

[Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Southwark, Borough of].

Contributors

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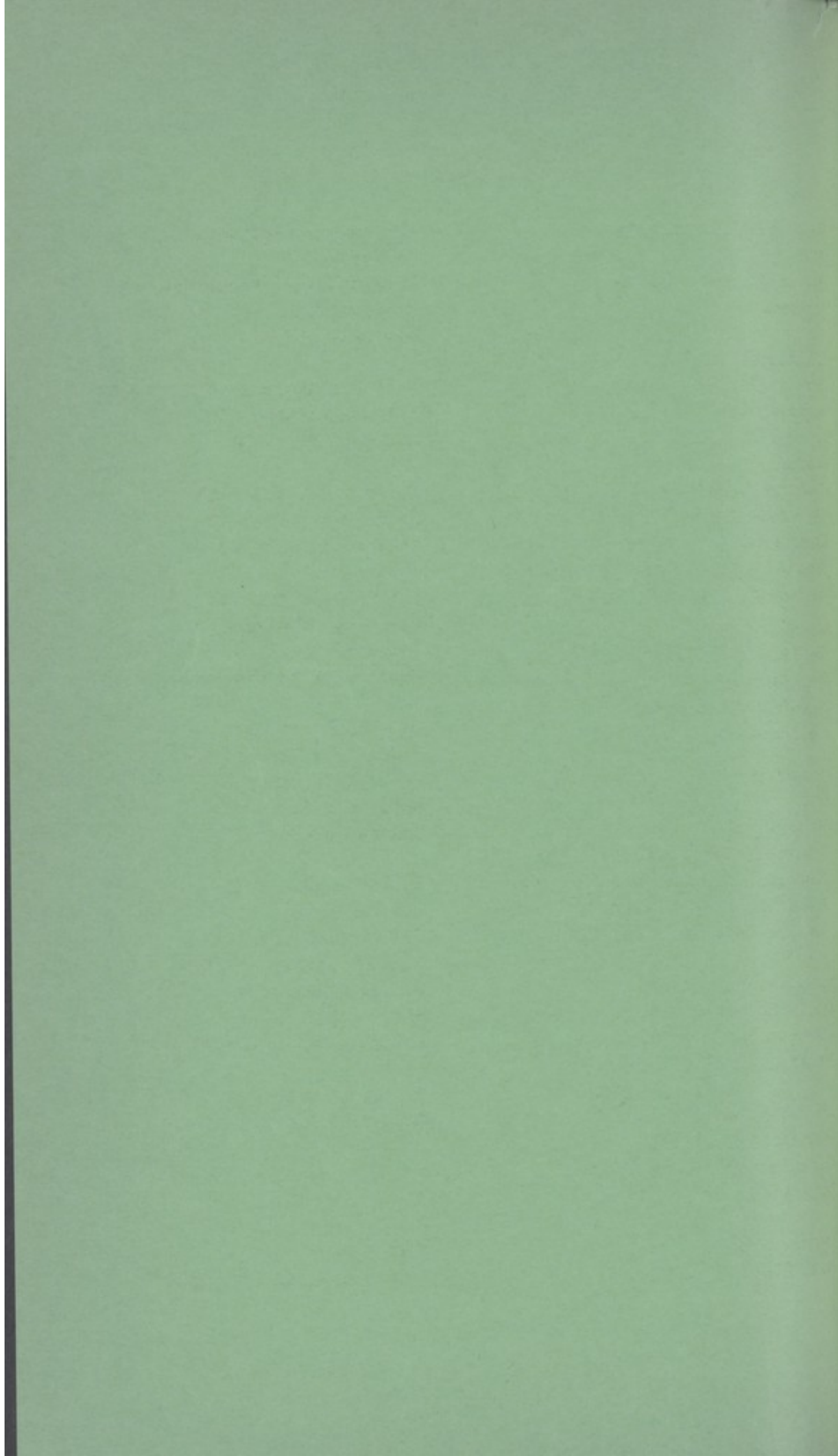
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METROPOLITAN
BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF
HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR
1961

A. D. C. S. CAMERON, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health



METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK

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METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
WALWORTH ROAD, S.E. 17.

Telephone : RODNEY 5464

*To The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Metropolitan Borough of Southwark.*

YOUR WORSHIP, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1961.

Social Conditions

The Metropolitan Borough of Southwark lies to the south of the River Thames the mid-stream of which forms its northern boundary. The Borough forms a boundary with Lambeth to the west, as far south as Kennington Park, to the south with Camberwell, and to the east with Bermondsey. The landward part of the Borough extends to 1,131 acres and is divided into ten Wards. The Elephant and Castle forms a landmark, roughly dividing the borough into two. The portion of the borough between the Elephant and the river is becoming increasingly devoted to wharves, warehouses, diverse industry including food factories, and the printing trade, and offices while the area south and south-east of the Elephant is mainly residential in character. The provision of office accommodation in the northern part of the Borough continues a trend of commercialisation which was commented upon sixty years ago by the Borough's first Medical Officer of Health in his first annual report. The momentum of development has however of late rapidly increased, not only in the north but also in the southern part of the borough where the improved aesthetic effects of the new and attractive housing estates which have been built both by this Council and the London County Council, with their associated open spaces become ever more apparent. The role of Southwark as a religious centre is symbolised by the two fine cathedrals which it contains. The historic and cultural aspects of the borough are well known and the commercial and industrial importance of this central London borough have continued to increase. The extensive redevelopment which is taking place at the Elephant and Castle, the Brandon Estate and elsewhere are already giving Southwark a new look. A large modern office block already houses the Ministry of Transport, and the Ministry of Health will in due course occupy newly constructed offices at the Elephant and Castle.

Vital Statistics

In Southwark, the natural increase in population, that is the excess of births, over deaths, is usually of the order of 400 each year and 1961 was no exception. During the last decade this natural increase has been offset by a much larger decrease due to emigration, the rate of which reached a peak some five or six years ago and now shows signs of diminishing. Even so, the Registrar General's estimate of the population as at mid-1961 showed a decrease of some two and a half thousand.

The live births were just short of 1,700 giving a crude birth rate of 19.6 per thousand of the population. For the purposes of comparison this figure must be multiplied by a comparability factor giving a birth rate of 17.8 which is the highest rate in Southwark since 1952 and slightly higher than that for England and Wales. An increase in the still birth rate was offset by a reduction in the infant death rate which was the lowest for five years. Of the 37 infant deaths, twenty occurred during the first four weeks of life giving a neo-natal mortality rate of 11.8 per 1,000 live births as compared with 15.5 the corresponding figure for England and Wales. Two maternal deaths occurred during the year, a maternal mortality rate of 1.1 per thousand live and still births. The crude death rate per thousand population was 14.4 but this figure after adjustment falls to 12, which is exactly similar to the death rate experienced by the country as a whole, and is the same as that in Southwark during 1960.

Once more, the principal causes of death were diseases of the heart and circulatory system, followed by malignant diseases and diseases of the respiratory system. Nine persons died from pulmonary tuberculosis and sixty-eight from cancer of the lung.

Infectious Disease

The infectious disease record in Southwark during the year was, apart from measles, relatively good. Measles was epidemic in 1961, 1,671 cases being notified as compared with 322 during the previous year. The number of confirmed cases of dysentery was less than half that of 1960. Even this number of cases is too high and control measures made demands on both the Public Health Inspectors and the clerical staff. Although not all the cases notified occurred in private households, a further reduction in the incidence of this condition can be looked for as more adequate sanitary facilities are provided in homes, and in schools, and as more attention is paid to the washing of hands particularly after attendance at the toilet and before meals.

There were no cases of diphtheria during the year and only 40 of whooping cough. Three cases of poliomyelitis occurred, one being paralytic. Vaccination and immunisation is available against these three diseases as well as against tetanus and smallpox, and the incidence of these diseases will only remain at a low level as long as parents ensure that their children receive these injections, or as in the case of poliomyelitis, receive the vaccine by mouth. In regard to diphtheria and poliomyelitis it is particularly important that the immunity of children should be reinforced by a booster dose as recommended. A report presented recently to the Health Committee of the London County Council by Dr. J.A. Scott, the Medical Officer of Health of that authority shows that the incidence of Poliomyelitis in unvaccinated children under fourteen years of age was eighteen times that of the vaccinated.

An employee in premises in which the business of a tanner of hides is conducted was admitted to hospital during the first quarter of the year suffering from anthrax. The employee who did not reside in Southwark made a good recovery. The Factory Inspectorate reported conditions at the premises to be satisfactory.

Health Education

Health Education becomes an ever more important function of the Public Health Department. As intimated in my report last year a fundamental field for health education is now presented by the necessity to persuade not only parents but the general public to take advantage of the facilities which are now provided by the National Health Service, and in particular of those services which have been referred to in the previous paragraph and which are provided by the local health authority.

Immunology, with the introduction of new and more efficient agents has become a subject of specialised study. A programme of inoculations has been carefully drawn up so that the recipient gains the greatest possible immunity from them, and parents should be guided by the official advice on this subject which they receive from time to time.

During the year, this Department collaborated with the London County Council in displaying posters and issuing leaflets thus supplementing the work carried out in homes and schools by the Health Visitors and School Nurses. A great deal of attention was given by the Public Health Inspectors to the subject of alimentary infections such as Dysentery, Food Poisoning, non-specific gastro-enteritis and so on, and constant stress was laid on the importance of food hygiene, during their visits to catering establishments, as well as to private households. In these efforts advantage was taken of the media provided by the Central Council for Health Education and the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents.

Welfare of the Elderly

The eleventh annual report of the Southwark Old People's Welfare Committee prepared by the Organising Secretary, Miss Doris M. Beer, A.I.S.W., M.R.I.P.H.H. is a much more ambitious document than in former years, and with its illustrations gives an excellent picture of the work for old people which was carried on at St. Albans Hall during the year. Extracts from Miss Beer's report are reproduced at the end of this report and it will be seen that an average of no fewer than 9000 meals per month were served either in the restaurant or in the luncheon clubs, or delivered to the homes of old people as Meals on Wheels. During May, the workshop for the elderly was opened and since that time those taking part have benefited in happiness and rehabilitation.

The chiropody clinic and the holidays by the sea are very important functions of the Old People's Welfare Committee. The year under review saw the inception of the special scheme financed by the Borough Council, for old people to have a holiday free of charge, apart from a token payment of one guinea.

In addition to the very valuable work which is being done for those old people well enough to attend St. Albans Hall, it is pleasing to note that special attention is being given to the house-bound who, thanks to the provision of transport, have been taken to and from St. Albans Hall as well as on various outings.

Old people who have deteriorated physically, and mentally, and who are not receiving for one reason or another the care and attention which they require, and which is their due, are constantly coming to the notice of the Medical Officer of Health through the general practitioners, relatives, the Public Health Inspectors, the Home Help Organiser, the District Nurses, the Old People's Welfare Association, as well as from other sources. The question of compulsory removal very frequently arises in regard to this group. While not hesitating to take action where this is absolutely necessary, the Medical Officer of Health endeavours to avoid compulsion if this is at all possible. If he does not initiate action under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948 or under the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951, then the Medical Officer of Health must ensure that the old person in question receives all the services and daily supervision which are necessary. Very often an old person who does not wish to go into hospital or an old person's home also does not wish to take advantage of such domiciliary services as, for example, the Home Help Service, the District Nursing Service or the incontinent laundry service. To persuade the old person to accept domiciliary services or to enter hospital or a home voluntarily may be time consuming.

It involves getting to know the old person really well and helping them in a practical way. The old people in this group are invalids or semi-invalids; most of them are women.

