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METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF LEWISHAM

Report

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health for the Year 1963

E. H. R. SMITHARD, MBE, MD, DPH

CONTENTS

	PAGE
STAFF	2
INTRODUCTION...	3
VITAL STATISTICS	4
GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES	18
THE CARE OF THE ELDERLY	30
SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA	37
HOUSING... ..	44
INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD	48
INFECTIOUS DISEASES	56
APPENDIX A — STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS	66
„ B — LEGAL PROCEEDINGS	68
„ C — SPECIAL REPORTS TO HEALTH COMMITTEE ...	68

“ The chief function of the Medical Officer of Health is to safeguard the health of the area for which he acts by such means as are at his disposal . . . ” “ He should endeavour to acquire an accurate knowledge of the influences, social, environmental and industrial, which may operate prejudicially to health in the area . . . ” “ While he has special duties for the prevention of infectious diseases, all morbid conditions contributing to a high sickness rate or mortality in the area from these or other causes should be studied with a view to their prevention or control.”

—from the Ministry of Health Memorandum on the duties of MOHs

STAFF as at 31/12/63

Medical Officer of Health

E. H. R. Smithard, MBE, MD, BS, MRCS, LRCP, DPH

Senior Public Health Inspector

A. J. Phillips (a) (b)

Deputy Senior Public Health Inspector

J. R. Craven (a) (b)

Group Public Health Inspectors

H. Tolson (a) (b) (Food)

R. C. Brittain (a) (b) (Housing)

*R. Mahoney (a) (b) (District)

Assistant Group Housing Inspector

J. W. Bevan (a) (b) (c)

District Inspectors

*G. L. Belshaw (a) (b)

*K. G. C. Burt (a) (b) (c)

*L. J. Cleverly (a) (b)

*C. L. Connor (a) (b)

*R. L. Davis (a) (b)

*G. E. Fallows (a) (b)

*E. A. Howard (a) (b)

*F. W. Culver (a) (b)

*D. G. Oliver (a) (b) (c)

*W. J. Wilcox (a) (b)

J. T. Smith (a)

R. W. Bradstock (a) (b)

B. Boyd (a)

Divisional Food Inspector

H. W. Ellery (a) (b)

(a) Public Health Inspector's certificate.

(b) Meat and Other Foods certificate.

(c) Smoke Inspector's certificate.

*With responsibility for certain food work.

Women Health Officers

Mrs. A. Carins, SRN, RFN

Mrs. L. Champness, SRN, RFN

Mrs. M. M. Coulson, SRN, QIDN

Wardens

Mrs. E. Peevor, SRMN., RMPA

Mrs. C. M. Heath, SRN

Principal Clerk

E. W. Cheesman

Clerical Staff

S. Burrige, (senior clerk)

C. R. Coleman

Mrs. D. J. Handford

Miss M. E. Hinchcliff

Mrs. M. G. James

Mrs. H. I. Barnes

Miss F. E. Smith

Miss A. Keys

Mrs. T. Dean

Student public health inspectors

G. Matthews

M. Chapman

D. Boon

K. Richardson

Coroner's Court and Mortuary

W. C. Spear, *officer-in-charge*

Disinfecting Station, Pest Control, etc.

J. G. Beale, *superintendent*

Foreman Disinfector

Disinfectors 7

Bathing attendants 2

Domiciliary Bathing Attendants 2

R. A. Sharman, *foreman rodent operative*

Rodent operatives 4

Rodent/fly operatives 2

Drain tester 1

Handyman 1

Public Analyst

J. H. Shelton, FRIC

Bacteriologist

E. H. Bailey, MRCS, LRCP, of the Public Health Laboratory Service.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Metropolitan Borough
of Lewisham*

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

This report on the health and environmental circumstances of Lewisham for 1963 was prepared before the sad death of Dr. Smithard in March of this year and it is therefore my melancholy duty to provide a brief introductory statement.

The work of the Health Department during the year which is under review and recorded in these pages, reflects the enthusiasms and the interests of the late Medical Officer of Health. The statistics and the tabulations together with the necessary explanatory statements bear the stamp of his lucid and exact mind.

Dr. Smithard's interests lay in the welfare of people old and young alike and in the way they can react to their environment and respond to fellowship one with another. If he applied himself particularly to the problems of the aged it was because it was in that field that he could make, in his official capacity, the most direct impact ; but his annual analyses of the factors which impinge directly or indirectly on the health of the community were always fresh and stimulating and were of great local social value.

This report should be read not only for the intrinsic merit of a carefully documented account of the important work of the Health Department, but also because it was the last full year that Dr. Smithard was in charge of the Department.

I am honoured to be associated with this report which is a credit to his memory.

J. K. BROWN,
Acting Medical Officer of Health

The Public Health Committee during the year was constituted as follows :

Councillor A. A. Hawkins (*Chairman*)
Councillor Mrs. D. I. Cox (*Vice-Chairman*)
Councillor F. P. Page (*The Mayor*)
Alderman C. S. E. Fox

Councillors Mrs. H. D. Burch, Mrs. C. M. Costello, J. E. Dale, J. Donovan, Mrs. D. E. Eagles, Mrs. D. K. Epps, M.B.E., P. E. J. Forward, R. J. Groves, Mrs. G. M. M. Land, Mrs. D. E. New, Miss B. G. Oldham, A. J. Pinnegar and E. F. Inch.

VITAL STATISTICS

NOTE—The principal figures for the previous year are italicised in brackets.

Area

The area of the borough is 7,015 acres.

Public open space comprises 652 acres.

Population

Census 1961 221,753

The Registrar-General's estimate of the home population at midyear 1963 was 222,730. (This includes members of the armed forces stationed in the area).

Rateable value

Rateable value of the borough at April 1, 1963 ... £8,854,026

Estimated net product of a penny rate 1963/4 ... £35,750

Estimated number of separately assessed dwellings at April 1, 1963 66,307

Births (*adjusted for inward and outward transfers*)

Total Livebirths	...	...	...	...	3,996	
			<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>	
Legitimate	...	...	1,852	1,726	3,578	(3,497)
Illegitimate	...	...	207	211	418	(413)
Totals	...	...	2,059	1,937	3,996	(3,910)

Crude birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated population	...	...	...	...	17.9	(17.6)
Adjusted birth rate for comparative purposes (Area comparability factor = 0.97)	...	...	...	...	17.4	(16.9)
Birth rate for England and Wales	...	...	...	...	18.2	(18.0)
Adjusted birth rate for London Administrative County	...	...	...	...	17.2	(17.6)

Stillbirths

Total (30 males and 24 females)	...	...	...	54	(50)
Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	...	...	...	13.3	(12.6)
(males 14.3 (10.3): females 12.2 (15.2))					

Deaths

Total (1,367 males, 1,272 females)	...	...	...	2,639	(2,569)
Crude death rate per 1,000 population	...	...	...	11.8	(11.6)
Adjusted death rate (Area comparability factor = 0.97)	...	...	...	11.4	(11.5)
Death rate for England and Wales	...	...	...	12.2	(11.9)
„ „ „ London Administrative County	...	...	...	12.5	(11.4)

Infant mortality

Infant deaths (all deaths of liveborn children under one year)

			<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>	
Legitimate	...	...	55	26	81	(66)
Illegitimate	...	...	5	6	11	(8)
Totals	...	...	60	32	92	(74)

Rates : 1. All infants per thousand livebirths ...	23.0	(18.9)
2. Legitimate infants per thousand legitimate livebirths	22.6	(18.9)
3. Illegitimate infants per thousand illegitimate livebirths	26.3	(19.4)
4. Male infants per thousand male livebirths	29.1	(24.2)
5. Female infants per thousand female livebirths	16.5	(13.3)
Neonatal deaths (under 4 weeks of age) ...	63	(51)
Neonatal death rates :—		
Males, per 1,000 male livebirths ...	20.4	
Females, per 1,000 female livebirths ...	10.8	
All infants, per 1,000 livebirths ...	15.8	(13.0)
Early neonatal deaths (under 1 week of age)	53	(46)
Males, per thousand male livebirths	18.0	
Females, per thousand female livebirths	8.3	
All infants per thousand livebirths ...	13.3	(11.8)
Perinatal mortality (deaths under 1 week plus stillbirths)	107	(96)
Males, per thousand live and still male births	32.1	
Females, per thousand live and still female births	20.4	
All infants, per thousand live and stillbirths	26.4	(24.2)
Reproductive wastage—(Stillbirths plus all infant deaths)	146	(124)
Males, per 1,000 live and still male births ...	43.1	
Females, per 1,000 live and still female births	28.6	
All infants, per 1,000 live and still births ...	36.0	(31.3)
Maternal deaths		
Maternal deaths	2	(2)
Maternal mortality rate per thousand live and still births	0.5	(0.5)
Other special causes of death		
MEASLES	—	(—)
WHOOPING-COUGH	—	(—)
GASTROENTERITIS (infants)	—	(—)
TUBERCULOSIS (all forms)	15	(23)
MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS	19	(28)
SUICIDE	40	(26)
RESPIRATORY DISEASES (other than tuberculosis)		
(Code Nos. 22-25)	401	(339)
CANCER (Code Nos. 10-15)	490	(548)
HEART AND CIRCULATION DISEASES (Code Nos. 17-21)	1,325	(1,207)

Comparative statistics for the year 1963

Table 1

	Birth rate		Death rate (per 1,000 population) (adjusted)	Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 livebirths)
	Live births (adjusted)	Still births		
Lewisham	17.4	13.3	11.4	23.0
England and Wales	18.2	17.3	12.2	20.9
London Administrative County	17.2	15.7	12.5	21.8

Causes of death at different periods
The following table shows the causes of and

Table

Code No.	Causes of death	Nett deaths at the subjoined ages of "residents" whether occurring within or without the borough									Total persons (i.e. incl. table opp.)
		MALES									
		All ages	Under 1 yr.	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and under 75	75 and over	
	Totals, all causes	1367	60	6	10	10	50	359	355	517	2639
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	12	—	—	—	—	1	4	2	5	15
2	Tuberculosis, other forms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Syphilitic diseases	6	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	7
4	Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Whooping cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Meningococcal infections...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	5	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	5
10	Malignant neoplasms, stomach	38	—	—	—	—	2	15	15	6	64
11	Malignant neoplasms, lung and bronchus	117	—	—	—	—	4	51	45	17	139
12	Malignant neoplasms, breast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53
13	Malignant neoplasms, uterus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	103	—	—	—	—	6	27	30	40	201
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	8	—	—	2	—	—	2	1	3	16
16	Diabetes	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	16
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	138	—	—	—	1	3	26	31	77	346
18	Coronary disease, angina...	330	—	—	—	—	10	106	113	101	557
19	Hypertension with heart disease	18	—	—	—	—	2	3	2	11	49
20	Other heart disease	100	—	—	—	1	3	19	24	53	260
21	Other circulatory disease	46	—	—	—	—	2	11	10	23	113
22	Influenza	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	7
23	Pneumonia	92	4	2	—	1	—	15	16	54	183
24	Bronchitis	139	3	—	—	1	1	39	32	63	190
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	9	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	5	22
26	Ulcers of stomach and duodenum	8	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	3	15
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea... ..	7	2	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	19
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	10	—	—	—	1	1	5	2	1	17
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	11	14
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
31	Congenital malformations	19	18	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	35
32	Other defined and ill defined causes	91	30	2	1	1	4	13	8	32	182
33	Motor vehicle accidents	11	—	—	3	2	2	2	—	2	19
34	All other accidents	15	—	—	3	1	1	4	3	3	35
35	Suicides	20	—	—	—	1	6	7	4	2	40
36	Homicide and operations of war	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2

Deaths under 1 year of age

Table 3

Cause of death	Sex	Under 1 day	1-6 days	1 week	2 weeks	3 weeks	Total under 4 wks.	1-2 mths.	3-5 mths.	6-8 mths.	9-11 mths.	Total 1-11 mths.	Total under 1 yr.
Other infective and parasitic diseases	M	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haemorrhagic conditions	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Inflammatory diseases of central nervous system	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	4	4
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	4	4
Bronchitis	M	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	2	3
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other respiratory diseases	M	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	2
Gastro-enteritis	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	2
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spina bifida and meningocele	M	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	2
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
Congenital hydrocephalus	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Congenital malformations of heart	M	-	2	2	-	-	4	4	1	-	-	5	9
	F	-	2	1	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	1	4
Congenital malformations of genito-urinary system	M	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other congenital malformations	M	1	1	-	-	2	4	-	1	1	-	2	6
	F	1	2	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	1	4
Injury at birth	M	3	3	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	6
	F	3	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
Postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis	M	1	7	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	8
	F	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Pneumonia of newborn	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1

Table 3—continued

Cause of death	Sex	Under 1 day	1-6 days	1 week	2 weeks	3 weeks	Total under 4 wks.	1-2 mths.	3-5 mths.	6-8 mths.	9-11 mths.	Total 1-11 mths.	Total under 1 yr.
Pemphigus and sepsis of newborn	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Haemolytic disease of newborn	M	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Immaturity	M	7	5	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	12
	F	4	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
Accidental mechanical suffocation	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
All other causes	M	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	2	4
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
TOTALS	M	16	21	2	1	2	42	8	5	4	1	18	60
	F	9	7	5	-	-	21	6	4	1	-	11	32
GRAND TOTAL		25	28	7	1	2	63	14	9	5	1	29	92

29 infants (18 male and 11 female) thus died between the age of one month and one year, six more than in the previous year, and compared with 23 the year before that. 10 of the 29 deaths were from pneumonia and bronchitis, 9 were from congenital malformations, 2 were from gastro-enteritis, and there were 5 from other causes, with 3 being undefined. The number of deaths under 4 weeks of age was 63, twelve more than in the previous year, the greatest incidences being in immaturity with 16 deaths (3 more than last year), injury at birth with 10 deaths, and post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis with 10 deaths (1 less than last year).

The social class, related to cause of death, was as follows :—

Table 4

Code No.	Cause of death	Male						Female					
		I	II	III	IV	V	Total	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	—	1	11	—	—	12	—	—	3	—	—	3
2	Tuberculosis, other forms ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Syphilitic disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Whooping cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Meningococcal infections ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Acute poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	—	—	3	2	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	—	6	19	7	5	37	—	4	18	4	2	28
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	1	22	67	24	7	121	—	2	17	—	1	20
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	15	29	5	1	53
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	2	1	13
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ...	2	18	59	17	4	100	3	25	44	15	8	95
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia ...	1	3	3	6	—	13	—	2	5	1	—	8
16	Diabetes ...	1	1	1	2	—	5	—	2	6	1	—	9
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system...	4	29	87	18	13	151	9	35	90	27	14	175
18	Coronary disease, angina ...	12	41	163	33	22	271	5	27	92	27	9	160
19	Hypertension with heart disease ...	—	6	18	4	—	28	1	9	28	15	4	57
20	Other heart disease ...	5	22	78	16	15	136	5	31	108	32	15	191
21	Other circulatory disease ...	2	6	29	7	—	44	—	6	25	7	2	40
22	Influenza ...	—	—	2	1	—	3	—	—	2	1	1	4
23	Pneumonia ...	2	8	48	17	17	92	—	26	52	17	8	103
24	Bronchitis ...	1	25	73	21	19	139	1	7	29	7	7	51
25	Other diseases of respiratory system...	—	—	5	2	1	8	—	3	3	—	—	6
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	1	—	3	1	3	8	—	—	5	2	—	7
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
28	Nephritis and nephrosis ...	—	3	12	1	3	19	1	3	10	4	2	20
29	Hyperplasia of prostate ...	—	2	11	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
31	Congenital malformations ...	1	4	8	3	—	16	2	2	6	—	1	11
32	Other defined and ill defined diseases ...	5	9	44	11	1	70	4	16	39	10	2	71
33	Motor vehicle accidents ...	1	—	7	2	1	11	—	1	4	3	—	8
34	All other accidents ...	—	3	10	2	1	16	—	5	10	—	2	17
35	Suicides ...	—	3	12	1	4	20	2	5	9	2	1	19
36	Homicide and operations of war ...	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Totals ...	39	212	775	198	117	1341	36	227	645	183	81	1172
	Percentage ...	3	16	58	15	8	100	3	19	55	16	7	100
	No social class assessed ...	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	100

There are various discrepancies between the above table and table 2, owing to different methods of assessment, and for comparative purposes therefore it is safer to group the causes of death which are linked together. Thus code numbers 10 to 15 may be regarded as all different kinds of cancer, while numbers 17 to 21 are all diseases of the heart and circulation. Similarly 22 to 25 are best grouped together.

