	...	...	65
Housing re-inspections	...	...	931
Other re-inspections	...	...	2,162
Infectious Diseases and Food Poisoning	...	...	178
Council Houses	...	...	51
Moveable Dwellings	...	...	139
Bakehouses	...	...	52
Slaughter-houses (excluding re-Slaughtering)	...	...	5
Knackers Yards	...	...	—
Dairies and Milk Shops	...	...	32
Pet Animal Shops	...	...	10
Shops (Shop Acts)	...	...	1,274
Hawkers of Foodstuffs	...	...	84
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	91
Food Preparing Premises (excluding Catering Establishments)	...	...	117
Catering Establishments	...	...	683
Butchers' Shops	...	...	215
Fish Shops	...	...	98
Other Food Shops	...	...	771
Power Factories	...	...	550
Non-Power Factories	...	...	27
Other Factories	...	...	4
Outworkers' Premises	...	...	101
Workplaces and Offices	...	...	54
Piggeries	...	...	34
Licensed or Public Premises	...	...	233
Hairdressers and Barbers Establishments	...	...	50
Rodent Control	...	...	2,307
Defence Regulations	...	...	58
Housing Applications	...	...	172
Measurements under Housing Act	...	...	19



Smoke observations	...	...	...	...	54
Food Inspection—Meat	...	...	...	...	53
Food Inspection—Fish	...	...	...	...	11
Food Inspection—Other commodities	...	...	...	...	53
Milk and Water Sampling	...	...	...	...	21
Street Trading	...	...	...	...	96
Tipping of Refuse	...	...	...	...	25
Inspection of Food Vehicles	...	...	...	...	186
Inspection under Rag Flock Act	...	...	...	...	4
Re Disrepair Certificates	...	...	...	...	59
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	197
Total					12,123

### Staff

I should like to take this opportunity of thanking the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee and the Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Woods, for the consideration shown to me, and the members of the staff for their support in carrying out the work of the department.

FRANCIS V. BELL,

Chief Public Health Inspector.