Valuable visitation of old people in the Borough is at present undertaken by:-

Miss Beer, and voluntary helpers.

The Health Visitors (London County Council).

The Domestic Help Organiser and her Assistant (L.C.C.).

The District Nurses (District Nursing Association).

The Public Health Inspectors.

Even so it was felt that there was a need for the employment of a qualified health visitor responsible to the Medical Officer of Health for the visitation of this special group of old people. Miss Fitzpatrick was appointed to this post in September, and by the end of the year it was apparent that the appointment was filling a definite gap in the services provided in Southwark for old people. From the outset it was intended that the work of the Woman Health Officer should not in any way cut across the very excellent work being done at or from St. Albans Hall and it is gratifying to be able to report that there has been the closest co-operation between all the services concerned.

During the year the incontinent laundry service continued its extremely important task in making it possible for certain elderly patients to be nursed in their own homes. This service is under the supervision of Mr. T. Lloyd, the Superintendent of the Treatment and Bathing Centre, whose staff also provide the home bathing service for certain of the old people who, although not requiring the services of the District Nurse, are still in need of this type of assistance.

Whereas in 1960 it was necessary to arrange for the compulsory removal to institutions of no fewer than four old people, during 1961 such action was necessary in only one case. The old gentleman concerned settled down very well in an Old People's home where he remained voluntarily.

Housing.

The work undertaken in regard to slum clearance is set out in the body of this report. The Public Health Inspectors were also active in relation to sanitary defects and a substantial amount of the remedial works involved were undertaken directly by the Council in default of the owners. The older properties in the Borough call for unremitting attention in regard to such matters as the cleanliness of common staircases and yards, the maintenance of dust chutes, gullies, and overflow pipes. Quite apart from amenity, neglect can quickly give rise to conditions which are a danger to health,

The health of many families in Southwark would benefit by improved, and in some cases, larger housing accommodation. Detailed consideration was given to cases referred on health grounds as well as to families who were found to be overcrowded.

Clean Air.

It will be apparent from Mr. Stubbs' report that a great deal of work was undertaken during the year both by Mr. Stubbs and the Public Health Inspectors in regard to clean air. By the end of the year the first smokeless zone had been established and was functioning and a survey had been completed of a second area. The year 1974 was adopted as a target for making the entire Borough smokeless. The supply of smokeless fuel became difficult at Christmas and this aspect of clean air policy is receiving the attention of the Council.

It is most gratifying that Mr. G. Stubbs, Smoke Abatement Officer, has been elected to the Executive Council of the National Society for Clean Air.

Common Lodging Houses.

In May 1961 when granting the applications for renewal of licences for the six common lodging houses in Southwark, the Public Health Committee expressed the view that the question of the permitted number of occupants should receive further consideration, and arising from this a special report was submitted, in which the present position in regard to Bye-Laws and so on was set out. Since that time there have been discussions at officer level with the London County Council and other metropolitan boroughs on permitted numbers, the definition of a 'common lodging house' and the provision of amenities and it would appear that the powers of local authorities in regard to lodging houses should be strengthened, and should cover a wider range of establishments of a similar nature.

In Southwark there has been a slow but steady improvement in conditions in common lodging houses, but further improvement, if this type of accommodation is to continue to be used, is undoubtedly desirable. In several of the lodging houses in Southwark the character of the population has undergone considerable change so that the casual inmate tends to be in the minority. Many persons some of them working men, stay on in these lodging houses indefinitely. A substantial proportion are old age pensioners of independent mind who for some reason or another are reluctant to enter an old persons' home. Modern standards have risen in other fields and having regard to the change in the type of resident it is clear that common lodging house accommodation must also be upgraded. The alternative might be closure but the demand is there.

The six registered lodging houses, two male and four female, in Southwark vary in size from a Salvation Army Hostel for men with 461 beds to a small women's lodging house with 21 beds. The female lodging houses are supervised by a female Public Health Inspector. During the year visits to all the lodging houses are also paid from time to time by the Chief Public Health Inspector as well as by your Medical Officer of Health. During the year just past the Keepers of two female and one male establishment were seen by the Chief Public Health Inspector and myself at this office and the importance of increased comfort and amenity was stressed. By agreement it has been possible to get some reduction in the number of beds at certain of the common lodging houses, to have a room set aside as a baggage room in one of the establishments, to have certain structural works carried out as well as redecoration and improvement of bedding and so on. The kitchen at the large common lodging house has been modernised. In particular, the Chief Officer of the London Fire Brigade arranged, at my request, for a member of his Fire Prevention staff to inspect each of the premises. The recommendations made were passed to the Keepers and many have been implemented, including the provision of fire alarm systems. I am most grateful to the Chief Fire Officer and his staff for their co-operation in this matter.

Within the framework of the existing Bye-Laws, which undoubtedly need revision, every effort was made throughout the year to obtain improvement in conditions.

Conclusion.

I should like to thank the Chairmen and members of the various committees for their support and encouragement and for their interest in public health throughout the year. My thanks are also due to the Chief Officers for their co-operation and help at all times. The Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. H. Archer, Mr. E.A. Clark, Senior Clerk, and the entire staff of the Public Health Department have given of their best and have earned my sincere gratitude.

I have the honour to be

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,

Your obedient servant,

A. D. C. S. CAMERON

Medical Officer of Health

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

(As at 31st December, 1961)

Mayor - Mrs. A.E. WALLER, J.P.

Chairman - W.A. MILLER

Aldermen -

A.E. Barnes, J. Collier, A.J. Gates, O.B.E., J.P. (*Ex-Officio*), Rev. H.F. Runacres, B.A.

Councillors -

Mrs. L. Booker, W.F. Castle, Mrs. C. Clunn (Vice-Chairman), F.W. Combes (*Ex-Officio*), H.G. Coppen, G. Darvell, Mrs. E.G. Doswell, C.A. Farrow, W.J. Fewtrell, D. Fifer, J. Hall, W. Hansell, F. Irons, A.E. Knight (*Ex-Officio*), Mrs. G. Luetchford, Mrs. J. Matheson, E. Ridge, H. Stillman, J.A. Tallon, N.H. Tertis, Mrs. M. Wright.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health -

A.D.C.S. Cameron, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Public Analyst -

D. Button, A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C.

Chief Public Health Inspector - Senior Clerk -

H. Archer, F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I. E.A. Clark

Public Health Inspectors -

E. Adamson
J. Ashmore
Miss G. Gourley
A. Honess
D. Hopgood
*A. Johnson
T. Lloyd, T.D.
G. Pike
*F. Saunders
J. Saville
A. Shields
D. Simpson
*G. Stubbs, F.A.P.H.I.
R. Warboys
W. Wilcox
W. Willimott (T)

Clerical Staff -

E. Davies
Mrs. T. Collet (T)
B. Goddard (from Aug. 28th)
F. Goddard
D. Marsh (T)
B. O'Halloran (from June 26th)
Mrs. F. Robertson (T)
J. Robertson
Mrs. B. Stevens (T)
R. Stevens
J. Sutherland (to April 15th)
D. Webb

Woman Health Officer

Miss M. Fitzpatrick S.R.N.,
S.C.M., Q.I.D.N. Health
Visitors' Cert. (From Sept 11th)

*Authorised officer in accordance with Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937.
(T) - Temporary Staff.

Rodent Investigators -

Mrs. H. Ross (T), Mrs. B. Smith (T)

Mortuary Attendant -

H. West (to March 31st) E. Baldwin (from April 10th)

VITAL STATISTICS

Land Area	1,131 acres
Estimated Number of Dwellings	25,004
Dwellings Erected by Borough Council During Year	nil
*Approximate Rateable Value (Total)	£2,323,984

(Dwellings) £563,538

*Sum represented by a Penny Rate £9,250
(*at April 1962)

Population:

Census 1961 (provisional)	86,175
Registrar General's estimate (mid-1961) ..	86,270

This estimate is 95 more than the provisional census figure and represents a decrease in the figure for 1960 of 2420

The natural increase in population - that is, the excess of births over deaths - was 444 compared with 397 for the previous year

1951 - 97,930	1956 - 92,300
1952 - 97,970	1957 - 91,140
1953 - 96,870	1958 - 89,920
1954 - 95,370	1959 - 88,720
1955 - 93,820	1960 - 88,690

Live births - 1692: Rate per 1,000 pop.	19.6
Adjusted by comparability factor (0.91) ..	17.8
Still births - 36: Rate per 1,000 total births	20.8
Total births - live and still	1,728
Total deaths - 1248: Rate per 1,000 pop.	14.4
Adjusted by comparability factor (0.84) ..	12.0
Infant deaths - 37: Rate per 1,000 live births	21.8
Rate per 1,000 live births, legitimate ..	19.5
illegitimate ..	44.5
Neo-Natal mortality - 20 (under 4 weeks)	
Rate per 1,000 live births.. .. .	11.8
Illegitimate Live Births - 157	
Percentage of total live births	9.2
Maternal Deaths (including abortion) 2	
Rate per 1,000 live and still births	1.1
Perinatal mortality - 18 (under 1 week)	
Rate per 1,000 total births	31.2

COMPARATIVE ADJUSTED BIRTH AND DEATH RATES

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Live Births										
Southwark	17.2	14.7	15.2	14.9	15.4	16.1	15.8	15.3	16.2	17.8
England and Wales (per 1,000 population)	15.3	15.5	15.2	15.0	15.6	16.1	16.4	16.5	17.1	17.4
Total Deaths										
Southwark	14.1	12.7	11.8	14.1	11.6	10.8	10.2	11.5	12.0	12.0
England and Wales (per 1,000 population)	11.3	11.4	11.3	11.7	11.7	11.5	11.7	11.6	11.5	12.0
Infant Deaths										
Southwark	28.9	32.3	20.6	28.1	16.0	22.3	26.7	28.2	26.8	21.8
England and Wales (per 1,000 Live Births)	27.6	26.8	25.4	24.9	23.7	23.1	22.6	22.2	21.7	21.6
Still Births										
Southwark	21.4	23.3	27.5	22.1	18.7	24.7	20.1	18.0	15.9	20.8
England and Wales (per 1,000 Total Births)	22.7	22.5	23.5	23.2	22.9	22.4	21.6	21.0	19.7	19.1
Neo-Natal Mortality (under 4 weeks)										
Southwark	16.76	20.35	12.98	20.80	11.08	15.69	19.68	16.4	16.8	11.8
England and Wales (per 1,000 Live Births)	18.3	17.7	17.7	17.3	16.8	16.5	16.2	15.8	15.6	15.5
Maternal Mortality										
Southwark	0.5	0.5	1.1	1.1	Nil	Nil	0.6	Nil	0.61	1.1
England and Wales (per 1,000 Live & Still Births)	0.72	0.75	0.7	0.64	0.56	0.47	0.43	0.38	0.30	0.33

(England & Wales rates for 1961 are provisional estimates only)

YEAR	LEGITIMATE			ILLEGITIMATE			TOTAL		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
LIVE BIRTHS									
1957	810	742	1,552	56	49	105	866	791	1,657
1958	773	728	1,501	56	49	105	829	777	1,606
1959	735	678	1,413	62	48	110	797	726	1,523
1960	789	701	1,490	59	51	110	848	752	1,600
1961	791	744	1,535	78	79	157	869	823	1,692
STILL BIRTHS									
1957	21	18	39	1	2	3	22	20	42
1958	16	13	29	3	1	4	19	14	33
1959	11	15	26	1	1	2	12	16	28
1960	8	16	24	1	1	2	9	17	26
1961	17	12	29	3	4	7	20	16	36
INFANT DEATHS (Under 1 year)									
1957	16	17	33	1	3	4	17	20	37
1958	20	18	38	3	2	5	23	20	43
1959	20	19	39	3	1	4	23	20	43
1960	17	22	39	2	2	4	19	23	43
1961	17	13	30	3	4	7	20	17	37

DEATHS

Male and Female Age Groups.