Certain statistics have thus been extracted from the last table and grouped in this way. They are shown in the following table which also includes the percentage of each social class for each disease or group of diseases. The percentages should be compared with those in table 4 for all deaths, but for certain groups it will be realised that the numbers are too small for comparison year by year.

Table 5
Grouped deaths in social class

Code Nos.	Group		Male					Female						
			I	II	III	IV	V	Total	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
10-15	Cancers	No. %	4 1	49 18	148 55	54 20	16 6	271 100	6 3	49 23	122 56	27 12	13 6	217 100
17-21	Heart and circulation	No. %	23 4	104 16	375 60	78 12	50 8	630 100	20 3	108 17	343 55	108 17	44 8	623 100
22-25	Lung, not TB or cancer	No. %	3 1	33 14	128 53	41 17	37 15	242 100	1 1	36 22	86 52	25 15	16 10	164 100
33, 34	Accidents	No. %	1 4	3 11	17 63	4 15	2 7	27 100	— —	6 24	14 56	3 12	2 8	25 100
35	Suicides	No. %	— —	3 15	12 60	1 5	4 20	20 100	2 11	5 26	9 47	2 11	1 5	19 100

Local sickness

The Regional Medical Officer of the Ministry of National Insurance sends a weekly return indicating the first certificates of sickness benefit received in the local offices. The areas served by these local offices are in the main coterminous with postal districts of London and do not coincide with borough boundaries. Lewisham is served mainly by two offices, "Lewisham," and "Downham," and a fair representation of the trend of sickness within the borough can be given by quoting the combined figures for these two.

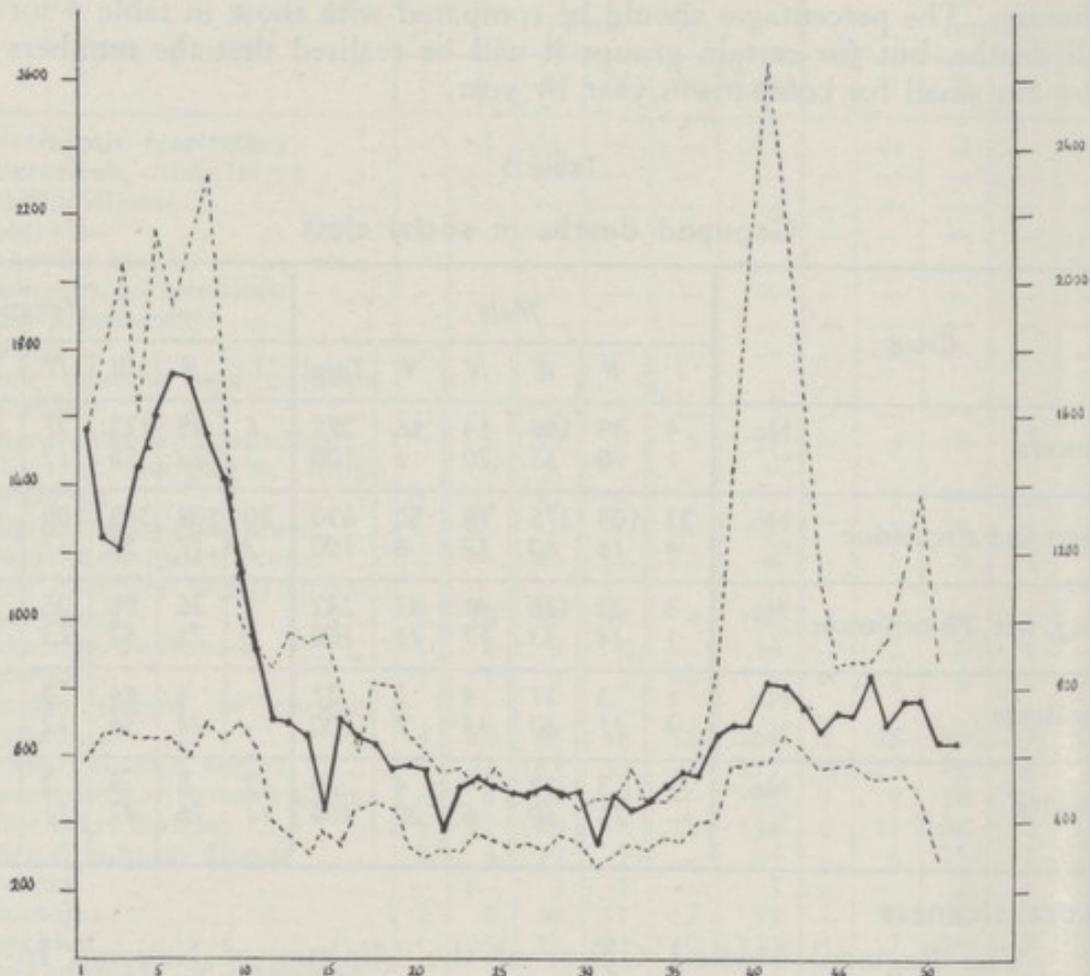
Table 6 Morbidity shown in insurance certificates

Weekly average for period ending	"Lewisham & Downham"	Weekly average for period ending	"Lewisham & Downham"
January 29	1368	August 13	455
February 26	1652	September 10	491
March 26	1051	October 8	649
April 23	630	November 5	762
May 21	608	December 3	749
June 18	497	December 31	703
July 16	501		
Weekly average for the year 1963	765		
" " " 1962	760		

FIRST APPLICATIONS FOR SICKNESS BENEFIT

Dotted lines—Maximum and Minimum 1951—62

Continuous line—1963



Heart disease

Besides being responsible for a prodigious loss of man-working capacity in the United Kingdom amounting, it is estimated, to some 12 million week days per year, cardiovascular and atherosclerotic disease as a group are responsible for more deaths than any other single cause and, as such, constitute the greatest possible challenge to preventive medicine. The urgency of this problem becomes intensified when it is realised that deaths from arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease are mounting year by year.

In animals where atherosclerosis has been artificially induced, occlusion is so rare that it would appear that the problem is not simply the thickening of arteries but of their blockage or occlusion and some research workers are confident that the cause is to be found in a disturbance of the fat and cholesterol metabolism and coagulability of the arterial blood.

A glance at table 7 will be enough to show how the percentage of deaths from such maladies have risen over the past 35 years, and the high numbers occurring in the age groups 45-65,

The speed and strain of modern civilisation is thought to have a great bearing on these so-called "stress" diseases but stress, which is recognised as a predisposing factor in the increased incidence of cardiac disability is a somewhat vague term. However, some of the following circumstances undoubtedly give rise to "stress" as we understand it today.

Living Standards.—As living standards rise, not unnaturally there is an increase in "high-living" which generally goes hand in hand with bigger meals and an increased intake of fatty foods. This in turn gives rise to over-weight and obesity.

Single mindedness—The concentration on a narrow field or single motive constitutes a "stress". All classes are susceptible from the housewife or humble clerk to the managing director.

Indolence.—Inactivity, perhaps largely enforced, by persons having to travel long distances to work, to conferences or to customers by car or train, results in muscles being unable to respond to a call for unusual effort and, with the heart, there is often no recovery.

Smoking.—Over recent years there has been a substantial rise in tobacco consumption. Nicotine is known as a cardiac poison which in many instances blunts the desire for physical effort.

Modern Living.—An environment of noise, petty irritations, current news, jobs with a time limit, results in an increase in adrenalin demand. Eventually the environment wins and there is a breakdown.

Table 7
Heart and circulation mortality

Year (a)	Deaths from			Total heart and circula- tion (all ages) (e)	Age group 45-65		Total deaths in borough (h)	Percentage		
	Coronary diseases (b)	Other heart diseases* (c)	Other circulatory diseases† (d)		Total (f)	Coronary diseases (g)		(e) of (h) (i)	(f) of (h) (j)	(g) of (h) (k)
1928	357		97	454	115	—	1993	23	5.8	?
1933	516		117	633	162	—	2271	28	7.1	?
1938	659		139	798	178	—	2403	33	7.4	?
1943	583		64	647	129	—	2359	27	5.5	?
1948	696		63	759	155	—	2253	34	6.9	?
1953	775		113	888	140	—	2502	35	5.6	3.4
1958	770		109	879	150	—	2433	36	6.2	4.1
1963	866		113	979	180	—	2639	37	6.8	4.9
1958	407	363	109	879	150	99	2433	36	6.2	4.1
9	470	360	118	948	161	110	2617	36	6.2	4.2
1960	364	321	113	798	149	102	2510	32	5.9	4.1
1	492	375	123	990	176	122	2586	38	6.8	4.7
2	494	314	111	919	191	133	2569	36	7.4	5.2
3	557	309	113	979	180	129	2639	37	6.8	4.9

? means figure not available.

*R.G. Code Nos. 19 and 20.

†R.G. Code No. 21.

Lung cancer

Table 8

Year (a)	MALE			FEMALE		
	All cancer deaths (b)	Lung cancer deaths (c)	(c) as % of (b) (d)	All cancer deaths (e)	Lung cancer deaths (f)	(f) as % of (e) (g)
1952	246	77	31	238	9	4
1953	237	83	35	215	13	6
1954	238	76	32	192	13	7
1955	303	102	34	226	19	8
1956	259	96	37	226	12	5
1957	267	101	38	229	21	9
1958	271	114	42	201	21	10
1959	297	118	40	235	22	9
1960	315	145	46	254	17	7
1961	271	119	44	210	15	7
1962	324	155	48	224	19	8
1963	266	117	44	224	22	10

These figures although slightly less than last year's are nevertheless appalling, and no excuse is made for repeating the following extracts from last year's annual report.

"The effect of recent propaganda against smoking appears to have been negligible, or even negative. Thus, up to age 25, for males, 61% were smokers in 1956 and 67% in 1961, and for females to the same age, 38% were smokers in 1956 while 49% were smokers in 1961. [This is a truly appalling result for the efforts made to guide the younger adults in the community]. Over the age of 25 the percentage of non-smokers in males between 1951 and 1961 increased from 19 to 27.

"For many years medical officers of health have underlined the association of cigarette smoking with lung cancer (in this borough advice on this has been given over at least the last 10 years), but unfortunately with no obvious effect on the amount of tobacco consumed, while at the same time the lung cancer rate has steadily increased. Advice to stop smoking, certainly of cigarettes, to lessen the risk from lung cancer, chronic bronchitis, and certain heart diseases, has now been given by such an influential body as the Royal College of Physicians, and so the gist of their advice is modestly repeated here: **SAVE YOUR HEALTH, YOUR FAMILY, YOUR POCKET . . .** by giving up smoking. That is what it really amounts to.

If you are wavering on the brink of giving it up, do now take the plunge, but even if you have not the inclination or will-power for that, please get out of the unhealthy social habit of offering cigarettes on so many occasions to your friends. (Keep them, if you have to, for your enemies!) Remember that: lung cancer may not show itself for 20 years or more; it is almost invariably fatal; it attacks younger age-groups than most other cancers; 20,000 men died of it last year in this country; it appears to be one of the very few cancers which is mainly preventable; evidence of its connection with cigarette smoking is overwhelming. Also remember that cigarette smoking can cause, or make worse, chronic bronchitis, certain types of heart disease, some stomach ulcers.

A word for the middle-aged smoker: Statistics show that your safety chances improve with every year you give up smoking. *Long-term comfort :* With all the research going on now there is a probability that sooner or later the disease-causing factors in smoking will be identified and eliminated. The younger person therefore if he gives up now because it is dangerous, can comfort himself with the thought that in one, five, perhaps ten years' time, he will be able to smoke without danger to himself, other than to his pocket."

There is, however, a small but increasing attitude among the public of the desirability of doing something about this problem as is evidenced by a growing disapproval of smoking in public places, a greater demand for non-smoking compartments in trains and a general awareness that smoking at least of cigarettes is a bad habit and not an aspect of manliness. It is to be hoped that this tendency will continue and the time will not be too far distant when it will have a major effect in reducing the amount of tobacco consumed.

General statistics from 1901

Table 9

Year	Population	Death rate *	% dying under age 45	% dying under age 65	Birth rate *	Pre-mature birth rate ‡	Maternal death rate †	Still-birth rate †	Neo-natal death rate **	One month to one year death rate (12) - (10) **	Infant mortality rate **	Repro-ductive wastage rate (9)+(12)	Pulmonary tuberculosis		Tuberculosis (all forms)
													Notif. rate ††	Death rate ††		% notif. rate under 15
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1901	127,495	13.0	—	74	26	—	3.9	—	—	—	128	—	—	93	—
1902	132,432	13.7	—	74	26	—	4.3	—	—	—	122	—	—	106	—
1903	136,405	11.1	—	72	26	—	2.5	—	—	—	92	—	—	78	—
1904	140,401	12.0	—	70	26	—	3.6	—	—	—	122	—	—	84	—
1905	144,420	11.7	—	67	25	—	2.8	—	30	63	93	—	—	87	—
1906	148,463	12.0	—	72	23	—	2.0	—	30	83	113	—	—	80	—
1907	152,532	11.5	—	67	24	—	2.5	—	34	56	90	—	—	90	—
1908	156,627	11.0	—	68	23	—	1.4	—	30	57	87	—	—	85	—
1909	160,749	10.4	—	63	22	—	2.0	—	35	40	75	—	—	78	—
1910	164,899	9.7	—	65	21	—	2.6	—	29	50	79	—	—	55	—
1911	161,677	11.4	46	68	21	—	2.3	—	31	73	104	—	—	64	—
1912	165,249	10.5	39	63	20	—	2.8	—	30	39	69	—	208	68	11
1913	168,822	10.7	43	65	20	—	2.6	—	28	48	76	—	188	73	25
1914	169,211	10.9	40	62	19	—	3.3	—	27	46	73	—	138	77	18
1915	164,438	12.9	36	61	19	—	4.0	—	30	49	79	—	154	90	26
1916	—	11.9	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	75	—	—	102	—
1917	—	11.8	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	87	—	—	112	—
1918	—	13.2	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	66	—	—	106	—
1919	174,750	11.4	35	59	17	—	3.1	—	28	32	60	—	179	86	22
1920	174,698	10.8	38	59	23	—	3.8	—	32	30	62	—	160	73	22
1921	175,800	10.5	34	58	19	—	2.6	—	23	31	54	—	135	81	18
1922	176,600	11.1	31	57	18	—	2.5	—	26	28	54	—	154	74	16
1923	182,400	10.1	31	56	18	—	3.6	—	20	23	43	—	154	76	17
1924	184,900	10.5	29	56	16	—	3.6	—	23	24	47	—	149	68	22
1925	185,600	10.3	30	56	16	—	1.6	—	23	32	55	—	142	63	15
1926	187,800	10.0	29	54	15	—	2.1	—	18	22	40	—	158	71	17
1927	188,600	11.0	28	53	15	—	2.1	—	35	21	46	—	157	92	12
1928	199,300	10.0	29	54	15	—	2.3	—	22	30	52	—	168	77	15
1929	207,900	11.5	27	52	16	—	5.3	—	—	—	44	—	142	74	13
1930	207,900	9.7	28	53	15	—	0.9	37	—	—	42	79	154	76	12