	<i>Under 1</i>	<i>1-4</i>	<i>5-14</i>	<i>15-44</i>	<i>45-64</i>	<i>65 and over</i>	<i>Total</i>
Males	20	2	-	30	180	398	630
Females	17	1	-	22	91	487	618
	37	3	-	52	271	885	1248

Infant Mortality

The total number of deaths of infants under one year of age was 37, the causes of death being as follows:-

Measles	1
Pneumonia	9
Bronchitis	1
Other diseases of respiratory system	1
Congenital Malformations	9
Other defined and ill defined diseases	15
Accidents, other than vehicle	1
	<u>37</u>

Eighteen of these deaths occurred under the age of one week, as follows:-

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Legitimate	5	8
Illegitimate	2	3

Maternal Mortality

Two maternal deaths occurred in the 15-24 and 25-44 age groups

CANCER DEATHS

Year	Cancer of:			Other Organs	Total	Cancer deaths per 1,000 pop.	Percent. of total deaths
	Lung and Bronchus		Total				
	Male	Female					
1952	40	11	51	158	209	2.1	15.1
1953	55	7	62	149	211	2.1	17.5
1954	58	7	65	150	215	2.2	19.5
1955	49	8	57	157	214	2.2	16.4
1956	54	7	61	170	231	2.5	19.3
1957	53	7	60	154	214	2.3	19.5
1958	62	9	71	133	204	2.2	17.7
1959	59	5	64	136	200	2.2	16.5
1960	61	13	74	173	247	2.7	20.5
1961	58	10	68	161	229	2.6	18.3

TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS

Year	Pulmonary	Other Forms	Total	Deaths per 1,000 pop.		Percent. of all deaths
				Pulm.	Other	
1952	45	4	49	.45	.04	3.5
1953	21	2	23	.21	.02	1.9
1954	22	1	23	.23	.01	2.0
1955	23	3	26	.24	.03	2.0
1956	21	1	22	.22	.01	1.8
1957	14	4	18	.16	.04	1.6
1958	19	-	19	.21	-	1.6
1959	11	2	13	.12	.02	1.0
1960	14	-	14	.15	-	1.1
1961	9	1	10	.10	.01	0.8

CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS

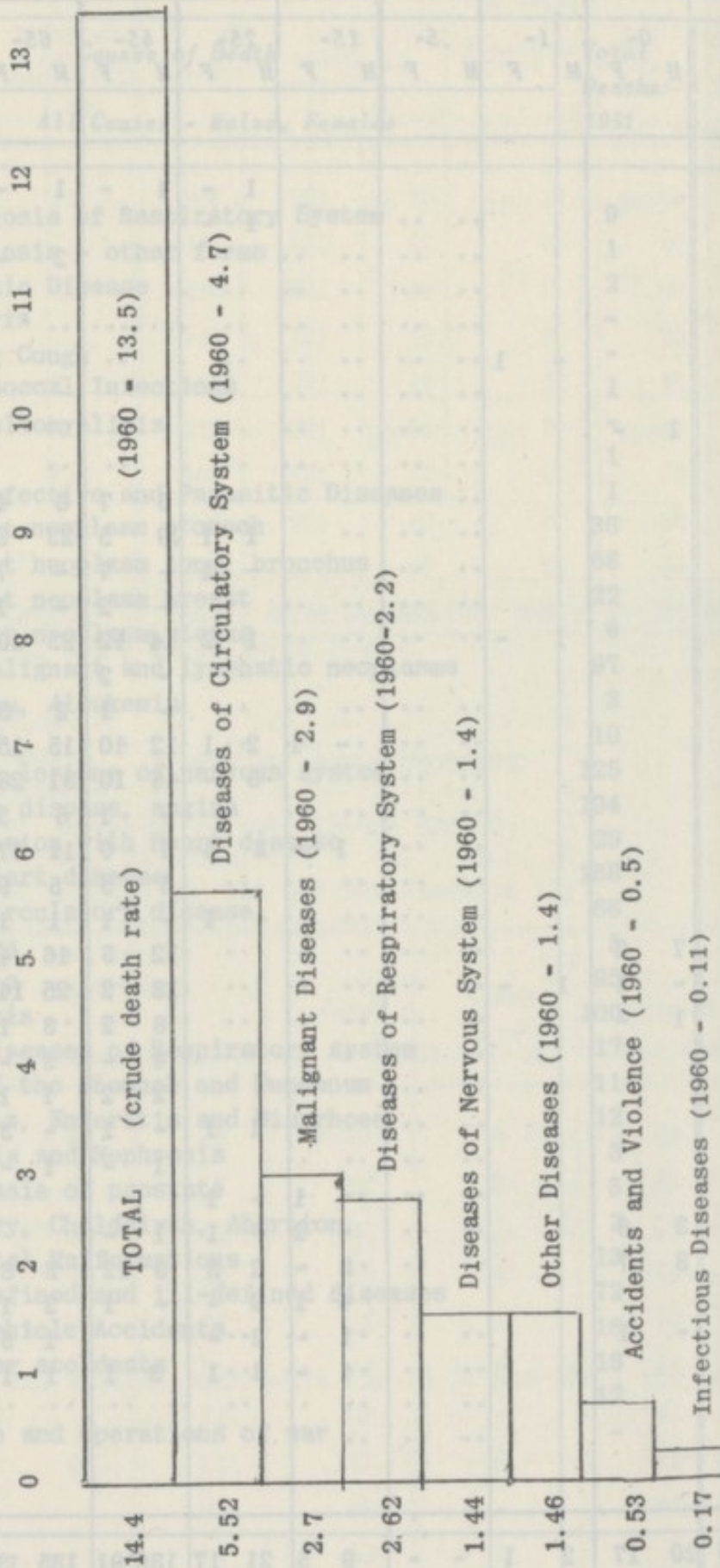
Causes of Death		Total Deaths 1961	Total Deaths 1960
Nos.	All Causes - Males, Females		
1	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	9	14
2	Tuberculosis - other forms	1	-
3	Syphilitic Disease	2	6
4	Diphtheria	-	-
5	Whooping Cough	-	1
6	Meningococcal Infection3	1	2
7	Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-
8	Measles	1	-
9	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases ..	1	2
10	Malignant neoplasm stomach	36	40
11	Malignant neoplasm lung, bronchus	68	74
12	Malignant neoplasm breast	22	18
13	Malignant neoplasm uterus	6	9
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	97	106
15	Leukaemia, Aleukemia	3	12
16	Diabetes	10	4
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	125	129
18	Coronary disease, angina	194	188
19	Hypertension with Heart disease	29	18
20	Other Heart disease.. ..	188	160
21	Other Circulatory disease	66	53
22	Influenza	5	-
23	Pneumonia	95	91
24	Bronchitis	100	83
25	Other diseases of Respiratory system ..	17	13
26	Ulcer of the Stomach and Duodenum	11	11
27	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	12	5
28	Nephritis and Nephrosis	8	9
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	8	1
30	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	2	1
31	Congenital Malformations	13	15
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	72	86
33	Motor Vehicle Accidents.. ..	16	12
34	All other accidents	18	18
35	Suicide.. ..	12	20
36	Homicide and operations of war	-	2
TOTALS		1, 248	1, 203

CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS

Age Groups and Sex:-

Cause No.	0-		1-		5-		15-		25-		45-		65-		75-	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1									1	-	4	-	1	-	2	1
2									1	-						
3													2	-		
4																
5																
6			-	1												
7																
8	1	-														
9															1	-
10											5	7	8	4	6	6
11									1	1	29	5	23	3	5	1
12									-	1	-	7	-	7	-	7
13											-	2	-	1	-	3
14			1	-					1	2	14	12	23	10	20	14
15											-	2			-	1
16											-	1	2	3	-	4
17							-	1	2	1	12	10	15	15	22	47
18									3	-	46	10	31	28	31	45
19											-	1	6	3	10	9
20							1	-	2	4	7	6	11	17	38	102
21											5	3	5	9	9	35
22									-	1	-	1	1	1	1	-
23	7	2									12	3	16	4	24	27
24	-	1	1	-							18	2	25	14	23	16
25	1	-									8	2	3	1	2	-
26											4	-	3	-	2	2
27											2	2	1	1	1	5
28									1	1	-	1	-	3	2	-
29											1	-	1	-	6	-
30							-	1	-	1						
31	3	6					-	2	-	1	1	-				
32	8	7					2	-	2	3	9	12	3	8	6	12
33							4	1	2	-	-	1	3	1	2	2
34	-	1					1	-	2	-			1	5	-	8
35							1	-	3	1	3	1	1	1	-	1
36																
TOTALS	20	17	2	1	-	-	9	5	21	17	180	91	185	139	213	348

DEATH RATES PER THOUSAND POPULATION



INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Scarlet Fever

There were 79 cases of Scarlet Fever during 1961 compared with 73 during the previous year. 3 cases occurred in the 15 to 25 age group, the remaining cases being all under 14 years of age.

Measles

Measles was prevalent, 1,671 cases being notified during the year as compared with 322 cases in 1960. 105 cases occurred during the first year of life and a total of 1,129 were four years of age or under. Unfortunately one child aged three months died in hospital from this disease.

Whooping Cough

The number of infections of Whooping Cough fell from 118 in 1960 to 40 in 1961. All but one of the children affected were 5 years of age or under. 5 children became ill during the first year of life. There were no deaths.

Erysipelas

Of the 11 cases of Erysipelas which were notified, three were over 65 years of age, 7 were aged 25 to 45 years, while one was in the 15 to 25 age group.

Dysentery

Dysentery, due to infection with shigella sonnei was less prevalent during 1961. 298 cases were confirmed as compared with 686 cases during the previous year. 28 of the cases were under one year of age and 205 were between 1 and 5 years. 3 of the cases were over 65 years.

Zymotic Enteritis

Zymotic Enteritis is notifiable in Southwark during the quarter July to September inclusive in regard to children under 5 years of age. 2 such notifications were received.

Meningococcal Infection.

2 cases were notified aged 3 years and 5 years respectively. The younger child died in hospital.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

One child under one year of age suffered from this condition during the year.

Diphtheria

No cases of Diphtheria were reported in Southwark in 1961. A total of 8 healthy carriers however were disclosed as the result of an investigation of school and home contacts following upon the occurrence of a case of Diphtheria at a school in an adjacent Borough attended by Southwark children. 4 of the carriers were members of one family, a mother and three sons, two of whom attended other schools. All of the carriers were isolated in hospital, the last being admitted on the 9th June.

Poliomyelitis

Three cases of poliomyelitis were notified during the year, one being paralytic. The two non-paralytic cases were members of the same family. Only one of the children had had any inoculations against Poliomyelitis. Their ages were 9 years, 3 years and two years respectively.

Pneumonia

There were 59 cases of pneumonia, 3 of the persons affected being under one year of age and 16 being over 65.

Puerperal Pyrexia

All of the 22 notifications of Puerperal Pyrexia were received from hospitals. This figure compares with 16 in 1961.

Encephalitis

Encephalitis may be infective or post infectious and one case of each occurred in children aged 5 years and one year respectively. The post-infectious case occurred after chicken pox.

Scabies

Only the first case of scabies in the household in any four week period is notifiable in London, and 24 such notifications were received, a reduction of 13 from last year.

Food Poisoning

No major outbreak of food poisoning occurred in the Borough during 1961 but a total of 26 notifications were received. In the 17 instances in which an organism was identified it was found to be a Salmonella, 13 being due to Salmonella Typhimurium.

Glanders, Hydrophobia and Anthrax

In June 1961 the London County Council revoked an Order made in March 1909 relating to the notification of Glanders, Hydrophobia in man, and Anthrax in the Administrative County of London. Anthrax will continue to be a notifiable disease under the Public Health (Infectious Disease) Amendment Regulations 1960.

QUARTERLY INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

	<i>March</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>Sept.</i>	<i>Dec.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Scarlet Fever	30	30	9	10	79
Whooping Cough	7	9	21	3	40
Measles	1149	364	107	51	1671
Poliomyelitis					
paralytic	1				1
non-para:		2			2
Meningococcal inf.	2				2
Encephalitis					
infective	1				1
post inf.			1		1
Dysentery	84	77	115	22	298
Ophthalmia neon.	1				1
Puerperal pyrex.	2	8	4	8	22
Pneumonia	25	9	10	15	59
Food poisoning	10	7	9		26
Erysipelas	2	5	2	2	11
Scabies	8	6	6	4	24
Zymotic enteritis			2		2

IMMUNISATION

I am indebted to Dr. W.H. Wallace, Divisional Medical Officer of the London County Council, for the following details.

	Under 5 Years	5-14 Years	Adults	Total
Smallpox Vaccination				
Primary	1,666	35	45	1,746
Revaccination		13	156	169

	Welfare Centres and Nurseries		Private Doctors		Total
	Under 5 Years	5-14 Years	Under 5 Years	5-14 Years	
Diphtheria	11	150	15	17	193
Diphtheria and Whooping Cough	2	-	3	2	7
Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus	1,153	31	385	59	1,628
Diphtheria and Tetanus ...	40	125	2	1	168
Whooping Cough (all ages)				1	1
'Booster' injections (all ages)		2,061		628	2,689

TUBERCULOSIS

Including inward transfers, there were 47 fewer new cases of Tuberculosis than last year ; 43 pulmonary and 4 non-pulmonary.

Final figures at the end of the year, compared with the end of 1960, showed a decrease of 26 pulmonary cases and an increase of 5 non-pulmonary.

	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary (all forms)
Cases at end of 1960	1,548	168
New cases 1961	82	7
Inward transfers 1961	62	1
Less removals from Register	170	3
Cases at end of 1961	1,522	173

		Age Groups											
		0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25-	45-	65-	Total
Pulmonary:													
Primary	M			1					6	19	27	10	63
notifications	F	1	1	2			1		5	4	2	1	17
*New cases other than by formal notification	M										1	1	2
	F												
Totals													
		1	1	3			1		11	23	30	12	82
Non-Pulmonary:													
Primary	M									3	1		4
notifications	F		1						1	1			3
*New cases other than by formal notification	M												-
	F												-
Totals													
		-	1						1	4	1	-	7

* Local and inward transferable Death Returns and posthumous notifications.
 * Include meninges and Central Nervous System. (Nil)

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

DISEASE	CONFIRMED CASES, SOUTHWARK RESIDENTS diagnosed in or outside Borough - Age Groups, 1961											Total 1961	Total 1960	Removed to Hospital 1961
	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25-	45-	65-			
Anthrax												-	-	-
Diphtheria												-	3	-
Dysentery	28	49	51	32	30	43	14	12	32	4	3	298	686	230
Encephalitis:														
Infective						1						1	1	1
Post infectious		1										1	-	1
Erysipelas								1	2	5	3	11	10	-
Food Poisoning:														
Bacterial	3	2	2	1		1		7	8		2	26	75	10
*Malaria												-	-	-
Measles	105	247	279	252	246	512	19	8	3			1,671	322	350
Meningococcal Infection ..				1		1						2	4	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	1											1	2	
Paratyphoid												-	-	-

INFECTIOUS DISEASES (Continued)

DISEASE	CONFIRMED CASES, SOUTHWARK RESIDENTS Diagnosed in or outside Borough - Age Groups, 1961											Total 1961	Total 1960	Removed to Hospital 1961
	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25-	45-	65-			
Pneumonia	3		1	1		2		2	10	24	16	59	40	2
Poliomyelitis:														
Paralytic			1									1	2	1
Non-paralytic ..				1		1						2	4	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ..								13	9			22	16	22
Scabies	1			1			5	8	4	5		24	37	-
Scarlet Fever	1	2	8	9	5	42	9	3				79	73	4
Typhoid Fever												-	-	-
Whooping Cough	5	5	11	6	5	7	1					40	118	8
Zymotic Enteritis														
(July-Sept.)				1	1							2	2	1
TOTALS	147	306	353	305	287	610	48	54	68	38	24	2,240	1,395	633

These figures include 54 Southwark residents notified to other Boroughs. *Contracted abroad.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF SOUTHWARK CASES FROM 1951 to 1961

DISEASE	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Anthrax.. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-
Dysentery	191	38	175	163	231	716	37	230	341	686	298
Encephalitis:											
Infective	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Post Infectious	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Erysipelas	12	18	12	12	14	10	5	9	7	10	11
Food Poisoning	6	20	20	27	26	9	21	42	27	75	26
Malaria.. .. .	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Measles	1,790	994	1,075	233	2,142	447	1,179	574	1,029	322	1,671
Meningococcal Infection	5	5	3	3	1	1	1	4	2	4	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	4	10	5	14	3	3	1	1	1	2	1

INFECTIOUS DISEASES (continued)
Comparative Table

DISEASES	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Paratyphoid	-	-	1	-	2	2	2	-	19	-	-
Pneumonia	40	58	68	54	86	64	70	51	80	40	59
Poliomyelitis:											
Paralytic	3	4	6	1	41	5	4	1	5	2	1
Non-paralytic	1	4	1	-	23	2	7	1	2	4	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	23	30	46	76	39	38	49	30	31	16	22
Scabies	14	34	13	20	33	38	35	19	21	37	24
Scarlet Fever	143	292	160	96	185	259	142	157	97	73	79
Typhoid Fever	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-
Whooping Cough	289	177	372	229	141	144	188	64	66	118	40
Zymotic Enteritis (July-Sept.)	7	7	19	5	4	5	16	21	5	2	2
TOTALS	2,532	1,696	1,978	933	2,971	1,743	1,759	1,209	1,729	1,395	2,240

TREATMENT AND BATHING CENTRE

(Superintendent - Mr. T. Lloyd, T.D.)

The incontinent laundry service, commenced in 1957, has now built up to become one of the main occupations of the Centre. A total weight of 45,741 lbs. of incontinent items of bedding and clothing from the Southwark and Lambeth areas, was laundered during the past year. The demand for this service has increased to such extent that the limit with which the present machinery can cope has, on some days each week, now been reached.

The laundry from the Southwark area is collected from the homes by our own transport and delivered on the next day, ready for immediate use. This service has now become a major amenity to mainly old people living alone, or with an ageing partner, who have had incontinence added to their worries of failing health.

In regard to individuals requiring treatment for scabies, or for a verminous condition, the numbers have again decreased except in the case of adult male persons. There was, in fact, a quite considerable increase in the numbers of adult males dealt with during the year. Of the 657 treatments of these individuals for active or suspected body vermin infestations, 411, gave the addresses of various lodging houses and hostels in this area as their place of residence. A total of 179 other men were listed as "casuals", i.e. they claimed that they had no fixed place of abode or were passing through the district. a number of male callers openly gave an address within other London Boroughs. These were referred to the Local Authorities of those areas, all of whom maintain their own centres for the cleansing of verminous persons.

A considerable amount of domestic pest control work was carried out during the year. This work was mainly connected with infestations of bed bugs and fleas, but also included were infestations of various species of flies and beetles in adult and immature forms. Some public buildings had repeated and heavy infestations of flies and considerable efforts were necessary to reduce these nuisances.

A number of business and trading concerns requested the Council's assistance in eradicating insect infestations within their premises. The infestations dealt with included cockroaches, carpet beetles, fleas, biscuit beetles and wood lice.

Because of staff difficulties, it has not been found possible to extend the Home Bathing service for aged persons; and new cases can only be taken on as vacancies occur. There are, however, still limited facilities available for housebound aged, but not ill, persons of both sexes, to be collected from their homes in the Council's transport for an occasional bath at this Centre.

Infectious Disease Cases: Enquiries and Visits

Total - 301 as under:

Encephalitis	1
Gastro enteritis	1
Scarlet Fever	68
Poliomyelitis	3
Dysentery(bacilliary)	99
Smallpox contacts	2
Food Poisoning	31
Erysipelas	12
Meningococcal infections	6
Diphtheria	14
Revisits	64

Disinfection following infectious diseases

Rooms treated (Formalin solution)	50
Library books treated	116
Other disinfection, Tuberculosis etc.	2

Treatment of Verminous and Infected Articles

(including precautionary disinfestation)

	Verminous articles treated	Infected articles treated
Beds	71	4
Palliasses	371	16
Bolsters	23	4
Pillows	510	100
Cushions	15	10
Blankets	993	169
Sheets	714	97
Quilts	495	34
Other articles (clothing, etc.).. .. .	9,482	520

Rehousing

Precautionary disinfestation of soft goods and bedding (including 1 family rehoused by L.C.C.). 38 families

Scabies and Vermin Treatments

	<u>Scabies</u>		<u>Vermin</u>	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Lambeth cases	15	45	10	65
treatments	21	62	10	68
Southwark cases	21	31	647	114
treatments	36	49	647	114
L.C.C. Schoolchildren (Male and Female)		65		449
treatments*		144		449
Total treatments	<u>312</u>		<u>1,288</u>	
Bermondsey schoolchildren				
treatments (included in total*)	nil		41	

Verminous Treatments from Hostels, Common Lodging Houses, etc. (Included in above)

<u>Males</u>		<u>Females</u>	
Salvation Army Hostel	302	83 Blackfriars Road	10
Rowton House, Churchyard Row	97	78 Camberwell Road	9
Marshalsea Road		96 Gt. Guildford Street	12
Common Lodging House	12	Newington Lodge	13
Southwark Casuals	179	Casuals	11
Total	<u>590</u>	Total	<u>55</u>

Department Laundry

In addition to the washing of towels, wraps etc., used during the treatment of cases, the following articles were laundered:

Hand towels	1,980
Roller towels	170
Dusters	478
Swabs	2
Sheets	58
White coats	104
Table cloths	2
Dust sheets	2

Effects destroyed on request or following death.

Verminous	2 tons 7 cwt.
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Disinfestation and Disinfection of Premises and Trade Goods

(Bugs, Fleas, Cockroaches, moths, flies, beetles, etc.)

Domestic dwellings	1,172 rooms
Business premises	14
Public Conveniences	260
Institutions, Public buildings	
etc.	25 rooms and passages
	113 complete sections
Goods disinfected	1 parcel clothing
	264 bales waste paper
Sundry items from hospitals	

National Assistance Act (Burials)

Enquiries on 12 deaths.

Bathing of Aged Persons

- 341 baths.