Table 9—continued

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1931	220,800	10.2	26	52	14	—	4.9	31	25	24	49	80	132	69	14
1932	221,500	10.2	26	49	13	—	3.4	32	31	23	54	86	123	59	11
1933	221,100	10.2	22	50	12	—	2.6	31	21	18	39	70	125	68	9
1934	222,180	10.1	23	50	12	—	1.5	36	21	22	43	79	129	58	14
1935	223,000	10.0	23	47	12	—	4.3	35	24	19	43	78	126	58	13
1936	224,000	10.9	23	48	13	—	2.0	37	23	32	55	92	131	62	12
1937	226,000	10.9	20	47	13	—	1.3	39	18	29	47	86	156	59	12
1938	229,000	10.5	23	49	14	—	2.1	26	—	—	47	73	116	61	12
1939	220,300	10.8	—	—	14	—	2.9	34	—	—	42	76	111	64	12
1940	192,540	15.8	22	50	15	—	1.0	24	—	—	45	69	111	67	11
1941	148,150	14.3	22	48	14	—	1.9	29	—	—	34	63	176	93	10
1942	161,800	12.0	18	44	17	—	3.2	37	—	—	37	74	175	73	15
1943	168,530	13.9	20	45	19	—	3.1	25	—	—	42	67	194	76	14
1944	163,320	14.8	21	49	19	—	1.0	22	—	—	40	62	196	79	11
1945	171,280	12.1	20	43	18	—	1.9	18	—	—	34	52	179	71	13
1946	207,410	10.6	17	43	22	—	1.1	21	—	—	33	54	193	53	15
1947	221,170	11.9	17	42	22	—	1.0	21	—	—	33	54	166	55	12
1948	226,100	9.9	16	41	19	—	0.5	15	15	13	28	43	198	48	16
1949	227,700	10.2	11	35	17	—	0.3	16	13	6	19	35	146	40	12
1950	228,300	10.6	11	35	15	—	0.6	15	19	7	26	40	158	29	13
1951	227,200	11.2	10	34	15	67	0.3	16	17	8	25	41	117	26	15
1952	227,100	11.4	9	32	14	86	0.3	18	16	6	22	40	117	15	8
1953	225,800	11.1	9	29	14	75	0.3	23	16	6	22	45	136	19	14
1954	224,200	10.0	8	31	14	60	Nil	14	13	8	21	35	102	16	10
1955	223,400	10.8	7	28	14	69	0.9	18	11	6	17	35	114	10	5
1956	222,100	11.3	6	27	14	59	Nil	19	16	3	19	38	88	13	11
1957	220,900	11.0	8	32	15	65	0.6	18	12	4	16	33	100	14	10
1958	221,000	11.0	8	29	15	78	Nil	18	19	5	24	42	98	8	11
1959	221,000	11.8	7	28	16	75	0.8	18	13	5	18	36	56	5	8
1960	221,300	11.3	8	28	16	69	Nil	17	13	6	19	36	54	5	10
1961	220,910	11.7	7	28	17	72	0.3	19	14	6	20	39	51	8	9
1962	222,170	11.6	7	30	18	73	0.5	13	13	6	19	32	37	10	11
1963	222,730	11.8	8	29	18	78	0.5	13	16	7	23	36	48	7	9

*per 1,000 population. ‡per 1,000 notified livebirths. **per 1,000 registered livebirths.
†per 1,000 registered live and stillbirths. ††per 100,000 population. — means figure not available.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

Disinfection and personal cleansing

Details of the work carried out during the year are as follows :—

Disinfecting Station

Table 10

	West	North	South	Total
Disinfection				
Premises visited	43	20	23	86
Rooms disinfected	103	45	70	218
Articles disinfected	1306	977	459	2742
Disinfestation				
Premises visited	26	17	13	56
Rooms disinfested	76	72	37	185
Articles disinfested	17	33	37	87
Articles treated				
Beds	22	13	10	45
Mattresses	61	29	31	121
Bolsters	15	11	15	41
Pillows	104	57	61	222
Cushions	25	16	8	49
Quilts	26	23	16	65
Blankets	143	86	64	293
Sheets	60	51	32	143
Household articles	422	485	128	1035
Wearing apparel	445	239	131	815
Total articles	1323	1010	496	2829
Articles received from the cleansing station ...				
Articles received from the Coroner's court ...	—	845	—	845
Public library books treated after infection ...	84	73	102	259
Private library books treated after infection ...	126	18	—	144
Articles treated under the Public Health (London) Act s.122				
	18598	19016	14334	51948

Treatments for verminous conditions and for scabies were as follows :

Verminous conditions

Table 11

	1st Cleansing	2nd Cleansing	3rd Cleansing	4th Cleansing
Children under 5 ...	6	—	—	—
School children ...	28	2	—	—
Adults	15	—	—	—
TOTALS	49	2	—	—

Scabies

Table 11—continued

	Cases	Contacts	Treatments
Children under 5 ...	2	—	4
School children ...	9	—	18
Adults ...	22	—	45
TOTALS ...	33	—	67

London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1953

Section 43 of the above Act states that, on receipt of a report from the medical officer of health or a health inspector that any aged person within their district is verminous or is for any other reason in need of cleansing in order to prevent injury or the danger of injury and is so enfeebled that he is unable to avail himself of any facilities for cleansing himself provided by the authority or to cleanse himself properly, the sanitary authority may on application or with the consent of that person (but not otherwise) cause him to be cleansed free of charge at the place where he resides or at any other suitable place. The authority is enabled to make such arrangements and provide any apparatus required to exercise these powers.

No such cases arose during the year.

Anti-fly and anti-mosquito campaign

This campaign, which for some years has operated from early May to the end of September, had this year to be considerably curtailed. The reason was mainly due to resignations and illness which occurred early in the period among the operatives normally seconded for this work and the difficulties in appointing new staff. However it was possible to deal with certain sites known to be particularly bad as rubbish dumps, and a number of these were visited and treated several times. Some of the rubbish found was burnt on the site, the remainder being removed to the Council's depot for disposal with the household refuse. Attention was also given to potential sources of flies, such as stables and piggeries. A few complaints from householders were also dealt with by the operatives. The co-operation of the Borough Engineer's department was again available for the treatment of dustbins with powder supplied by the health department.

Generally it would seem that there has been a considerable reduction in fly infestations in recent years. This may be due to the control methods adopted, particularly with the modern insecticides, but probably weather conditions have also had some effect.

Health education

During the year the food inspectors during the course of their routine inspections of foodshops took the opportunities offered to put over items of health education to the occupiers, and on occasion to the food handlers. A large number of posters were obtained from central agencies in connection with health education generally and more particularly perhaps with environmental hygiene and home safety.

The quarterly Bulletin on home safety continued to be distributed to some 2,500 recipients in the borough. In the course of the year four lectures or talks were delivered by the Health Department staff, two of these to elder schoolgirls, and two to members of women's clubs.

Public Mortuary and Coroner's Court

The premises are situated in Ladywell Road and comprise a court room, witness room, coroner's office, caretaker's apartments and mortuary.

Statistics are as under:—

Table 12

Month	Bodies received from Institutions	Others	Post-mortem examinations		Inquests held
			Lewisham residents	Others	
January	57	65	75	47	11
February... ..	58	57	74	41	11
March	59	49	51	47	9
April	42	33	48	27	9
May	34	41	46	29	15
June	46	33	40	39	8
July	38	27	37	28	6
August	31	24	31	24	17
September	41	34	27	38	14
October	35	30	33	32	14
November	58	42	63	37	17
December	63	42	68	37	15
TOTALS	562	477	593	426	146

Rodent control

A section, consisting from May to September of a foreman and three operatives and from October to April of the foreman and five operatives, is maintained for the purpose of repressing rat infestation, and this section is supervised by the senior public health inspector.

In his report on rodent control work during 1963, Mr. Phillips, the senior public health inspector, states:—"The number of complaints of rat infestation showed a slight decrease in 1962 and this has been maintained during 1963 with a reduction from 1,122 to 961. This can be attributed to the effect of the regular baiting of the sewers and also to the improvement of the rivers where the number of base points laid was lower than in 1962 both in the river Ravensbourne and the river Quaggy. These rivers, however, still call for considerable attention due to a very great extent to the scraps of food and rubbish which are thrown into them. Most of the infestations were dealt with by the use of warfarin in oatmeal but in some of the cases it was necessary to use other bait.

Although the number of visits made to deal with infestations of rats was less it was rather disturbing to note a further increase in mice complaints. In dwelling houses these were 392 compared with 339 in 1962 and in shops the numbers were 76 compared with 52. The figures for dwelling houses are disappointing in that after ensuring that a number of houses in multi-occupation were provided with proper food stores, this type of property was still the cause of many of the complaints."

Table 13

Location		Base points
River Ravensbourne	...	120
River Quaggy	... ..	67

For the past four years continuous baiting of manholes has been undertaken by a permanent rodent control gang, and after some 3,000 manholes had been baited three times over a period slightly longer than a year a complete pre-baiting and poisoning control was exercised to ascertain the result.

Under the old system of undertaking rodent control twice a year the position was becoming static and over one-quarter of poison takes were being recorded from the number of manholes baited. The pre-bait and poison check which was undertaken in 1962 showed quite encouraging results, recording a total of poison takes of considerably less than a quarter.

Continuous baiting has once again been undertaken, but no further pre-baiting test has been carried out.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

A copy of the report covering the calendar year 1963 submitted to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, as required by the provisions of the above Act, is appended :—

Table 14

	Type of property				
	Local authority	Dwelling houses (including council houses)	All other (including business premises)	Total	Agricultural
Properties in borough ...	140	66,307	12,051	78,498	—
Properties inspected as a result of :—					
(a) notification ...	11	1,431	176	1,618	—
(b) survey	7	1,073	41	1,121	—
(c) otherwise ...	—	34	4	38	—
Total inspections (including re-inspections) ...	18	2,661	222	2,901	—
Properties inspected which were found to be infested by :—					
(a) Rats—major ...	—	—	—	—	—
(b) —minor ...	7	861	93	961	—
(c) Mice—major ...	—	—	—	—	—
(d) —minor ...	5	311	76	392	—
Infested properties treated	13	1,120	162	1,295	—
Total treatments (including retreatments) ...	23	2,017	482	2,522	—
“Block” control schemes carried out				Nil	

Laboratory facilities

The following summary relates to the work carried out by the public health laboratory on behalf of the Council during 1963.

Table 15

Specimens	Number	Remarks
Faeces	985	Negative
	289	Shigella sonnei
	3	Salmonella typhimurium
	1	.. anatum
	39	.. paratyphi B.
	1	B. coli, type 026
Urine	7	Routine
Swabs from nose and throat etc. ...	51	Negative
	6	B-haem. strep.
	7	Staph. aureus
	1	H. pertussis
Cough plates	8	Negative
Sputum	1	..
Water (various)	4	
Food	17	
Total specimens	1,420	

Swimming baths

There are 4 public swimming baths in the borough, in addition to a few club and school swimming baths. The public swimming baths are shown in the table, together with the laboratory tests taken during the year.

Table 16

Bath	Tests		Variation of chlorine (p.p.m.)
	Chlorine	Bact.	
Ladywell West	9	—	0.1—2.0
Ladywell East	9	—	0.1—1.4
Forest Hill North	3	—	1.1—3.1
Forest Hill South	4	—	0.4—3.3
Downham	7	—	0.1—1.7
Bellingham (openair) ...	2	—	0.05—0.1

The water used for these baths is supplied by the Metropolitan Water Board and is sterilised by the breakpoint chlorination method, sodium carbonate and sodium metaphosphate being used to control acidity and to keep the pH above 7.2. Colorimetric tests for free chlorine and pH value are also made at the baths at 9 a.m., 1 p.m. and 6 p.m. on weekdays and at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. on Sundays, the results being recorded on log sheets kept for the purpose. The aim is to achieve a circulation of water every four hours, although it is rather more prolonged than this at the openair baths.

National Assistance Act, 1948 — section 50

During the year the Council accepted responsibility for the burial of 5 persons, at a net cost to the Council of £2 17s. 6d.

National Assistance Act, 1948—section 47

Possible cases were investigated during the year and in none of them was it necessary to apply for a compulsory order. (See also the section on the Care of the Elderly).

Dog excreta nuisances

No proceedings were taken during the year, and no complaints were received. Where a complaint is received it is the practice to exhibit a byelaw notice at a convenient site nearby.

Drainage work

During the year 174 plans were submitted to the public health inspectors for examination and approval.

Water supply

The Director of Water Examination of the Metropolitan Water Board states that the water supply to the Borough is well water derived from the Darenth, Deptford, Bexley and Wilmington wells, together with River Thames derived filtered water.

There were no new sources of supply instituted by the Board during 1963 nor were there any important extensions of trunk mains, but 1,868 yards of service mains were laid in the Borough for local supply purposes.

Tables 17 and 18 give the average results of the chemical and bacteriological analyses of the various supplies for 1963.

Table 17

Average results of the chemical and bacteriological examination of the water supply to the Borough of Lewisham for 1963
milligrams per litre (unless otherwise stated)

Description of the Sample	No. of Samples	Ammoniacal Nitrogen	Albuminoid Nitrogen	Nitrate Nitrogen	Chlorides as Cl.	Oxygen abs. from $KMnO_4$ 4 hrs. at 27°C.	Turbidity units	Colour (Burgess) scale	Hardness (total)	Hardness (non-carbonate)	pH value	Phosphate as PO_4	Silicate as SiO_2	Sulphate SO_4	Magnesium as Mg.	Natural Fluoride as F.	Surface active material as Manoxol OT	Sodium as Na.	Potassium as K	Electrical Conductivity (micromhos)
Bexley well	9	0.007	0.018	4.3	19	0.10	Nil	Nil	316	70	7.1							13.0	2.1	580
Darenth well	5	0.010	0.015	4.8	18	0.02	Nil	Nil	266	32	7.1							11.0	1.9	480
Deptford well	4	0.005	0.020	6.0	40	0.08	Nil	Nil	354	110	7.2							25	5.1	700
Wilmington Well	3	0.016	0.016	6.9	23	0.20	0.1	Nil	282	44	7.2							15	2.2	550
Thames-derived South of River	156	0.20	0.079	3.8	32	1.18	0.3	10	266	66	7.8	1.3	11	62	5	0.25	0.08			550

Table 18

Bacteriological Results—Yearly Averages, 1963 of water supplied to the Borough of Lewisham

Source of supply	Number of samples	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	
		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.	
Bexley well	251	2.9	32	99.60	—	100.0	—	256	0.1	4	100.0	100.0	
Darenth well	251	0.0	10	99.20	—	99.20	—	255	0.0	5	98.43	100.0	
Deptford well	251	0.2	18	98.80	—	99.60	—	255	2.3	102	100.0	100.0	
Wilmington well	197	0.2	51	97.97	—	99.49	—	198	0.0	45	99.48	100.0	
Thames-derived South of River								1,873	12.5	—	99.41	99.47	

Home safety

The Home Safety Act, 1961 S.1 (1) states that "A local authority may promote safety in the home by publishing or making arrangements for otherwise giving information or advice relating to the prevention of accidents in the home" and S.1. (2) states that "a local authority may make contributions to any organisation whose activities are carried on otherwise than for profit and consist of or include the promotion of safety in the home."

Before and after the passing of the Act, the Health department had arranged or carried out certain propaganda or educational efforts in connection with home safety. For example, home safety films have been shown to old people's clubs; various posters, leaflets and pamphlets have been displayed or made available to the public; the council subscribes to the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents, home safety section; health department leaflets have been printed and displayed; various suggestions have been made for home safety in the provision of housing; statistics on accidents in the home are collected or sought from hospitals. Furthermore a quarterly bulletin is issued to local clubs, organisations, doctors and dentists, so that it can be available to club members, those attending surgeries, and so on. Some 2,500 copies of each issue are distributed.

In October the Council agreed that the activities of the Local Safety Organisation be extended to include publicity measures to be undertaken to reduce the incidence of accidents in the home; that the Lewisham Old People's Welfare Association and such other bodies are, considered appropriate be included in the list of bodies entitled to nominate a representative to the Local Safety Organisation.

As remarked upon in previous annual reports it has been found impracticable to gather the necessary statistics regarding home accidents, but some of a limited nature, based on County Council ambulance removals for 1963, are as follows:

Table 19

Accidents	Quarter of year				Total	
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1963	1962
Total for London	2678	2071	2213	2346	9308	8607
Total for Div. 7 (Lewisham and Camberwell)	366	240	266	276	1148	1126
Rate per 10,000 population						
London	8.4	6.5	6.9	7.4	29.2	27.1
Div. 7	9.2	6.1	6.7	7.0	29.0	28.5
Falls total	1941	1536	1675	1748	6900	6565
on stairs	239	242	244	236	961	998
tripping	209	178	171	308	866	751
in the garden	34	50	66	24	174	219
Knifelike wounds	63	95	86	75	319	326
Gassing	165	34	37	58	294	192
Burns and scalds	129	82	99	76	386	553
Poisoning (including foreign objects)	80	112	103	98	393	340

It will be seen that there are no separate figures for Lewisham, but based on the first four lines the approximate numbers for Lewisham, (below the horizontal line in the table) would be about one-sixteenth of those shown. It must be emphasised that these are only accidents sufficiently serious to require removal to hospital by ambulance.