Incontinent Laundry Service

Articles Laundered (Southwark) (weight 19,611 lbs)

Sheets	- 3,739
Draw Slips	- 2,948
Pillow Slips	- 2,357
Blankets	- 164
Clothing articles	- 10,479
Quilts	157

Articles Laundered (Lambeth)

Total weight 26,130 lbs

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Inspections and Sampling Visits

House to House	1388
Housing survey	2024
Rehousing cases	302
Rent Act	78
Complaints	2621
Drainage	1875
Rodents: industrial premises	377
dwellings	1277
Smoke observations and visits	210
Smoke Control Area inspections and visits	1925
Factories and Workplaces	761
Outworkers	298
Common Lodging Houses	115
Offensive Trades premises	15
Pet Animals Act	197
Hairdressers' premises	85
Aged persons and burial cases	531
Aged persons(by Woman Health Officer)	387
Infectious diseases	301
 Milk premises and Dairies	218
Catering and Ice Cream premises	1368
Food at wharves and warehouses	2617
Fishmongers' and fried fish premises	84
Bakers' premises and bakehouses	89
Week end markets.. .. .	199
Other food premises etc. (including Shops Act)	2894
 Rag Flock and other filling materials	42
Trade effluents	27
Miscellaneous	4462
Re-inspections	4878

NOTICES

Intimation Notices	897
Statutory Notices	851
Defects in Council controlled property reported to Housing Manager	3
Intimation Notices complied with	707
Statutory Notices complied with	523
Work carried out by Local Authority in default of owner	33

SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORKS COMPLETED DURING THE YEAR

Roofs and gutters repaired or renewed	573
Dampness remedied	731
Brickwork and pointing repaired	257
Floors repaired or renewed	224
Window frames, glazing and sashes repaired	351
Cills and reveals repaired	283
Sashcords renewed	497
Fireplaces and flues repaired or renewed	251
Staircases repaired	103
Walls and ceilings repaired	874
Rooms cleansed and redecorated	116
House drains additions and reconstructions	45
Length of new drainage 6,914 feet	-
Drains repaired.. .. .	184
Drains unstopped	292
Intercepting traps provided	37
Inspection chambers constructed	93
Clearing eyes to drains provided	41
Fresh air inlets provided	30
Ventilating shafts provided	74
Soil pipes provided	84
Gullies provided	105
Waste pipe and traps provided	731
Waste Pipes repaired	195
Sinks provided or renewed	367
Baths provided	165
Lavatory basins provided	220
Water closet pans and seats, provided or renewed	393
Water closet flushing cisterns provided or renewed	461
Urinals provided or renewed	88
Rain water pipes provided, repaired or renewed	146
Yards paved, repaired or drained	104
Accumulations removed	220
Dustbins provided	183
Dwellings provided with water	326
Miscellaneous repairs	21

Separate statistics under certain of the headings in the foregoing section are given in the Food Section.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1936

Nuisance Orders:	14 days	5
	21 days	1
	28 days	1
Summons withdraws	.. .. .	6 (Work completed)
Summons adjourned	.. .. .	2
Proceedings for:	Recovery of Costs	-
	Power of Entry	-

SEWERAGE

The sewerage system is part of the London main drainage scheme. Some of the Borough Council's sewers are very old and deteriorating and the Council has a scheme for their reconstruction.

WATER SUPPLY

The domestic water supply of the Borough is supplied by the Metropolitan Water Board, and has been satisfactory in quality and quantity.

During the year, 2 complaints were received. The Metropolitan Water Board was informed and the samples analysed, and found satisfactory.

Whilst the Board from time to time draws samples for bacteriological and chemical examination, samples of drinking water have been taken by the Public Health Inspectors and submitted to the Public Analyst who has reported in each case that the supply was satisfactory.

In many of the old tenement buildings the water supply is communal, there being taps on the staircase landings whilst in others the water passes through storage tanks on the roofs. The indirect supply of water for drinking purposes has been considered in a number of cases to be unsatisfactory and representations have been made to the owners with a view to all taps being supplied direct from the rising main.

Public Health (London) Act, 1936 - Section 98

During the year 5 notifications of the withdrawal of water supply were received from the Metropolitan Water Board.

Public Health (London) Act, 1936 - Section 95

Certificates have been issued in respect of the provision of a proper and sufficient supply of water at 326 new dwellings as

	Dwellings
Prescott House, Brandon Estate	68
Canterbury Arms, P.H. Maddock Way	1
School-keepers house, St. Saviours & St. Olaves	
New Kent Road	1
1-42 Nashe House, Lawson Street	42
Caretakers Flat, 44-48 Southwark Bridge Road	1
2-30 (even) Dartford Street	15
1-20 Walters Close. (Brandon Street)	20
154-170 Hillingdon Street	9
172-188 (even) & 2-28 (even) & 32 Hillingdon Street	24
15, 16, 17, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, Old Kent Road	9
265-303, Olney Road	20
Caretakers Flat, L.C.C. Buildings, Draper Street	1

CONVERSIONS

43-44 Trinity Church Square	5
30-31 Trinity Church Square	9
21-22 Trinity Church Square	5
1-4 Gardner Buildings, Borough Road	4
30A & 30B Falmouth Road	2
Block A & R, Peabody Buildings, Blackfriars Road	25
1-17 Worth Grove.. .. .	17
109-156, Darwin Buildings, Barlow Street	48

WELL WATER

The three private wells in the Borough are still in use for industrial purposes. The supply in each case is satisfactory.

FACTORIES ACTS - PART I

Six hundred inspections of Factories were made during the year, and 11 notices were served. There are now 871 factories of all types on the register, comprising 188 factories without mechanical power, 683 with mechanical power, and in addition 59 building sites, for which a further 161 inspections were made, but no notices served.

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health	Number on Register	Number of:-		
		Inspections	Notices	Prosecutions
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	188	58	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	683	542	11	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises)	59	161	-	-
	930	761	11	-

Defects found and remedied:

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were:-				
	found	remedied	referred to H.M. Insp.	referred by H.M. Insp.	No. of Prosecutions
Want of cleanliness (S1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S4)	2	2	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S7)					
(a) insufficient	1	1	-	-	-
(b) unsuitable or defective	10	10	-	1	-
(c) not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	17	17	2	-	-
Total	30	30	2	1	-

PART VIII - OUTWORKERS

Two hundred and ninety eight inspections of homes of outworkers were made during the year. The conditions generally were found to be quite satisfactory and the necessary information was supplied by employers without default as required by Section 110 of the Factories Act, 1937. It was not necessary to serve any notices or institute proceedings.

Nature of work	No. of outworkers in August list required by section 110(1) (c)
Wearing apparel - cleaning and washing ..	27
Artificial flowers	1
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	38
Cosaques, Christmas stockings, etc.	3
Paper bags	3
Carding etc. of buttons	4
Plastics (Lampshades)	16
Total	92

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are four women's and two men's common lodging houses in the Borough, which are fully occupied nightly. One hundred and fifteen inspections of these premises were made by the Public Health Inspectors, 52 of men's lodging houses and 63 of women's. Two intimation notices were served, both of which have been complied with.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There are now 3 premises engaged in offensive trades in the Borough as follows: Skin Dressers 1, Manure Manufacturer 1, Fat Extractor 1. Fifteen inspections of these premises were made.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Ten applications were received for registration under the Act, all of which were satisfactory.

One hundred and ninety seven inspections were made during the year.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

(Rodent Officer - Mr. R. Warboys)

Total properties	Type of Premises			
	Local Authority	Dwellings	Business & Others	Total
	19	25004	8736 (a)	33759
Properties inspected as result of notification Infested by:-				
Common Rat) major	1	1105	507	1615
) minor	2	774	300	1076
Ship Rat) major	-	-	-	-
) minor	-	-	23	23
House Mouse) major	-	-	-	-
) minor	-	331	184	515
Properties inspected by Survey under the Act Infested by:-				
Common Rat) major	-	428	310	738
) minor	-	135	181	316
Ship Rat) major	-	-	-	-
) minor	-	-	23	23
House Mouse) major	-	-	-	-
) minor	-	220	55	275
Properties otherwise inspected. Infested by:-				
Common Rat) major	-	201	132	333
) minor	-	90	75	165
Ship Rat) major	-	-	-	-
) minor	-	-	-	-
House Mouse) major	-	-	-	-
) minor	-	111	57	168
Total Inspections and Re-inspections.	-	3127	1730	4857
Infested properties above treated by L.A.	3	1661	843	2507

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT - CONTINUED

	Type of Premises			
	Local Authority	Dwellings	Business & Others	Total
Notices served under Section 4 of the Act:				
Treatment	-	-	-	-
Structural work (i.e. proofing)	-	15	7	22
Cases in which default action taken following issue of Notice under Section 4.	-	-	-	-
Legal Proceedings.	-	-	-	-

'Block' control schemes carried out:-

56-2936 visits
(2090 dwellings, 846 business premises.)

Notes: (a) includes pram sheds etc. on housing estates.

Council houses indicated as Dwellings.

Sewers not included in this table.

	Domestic	Business
Inspections by Rodent Officer	1277	377
Inspections by Rodent Staff	3127	1730
Drains tested	167	24
Drains defective	57	11
Drains repaired	63	12
Drains opened for examination	69	19
Prebaiting laid	2256	7722
Poison baits	6005	4223
Bodies recovered	221	287
Works completed by arrangement	69	14

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

The only public swimming baths are those situated at Manor Place in a densely residential part of the Borough, under the management of the Council's Baths Committee. There are three pools with sizes and capacities as follows. Total attendances for the year ending March 31st 1962 were 207,683.

(a) 1st-Class Swim

Length 120 ft. Width 40 ft. Capacity 157,000 gallons.

(b) 2nd-Class Swim

Length 144 ft. Width 35 ft. Capacity 164,898 gallons.

(c) Small Swim

Length 60 ft. Width 25 ft. Capacity 49,000 gallons.

Method of Treatment

Filtration through sand filters installed by Paterson Engineering Co. in 1935. Breakpoint Chlorination with Chlorine Gas Plants.

Frequency of Change

3½ hour turnover on each pool.

Source of Supply

Metropolitan Water Board.

Twenty bath samples were analysed by the Public Analyst. It is standard practice to record the number of bathers who have used the bath prior to the sample being taken and the number of bathers in the pool at the time of sampling, and the appearance of the water. In 16 cases, the appearance was clear and as regards the other four, the baths were being used by an unusually large number of bathers, when the appearance was slightly cloudy. The analyses, however, revealed bacterial counts ranging from under 5 to 4000 per ml. and free chlorine 0.01 to 5 parts per mls.

Bacteriological Examination

(a) Bacillus coli -

Not found in 50 mls. -	18
Found in 10 mls. but not in 1ml.	2

(b) Number of bacteria per ml.

No growth -	2
Under 5	13
6 to 10	2
80	1
150	1
4000	1

(c) Free Chlorine - Less than 0.3 p.p.m. - 7

Fifteen of the samples were under 1 p.p.m. Of the remainder the maximum recorded was 5 p.p.m.

(d) Chloramine - Varied from 0.165 to 1.8 p.p.m. but in one sample there was a Nil recording.

Regular tests are made at approximately 8.0 a.m., 12.30 p.m. and 4.0 p.m. each day by the Baths Filtermen who control the temperature and cleanliness and spot checks are made from time to time by the Baths Superintendent.

HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS

In accordance with Section 18 of the L.C.C. (General Powers) Act, 1954, relating to hairdressers and barbers' establishments, four such premises were registered during the year.

The total premises registered at the end of the year were 83.

RENT ACT, 1957

The following table gives a summary of the action taken in regard to the issue of Certificates of Disrepair.

Applications	7
Decisions to issue certificates	6
Undertakings by landlords to carry out repairs	3
Certificates issued	3
Certificates refused	-
Applications withdrawn	-
Applications by landlords for cancellation of certificates	6
Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	-
Decision by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants objections	-
Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	3

RAG FLOCK & OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

During the year 2 samples were taken and submitted to the prescribed Analyst, Mr. G. Ginger, F.C.S., Chiltern Research Laboratories, Ltd., High Wycombe, Bucks. These samples complied with the requirements of the Regulations.