Atmospheric pollution

Clean Air Act

During 1963 four more areas were made the subject of Smoke Control Orders and particulars with regard to these are as follows:—

Name	No. 14 (Vancouver)	No. 15 (Baring)	No. 16 (Honor Oak)	No. 17 (Blackheath)
Acreage	140	770	230	400
No. of industrial premises	3	4	3	12
No. of commercial premises	66	34	60	134
No. of dwellings	2,731	5,232	2,281	3,042
No. of other premises	10	10	7	18
Present annual tonnage of bituminous coal to be replaced	3,000	5,200	2,500	4,400
Likely additional fuel required annually:—				
(a) Electricity (BTUs)	350,000	585,000	275,000	400,000
(b) Gas (therms)	65,000	110,500	55,000	75,000
(c) Oil, etc.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(d) Solid smokeless fuel (tons)	2,250	3,900	1,900	2,550
Total estimated cost of works	£40,000	£47,254	£38,000	£40,000
Date:— Order made	24.7.63	24.7.63	24.7.63	24.7.63
Order confirmed	21.11.63	21.11.63	21.11.63	21.11.63
Order operative	1.6.64	1.7.64	1.8.64	1.9.64

The progressive total (when these Orders are operative) will be 5,390 acres covering 52,258 dwellings.

Programme

At the end of December 1963, the position in relation to areas which have been or still are the subject of smoke control action was as follows:—

Table 20

Area No. and name	No. of dwellings	Date of operation	Remarks
1 Ladywell	1,409	1.9.59	
2 Southend	2,827	1.11.59	
3 Brookdale	1,155	1.9.60	
4 Penderley	3,367	1.10.60	
5 Glenbow	2,059	1.9.60	
6 Lewisham Park	3,716	1.8.61	
7 Sandhurst	2,187	1.8.61	
8 Hazelbank	3,123	1.7.62	
9 Northover	3,226	1.9.62	
10 Blythe Hill	2,586	1.10.62	
11 Algernon	1,981	1.11.62	
12 Brockley	4,402	1.7.63	
13 Manor	6,932	1.10.63	
14 Vancouver	2,731	1.6.64	
15 Baring	5,232	1.7.64	
16 Honor Oak	2,281	1.8.64	
17 Blackheath	3,042	1.9.64	
18 Sunderland	1,900	—	Programmed for survey
19 Sydenham	3,800	—	do
20 Mayow	2,000	—	do

The above deals with approximately 60,000 dwellings out of an estimated total of 71,000.

Measurement of atmospheric pollution

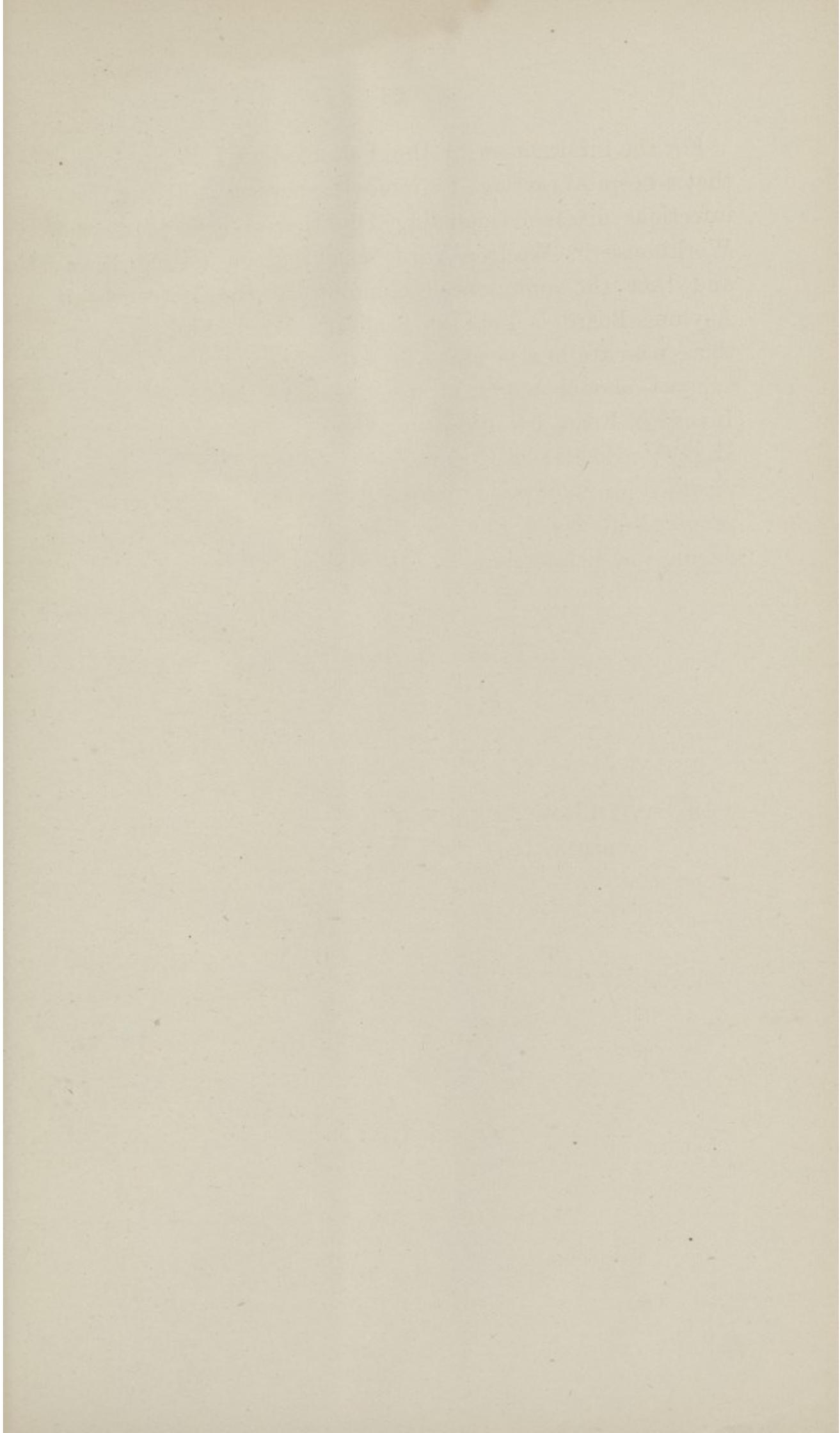
Table 21, on pages 28 and 29, gives a record of the principal results from the stations, and also gives some indication of the sunshine, rainfall etc. during the year. Some of these latter data are not specific to the borough, having been obtained from a publication of the Meteorological Office, and relate to the nearest station which records the particular item concerned. Later in the year an additional volumetric station was sited at the Town Hall, capable of giving hourly smoke readings.

Atmospheric Conditions 1963

Table 21

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Average or actual (as applic.)
Temperature—													
Mean maximum ¹ °C	0.6	2.2	9.9	13.2	15.4	20.0	20.6	19.2	17.5	14.2	11.7	5.4	12.5
Mean minimum ¹ °C	-2.7	-1.4	4.0	6.3	7.8	11.9	12.3	12.2	10.8	9.2	7.1	1.8	6.6
Mean ¹ °C	-1.1	0.4	6.9	9.7	11.6	15.9	16.5	15.7	14.1	11.7	9.4	3.6	9.5
Diff. from average ¹ °C	-5.3	-4.0	+0.3	+0.4	-0.9	Nil	-1.1	-1.5	-0.7	+0.9	+2.1	-1.6	-1.0
Highest maximum ² °C	6.0	5.0	14.0	19.0	20.0	26.0	27.0	25.0	22.0	18.0	15.0	9.0	27.0
Lowest minimum ² °C	-12.0	-5.0	-4.0	1.0	5.0	9.0	12.0	10.0	9.0	6.0	2.0	-6.0	-12.0
Rainfall—													
Total ³ in.	1.46	0.59	2.01	1.93	1.45	1.38	1.42	1.97	2.01	1.46	2.76	0.47	19.11
Percent of average ⁴	36	16	158	107	84	112	52	103	113	67	180	33	88
Sunshine¹													
Daily mean hrs.	1.59	2.53	3.35	4.53	6.63	6.72	6.58	4.64	4.23	2.92	2.07	1.39	3.93
Percent of average	107	112	92	85	103	95	103	76	89	93	117	109	98
Wind¹													
NE/E/SE %	57	64	26	28	14	29	27	10	26	18	22	45	31
S/SW/W %	14	10	59	56	55	38	60	70	42	72	60	25	48
NW/N/Calm %	29	26	15	16	31	13	13	20	32	10	18	30	21
Atmospheric pollution—													
West Division⁵:													
Water insol. matter ... tpm	4.92	23.96	18.22	11.85	11.92	12.90	17.38	14.14	16.80	16.00	12.01	12.82	14.41
Water sol. matter ... tpm	10.75	16.62	5.42	6.45	3.92	4.46	5.17	4.82	void	13.87	5.88	4.74	5.65
Sulphur †	3.13	2.36	1.71	1.62	0.94	0.80	0.65	0.63	0.75	1.02	1.46	2.29	1.45
Smoke, daily average ... *	226	306	99	71	23	21	13	24	50	60	85	221	100
" maximum ... *	848	628	456	208	79	51	27	74	104	122	324	424	—
" minimum ... *	40	76	16	20	5	7	3	6	12	24	12	92	—
Sulphur, daily average ... *	386	326	129	163	84	101	77	61	137	142	139	298	170
" maximum ... *	1018	640	471	366	194	245	189	177	281	273	439	678	—
" minimum ... *	120	140	33	41	38	25	36	28	35	73	43	115	—
North Division⁶:													
Smoke, daily average ... *	186	230	94	56	28	23	11	24	48	44	66	169	82
" maximum ... *	756	440	326	140	109	52	29	72	105	109	270	396	—
" minimum ... *	16	64	26	14	9	8	3	7	12	19	10	66	—
Sulphur, daily average ... *	205	167	73	81	51	45	53	63	83	91	57	123	93
" maximum ... *	470	421	353	284	96	129	116	134	195	160	168	321	—
" minimum ... *	65	73	17	32	18	24	31	17	24	43	19	20	—
South Division⁷:													
Water insol. matter ... tpm	4.06	9.41	18.56	10.77	11.23	11.13	9.55	16.60	6.80	5.80	7.45	10.42	10.15
Water sol. matter ... tpm	15.93	7.77	7.29	8.16	4.45	4.70	14.54	12.89	9.85	4.06	7.17	5.00	8.48
Sulphur †	2.88	2.30	0.90	1.14	0.79	0.78	0.48	0.36	0.79	0.74	0.74	1.93	1.15
Smoke, daily average ... *	209	277	95	46	26	27	12	17	37	51	76	197	89
" maximum ... *	724	508	428	136	81	64	27	59	122	124	284	440	—
" minimum ... *	12	48	16	12	6	8	2	3	13	12	11	72	—
Sulphur, daily average ... *	381	313	124	159	94	97	73	62	133	128	136	308	167
" maximum ... *	1034	611	349	529	229	234	194	170	282	337	438	678	—
" minimum ... *	109	102	30	34	48	23	25	26	46	68	43	99	—
Weather summary													
	Very cold but dry	Very cold but dry	Wet; otherwise average	Dull; changeable	Changeable and cool	Unsettled	Dry and cool	Dull and cool	Cool and moist	Dry and mild	Cool and moist	Cold and dry	

Notes: ¹Kew; ²Lewisham; ³Valentine Court for smoke and sulphur, Pool allotments for others; ⁴Dragon Place for smoke and sulphur; ⁵Pendragon school for smoke and sulphur, Verdant Lane for others
 tpm: tons per square mile per month; †as trioxide in mg per 100 sq. cms. per day; microgrammes per cubic metre.



CARE OF THE ELDERLY

1. General

The "Elderly" for administrative purposes are regarded as men over the age of 65 and women over the age of 60. In the 1961 census there were 10,177 men and 24,052 women in these age groups, making a total number of 34,229 out of a total population of 221,753, being equivalent to 16 per cent.

One of the fundamental difficulties of the public health department is to find out who among the elderly require help or advice, and where they may be found. Nevertheless, it can be said that more and more of this population group are becoming aware of the services available and are taking advantage of them. This is borne out by the increasing numbers shown on the returns made to the department by the various sections dealing with old people.

2. Direct Work

The Council's direct work in the care of the elderly is commented upon in the following paragraphs :

(a) *The Saville*

(i) *General*

The Saville premises were opened in October 1961 as a centre for various activities for old people, and it has proved so highly successful that it has become very difficult to keep the club's memberships within reasonable limits. The whole available time for club activities is fully used, and apart from the very cold weather at the beginning of the year attendances were high.

Apart from normal club activities a number of outings were organised by the Management Committee during the winter months including several visits to pantomimes, a visit to a Croydon bakery, and return visits to other old people's clubs in Southwark and Camberwell. Among a number of outings arranged during the summer months was a trip to Brighton and another of a tour of Kent. Two sales of handiwork were made during the year, both of which proved very profitable.

Mrs. Shorten who was appointed warden at the start of activities at the Saville, and who helped to get the clubs and their activities well organised resigned in October, 1963, her place being taken by the present warden Mrs. Heath.

(ii) *Handicrafts*

Handicraft sessions are held Monday to Friday mornings (5 sessions) and on Tuesday and Thursday all day (2 sessions per day), with a normal total attendance of some 100 members. The handicrafts include basketwork, leatherwork, feltwork, dressmaking, embroidery, tatting and quilting, of which dressmaking and basketwork are the most popular. There are sessions of handicraft for the handicapped held on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons.

(iii) *Housebound or handicapped*

There are about 30 members to each club who attend on Tuesday and Thursday all day. These elderly people are picked up from their homes and returned by special transport which is provided with a lift for the chairborne, and which is accompanied by a paid escort.

(iv) *Luncheons*

The Meals-on-Wheels kitchen which is administered by the Lewisham Old People's Welfare Association and which during the year produced 29,784 meals, of which 12,338 were taken up by the luncheon club at the Saville itself.

(v) *Hiring of the Saville*

When not required for old people the Saville has been found very popular for hiring by outside individuals and organisations. It is very popular for wedding receptions of which some 25 took place during the year mainly on Saturdays. It is also let in the evenings for the routine work of a division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade and for one or two other organisations committee meetings.

(b) *Burnt Ash*

These premises were opened in October 1962 by the Mayor, and the activities for the elderly carried on there have increased steadily during 1963 as the following report will show :

(i) *Workshop for the elderly*

The number of elderly workers increased from 30 at the beginning of the year to 80 at the end. Many of these people attend 4 or 5 times a week, but with one exception the hours of work are restricted to 2 hours a day per person. The one exception being a lady who helps with the organisation of the workroom. The workpeople are given pocket money at the rate of 1s. 6d. an hour, and the sessions are held morning and afternoon for two hours each, five days a week, 40 attending each session.

The problem of finding suitable work for the elderly was not as difficult as anticipated and work was available for all of the workpeople during the whole of the year, although there were fluctuations in the type of work available at various times. The types of work carried out included the following :

<i>Type of work carried out</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Cutting and coiling of cable	Variable supply, male workers have become skilled in cutting and paring the wire and fitting plugs.
Shutter assembly } Bracket assembly } Enlarger switches	Variable supply; welcomed by male members. Variable supply; semi-skilled jobs and workers apply themselves well to them.
Breaking out and packing of edible golden crosses	Almost continuing supply. Several workers proficient at this work which needs getting used to.
Stitching and carding of: pens erasers paint brushes protractors geometry sets	Well supplied; work colourful, easy and fairly quickly done and appeals strongly to the elderly.
Covering of coat hangers	Supply continuous.

The last three occupations, covering of coathangers, packing of edible crosses, and stitching and carding is by far the most continuous work available.

(ii) *Afternoon clubs for the elderly*

By Spring the Rendezvous club had an attendance of some 60 members per week, and the numbers were rising so rapidly that by June the attendances were up to 110 per week. It was therefore decided to form a second club, "the Gaytime" and to restrict membership to a maximum of 100 for each club, no member being allowed to belong to both clubs. At the end of the year the Rendezvous (Thursday afternoon) and the Gaytime (Wednesday afternoon) clubs had a membership of about 90 each.

A social club for the handicapped was started on October 1 with a small membership of 10, which had increased to 14 by the end of the year. The members are picked up by special transport and taken to the club each Tuesday at about 10 a.m. where they have lunch, play games, and are entertained and looked after by several members of the Rendezvous and Gaytime clubs until about 3 p.m. when they start to return home. It is hoped to start handicraft classes for these people when the membership has risen sufficiently to warrant the employment of a teacher for the handicapped.

A number of outings and shows were organised by the clubs which proved highly successful, as was the sale of work which made a large profit. The club for the handicapped had their own party at the end of the year, and all thought that it was the best day they had had for many years.

(iii) *Meals for the elderly*

Meals are supplied to members of the club, and to members of the workshop daily at a cost of 1s. 1d. to the recipient. Most of the meals are prepared at the Saville and delivered each day except Fridays when all of the meals are prepared at Burnt Ash. At the beginning of the year the number of meals taken daily average 12 and by the end of the year the average had risen to 35 a day. On special occasions, for instance when an outing had been arranged, the number of meals supplied reached as many as 65.

(iv) *Change of Warden*

Mrs. Aspinall who was appointed at the start of activities at Burnt Ash Centre, and who saw the various sections well established resigned in May, her place being taken by the present warden Mrs. Peavor who commenced in July.

(c) *Holidays and holiday home*

As stated in the last report the Council had decided in early 1962 to acquire a holiday home when suitable premises could be obtained. Again it has to be reported that although a number of hotels were inspected, suitable premises have not so far been arranged, but the quest is continuing.

In April 1963 the Health Department took over from the Lewisham Old People's Welfare Association the organisation of holidays for old people with the exception of the special requirements for handicapped old people. The number of holidays arranged was 470 of which

414 were taken. Holidays are confined to the off-peak season, usually the early part of May and the latter part of September. The majority of elderly persons went to boarding houses and guest houses, and stayed for two weeks. The seaside resorts to which the old people went were mainly those situated on the south-east and south coasts, from Broadstairs to Boscombe, but one party went to Dawlish on the Devonshire coast, and three people went to Clacton. The majority of holidays, however were taken at Cliftonville, Broadstairs and Boscombe, the resorts where it was easiest to find accommodation or the most people requested.

The cost of a holiday to the elderly person is based upon a simple method of assessment of the person's net income after deducting the rent and insurances, and should the house be owned by the applicant an average sum of £1 for rates and repairs is also deducted. If the net weekly income is £3 or less per person, the charge made to a single person is £4 15s., and to a married couple £4 10s. each. This is for the total holiday, i.e. two weeks and fares. If the net income per person is more than £3, the minimum charged is increased by half the excess of the net income over £3 to a single person, or £6 for a married couple. A non-returnable booking fee is taken of 5s.

These holidays were well received by the elderly people and many postcards and letters of thanks have been received in the department.

(d) *Laundry*

As will be seen elsewhere in this report the Health Department again carried out a very large amount of work in dealing with the laundry of incontinent elderly people, 51,948 articles being dealt with in this way.

(e) *Bathing attendants*

A further method of help for certain frail and usually bedridden old people was started in December 1962 with the employment of a woman to help with domiciliary bathing and cleansing to work primarily under the direction and supervision of the Ranyard nurses. The demands for such help are great and in May a further bathing attendant was appointed, and the service extended to cover most of the borough. At the end of the year it was under discussion to extend the service still further, and to appoint a male bathing attendant. This was done early in 1964. The number of cleansings and bathings carried out during the year were West 322, North 432 and South 532 making a total of 1286.

(f) *S.47*

S.47 of the National Assistance Act 1948 allows application to be made to a Magistrates' Court for an order for the compulsory removal of an old person from his home in certain circumstances. These circumstances are strictly limited and in general only apply to old persons in very poor health living in bad hygienic conditions. Every effort is made to prevent such cases occurring and this can usually be done if the Department gets to know about them at a reasonably early date. In such circumstances they are visited by the women health officers who can generally set in motion other aids, such as home helps, nursing care, medical care, meals, and so on and often can prevent further deterioration of the case. Alternatively the patient will be persuaded to

enter a Part III home of the county council or in some cases to enter hospital. It is only the extreme case who refuses to have such help where application will have to be made to the Magistrates' Court. In 1963 although several cases were investigated none went as far as requiring court proceedings.

(g) *Visiting*

The women health officers are also infectious disease visitors. Infectious diseases vary considerably year by year and season by season, and during the slacker seasons of infections the women health officers are able to put in a greater amount of visiting of old people. This dual-purpose visiting, though not perhaps very logical, works well in practice, and the number of visits paid to the elderly is shown in the following table :

Table 22

	N	W	S	Total
First visits	65	116	49	230
Futile visits	86	97	35	218
Revisits	310	907	303	1520
Total	461	1120	387	1969

(h) *Concerts*

The first of a series of concerts run by the Public Health Committee at the Town Hall for the elderly was held in March and was attended by some 900 old people from the clubs. This experimental concert was regarded as highly successful, and it was therefore decided that in the future tickets would also be made available to old people in the borough other than members of old people's clubs. There were two further concerts during the year, one in October and the other in November. Apart from December, monthly concerts were planned for the rest of the winter season up to April. Perhaps the comment made in the local press following the October concert sums up the appreciation of the old folk attending the concerts when it remarked that "the enthusiasm of Beatle-fans had nothing on that shown by more than 1,000 local old folk who swarmed into the Town Hall on Wednesday for the first of a series of monthly Concert Hall nights—they even danced in the aisles." The concerts held since have been no less highly praised.

3. The Lewisham Old People's Welfare Association

The Lewisham Old People's Welfare Association (LOPWA), during the year continued all its routine work, and notes on its main activities during the year April 1963/64 (based on a report by the secretary) are as follows :—

Meals-on-wheels service 61,867 dinners were delivered to the house-bound and to Darby and Joan clubs, 785 more than last year. (The deliveries to the dinner clubs totalled 24,276). The dinners were drawn from three sources ; Dartmouth restaurant, 32,190 ; Lewisham Town Hall canteen 211 ; Saville kitchen 29,784.

The big increase in the number of dinners served to club members were accounted for by the meals served from the Saville kitchen to members of the Saville clubs.

Holidays and outings The main arrangements for out-of-season holidays for old people were transferred to the public health department, and a report about them appears elsewhere. The number of special holidays for frail and handicapped old people was 62. Holidays were also arranged through the Women's Holiday Fund, and these numbered 100. Eleven grants were made to old people who made their own holiday arrangements. Six outings for the infirm were organised, including a party at Stanstead Lodge.

Boarding-out scheme Offers of accommodation were accepted by 22 people during the period: of these 13 were found accommodation with board; one was found unfurnished accommodation; two were found partially furnished rooms; and six were found furnished rooms. Six of the twenty-two only required temporary accommodation. At the end of March thirteen were still in private accommodation. The remainder have been offered accommodation by the Borough Housing department, or have had to go into homes or hospitals. One married and went to Australia.

Cases referred 1,266 new cases were referred to the office during the year—111 less than last year, but this did not include those referred for Christmas parcels only.

Other activities The usual annual exhibition of handwork was organised, and the annual Service at St. Mary's Church for old people and their friends was arranged. Distribution of Christmas parcels, and dinners was organised as usual, and to an increased number—837—with the help of members of schools, youth groups, Rotary clubs and others. Several old people had their rooms redecorated by groups of volunteers.

A Talent Show, was again produced by Mr. Wybrew, two performances were given in the large concert hall at the Town Hall, to a full house on each occasion.

Staff An additional part-time social worker joined the staff in the Autumn, thus four social workers (excluding Miss Ellis the secretary) are now working for the Association.

4. Other Clubs.

Apart from LOPWA the Council continued to make grants to organisations in the borough which carry out work for old people, whether by recreational facilities or by the provision of meals. A sum of £18,800 (to include LOPWA) was eventually put in the annual estimates for the year 1963-64 for such organisations as accepted the Council's conditions and to assist any such organisations as might be established during that year. Reports were made to the Public Health committee giving details of the work undertaken by the voluntary organisations and as a result grants were made as follows :—

	£
Lewisham Old People's Welfare Association	16,600
Lewisham Darby and Joan Club	500
St. Mark's Old Folks' Club	70
Hither Green Branch of the National Federation of Old Age Pensions Associations	68
St. Philip's Darby and Joan Club	34
The Over 60's Friendly Club	48
The Bellingham Community Association Darby and Joan Club	44
Lee Branch of the National Federation of Old Age Pensions Associations	54
Good Companions Club	20
St. Hilda's Seniors' Club... ..	75
Blackheath Branch of the National Federation of Old Age Pensions Associations	24
September Club	60
St. John's Over 60's Club	64
The Friendship Circle over 60's Club	75
Sydenham Hill Social Club, Darby and Joan Section... ..	20
Companions Darby and Joan Club for Deaf and Dumb Autumn Club	38
St. Cyprian's 61 Club	46
Saville Club	38
Burnt Ash Club	220
Sunset Club	160
Primrose Club	20
Silver Lining Club	35
	50

This left a sum of money available for new clubs which might qualify for grant, and one such club, the Welcome Club (£40) was given the grant indicated for the part year. Additional grants were paid to nearly all the clubs as a help towards fares.

5. Costs.

It is not easy to give a definite statement of the cost to the Borough Council of work for old people as some of the cost is by its very nature hidden in various estimates: for example, the salary of the women health officers is partly on infectious disease and partly on old people. Similarly there has often been a hidden subsidy to LOPWA in the rent charged to them for their office accommodation.

Bearing in mind, however, these provisos, it seems that in the financial year 1963/64 a sum of about £38,000 was spent by the Borough Council on the care of the elderly. To understand the growth of this service it is only necessary to mention that eleven years ago, in the year 1952/53, the corresponding expenditure was £1,750 and for the current year 1964/65 the sum included in the estimates has been £53,565. These are gross figures, against which some income can be set (£4,255 for 1964/5) but they do not include any apportionment of salaries.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

The following table gives a summary of the inspections, etc., carried out by the public health inspectors during the year:—

Table 23

<i>Reason for inspection</i>	<i>West</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>South</i>	<i>Total</i>
On complaint	1,160	941	412	2,513
House to house	2	16	11	29
Improvement grants	133	164	119	416
Houses in multiple occupation	63	48	7	118
Rent Acts	19	11	6	36
Mortgage survey	484	446	324	1,254
Other Housing Act visits	145	123	33	301
Notice from builder	608	601	101	1,310
Infectious diseases... ..	28	156	8	192
Infestation	63	73	35	171
Factories, mechanical	9	2	44	55
Factories, non-mechanical	1	3	—	4
Outworkers	38	35	40	113
Clean air inspections	4,542	5,777	109	10,428
Pet animals Act	20	9	6	35
Water certificates... ..	36	91	2	129
Fireguards	13	12	—	25
Hairdressers	22	19	2	43
Pharmacy and poisons	51	62	38	151
Icecream premises	101	15	23	139
Restaurants, cafes, etc.	166	50	93	309
Bakehouses... ..	20	6	8	34
Food shops and stalls	401	198	335	934
Other shops and stalls	9	6	8	23
Food inspections	87	109	341	537
Sampling	137	63	138	338
Futile visits... ..	3,501	4,107	1,918	9,526
All other matters	1,478	1,272	979	3,729
Revisits	4,515	5,143	4,342	14,000
Total — all inspections	17,852	19,558	9,482	46,892

Smoke abatement

Observations	3
Intimations served	—
Complaints	1
Statutory notices served	—
Legal proceedings	—
Convictions	—

Summary of notices served

Table 24

	West	North	South	Total
Intimation notices :—				
Public Health (London) Act, 1936 ...	235	215	86	536
Factories Act, 1937	—	—	—	—
Informal intimations, Housing Act, 1957	18	4	—	22
Ditto, Housing Act, 1961... ..	10	1	1	12
Total intimations	263	220	87	570
Statutory notices :—				
Public Health (London) Act, 1936 ...	128	124	53	305
Factories Act, 1937	—	—	—	—
Clean Air Act, 1956*	437	552	30	1,019
Housing Act, 1957... ..	—	3	—	3
Byelaws	61	25	68	154
Housing Act, 1961	13	8	3	24
Total statutory notices	639	712	154	1,505

*The vast majority of these were for late applications (those received later than a month before the Orders became operative) and were served to safeguard Ministry and Borough Council grant.

Repairs carried out

Table 25

Repairs	West	North	South	Total
Wall and ceiling plaster repaired	66	39	54	159
Roofs repaired	38	35	25	98
Dampness remedied... ..	139	99	82	320
Brickwork repaired	3	6	2	11
Chimneys repaired	2	—	—	2
Drains cleared	26	23	11	60
Drains repaired	6	2	5	13
Drinking water cisterns repaired	—	—	—	—
Dustbins supplied	4	6	3	13
Doors and door frames repaired or renewed	4	3	7	14
Flushing cisterns repaired, renewed or cleansed	9	15	9	33
Flush pipes repaired or renewed	4	—	2	6
Firegrates, etc., repaired or renewed ...	7	2	3	12
Flooring repaired or renewed	23	17	29	69
Dry rot remedied	3	2	—	5
Gullies renewed, repaired or cleansed ...	6	10	12	28
Gutters repaired	50	32	30	112
Refuse cleared	2	9	1	12
Rainwater pipes repaired	14	10	14	38
Soil pipes repaired, ventilated or renewed	9	9	10	28
Sinks provided	15	14	19	48
Sashcords renewed	17	13	27	57
Water closets repaired or renewed ...	34	26	18	78
Walls and ceilings cleansed... ..	1	6	2	9
Windows and frames repaired or renewed	13	17	13	43
Water service pipes repaired or renewed, water supply restored	25	11	5	41
Yards and areas paved	3	2	2	7
Glazing	4	5	1	10
Painting	—	1	3	4
Other repairs	9	7	23	39
TOTALS	536	421	412	1,369

Consumer Protection Act, 1961

The public health inspectors are authorised for the purposes of inspection and testing of heating appliances under the Act.

No inspections were made during the year.

Registration of hairdressers

Under s.18 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1954, no person may carry on the business of a hairdresser or barber on any premises in a borough unless he and those premises are registered by the borough council. Exceptions are for premises which are visited only by appointment with a customer, and for a person who in effect is doing hairdressing on his own premises part-time and who does not employ any other person to assist him. Registration in the first place is automatic on application, and a register is kept for the purpose.

By the end of the year 167 persons were registered.

Byelaws governing the conduct of these establishments, designed to ensure cleanliness of the person, equipment and premises, came into force on December 1, 1955. The standard of hygiene in those visited up to the end of the year was good.

Pet Animals Act, 1951

During the year 18 premises were licensed as pet shops. In the main, the sale of pets at these premises consists of cage birds and tropical and coldwater fish. In general it has been found that pets are kept for sale under conditions which do not call for any particular comment and in no case has it been found necessary to attach special conditions to any licence which has been issued. A report by a veterinary surgeon was obtained in one case after complaints had been received.

Water certificates

Under the provisions of section 95 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, an occupied house without a proper and sufficient water supply is a nuisance and if a dwelling-house, is unfit for human habitation. Further it is not lawful to occupy a house as a dwelling-house, subject to certain provisos, until the sanitary authority has certified that it has a proper and sufficient supply of water.

Certificates were issued in respect of 377 premises and 2 blocks of flats certifying that under the provisions of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, a proper and sufficient supply of water had been provided.

Factories

Section 7 of the Factories Act, 1961, requiring the provision of sufficient and suitable sanitary conveniences is enforced by the council in all factories, whether mechanical power is used in the factory or not. The provisions of sections, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 relating to cleanliness, overcrowding, the maintenance of a reasonable temperature, the securing of adequate ventilation of workrooms and the furnishing of adequate

means for draining floors where wet processes are carried on, are enforced by the council in factories in which mechanical power is not used. The provisions of section 7 are also applied to certain building operations and works of engineering construction, etc.

A local authority is required to keep a register of factories with respect to which it is responsible for the enforcement of any of the provisions mentioned above. Close cooperation is maintained with HM Inspectors of Factories in that any defaults found by them during the course of their visits and for which it is the duty of the local authority to secure that remedial measures are taken, are notified to the health department. Similarly the public health inspectors notify HM Inspectors of any contraventions of the provisions of the Act which come within their jurisdiction. HM Inspectors also forward to the health department details relating to the establishment of new factories, the introduction of mechanical power and other information which may come to their notice and which appears to affect factories subject to the control of the local authority.

Special attention is paid to factories which provide canteens. These factories are visited by the council's food inspectors and the opportunity is taken to discuss with the canteen staff the various requirements needed to maintain a good standard in food hygiene.