Five premises are registered for the use of filling materials and two licensed for manufacture or storage of Rag Flock.

The Rag Flock & Other Filling Materials Regulations 1961, operative from August 1st, superseded the 1951 and 1954 Regulations. In addition to defining used wood wool as a filling material to which the Rag Flock & Other Filling Materials Act 1951 applies, they prescribe standards of cleanliness for filling materials; the form of certificate to be issued by analysts, and the form in which records are to be kept of occupiers of premises registered under the Act or licensed for the manufacture or storage of rag flock.

SCHOOLS - WASHING FACILITIES.

All schools in the Borough have been re-inspected and details of inadequate facilities for sanitary conveniences and washing facilities have been sent to the Education Officer of the London County Council; as a result a considerable amount of work in this connection has been carried out at these schools during the past year.

ANTHRAX

The Anthrax Prevention (Goat Hair & Shaving Brushes) Order 1961 which came into operation in November, repeats with modifications earlier Orders now revoked, and prohibits the importation of certain types of goat hair, yarns and Japanese shaving brushes.

NOISE

With the coming into operation of the Noise Abatement Act 1960 a number of complaints were received. The problems arose from amongst other things, the loading and unloading of lorries during the night time, engineering and building work at night and concrete mixing machinery. So far, it has not been found necessary to institute legal proceedings and there have been considerable improvements, but at the end of the year one particularly serious nuisance was still being dealt with.

AIR POLLUTION

(Smoke Abatement Officer - Mr. G. Stubbs)

It is pleasing to record that the figures for smoke and sulphur dioxide, as recorded on the daily volumetric apparatus, show that the improvement of the previous year has been maintained. There was also an overall decrease in the amount of deposited matter in the Borough.

The Smoke Control Order No.1 made by Council on 11th January 1961 was confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government on the 27th April to come into operation on 1st November 1961. The area is mainly residential and is bounded by Walworth Road, Trafalgar Street, Dawes Street, Portland Street and Westmoreland Road, and covers 38 acres.

The results of the survey showed that since the previous inspection of the area in 1957 there had been some major changes; a number of properties had been demolished, new buildings erected, and many families had ceased to burn solid fuel and were using electricity, gas or oil for heating. These factors reduced the number of fire-grates to be replaced, with a consequent reduction in the amount of estimated expenditure.

Included in the area are 1,302 separate dwellings, 54 shops and public houses, one school, one clinic, one Church and Hall, and 12 factories.

The figures of the survey indicated that the appliances in 640 dwellings needed replacement or adaptations with gas ignition, at an estimated total cost of £8,250. Seven-tenths of this amount would be paid by the Council (the Exchequer repaying four-tenths) and the remaining three-tenths would be paid by the owner or occupier. This would mean the Borough Council being responsible for £2,475, the Exchequer £3,300 and the owners or occupiers £2,475. No adaptations of appliances in bedrooms were considered except in special circumstances. It was calculated that 1,100 additional tons of smokeless fuel would be required for the area.

Following the confirmation of the Order the owners of the properties in the area were interviewed and they promised full co-operation. Discussions also took place with representatives of the London Electricity Board, South East Gas Board, Coal Utilisation Council, Solid Smokeless Fuels Federation and local fuel merchants. Both the Electricity and Gas Boards offered a scheme whereby the occupier or owner can pay them three-tenths of the approved cost of an adaptation and allow the Board to collect the grant direct from the Council. Such an arrangement would save the occupier or owner paying out the full amount and then waiting for the grant.

Special displays of appliances suitable for conversion jobs were arranged at the Electricity and Gas Show-rooms in Walworth Road. The mobile exhibition of the Solid Smokeless Fuels Federation toured the area at different times of the year so that householders could see practical demonstrations and be given advice on how to burn the fuels satisfactorily and economically. The Coal Utilisation Council printed a supply of pamphlets which were helpful to users of solid fuel.

The occupiers and owners of dwellings which required some modification or replacement were advised fully of the position and the owners were also sent the estimate forms.

The occupiers of dwellings which did not require any modification were informed by letter of the date of the Order and that it would be an offence to emit smoke after that date and advising them to ensure that any stock of bituminous coal be used up before 31st October 1961 and replenished with an authorised fuel. Their co-operation was invited.

Generally, it was found that the estimates submitted by the owners were usually reasonable, and in the cases where the builders' specifications and estimates were considered excessive, there were discussions and agreement before the forms of approval were sent to the applicants.

The amounts in several of the estimates substantially exceeded our estimated costs and it was found that the differences were principally due to the proposed installation of superior appliances. It was pointed out to the owners and builders that these appliances could be installed but the extra cost would not rank for grant.

All the required works of adaptation were not completed by 1st November, the delay was principally due to the large number of orders for gas ignition being handled by the Gas Board.

It is pleasing to record that on visiting the dwellings where conversions had been completed the tenants expressed general approval of the scheme and satisfaction with the work carried out.

It was decided that a detailed survey should be made of a proposed area No. 2 for the purpose of a Smoke Control Order. This proposed area is bounded by Farmer's Road, St. Agnes Place, Kennington Park Place, Cook's Road, Fleming Road, St. Paul's Church, Lorrimore Square, rear of Carter Street (south side), Penrose Street, rear of Lorrimore Road (south side), Heiron Street, Hillingdon Street. The area includes most of the London County Council Brandon Estate and Borough Council property, and covers 40 acres. A detailed survey of the area has been completed and is now before the Council.

Careful consideration was given to a programme of future smoke control orders, and it was decided that the year 1974 be adopted as the target for the completion of smoke control orders covering the whole Borough.

Up to Christmas no complaints had been received of any difficulty in obtaining supplies of smokeless fuels but after that time, with the coming of severe weather, several complaints were received from householders of inability to obtain supplies of Cleanglow or Coalite. It appeared that Seprite was available. On investigating the complaints at Walworth Road Coal Depot, the merchants confirmed there was a temporary shortage of the premium fuels. They pointed out it was a time of peak demand and the severe weather had delayed delivery trucks. Fortunately, supplies to the Depot increased and the delivery time to the householders was considerably reduced.

Ten notifications were received of proposals to install new furnaces, and plans and specifications in respect of three other installations were submitted and approval given. One other application for approval is the subject of negotiations with the firm.

During the year 15 complaints were received regarding smoke emission, 210 special observations and inspections were made by the Inspector and 12 Intimation Notices were issued. In all cases the managements were co-operative and it was not necessary to institute legal proceedings.

Deposited matter at following sites:-

1961	Rainfall (inches)	BANKSIDE Tons per	WALWORTH ROAD sq mile	Mean Daily Concentration of	
				Sulphur Dioxide micro gms. per cubic metre. WALWORTH ROAD	Smoke micro gms. per cubic metre.
January	2.05	23.9	16.2	280.2	280
February	2.01	26.7	20.6	237.4	200
March	0.12	12.2	10.1	328.9	240
April	1.89	19.2	19.9	173.8	94
May	1.02	10.9	8.7	113	55
June	1.42	10.8	-	111.6	53
July	1.30	14.7	9.6	81.8	48
August	2.29	21.2	7.1	55.4	35
September	2.13	13.9	12.5	-	-
October	2.72	25.5	22.1	164	131
November	2.52	24.8	20.0	311.4	268
December	2.76	27.8	24.5	387.5	364

SULPHUR DIOXIDE
(Lead Peroxide Method)
(mgm. SO₃ 100 sq. cm./Day)

1961	WALWORTH ROAD	St. GEORGE' S	BANKSIDE	BANKSIDE JETTY (recorded by Central Electricity Generating Board)
January	4.3	3.3	5.0	4.2
February	3.9	3.0	4.7	5.0
March	4.4	3.4	4.7	5.6
April	2.9	2.2	3.6	-
May	2.1	1.7	2.4	-
June	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.7
July	1.6	0.9	1.5	1.8
August	1.6	1.1	1.9	2.0
September	1.5	1.3	2.3	-
October	3.0	1.9	3.8	4.0.
November	4.8	3.5	5.4	6.3
December	5.2	3.6	6.0	-

HOUSING

HOUSING ACT, 1957

1- Individual unfit houses incapable of repair at reasonable expense

Representations (Section 16)	7
Undertakings to demolish accepted (Section 16)	2
Demolition Orders made (Section 17)	3
Closing Orders made (Section 17)	-
Housing demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure	50
Houses closed in pursuance of an undertaking given by the owners and still in force	2
Houses made fit by owner (Section 16)	-

2- Parts of buildings unfit for human habitation

(i) Underground rooms closed (Section 18)	5
(ii) Other rooms (Section 18).. .. .	5
(iii) Undertakings	41

3- Clearance areas

Dwelling houses demolished

Unfit houses	67
Other houses	-

HOUSING STATISTICS

Number of Dwellings in Borough	25004
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1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year:-

(1) (a) Dwellings inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	8624
(b) Inspections made for the purpose	13502
(2) Dwellings inspected and recorded under Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	1434
(3) Dwellings found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	47

(4) Dwellings found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for habitation					900
2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices:-					
Dwellings rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers					707
3. Action under statutory powers during the year:-					
(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957-					
Dwellings in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs					-
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts -					
(1) Dwellings in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied					897
(2) Dwellings in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices -					
(i) By owners					523
(ii) By local authority in default of owners					33
(c) Proceedings under Sections 16 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1957 -					
(1) Dwellings in respect of which Demolition Orders were made					3
(2) Dwellings demolished in pursuance of Demolition orders					50
(d) Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957-					
(1) Separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made					10
(2) Closing Orders determined, the tenements or rooms having been rendered fit					9

(e) Proceedings under Section 42 of Housing Act, 1957-

(1) Number of houses included by representation by Medical Officer of Health	39
(2) Number of houses demolished in pursuance of representations	67

4. Housing Act, 1957, Part IV - Overcrowding:-

(1) Number of overcrowded families on register at beginning of year	280
(2) Number of new cases encountered during year	41
(3) Number of cases relieved during the year	24
(4) Number of overcrowded families on register at end of year	297

REHOUSING

MEDICAL CASES

Recommendations	1959	1960	1961
To L.C.C. on grounds of Tuberculosis	2	1	-
To L.C.C. on other medical grounds	11	19	8
To Southwark Borough Council on medical grounds ..	120	103	125
To Southwark Borough Council on grounds of Tuberculosis	3	6	4
Total cases recommended	136	129	137

The Minister indicated in his Circular that further circulars will be issued in connection with the policy on improvement grants together with practice notes for the guidance of local authorities.

The Minister's Regulations and the further circulars are anxiously awaited. Until they are available, little useful progress can be made regarding the houses in multiple occupation.

	Rehoused	1960	1961
By L.C.C. (Tuberculosis cases)		4	8
By L.C.C. (other medical cases)		28	14
By Southwark Borough Council (Tuberculosis cases)		2	4
By Southwark Borough Council (other medical cases)		30	43
Tuberculosis cases rehoused by own efforts ..		1	2
Other medical cases rehoused by own efforts ..		1	3
Total cases rehoused		<u>66</u>	<u>74</u>

OVERCROWDING

	1960		1961	
	Families	Persons	Families	Persons
Remaining on register	259	950	280	1057
New Cases	<u>45</u>	<u>253</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>221</u>
Total	304	1,203	321	1,278
Overcrowding abated	<u>24</u>	<u>146</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>129</u>
Remaining on register	<u>280</u>	<u>1,057</u>	<u>297</u>	<u>1,149</u>
<i>Overcrowding abated:</i>				
Rehoused by L.C.C.	9	58	8	38
Rehoused by Borough Council	15	88	11	63
Found own accommodation	-	-	5	28
Total	<u>24</u>	<u>146</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>129</u>

HOUSING ACT, 1961

The main provisions of this Act are:-

Re-arrangement of Exchequer subsidies for the provision of housing accommodation.