The medical officer of health is required in his annual report to the local authority to report specifically on the administration of, and furnish prescribed particulars with respect to, the matters under part I (factories) and part VIII (outworkers) which are administered by the local authority. Details follow:—

Inspections

Table 26

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number on register</i>	<i>Number of</i>		
		<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Written notices</i>	<i>Occupiers prosecuted</i>
(i) Factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by local authorities	46	4	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which section 7 is enforced by the local authority ...	470	55	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding outworkers' premises) ...	31	31	—	—
TOTAL	547	90	—	—

Cases in which defects were found

Table 27

Defects	No. of defects				Prosecutions instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To HM Inspector	Referred By HM Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S 1) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S 2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S 3) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S 4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S 6) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S 7) :					
(a) insufficient ...	—	—	—	—	—
(b) unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—	—
(c) not separate for sexes	1	1	—	1	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork) ...	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	1	1	—	1	—

Outworkers

Under section 133 of the Factories Act, 1961 the occupier of every factory and every contractor employed by him must keep lists showing the names and addresses of all outworkers directly employed by him and of the places where they are employed, and must send to the district council in February and in August of each year, copies of those lists showing all outworkers so employed by him during the preceding six months. Section 134 of the same Act empowers the district council by notice in writing to the occupier of a factory or to any contractor employed by him to prohibit the employment of any persons as home workers in premises which the council regard as injurious or dangerous to health.

The Home Work Order, 1911, specified the kinds of work to which these two sections apply. The types of work consist mainly of wearing apparel and textiles, the making of paper bags, boxes, brushes, baskets, artificial flowers, metal fittings, etc.

The following is a list of occupations concerned :

Trade	Outworkers employed
Clothing ...	94
Brushes ...	2
Boxmaking ...	4
Bags ...	2
Soft furnishings ...	6
Lampshades ...	2
Buttons ...	3
Jewellery ...	1

	<i>Trade</i>					<i>Outworkers employed</i>
Millinery	1
Knitting	1
Ties	2
Rosettes	3
Trimmings...	6

122

It will be noted that none of the outworkers are employed in food. Outworking in food ceased to be legal in July, 1956 as a result of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, onions and shrimps being temporary exceptions.

The inspectors made 113 visits during the year which included some to places in which no work was being done at the time of the visit, although the outworkers were prepared to restart work when required. Reports were submitted to the Council setting out the position with regard to outworkers in the borough. No adverse comments were made.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951

This Act came into force on November 1, 1951, and repealed the Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928 and section 136 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936. The Act is designed to secure the use of clean filling materials in upholstered articles and other articles which are stuffed or lined.

Five premises are registered for the use of filling materials for upholstery purposes, one of these being also registered for storage. Samples of these materials proved satisfactory on examination.

Destruction of pigeons

During 1963 the pigeon catcher was again employed on a part-time basis from March to December. A number of churches were visited as the pigeons find the towers suitable nesting places, and he also visited some of the many railway bridges in the borough. The regular feeding of the birds by the general public was responsible for pigeons collecting in large numbers in open spaces, but they were normally dealt with by tracing them back to their roosting places. The pigeon catcher altogether accounted for the destruction of 1,123 birds, 201 eggs and 94 nests.

Sanitary work generally

Mr. Phillips, the senior public health inspector, reports that during 1963 one of the main concerns of most of the public health inspectors was the inspection of premises under the Clean Air Act, 1956. Four additional areas were confirmed in November to come into force during the summer of 1964, and this will entail a very steady rate of inspections during the ensuing year. Surveys for advances by the Council under the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958 and the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959 increased from 1026 to 1254 and this illustrates the

continued desire of the public to become owner-occupiers. It was noted that having purchased their homes a greater number were anxious to improve the condition of them. This is shown by a considerable increase in the number of improvement grants. It is hoped that the standard in all these cases may soon include the provision of a bathroom with a hot-water supply, an internal water closet and proper provision for the storage of food. The number of complaints investigated rose considerably and is reflected in the service of 536 intimation notices compared with 385 in 1962. An increase occurred in the issue of formal notices under the Housing Act, 1961, the Clean Air Act, 1956, as well as the Public Health (London) Act, 1936. The number of visits to outworkers continues to fall showing that this type of work in the Borough is gradually disappearing, being almost confined now to the making up of clothing. The registration of hairdressers showed a slight increase and it is pleasing to note that no adverse comments were made on the new applications, thus indicating the desire to provide good hygienic conditions. Finally, the steady increase of inspections of houses in multiple occupation was maintained, the number of formal notices being doubled. A great deal however, was achieved by informal action and conditions in this type of property were very much improved.

HOUSING

Building

278 new dwellings were completed by the Council during the year.

Families rehoused for first time

During the year the following families were rehoused :—

1. By the Lewisham Borough Council :—					
(a)	in permanent properties	...	...	...	435
(b)	in temporary bungalows	...	...	...	5
					440
2. By the London County Council (figures supplied by district offices)					
		...	...	...	34
					478

N.B. — Number of families where points had been awarded for bedroom deficiency, rehoused by the Lewisham Borough Council or the London County Council during the year 384

Housing Act, 1957

Repair of houses (sections 9 and 10)

During the year 22 informal and 3 formal notices were served. 3 properties were repaired by the owners after service of notices ; in no case was work done by the Council in default (section 10).

Demolition Orders and Closing Orders (whole house)

The following is a list of cases involving procedure for demolition orders or for complete closure of houses which originated in or were complied with during 1953, together with the present position of cases originating in previous years which had not been complied with at the end of 1962 :—

Table 28

Properties	Dwellings involved	Present position
23, 24, 27 Horton Street ...	3	Notices served
4 Elthrua Road	1	Works completed. Order determined
42 Oakcroft Road	1	Order made 1963
60 Knowles Hill Crescent ...	1	Order made 1963 (time for compliance with orders extended in November, 1963)
62 Knowles Hill Crescent ...	1	
25, 26 Horton Street ...	2	To be considered in conjunction with 23, 24, 27 Horton Street (Notices served)

Closing Orders in respect of part of house

Table 29

Properties	Part of house	Present position
32 Panmure Road	Two rooms and kitchen in basement	Order made
23a Devonshire Road	Two rooms in basement	Represented
52a Horniman Drive	Three rooms, kitchen and bathroom in semi-basement	Notices served
7 Peak Hill Avenue	Front room, back room, hall, scullery and WC basement	Works completed. Order determined.
85 Perry Vale	Semi-basement rooms	Order made

Table 30

HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE

A — HOUSES DEMOLISHED	Houses	Displaced	
		Persons	Families
<i>Clearance areas</i> (Housing Act, 1957)			
Houses unfit for human habitation	9	—	—
Houses included by reason of bad arrangement	4	—	—
Houses or land acquired under s.43	2	—	—
<i>Not in clearance areas</i>			
Formal or informal procedure under s. 17 (1)	10	15	4
Local authority houses certified unfit by medical officer of health... ..	—	—	—
<hr/>			
B — UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED (Housing Act, 1957)			
ss 16, 17 and 35	—	1	1
ss 17(3) and 26	—	—	—
Parts of buildings closed under s.18	2	7	2
<hr/>			
C — UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED			
		By owner	By Local Authority
After informal action by local authority	2	—	—
After formal notice under Public Health Acts	—	—	—
After formal notice under Housing Act, 1957	3	—	—
Under s.24 Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—

D — UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (Housing Act, 1957)

	Houses	Separate dwellings
Retained for temporary accommodation under ss. 17, 46 and 48	—	—
Licensed for temporary occupation under ss. 34 or 53	—	—

E — PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT

	Houses	Occupants
Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders	—	—

Rent Act 1957

The following table shows the applications for certificates of disrepair dealt with during the year 1962, and for the whole period.

	Table 31		1963	1957-63
Applications for certificates	21	1137
Decisions not to issue certificates	4	29
Decisions to issue certificates				
(a) in respect of some but not all the defects	8	663
(b) in respect of all defects	9	418
Undertakings given by landlords to repair	9	518
Undertakings refused for special reasons	1	2
Certificates of disrepair issued	8	538
Applications by landlords for cancellation of certificates			16	375
Objections by tenants to cancellation	11	130
Decisions to cancel in spite of tenants' objection	1	23
Certificates cancelled	7	261

House purchase loans

958 properties, a record number, were surveyed and reported on by the inspectors during the year for house purchase loans made by the Council. In many of these cases schedules of work were agreed and the repairs supervised and approved in order to make the premises "in all respects fit for habitation" as required by s.43 of the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act 1958 under which loans are made.

Discretionary grants and Standard grants

Standard grants—given for the establishment of certain facilities otherwise lacking—are equivalent to 50 percent of the cost, with maxima of £25 for a bath or shower, £5 for a wash-hand basin, £75 for a hot water supply, £40 for a w.c. and £10 for a food store. The largest possible grant is therefore £155. These grants are made under the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959, and during the year 69 applications were investigated and reported on.

Discretionary grants are available for a wide range of improvements, including conversions to self-contained dwellings, to enable houses to be modernised and brought up to a "twelve point" standard. They are paid solely at the discretion of the Council, have a maximum of £400 for each dwelling, and are made under the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958. During the year 81 applications were investigated and reported on.

Moveable dwellings

During the year the overall position in London as far as homeless families were concerned became even more acute and in an effort to ameliorate this, the County Council decided in 1962 to set up prefabricated moveable dwellings on various vacant sites. These dwellings are connected to the main services (water, electricity and drainage) and they, and their surroundings have to conform to regulations unofficially agreed between the metropolitan boroughs. Four sites had been licensed in Lewisham by the end of the year, with room for 52 dwellings.

On housing work generally, Mr. Brittain, the group housing inspector states :

"Following upon a circular issued by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in 1962, an effort was made to speed up the use of improvement grants by concentrating on a large block of dwellings. The area chosen contained 186 houses of which 156 needed some or all of the amenities obtainable under the grant scheme. Explanatory booklets were sent to each address, together with an invitation to a public meeting, which was held in a local school during March presided over by the Chairman of the Public Health Committee (Councillor Hawkins), and at which officers were present to answer questions. The result was disappointing as the attendance was very poor and only five applications for improvement grants have been received from this area. Over the whole borough the interest shown was more encouraging with 81 discretionary grants and 69 standard grants giving an overall increase of nearly 22% on last year. Approximately 15% of the total were in respect of tenanted properties. Conversions of houses into two or more self-contained flats were carried out under ten of the discretionary grants, so providing additional units of accommodation, and a further two cases each provided six flatlets for old people together with a flat for a resident warden. There was an increase in the number of notices served under section 9 of the Housing Act, 1957, also, action for closure or demolition was taken in five cases and two properties which were subject to closing orders were repaired and made fit for habitation.

Houses in multiple occupation were dealt with under the Housing Act, 1961, mainly for the provision of required amenities or to control the total number of persons per house. It has been necessary in two cases to use the power given by section 12 of the Act to apply a code of management where conditions are well below standard. In December an appeal against a section 15 notice, requiring additional amenities, was heard at Bromley County Court and was dismissed. During the year fourteen notices were served under this section."

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK

The Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

These Regulations re-enacted with amendments the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949 to 1954. At the end of the year there were 127 persons registered for the distribution of milk from premises within the borough.

There are no premises in the borough used as dairies.

Milk (Special Designations) Licences

Licences, to expire on December 31, 1965, were issued during the year as follows :—(the total numbers now current are shown in brackets)

for sale of pasteurised milk	...	11	(118)
„ sale of tuberculin tested milk	...	5	(91)
„ sale of sterilised milk	... ..	9	(128)

Examination of heat-treated milk

39 samples of pasteurised milk and 32 samples of tuberculin tested (pasteurised) milk were submitted for examination during the year and all were found to be satisfactory.

Analysis of milk

During the year under review, 49 samples of milk were submitted for examination to the public analyst by the Council's inspectors; all were found to be genuine. The average composition of the samples is set out in the following table :—

Table 32

Period	Samples	Average composition of samples examined Percentage of		
		Milk fat	Solids not fat	Total Solids
First quarter	19	3.63	8.67	12.30
Second quarter	15	3.40	8.70	12.10
Third quarter	4	3.47	8.65	12.12
Fourth quarter	11	3.76	8.93	12.69
TOTALS	49	3.58	8.74	12.30

The legal standard is 3.0 percent milk fat and 8.5 percent solids not fat.
(total solids 11.5%)

ICECREAM

Food Standards (Icecream) Regulations 1959,
Labelling of Food (Amendment) Regulations 1959

The composition and labelling of icecream was altered from April 1959, new regulations under the above headings coming into operation then. The 22 samples submitted to the public analyst were found to have the composition shown in the appended table:—

Table 33

Period	Samples	Average percentage composition		
		Fat	Milk solids-not fat	Water
First quarter ...	5	10.2	10.8	79.0
Second quarter ...	7	9.7	10.1	80.2
Third quarter ...	5	7.1	10.9	82.0
Fourth quarter ...	5	9.8	10.2	80.0
TOTALS ...	22	9.2	10.5	80.3

Grading

Icecream is submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination. The icecream is graded according to the time taken to decolorise a dye, methylene blue. The test is a provisional one and because of the many factors which govern the hygienic quality of icecream it is recommended officially that judgment should be based on a series of samples and that too much attention should not be paid to the result of an individual sample. It is suggested that over a six-monthly period, at least 50 percent of a vendor's samples should fall into grade 1, 80 percent into grades 1 or 2, not more than 20 percent into grade 3 and none into grade 4.

During the year 35 samples of icecream were submitted for bacteriological examination with the following results:—

Table 34

Grading	Samples submitted	%
Grade I	12	34
Grade II	9	26
Grade III	7	20
Grade IV	7	20
TOTAL	35	100

In general, grades I and II are satisfactory, while grades III and IV may indicate some defect in manufacture, handling or storage. Such cases are followed up and advice is given.

FOOD GENERALLY

Adulteration of food

The number of samples taken during the year under the Food and Drugs Act was 695 ; of these, 9 were formal and 686 informal. After examination the public analyst reported that 4 of the formal samples and 39 of the informal samples were adulterated or below standard ; the percentage of adulteration amounted to 44·4 in the formal samples, 5·7 in the informal samples, and to 6·2 of all the samples submitted, compared with 4·0 in the previous year.

Samples analysed

Table 35

Articles	Examined			Adulterated		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Beverages	—	36	36	—	1	1
Bread, biscuits, cake flour	—	9	9	—	—	—
Colouring matter	—	3	3	—	—	—
Drugs	4	34	38	2	4	6
Fats, cheese	1	40	41	1	2	3
Fish	—	8	8	—	—	—
Flavourings and condiments	—	134	134	—	11	11
Fruit, nuts	—	64	64	—	—	—
Icecream	—	29	29	—	—	—
Jams, pastes, etc.	—	31	31	—	2	2
Meats and preserved meats	2	51	53	1	10	11
Milk and cream	2	65	67	—	2	2
Sausages	—	26	26	—	2	2
Sweet confectionery	—	34	34	—	4	4
Vegetables and cereals	—	51	51	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	—	71	71	—	1	1
TOTALS	9	686	695	4	39	43

A disturbing feature of the above table is the number of samples (25 out of 43) which did not comply with the Labelling of Food Order, 1953. In the majority of cases where the manufacturers' or retailers' attention was drawn to the offences, it was possible to arrange for new labels to be used which would provide the purchaser with a clear indication of what the food contained, and in cases where co-operation was lacking formal samples were taken and legal proceedings authorised, but in no cases was it necessary to take proceedings.

The above table includes 44 samples of fruit taken at the Continental Freight Depot, and in all cases the samples were found to be free from excessive amounts of pesticides.

Non-genuine samples

Table 36

Article	Formal or informal	Adulteration or irregularity	Action taken or result of proceedings
Milk	Informal	Deficient in fat to the extent of 10.3%	Second sample taken and found to be satisfactory

Table 36—continued

Article	Formal or informal	Adulteration or irregularity	Action taken or result of proceedings
Cooking butter	Informal	Sample rancid	Remainder of stock destroyed
Cooking butter	Informal	Sample rancid	Remainder of stock destroyed
Anise seed	Informal	Contained an excess of foreign organic matter.	Further sample taken and found satisfactory
Cake decorations	Informal	Contained a nonpermitted green colour	Colour changed to a permitted one.
Cake decorations	Informal	Contained a nonpermitted green colour	Colour changed to a permitted one
Orange syrup	Informal	Sample described as "true fruit flavour" although artificially flavoured	New label printed
Lemon/lime syrup	Informal	—do—	—do—
Lime syrup	Informal	Contained a nonpermitted green colour. Also described as "true fruit flavour" although artificially flavoured	Colour changed to a permitted one. New labels printed.
Instant coffee	Informal	Incorrectly labelled	Manufacturer notified
Cooking butter	Formal	Sample rancid	New labels printed
Pumpkin pie spice	Informal	Incorrectly labelled	Manufacturer notified
Cream	Informal	Contained 21% fat other than butter fat	Formal sample taken and found to be genuine
Garden mint in vinegar	Informal	Contained large amount of stalk	Stock all sold
Mushroom sauce	Informal	List of ingredients not in correct order	Discontinued line (imported from France)
Garden mint in vinegar	Informal	Contained a large amount of stalk	Manufacturers state that an identical complaint was dismissed by magistrates in 1955
Compound Codeine tablets	Informal	Contained an excess of aspirin and phenacetin	Formal sample found to be genuine
Ammoniated Tincture of quinine	Informal	Deficient in ammonia	Formal sample found to be genuine
Chopped pork	Informal	Deficient in meat content	Manufacturer notified

Table 36—continued

<i>Articale</i>	<i>Formal or informal</i>	<i>Adulteration or irregularity</i>	<i>Action taken or result of proceedings</i>
Mushroom ketchup	Informal	Produce of poor flavour	Manufacturers state that process of cooking in vinegar may affect flavour
Pork sausages	Informal	Presence of preservatives not declared	Manufacturer notified
Chopped pork	Informal	Deficient in meat content	Manufacturer notified
Boneless chicken in chicken jelly	Informal	Deficient in meat content	Stock all sold
Hamburgers	Informal	Deficient in meat content	Manufacture discontinued.
Pork sausages	Informal	Presence of preservatives not declared	Notice concerning preservatives displayed in shop
Banana syrup	Informal	Incorrectly labelled	MOH of area in which manufacturers are situated notified.
Strawberry syrup	Informal	Incorrectly labelled	MOH of area in which manufacturers are situated notified
Hot pepper sauce	Informal	Contained excessive amount of lead	MOH of area in which manufacturers are situated notified.
Tinned tomatoes	Informal	Inside of tin corroded and contents contaminated with tin	Stock returned to manufacturers
Casserole steak	Informal	Deficient in meat content	Manufacturers notified
Chicken	Informal	Sample consisted of chicken in chicken sauce	Manufacturers notified
Brandy flavour dessert	Informal	Incorrect list of ingredients	Labels changed
Steaklets	Informal	Deficient in meat; incorrect label and also contained preservative	Formal sample to be taken (see below)
Hamburger	Informal	Deficient in meat content	Manufacture discontinued
Tartare sauce	Informal	Incorrect list of ingredients	Labels changed

Table 36—continued

<i>Article</i>	<i>Formal or informal</i>	<i>Adulteration or irregularity</i>	<i>Action taken or result of proceedings</i>
Ammoniated tincture of quinine	Informal	Sample deficient in ammonia	Formal sample to be taken (see below)
Spirit of Sal Volatile B.P.C.	Informal	Sample deficient in free ammonia	Formal sample to be taken (see below)
Ammoniated tincture of quinine	Formal	Sample deficient in ammonia	Stock withdrawn and disposed of
Spirit of Sal Volatile B.P.C.	Formal	Sample deficient in free ammonia	Stock withdrawn and disposed of
Steaklets	Formal	Contained preserved meat	Manufacturers have agreed to change label and to include statement as to meat content
Chopped ham and pork	Informal	Deficient in meat content	Formal sample to be taken
Full strength chocolate liqueurs	Informal	Liquid centres only contained 16.2% proof spirit	Proposed new labels satisfactory
Full strength chocolate liqueurs	Informal	Liquid centres only contained 15.9% proof spirit	Proposed new labels satisfactory

Other samples

In addition to samples submitted to the public analyst or bacteriologist for routine sampling, the following were submitted for various reasons, but mainly because of complaints received or as a result of enquiries made into cases of food poisoning :—

Baby food	Tea infusion
Guinness	Yoghurt
Water (4)	Biscuits
Rice	Vegetable soup (2)
Strawberry jam (2)	Baked beans
Bread (8)	Dates
Sausages (7)	Tinned meat
Coffee	Meat (for dogs) (5)
Gherkins	Dried egg (3)
Milk (3)	Desiccated coconut (2)
Bacon	

Registration of food premises

During the year the following were registered, the total (including previous registrations still existing) being shown in the last column.

<i>Type</i>	<i>1963</i>	<i>Total</i>
Sale and storage of icecream	9	367
Manufacture of icecream	—	7
Fish frying	—	33
Fish curing	—	20
Preparation or manufacture of sausages ...	—	75
Preparation or manufacture of potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food ...	2	151

Unsound food

Approximately 14 tons of food were surrendered as unfit for human consumption. This was dealt with by the Council's food inspectors and consisted of meat, fruit pulp, fish, vegetables etc.

Shops Act, 1950 — section 38

No certificates of exemption in respect of sanitary conveniences were issued during the year.

Under s.38 of the Shops Act, 1950, we already had powers and duties with regard to ventilation, temperature and sanitary conveniences in shops. Under s.18 of the L.C.C. (General Powers) Act, 1958, additional powers and duties under s.38 came to us on 1 January 1959, and these were to do with lighting, with washing facilities and with facilities for the taking of meals. Details were set out in the 1959 annual report. No exemption certificates were issued during the year.

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960

Regulations 15 and 16 require the provision of a water supply and wash hand basin on all food premises. No certificates of exemption were issued during the year.

Pharmacy and Poisons

The names of 7 persons were entered on the Council's list of persons entitled to sell poisons in Part II of the poisons list and the names of 146 persons previously registered were retained on the register. 151 visits were paid by the food inspectors in connection with the granting and renewal of these licences.

Slaughterhouses and slaughtermen

There are no slaughterhouses in the Borough.

2 slaughtermen's licences were issued during the year.

Offensive trades

There are no offensive trades carried on in the borough.

Continental Goods Depot, Hither Green

Imports of perishable food from the continent through the Continental Freight Depot continues, and a small amount of food, mostly meat, has been exported. We are concerned insofar as unfit food or meat without proper documents may be imported, in which case we have to ensure that it is either destroyed or not used for human consumption. It may be necessary to contact wholesalers and various local authorities if it is intended for distribution elsewhere. Although the proportion of unfit food is small (last year 0.01%) the large amount of material handled through the depot throws considerable extra work on the food inspector concerned.

Totals for the year are shown in the table :—

Table 37

<i>Country of origin</i>	<i>Tonnage imported</i>	<i>Amount unit and remarks</i>
Spain	75,415	(tons) 3½ tomatoes
Italy	32,544	5 Corn on the cob ½ grapes
France	27,049	
Belgium	1,285	
Israel	159	
Yugoslavia	9,587	
Algeria	4,271	
Brazil	363	
Total ...	150,673	

Food hygiene

The Food Hygiene Regulations 1955, which at the time they were made marked a considerable advance in the control of the manufacture and sale of food products, were consolidated and amended by the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960. One major change was that the person carrying on a food business is principally responsible for securing compliance with the regulations, but a manager or foreman is also required to take all reasonable steps to secure compliance by the food handlers under his control.

In general the regulations lay down requirements in respect of :—

- 1 the cleanliness of premises, ships, stalls, vehicles, etc., used for the purposes of the food business and of apparatus and equipment used for those purposes ;
- 2 the hygienic handling of food ;
- 3 the cleanliness of persons engaged in the handling of food and of their clothing, and the action to be taken where they suffer from or are the carriers of certain infections liable to cause food poisoning ;
- 4 the construction of premises and ships used for the purposes of a food business and the repair and maintenance of such premises and ships and of stalls, vehicles, etc.;
- 5 sanitary conveniences and the provision of a water supply and washing facilities ;
- 6 the temperatures at which certain foods which are particularly liable to transmit disease are to be kept on catering premises.

PREVALENCE OF and CONTROL OVER
INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Notifiable Diseases

The undermentioned **diseases are notifiable** by medical practitioners to the Medical Officer of Health :—

Anthrax	Plague
Cholera	Pneumonia, acute influenzal
Diphtheria	Pneumonia, acute primary
Dysentery (bacillary or amoebic)	Poliomyelitis, acute
Encephalitis, acute	Puerperal pyrexia
Enteric fever	Relapsing fever
Erysipelas	Scabies
Food poisoning	Scarlet fever
Malaria	Smallpox
Measles	Tuberculosis, all forms
Membranous croup	Typhoid fever, including paratyphoid
Meningococcal infection	Typhus fever
Ophthalmia neonatorum	Whooping cough

Number of Notified Cases (corrected for revised diagnosis) during the year 1963 with comparative figures for the previous six years.

Table 38

Diseases	Cases notified						
	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery... ..	341	162	96	367	233	214	129
Encephalitis (acute)	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
Enteric or typhoid fever	12	3	2	—	6	4	2
Erysipelas	4	1	14	20	16	13	15
Food poisoning	10	13	26	31	49	27	42
Malaria	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
Measles	2408	423	4278	262	2613	835	2728
Meningococcal infection... ..	1	4	5	8	3	3	4
Ophthalmia neonatorum	3	1	—	1	1	1	2
Pneumonia	42	23	62	33	108	61	96
Poliomyelitis (acute)	—	—	—	2	6	2	15
Puerperal pyrexia	42	71	46	78	48	59	93
Scabies	9	9	8	9	9	9	18
Scarlet fever	76	53	94	172	303	210	143
Tuberculosis	122	103	123	134	143	236	247
Whooping cough... ..	186	41	65	333	229	154	225
TOTALS	3256	909	4820	1452	3767	1829	3761

Notifications of infectious diseases in 1963 showing sex and age groups

Table 39

Diseases	Under 1		1-		3-		5-		10-		15-		25-		45-		65 +		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Dysentery ...	8	6	38	22	26	23	51	54	17	13	3	15	16	23	8	12	2	4	169	172
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	3
Food poisoning ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	2	—	8	2
Measles ...	48	33	315	289	315	324	508	510	20	33	5	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	1214	1194
Meningococcal infection	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Paratyphoid fever...	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	2	—	4	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	10	2
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	5	4	13	5	5	7	24	18
Puerperal pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	42
Scabies ...	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	7
Scarlet fever ...	1	—	2	3	7	15	26	15	4	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	35
Tuberculosis (respiratory)	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	2	3	2	18	8	16	15	27	3	11	—	78	30
Tuberculosis (non-respiratory)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	5	2	4	—	1	—	—	3	11
Whooping cough ...	8	12	18	23	22	13	29	43	7	6	1	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	86	100
Totals ...	66	53	378	338	373	376	618	626	53	55	35	64	42	69	53	24	20	13	1638	1618

Analysis of certain diseases in table 39 into divisional areas—

Table 40

Disease	Div. areas	Under 1	1-	3-	5-	10-	15-	25-	45-	65+	Total
Dysentery ...	W	8	14	18	57	16	7	12	5	4	141
	N	4	37	17	21	5	6	11	9	—	110
	S	2	9	14	27	9	5	16	6	2	90
	Total	14	60	49	105	30	18	39	20	6	341
Measles ...	W	36	311	338	544	21	1	1	—	—	1252
	N	19	156	163	227	17	3	2	—	—	587
	S	26	137	138	247	15	5	1	—	—	569
	Total	81	604	639	1018	53	9	4	—	—	2408
Pneumonia ...	W	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	8	8	22
	N	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
	S	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	8	3	17
	Total	—	—	—	—	1	2	9	18	12	42
Scarlet fever ...	W	—	1	12	22	2	1	—	—	—	38
	N	—	3	2	8	—	1	—	—	—	14
	S	1	1	8	11	2	1	—	—	—	24
	Total	1	5	22	41	4	3	—	—	—	76
Tuberculosis (respiratory)	W	—	2	—	1	2	16	14	15	5	55
	N	—	—	1	—	2	4	9	8	1	25
	S	—	—	—	1	1	6	8	7	5	28
	Total	—	2	1	2	5	26	31	30	11	108
Whooping cough	W	9	12	8	14	2	—	—	—	—	45
	N	7	14	14	19	3	—	—	—	—	57
	S	4	15	13	39	8	1	1	3	—	84
	Total	20	41	35	72	13	1	1	3	—	186

Infectious disease visiting

The Council employs three infectious disease visitors whose duty it is to visit the homes of persons who are stated to be suffering from a notifiable infectious disease. All the infectious disease visitors are state registered nurses, and two are also registered fever nurses. The work they do is in addition to visits paid by the food inspectors to cases of food poisoning and by the district public health inspectors on certain other occasions.

The work of the infectious disease visitors as agents of the medical officer of health includes the investigation of home conditions, the giving of advice to patients and contacts, particularly where the patient is left at home, and in general the taking of such measures as may be necessary to combat the spread of infection.

The following is a summary of the work in visiting infectious diseases carried out during the year which is in addition to the visits paid by the public health inspectors referred to in table 23

Table 41

	W	N	S	Total
First visits ...	183	140	289	612
Futile visits ...	316	113	194	623
Revisits ...	206	106	204	516
Total ...	705	359	687	1751

Paratyphoid B. fever

An outbreak of paratyphoid B fever occurred in April from which 12 cases were eventually notified. The cases were brought to notice at various intervals of time, and it was not until nearly two weeks after the first case had been notified, and the third case had just come to notice that a pattern began to emerge. These cases and subsequent cases all pointed to a bakery in the district as being the link between them. A detailed investigation of the bakery was made, and it was found at the time, something like 180 cream buns and cream doughnuts were made daily, together with other cakes also with cream inside them. The bakery had used Chinese egg certainly at the end of March and possibly during the first few days of April, since when it had been using New Zealand egg.

Chinese egg has given rise to trouble of this nature for many years past, but for various reasons it has been found difficult to ban its importation or to insist in its adequate pasteurisation. Recent work has indicated that frozen Chinese egg can be pasteurised satisfactorily, and the situation up and down the country became so relatively serious that one riparian authority at least where this Chinese egg is handled, has now put a stop on its distribution until it has been adequately pasteurised. Sampling does not often reveal a paratyphoid infection and in fact, in the riparian authority referred to, of 250 samples taken only one was positive. In these circumstances there is in fact no firm legal basis for putting such a stop on the product but it has been done after discussion between the medical officer of health and a dozen or so main importers who, because of the circumstances, have readily agreed to arrange pasteurisation.

A circular letter was sent to 26 bakery firms with addresses in the borough advising them to avoid using Chinese egg and to ensure that if in spite of the advice they continued to use it, they should well wash and sterilise all vessels, containers or implements used with it ; furthermore that the fullest hygienic standard should be required from their employees.

Poliomyelitis

In 1963 no cases of poliomyelitis was notified—the third year in succession.

Dysentery

The number of cases again showed a large increase over the previous year. The focus for local outbreaks is often the schools and the mildness of the type of dysentery conduces to spread as the child may go on attending school for the first day or two when likely to be most infective. The only real bar to the quick spread of the disease appears to be an extremely high hygienic standard from the very start in connection with all the apparatus of the water-closet and with hand washing; and with immediate exclusion from school.

Measles

1963 was an endemic year, there being 2408 cases. They were of mild degree, and no deaths were recorded.

Pneumonia

The number of cases was 42. The absence of any influenza outbreak was probably responsible for this low number, although it is likely that many cases of pneumonia are not formally notified.

Scarlet fever

The number of cases was 76 in 1963, an increase of 23 over those of the previous year, the lowest recorded.

Whooping cough

After the record low number of 41 in 1962 the cases in 1963 rose dramatically to 186. Whooping cough is a preventable disease, and attention is once again called to the desirability of young children being protected by immunisation, as whooping cough is in general the more serious the younger the child is. Whooping cough immunisation can be combined with diphtheria immunisation, thus reducing the number of injections the young child requires.

Tuberculosis

After the dramatic fall in 1959 the number of cases continued to fall until 1962 when they reached a record low of 103. In 1963 however, the number rose to 122, but was still slightly lower than that of 1961 (123). 108 of these were pulmonary. As in previous years there were many more cases in males than in females as far as respiratory tuberculosis was concerned, there being 78 males and 30 females. The number of females was in fact 2 less than in 1962, and the increase in total number of respiratory cases was therefore accounted for by the increase in the number of male cases from 51 in 1962 to 78 in 1963. The largest male increases over 1962 occurred in the age groups 15-20 (an increase of 10 cases) and in the age group 55-65 (an increase of 10 cases).