Further control by local authorities of houses in multiple occupation.

Re-conditioning of condemned houses.

Greater rent increases in respect of improvements.

Repairs to dwelling houses with short leases.

Amendment as to town development.

Exchequer subsidies for new housing accommodation will depend upon the financial needs of the local authorities and are no longer only in respect of housing of persons displaced from Slum Clearance.

A local authority being satisfied that unfit houses and buildings, parts of which are dwellings, included in clearance areas have been or will be made fit for human habitation, may subsequently exclude the houses subject to the Minister's confirmation.

In deciding the standard of repair for which the landlord is responsible, regard must be had to the age, character and prospective life of the dwelling and the locality in which it is situated.

The Minister indicated in his Circular that further circulars would be issued relating to conditions in multi-occupied houses and the policy on improvement grants together with practice notes for the guidance of local authorities.

The Minister's Regulations and the further circulars are anxiously awaited. Until they are available, little useful progress can be made regarding the houses in multiple occupation.

The Housing Act, 1961, makes big inroads into control by Local Authorities of standards in houses in multiple occupation. Failure to comply with Management Codes will be criminal offences with considerable penalties. Realistic liabilities are to be placed upon owners. The new powers to Local Authorities are very wide and strong and consequently will be used with good sense and discretion. It seems that the new legislation is timely to deal strenuously with the bad landlord who seriously overcrowds his houses and neglects proper standards.

The Housing (Management of Houses in Multiple Occupation) Regulations, 1962, are awaited so that the black spots in this special class of housing may be dealt with effectively and with expedition.

FOOD

THE INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

During the year, 189,409 tons of imported food were inspected under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937 and 1948, and the Public Health (Preservatives etc. in Food) Regulation, 1925 to 1953.

The consignments imported were as follows:-

Description:	Tonnage:
Fresh & Chilled Meat	33,294
Meat Products	16,665
Offal	7,923
Poultry & Rabbits	1,078
Bacon	347
Butter	38,959
Margarine	1,214
Lard	8,598
Milk Products	1,967
Egg Products	2,375
Cheese	15,578
Fresh, Canned & Dried Fruit	39,457
Purees, Pulp & Fruit Juices	3,043
Fresh & Canned Vegetables	3,440
Canned Fish	4,555
Preserves	1,552
Cocoa Butter	555
Desiccated Coconut	1,375
Palmkernel Oil	704
Nuts	1,391
Licorice Paste	563
Cereals	2,917
Sugar	209
Coffee	993
Cocoa	280
Peppers	85
Pickles	227
Xmas Puddings	64
Miscellaneous	1
Total	189,409

Samples submitted

Chemical Analysis

Samples of:	Number submitted
Canned Fruit	25
Meat Products	16
Canned Fish	17
Canned Vegetables	5
Fruit Juices	1
Dried Fruit	1
Bulgarian Butter	1
Canned Cereals	1
Peppers	1
Total	68

Bacteriological Examination

Egg Products:	
New Zealand	27
Danish	6
Australian	298
Dutch	257
American	199
Canadian	11
Chinese	861
Yugoslavian	70
Czechoslovakian	93
Israeli	521
Polish	33
Argentine	44
South African	6
French	26
Desiccated Coconut	6
Boneless beef	20
Meat Products	5
Horsemeat	6
New Zealand Cheese (second grade)	14
Canadian Cheddar Cheese	10
Total	2,513

Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations 1937 and 1948
Public Health (Preservatives etc. in Food) Regulations,
1925 to 1953

Australian Butter

Consignments comprising 12x56lbs. cartons, contaminated by river water were detained and ultimately released for refining.

American Lard.

Consignments comprising 917 cartons, contaminated by river water were detained. Ultimately 707 cartons were released for refining purposes and the remaining cartons were released for soap.

Desiccated Coconut.

Consignments comprising 100x130lbs boxes, contaminated by Salmonellae organisms, were detained and ultimately released for re-export to Holland for heat treatment.

New Zealand Butter.

2x56lbs cartons, contaminated by river water, were detained and ultimately released for processing.

Canadian Cheddar Cheese.

Consignments comprising 106x84lbs boxes, contaminated by river water, were detained and ultimately released for processing.

"Baldji" Figs.

Approx. 7 cartons, contents of which were in a burst, blown and leaking condition are detained pending negotiations for their disposal.

Japanese Mandarin Oranges.

Consignments comprising 304 tins found to be perforated and leaking are detained pending negotiations for their ultimate disposal.

Del Monte Red Cherries.

Because of the unsatisfactory condition of the lacquer on the internal surface of the tins, a consignment comprising 1,250 cartons is detained pending negotiations as to their ultimate disposal.

UNSOUND FOOD

During the year 113 tons 19 cwt. 1 qtr 17 lbs. of food examined at wharves, warehouses and shops were found unfit for human consumption and disposed of as follows:-

Food condemned at wharves and warehouses:-

	Tons	Cwts.	Qtrs.	Lbs.
Fresh and Chilled Meat	1		1	11
Poultry and Rabbits	4		-	23
Meat Products	16	-	2	19
Bacon	-	8	1	15
Canned Fish	-	13	2	24
Fresh Fruit	21	7	1	18
Nuts	9	6	1	4
Canned Fruit	21	5	1	12
Dried Fruit	1	19	-	13
Purees, Pulp & Fruit Juices	8	7	2	18
Canned Vegetables	1	7	2	18
Fresh Vegetables	-	17	1	8
Egg Products	-	6	1	17
Cheese	-	7	2	-
Milk Products	-	18	2	14
Cereals	1	19	2	18
Pickles	-	1	1	25
Canned Soups	-	1	-	16
Confectionery	1	7	-	2
	87	-	3	23

Food released for Non-edible Manufacturing Purposes:-

Fresh and Chilled Meat	8	4	3	24
Offal	1	3	3	20
Bacon	8	12	2	15
Total	18	1	2	3

Food condemned at shops and destroyed:-

Destroyed	Tons	Cwts.	Qtrs.	Lbs.
Fresh & Chilled Meat	-	3	-	26
Meat Products	-	5	2	10
Poultry & Rabbits	-	-	3	22
Offal	-	-	-	14
Fish & Canned Fish	-	-	2	19
Fresh Fruit	-	10	-	-
Canned Fruit	-	1	-	23
Purees & Fruit Juices	-	-	2	8
Canned Vegetables	-	-	2	12
Canned Milk	-	-	-	17
Preserves	-	-	-	12
Confectionery	-	-	2	4
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	20
Total	1	3	3	19

Released for Animal Feeding:-

Flour	Total	7	13	-	-
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Notifications have been received from a number of local authorities regarding large quantities of unsound foodstuffs which have been brought into the borough for conversion into animal feeding stuffs, which have been supervised by the Public Health Inspectors.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926

At the time of inspection of foodstuffs on importation, and in shops and on street stalls, attention has been given to the requirements relating to Indication of Origin. The products to which the Act applies, have been satisfactorily marked. These are as follows:-

Fresh Apples	Bacon and Ham
Currants	Poultry
Sultanas	Meat
Raisins	Margarine
Eggs in shell	Malt products
Dried eggs	Frozen or chilled Salmon and Sea Trout
Oat products	Butter
Raw Tomatoes	Honey

ICE CREAM

There are 296 ice-cream dealers and 10 manufacturers in this borough, an increase of 1 dealer since last year. Most of the sellers sold only pre-packed ice cream, obtained from the large manufacturers.

Seventeen samples of ice-cream were taken with the following results:-

9 samples, Grade I

4 samples, Grade II

1 sample Grade III

3 samples Grade IV

In addition:

Twenty-four samples were chemically examined for compliance with the prescribed standards of composition, and all were found to be satisfactory.

Periodical inspections were made to all premises and copies of the Public Analyst's reports on samples taken were forwarded to the vendors concerned. In the case of Grade III and IV samples, special investigations were made at the premises to detect the causes of the unsatisfactory gradings.

DESIGNATED MILK

The following Licences were issued under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960:-

Dealers' Licences for	Pasteurised milk	8
	Sterilised milk	7
	Tuberculin Tested	
	Pasteurised milk	5

Twenty-seven samples of Designated milks were submitted to the Public Analyst for examination, all of which satisfied the prescribed tests.

Nineteen samples of Pasteurised Milk supplied to local schools were also examined by the Public Analyst, and the London County Council were informed of the results which were satisfactory in each case.

MILK AND DAIRIES (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1959

There were 147 registered milk distributors in the borough, whilst the number of distributors purveying milk in the borough from registered premises elsewhere was 19. 218 inspections of Milk shops and Dairies were made during the year.

BAKEHOUSES

There were 15 Bakehouses in use of which 3 were Basement Bakehouses.

35 inspections were made by the Public Health Inspectors.

PUBLIC HEALTH (CONDENSED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1959

Five samples of condensed milk were purchased for analysis and all were certified to comply with the regulations.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

There are now no slaughterhouses in the borough.

CATERING ESTABLISHMENTS

There are 403 catering establishments in the borough. These include riverside snack bars, cafes, coffee stalls, mobile snack bars, public house restaurants, and industrial canteens. All have received systematic inspection and close supervision during the year, and a satisfactory standard has been maintained.

REGISTRATION OF FOOD PREMISES (Food and Drugs Act, 1955)

There are now 94 premises registered under Section 16 of the above Act for the purpose of the Preparation or Manufacture of Sausages or Potted, Pressed, Pickled or Preserved Food intended for sale.

AUTOMATIC FOOD VENDING MACHINES

There are a number of milk vending machines in the Borough and these are under the control of registered dairymen who each day replenish the supplies, clean the machines and remove the cash. Samples of the milk have been taken for examination and found satisfactory. There are also vending machines which supply hot soup, coffee and a chocolate drink, and the mixing bowls in these machines are automatically rinsed with hot water after use. These machines are under the control of the owners of the premises and daily cleaning including the delivery tubes is carried out.

The only complaint received was in respect of a machine on the forecourt of a shop. The complaint alleged misuse of the machine by lads and following representations the machine was taken away.

FOOD SHOPS

Public houses	171
Cafes	123
Factory canteens	109
Butchers	63
Fish shops (wet and dry) and fried fish shops	39
Bakehouses	15
Greengrocers	57
Grocers	127
Ice-cream dealers and manufacturers	306
Schools providing food	50
Milk distributors	147

ANALYSIS OF WORK CARRIED OUT IN FOOD PREMISES

Food rooms repaired and redecorated	153
Equipment provided or improved	189
Lighting improved	76
Ventilation improved	96
Food cupboards provided	102
Refrigerators provided or repaired	69
Accommodation for clothing improved	88
Wash-hand basins provided or renewed	79
Hot water supplies provided	73
Sinks provided or renewed	102
Sanitary conveniences repaired and redecorated	139
Drainage systems repaired or improved	32
Roofs and gutters repaired	52
Yards repaired and cleansed	85
Accumulation of refuse removed	105
Dustbins provided	98

There were 147 registered milk distributors in the borough, whilst the number of distributors purveying milk in the borough from registered premises elsewhere was 19. Six inspections of milk shops and dairies were made during the year.