Table 42

Age periods	New cases notified						Deaths					
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Totals		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Totals	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-	-	2	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-	3	2	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-	11	3	-	1	11	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
20-	7	5	1	4	8	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-	6	8	1	2	7	10	-	1	-	-	-	1
35-	10	7	1	2	11	9	1	-	-	-	1	-
45-	12	1	-	1	12	2	2	-	-	-	2	-
55-	15	2	-	-	15	2	2	-	-	-	2	-
65-	8	-	-	-	8	-	2	1	-	-	2	1
75+	3	-	-	-	3	-	5	1	-	-	5	1
	78	30	3	11	81	41	12	3	-	-	12	3

Analysis of new cases of tuberculosis into divisional areas :—

Table 43

Division		Sex	0-	1-	2-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	Total
West	Respiratory ...	M	-	1	1	-	1	9	3	4	4	3	9	4	1	40
		F	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	3	3	1	2	-	-	15
	Non-respiratory ...	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	6
North	Respiratory ...	M	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	2	5	4	4	1	-	20
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	5
	Non-respiratory ...	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
South	Respiratory ...	M	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	1	3	4	3	2	18
		F	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	10
	Non-respiratory ...	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
		F	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	3

Summary of statistics as to tuberculosis for the last ten years

Table 44

Year	Population	New cases notified (all forms) (excluding in-ward transfers)	Notif. rate per 100,000 pop.	Deaths		Death rate from resp. tuberculosis per 100,000 pop.	
				All forms	Respiratory	Lewisham	County of London
1954	224,200	256	114	38	36	16	18
1955	223,400	271	121	26	22	10	16
1956	222,100	212	95	29	29	13	13
1957	220,900	247	112	33	31	14	12
1958	221,000	236	107	19	18	8	12
1959	221,000	143	65	12	11	5	10
1960	221,300	134	61	11	10	5	7
1961	220,910	123	56	19	18	8	9
1962	222,170	103	46	23	22	10	9
1963	222,730	122	55	15	15	7	7

Tuberculosis — environmental conditions

Case papers showing the environmental conditions of new patients attending the Lewisham Chest Clinic in 1963 have been analysed in 164 cases with the following results :—

Table 45

Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cases	101	%*	62
Females	...	...	...	...	...	...		63		38
Social classification :—										
Class I	...	...	...	...	...	...		—		—
Class II	...	...	...	...	...	...		10		6
Class III	...	...	...	...	...	...		91		56
Class IV	...	...	...	...	...	...		20		12
Class V	...	...	...	...	...	...		15		9
Not classifiable	...	...	...	...	...	...		28		—
Rooms occupied :—										
2 or more rooms per person	...	...	...	...	...	...		25		15
1—2 rooms per person	...	...	...	...	...	...		77		47
Less than 1 room per person	...	...	...	...	...	...		42		26
No information	...	...	...	...	...	...		20		—
Accommodation :—										
Separate bed	...	...	...	...	...	...		54		33
Separate bedroom	...	...	...	...	...	...		38		23
Condition of premises occupied :—										
Good	...	...	...	...	...	...		132		81
Fair	...	...	...	...	...	...		18		11
Poor	...	...	...	...	...	...		8		5
No information	...	...	...	...	...	...		6		—

*Excluding cases not classified

Food poisoning

The cases last year formally notified further decreased, from 13 to 12. Again I must point out that the number notified is probably incomplete as many cases are sufficiently mild as not to require the attendance of a doctor. The following tables are based on returns made to the Ministry of Health.

(1) Food poisoning cases

Table 46

	Notifications (corrected)	Cases otherwise ascertained	Symptomless excretors	Fatal cases
1st quarter ...	1	—	—	—
2nd quarter ...	3	—	—	—
3rd quarter ...	6	—	—	—
4th quarter ...	6	—	—	1
Year ...	16	—	—	1

(2) Single cases

	Notified	Otherwise ascertained	Total cases
Agent identified :—			
Salmonella group B	1	—	1
" " D	1	—	1
" typhimurium	3	—	3
" Newport	1	—	1
" Blockley	1	—	1
Agent not identified	3	—	3

(3) Salmonella infections, not food-borne

Nil

Mass radiography unit

I am indebted to the Director of the Unit for information of work done in the borough during 1963 on which the following table is based.

Table 47

Patients	Men	Women	Total
General analysis			
X-rayed	5,372	3,152	8,524
Previously x-rayed	2,741	1,253	3,994
Reviewed	251	105	356
Abnormal after review	162	71	233
Analysis of abnormal films :—			
Cases considered tuberculous :—			
(a) no further action required ...	—	—	—
(b) occasional supervision only ...	3	3	6
(c) requiring treatment ...	9	6	15
(d) still under investigation ...	—	—	—
(e) refused further investigation	—	—	—
Previously known tuberculous cases	6	9	15
Non-tuberculous cases :—			
(a) investigated	37	19	56
(b) still under investigation ...	6	—	6
Cardio-vascular lesions	14	8	22
No action required	67	24	91

Commenting on the year's work, Dr. J. M. Morgan, director of the south-east London mass x-ray service, states :—

“Of the fifteen cases requiring close supervision or treatment seven were discovered at public surveys, four men and three women, giving an incidence of 2.9 and 1.6 respectively, with an overall incidence of 2.2 per thousand. Not one of these cases found had been previously x-rayed, and the incidence in this sample of the un-x-rayed population is therefore 4.7 for men and 2.5 for women, with an overall incidence of 3.4. Seven cases requiring close supervision or treatment were found in firms, six men and one woman, giving an incidence of 5.1 and 1.1 per thousand respectively, with an overall incidence of 3.4. Of these seven cases, only one had been previously x-rayed, and the incidence in the un-x-rayed group is therefore very high at 12.3 per thousand for men, and 2.4 for women, giving an overall incidence of 8.4 per thousand. The other case was a schoolboy. These figures reveal once more the extent of tuberculosis in London, particularly among those who have not yet had chest x-ray examination, and provide reasonable grounds for urging all those concerned with the problem to make every effort to bring unexamined persons to mass x-ray units.

I am indebted to the Divisional Medical Officer of the London County Council for the information on which the following table is based:—

Immunisation against diphtheria ; whooping cough ; smallpox ; poliomyelitis

Table 48

Age at December 31, 1963	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total under 15
Immunised during year	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1954-58	1949-53	
i) Diphtheria (including combined and triple):— immunised during year	1359	1446	161	56	24	94	34	3174
immunised at end of year	1359	2762	2984	3200	4502	14,166	14,069	43,042
Estimated mid-year population	17,700					28,400		46,100
ii) Whooping cough (including combined and triple):— Immunised during year	1352	1438	157	52	15	50	20	3084

iii) Vaccination.

Vaccinated during the year (age at date of vaccination)	Under 1	1-4	5-14	15 and over	Total
Primary... ..	315	253	70	112	750
Revaccination... ..	—	22	108	370	500

iv) Poliomyelitis

Immunised against Poliomyelitis	1st Injection or dose	2nd Injection or dose	3rd Injection or dose	4th Injection or dose (booster)
Salk vaccine	172	371	574	109
Sabin (oral) vaccine	2,530	2,230	3,377	771

COUNCIL OFFICES,
TOWN HALL,
S.E.6.

E. H. R. SMITHARD
Medical Officer of Health

APPENDIX A

Acts of Parliament, Statutory Instruments and Circulars issued by Government Departments with regard to the public health services, during the year 1963 :—

Statutes

- London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1963
- Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963
- Betting, Gaming and Lotteries Act, 1963
- Contracts of Employments Act, 1963
- Local Government (Financial Provisions) Act, 1963
- London Government Act, 1963
- Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

Statutory Instruments

- The Public Health (Ships) (amendment) Regulations, 1963
- The Local Government (Compensation) Regulations, 1963
- The Poisons List Order, 1963
- The Poisons Rule, 1963
- The Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) (Raw Cucumbers) Order, 1963
- The Bread and Flour Regulations, 1963
- The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963
- The Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuel) Regulations, 1963
- The Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1963
- The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963
- The Shops Regulations, 1963
- The Alkali, etc. Works Order, 1963
- The Housing (Payments for Well-Maintained Houses) Order, 1963
- The Soft Drink Regulations, 1963
- The Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) (Amendment) Regulations, 1963
- The Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations (Appointed Day-No. 2) Order, 1963
- The Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963
- The Public Health (Aircraft) (Amendment) Regulations, 1963
- The National Assistance (Powers of Inspection) (Amendment) Regulations, 1963
- The Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations (Appointed Day-No 4) Order, 1963

Ministry of Health*Circulars*

- | | | |
|-----|----|--|
| No. | 7 | Fluoridation of Water Supplies |
| | 10 | Vaccination against Poliomyelitis |
| | 13 | Port Health Control |
| | 14 | Incontinence Pads |
| | 15 | The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963 |
| | 16 | Poisons Information Service. |
| | 22 | The National Assistance (Powers of Inspection) (Amendment) Regulations, 1963 |

Ministry of Housing and Local Government

Circulars

- No. 3 Radioactive Substances Act, 1960
 6 London Government
 7 Clean Air Act, 1956, 1. Gas Cokes as open fire fuels
 23 Alkali, etc. Works Regulations, 1906
 25 Chimney Heights
 28 Housing Act, 1957. Slum Clearance-Payments for Well-Maintained Houses
 37 Fluoridation of Water Supplies
 48 Storm Overflows and the Disposal of Storm Sewage
 53 London Government Act, 1963
 54 (1) Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) Regulations, 1963
 (2) Local Land Charges Register
 69 Clean Air Act, 1956,—Smoke Control Areas

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

Circulars

- No. 1 Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959. Approved Chemical Agents.
 4 The Slaughterhouses (Meat Inspection Grant) Regulations 1958
 5 Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959. Approved Chemical Agents.
 6 Soft Drink Regulations, 1956
 7 Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959. Approved Chemical Agents
 8 Bread and Flour Regulations, 1959
 9 The Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963
 11 The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963
 12 Arsenic in Food Regulations, 1959. Sampling of Brewing Materials
 15 Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959. Approved Chemical Agents.

General Register Office

Circular

- No. MOH 3 Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Health, 1963 :—Vital Statistics

Home Office

Circular

- No. 180 London Government Reorganisation—Children's Services.

APPENDIX B

Legal Proceedings, 1963

The following are details of legal proceedings during the year:—

Nature of summons	No.	Total fines		Total costs		Remarks
		£	s.	£	s.	
<i>Public Health (London) Act, 1936</i> Non-compliance with nuisance notices	9	14	0	3	3	2 summonses withdrawn (work completed); 4 abatement orders made 2 adjourned sine die. (work completed)
<i>Food and Drugs Act, 1955</i> sections :— 2	10	90	0	18	18	
<i>Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960</i> Regulations 26 (1), 33 (2) (a)	2	20	0	2	2	
<i>London County Council (General Powers), Acts</i> Caravans on unlicensed sites	56	152	0			19 adjourned sine die (caravans removed from site)
Failure to supply dust-bin	1	5	0			

APPENDIX C

List of special reports submitted to the Health Committee by the medical officer of health during 1963 :—

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| May 28 | Royal Society of Health Congress at Eastbourne
Burnt Ash Centre Workroom |
| July 2 | Old People Generally—Holidays |
| September 10 | Basement Bakehouses |
| November 5 | Day Care for the Aged and Infirm in their Homes |

INDEX

SUBJECT	PAGE	SUBJECT	PAGE
Acts, regulations and orders ...	66	Infectious disease visiting ...	58
Anti-fly and anti-mosquito cam- paign	19	Laboratory facilities	22
Area of borough	4	Legal proceedings	68
Atmospheric conditions	28	LCC (General Powers) Act, 1953, section 43	19
Atmospheric pollution	26	LOPWA	34
Bathing attendants	33	Mass miniature radiography ...	63
Births and birth rate	4	Maternal deaths	5
Boarding-out scheme for the elderly	35	Meals for the elderly	32
Cancer of lung	14	Measles	60
Care of the elderly	30	Milk, analysis of	48
Clean Air Act	26	Milk and Dairies Regulations ...	48
Clearance areas	45	Milk, special designations ...	48
Clubs for the elderly	32	Mortuary and Coroner's Court	20
Concerts for the elderly	34	Moveable dwellings	47
Consumer Protection Act	39	National Assistance Act, 1948	
Continental Goods Depot	54	s. 50	22
Coronary disease	12	s. 47	23
Deaths and death rate	4	Offensive trades	54
Deaths, cause of	6	Old people	30
Discretionary grants and standard grants	46	Outworkers	41
Disinfection and personal clean- ing	18	Paratyphoid B. fever	59
Dog nuisances	23	Pet animals	39
Drainage work	23	Pharmacy and Poisons	54
Dysentery	60	Pigeons	42
Factories	39	Pneumonia	60
Flies and mosquitos	19	Poliomyelitis	60
Food, adulteration of	50	Population	4
Food Hygiene Regulations	54	Prevention of Damage by Pests ...	21
Food inspection and supervision	48	Rag flock etc.	42
Food poisoning	63	Rateable value	4
Food premises—registration ...	54	Rent Act	46
General statistics from 1901 ...	16	Repairs carried out	38
Hairdressers	39	Rodent control	20
Health education	19	Sampling	50
Health Services, general provision of	18	Sanitary circumstances of the area	37
Heart disease	12	Saville, The	30
Heattreated milk	48	Scarlet fever	60
Holidays and holiday home ...	32	Shops Act... ..	54
Home safety	25	Sickness, local	11
House purchase loans	46	Slaughterhouses	54
Housing:—		Smoke nuisances	37
Building	44	Social medicine statistics ...	10
Families rehoused	44	Staff	2
Housing Act, 1957	44	Stillbirths	4
Icecream composition	49	Swimming baths	22
Icecream grading... ..	49	Tuberculosis	60
Immunisation	65	Unsound food	54
Infant mortality	4	Vaccination	65
Infant mortality analysis	8	Vital statistics	4
Infectious diseases	56	Water certificates... ..	39
		Water supply	23
		Whooping cough	60
		Workshop for the elderly ...	31

TABLES

TABLE NO.	SUBJECT	PAGE	TABLE NO.	SUBJECT	PAGE
1	Comparative statistics	... 5	28	Demolition orders	... 44
2	Causes of death by age groups	... 7	29	Closing orders	... 45
3	Deaths under one year	... 8	30	Clearance areas	... 45
4	Deaths by social class	... 10	31	Rent Act, 1957	... 46
5	Grouped causes of death by social class	... 11	32	Analysis of milk	... 48
6	Morbidity	... 11	33	Icecream composition	... 49
7	Heart and circulation mortality	... 13	34	Icecream grading	... 49
8	Lung cancer	... 14	35	Samples analysed	... 50
9	General Statistics	... 16	36	Adulterated samples	... 50
10	Disinfecting station	... 18	37	Continental Goods Depot	... 55
11	Verminous conditions etc.	18	38	Notified cases of infectious diseases	... 56
12	Public mortuary	... 20	39	Notifications of infectious diseases by age and sex	... 57
13	Rodent control—treatment of rivers	... 21	40	Analysis of certain diseases into divisional areas	... 58
14	Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	... 21	41	Infectious disease visiting	... 59
15	Laboratory facilities	... 22	42	Tuberculosis notifications and deaths	... 61
16	Swimming Baths	... 22	43	Analysis of new cases of tuberculosis into divisional areas	... 61
17	Water, chemical samples	... 24	44	Tuberculosis 10 year statistics	62
18	Water, Bacteriological samples	... 24	45	Tuberculosis—environmental conditions	... 62
19	Accidents	... 25	46	Food poisoning cases	... 63
20	Smoke Control Areas	... 26	47	Mass Radiography	... 63
21	Atmospheric conditions	... 28	48	Immunisation against infectious disease	... 65
22	Old People's visits	... 34			
23	Sanitary inspection	... 37			
24	Summary of notices	... 38			
25	Repairs carried out	... 38			
26	Factory inspections	... 40			
27	Factory defects	... 41			

CHART

First applications for sickness benefit 1951 - 63	12
---	-----	-----	-----	----

1. Introduction	21	11. The Role of the State	111
2. The Economic System	22	12. The Role of the Market	112
3. The Role of the State	23	13. The Role of the Market	113
4. The Role of the Market	24	14. The Role of the Market	114
5. The Role of the Market	25	15. The Role of the Market	115
6. The Role of the Market	26	16. The Role of the Market	116
7. The Role of the Market	27	17. The Role of the Market	117
8. The Role of the Market	28	18. The Role of the Market	118
9. The Role of the Market	29	19. The Role of the Market	119
10. The Role of the Market	30	20. The Role of the Market	120
		21. The Role of the Market	121
		22. The Role of the Market	122
		23. The Role of the Market	123
		24. The Role of the Market	124
		25. The Role of the Market	125
		26. The Role of the Market	126
		27. The Role of the Market	127
		28. The Role of the Market	128
		29. The Role of the Market	129
		30. The Role of the Market	130