FOOD SAMPLING

Three hundred formal samples and 745 informal samples were submitted to the Public Analyst. Of these 2 and 8 respectively revealed adulteration or other infringements, as follows:

	Samples Examined		Non-genuine Samples	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Milk	43	27	-	-
Condensed Milk	-	5	-	-
Ice Cream	4	20	-	-
Fats, etc.	20	14	1	1
Meat & Fish preparations ..	33	97	-	3
Cereals, etc.	4	43	-	-
Vinegars & Non-Brewed Condiments	16	22	-	-
Herbs.. .. .	8	36	-	-
Spices & Condiments	23	58	1	1
Pickles, Sauces etc. ..	14	53	-	-
James & Preserves	19	18	-	-
Wines, Spirits, etc.	12	19	-	-
Soft Drinks	-	24	-	-
Medicine & Drug Preparations	26	107	-	1
Fruit, Fresh, Canned and Dried	23	47	-	-
Canned Vegetables, etc. ..	-	17	-	-
Custard Powder, Jellies, etc.	7	32	-	2
Confectionery	28	34	-	-
Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, etc.	17	23	-	-
Cake & Pudding Mixtures etc.	3	43	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	6	-	-
	300	745	2	8

During the year the Council has received from the Ministry of National Insurance a total of £135 was recovered from the effects of the deceased persons, and from the Ministry of National Insurance.

Non-Genuine Samples

Informal samples

No.	Sample of	Result of analysis	Action taken
585a	Canned Carrot Juice	Incorrect label. Vitamin A claimed but amount not stated.	Importers notified Label amended.
586a	Iodised Salt	At least 92 per cent deficient in iodine.	Formal sample taken.
618a	Butter	Contained 16.2 per cent water.	Formal sample taken.
642a	Canned Luncheon Meat Loaf.	31 per cent deficient in meat.	Matter taken up with importers.
664a	Carrot Preserves	Incorrect label - No statement of ingredients.	Matter taken up with importers
255a	Veal, Ham & Egg Pie.	Stale, incipient rancidity.	Retailer warned.
447a	Aspirin Tablets.	Excess free salicylic acid.	Formal sample satisfactory.
519a	Canned Poultry Stuffing. (Quenelles de Volailles)	Not labelled with ingredients.	No more in stock.

Formal samples

No.	Sample of	Result of analysis	Action taken
320	Iodised Table Salt.	At least 92 per cent deficient in iodine.	Manufacture discontinued.
330	Butter	Contained 16.1 per cent water.	Cautionary letter.

CONTRAVENTIONS OF FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS

1955

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Defendant	Offence	Result
Street Trader	Use of tobacco while handling open food. Reg.9 (e).	£4.0.0d. Fine £1.0.0d. Costs
Street Trader	Use of tobacco while handling open food Reg.9 (e)	£4.0.0d. Fine

Seven cautionary letters were sent in respect of other articles of food which were not of the nature, substance or quality demanded by the purchaser, and which were the subject of complaints by members of the public.

PHARMACY & POISONS ACT, 1933

There are 57 names of persons on the Council's list of Sellers of Part II Poisons, in connection with which 92 inspections were made.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT

Compulsory Removals

Action was taken under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, and the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951, for the compulsory removal of one aged person in need of care and attention. He was removed to an old people's home, and later agreed to remain there voluntarily.

Burial of the Dead

During the year the Council arranged for 16 burials under Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, at a cost of £185.7s. A total of £135 was recovered from the effects of the deceased persons, and from the Ministry of National Insurance.

WELFARE OF THE AGED

The following is an extract from the Annual Report of Miss D. Beer, A.I.S.W., Organising Secretary of the Southwark Old People's Welfare Committee:-

"In presenting the Eleventh Annual Report of the Southwark Old People's Welfare Committee for the year 1961-62, we are pleased to show increased activity in every section of the work. More members have been enrolled, more old people escorted singly or in groups on organised holidays, more meals served in the restaurant and through Meals-on-Wheels, and a new venture, the Workshops for the Elderly scheme, has just completed its first year in operation.

We have received generous help from the Borough Council and we should like to thank the Mayor, Councillor Mrs. Waller, J.P., for her unfailing interest in our progress. Once again we must thank our M.P. and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Gunter, for their very active support throughout the year.

We are proud to think that St. Alban's Hall has come to be a kind of second home to so many old age pensioners; it is an integral part of their lives and they enter into its activities with zest and appreciation. For those who cannot share in the companionship of their fellows because of illness or disability we are making a special effort - to bring them a measure of happiness by bringing them to St. Alban's Hall as often as possible and even taking them to places of entertainment. Various schemes are on foot to help them feel less out of the world and to relieve the frustration which comes from disablement and loneliness; we have acquired a projector and volunteers will show pictures of local and topical interest to the homebound in their own rooms; we have the services of a hairdresser one day a week and hope that it will be possible to expand this service. But all this is wishful thinking unless we can enlist the active and reliable help of more volunteers, especially for transport.

We are very grateful for all the assistance received during the past year from very many people. Among our new-found friends are the members of the Lions' Club of Southwark, to whom we are profoundly indebted, and we welcome their representation on our committee.

The Meals-on-Wheels Service

This service has increased considerably during the past year and somewhat strained the machinery of the organisation. A great improvement effected during the year is the introduction of the five-day service over the whole of the borough. There are six rounds covering the ground and often each van has to carry over 40 meals. The helpers continue their good work of reporting on cases in special need and take a tremendous interest in the homebound old people who eagerly await dinner-time because it means seeing a fresh face and having a chat with someone. Delivering dinners can be a wearying task, toiling up several flights of stairs to give a meal, sometimes to a reluctant old person who has to be persuaded to eat, but it is always rewarding to feel that this visit has at least broken the monotony of the day for one who cannot go out.

The vans have just returned from delivering from 250 to 300 meals, either to the homebound or to the luncheon clubs; there are two of these, Nelson Square and Quinn Square, where old people who are mobile can get their dinner nearer to their homes.

The past year has established a new record in the service of meals - an average of 9,000 per month has been reached, including the restaurant, meals-on-wheels and luncheon clubs services.

The Restaurant at St. Alban's Hall

The day's activities begin soon after 9.30 a.m. when the old people arrive for their morning coffee, sitting at a table chatting with a friend, with background music, or glancing at the morning paper. There are two sittings for dinner, the first at 12.15 p.m. and the meal costs 10d. When all is cleared away many linger on for a cup of tea (cost 1d.) and then make their way to the television room, or to one of the classes being held. If the weather is fine, they sit in the garden with friends.

Workshop for the Elderly

The scheme came into operation last May, and has been slowly but surely building up. At the beginning there were morning sessions only, with 8 to 10 people working for two hours. As soon as more work was available, afternoon sessions were started, also for two hours, and there are now 18 people working in the morning and 8 in the afternoon.

The work undertaken has varied from making boxes, labelling bottles for chemicals, to stitching Christmas decorations and filling envelopes for a mail order firm; these are just a few types of work. At times it is difficult to obtain offers of work - there are periods when for economic or seasonal reasons, things seem at a standstill, and our Workshops have had to face these times of slackness. Progress cannot but be slow, but the scheme has already justified its existence by the therapeutic value and its effect on the old people. The aim of the Workshop is rehabilitation - to help those who think they are long past work to realise that they are not old because they are pensioners. There have been several cases of workers going back to full-time jobs, and of one or two of those sent to us by hospitals and doctors, being restored to health. We are content to have achieved these results.

Holidays

More and more old people are taking advantage of our subsidised holidays scheme. In May last year 104 went to Bognor for a fortnight 62 went to Southsea, and in September another group went to Bognor. Also in September a coach party of 41, of those able to pay the full cost, spent a happy week at Newquay. Many handicapped cases have been found accommodation in convalescent homes which cater for their particular disability. The Lions' Club of Southwark sent a party of old people to Great Yarmouth for a week in the summer.

For the first time this year the Borough Council sent old people away away under their special scheme which has certain conditions laid down, and those who qualify make a token payment of £1. This scheme, administered by the Southwark Old People's Welfare, has proved a great boon to a large number - for some it has meant that they have had the first real holiday by the sea in their whole lives.

The Chiropody Clinic

The demand for chiropody among the old people increases every year and far outstrips the possibilities of the existing number of clinics, especially for the home-bound who must be brought in or treated through the domiciliary service. It is hard to have to disappoint old people whose comfort depends so largely on this service and we should be so glad if it could be expanded to allow for more sessions.

Outings and Entertainments

During the past year our old people have enjoyed a full programme of outings and our thanks are due to the many kindly, hospitable friends of St. Alban's Hall who have made these possible. The Women's Institutes again entertained parties of old people (varying from 35 to 40) at Aldbourne, Bletchingley, East Wittering and Edenbridge. The Southwark branch of Rotary organised an outing to Plaxtol, where the Women's Institute members were hostesses to a party of 35 old people. Through the kindness of Maidstone Branch of Rotary a party of 35 visited Sutton Valence, a country mansion now used as a Borstal Training Centre for girls; they were shown round the farm and residential quarters by the girls themselves and were very interested in the work of rehabilitation for young offenders. The Lions' of Southwark organised an outing to Littlehampton, and Mr. Bloomfield invited groups to Bexhill. The afternoon drives to Westerham are still highlights for the homebound. These visits to the sea or countryside, tea amid lovely garden surroundings, and often gifts of flowers and sweets, left happy memories to dwell upon in the dreary days of winter.

On Wednesday evenings there has been a series of entertainments. After Old Time Dancing there have been Whist and Bingo Drives, alternating with dancing displays by children, concert parties and once an entertainment by an Over 60 Club. The local schools produced nativity plays and the South Bank group invited a party to a performance of Aladdin at Duthy Hall. One feels that Wednesday is a red-letter day for the old people at St. Albans Hall - they come in asking excitedly "What is on tonight"? and whatever the entertainment they enter whole-heartedly into the fun and express their immense appreciation of the efforts made for their amusement. Thanks are due to all who helped in providing these items of entertainment and especially to Mr. Richardson, the organiser, who devotes so much time to the service of the old people.

Several visits to the theatre were organised and were much enjoyed. We have the welfare of the handicapped foremost in mind this year, and as well as their Christmas party, a large group was taken to a performance at the Mermaid Theatre. We are very grateful to those friends who help on these occasions both with transport and with escort duties.

Visiting

There is plenty of scope for the welfare visitor and we are glad to have the services of our voluntary workers. Mrs. Crane has joined the group - she is always ready for any kind of job.

Our Adoption scheme is going well, but we need more adopters - people who will adopt an old, lonely person, undertaking to visit regularly and make him or her feel that there is a family interested in a lonely person's welfare.

Christmas Activities

The Christmas Dinner was, as usual, a great success, and grateful thanks are due to the Southwark and Kennington Branches of Rotary for their generous contributions to the Christmas comforts. Hundreds of Christmas parcels were delivered from the United Africa Company and St. Christopher House to the old people, and Kennington Toc H also made gifts.

General Activities

The usual weekly classes have taken place - dress making, handcrafts and leather work. There have been drama and singing classes. Old Time Dancing is still a favourite on Wednesday evenings. The Choir took part in a Festival and achieved great success. The Over 60 Fellowship meets every Thursday afternoon under the leadership of the London City Missioner. The mobile library still functions once a week, and the homebound are also provided with reading matter."

Throughout the year, a total of 331 cases were dealt with by the Department, compared with 172 during 1960. This increase arose from the considerable extension of activities in this field consequent upon the Council's decision to appoint a Woman Health Officer for old people in September 1961.

<u>Cases visited by:-</u>	<u>New Cases visited</u>	<u>Previously known cases re-visited.</u>	<u>Visits.</u>
: : PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS : :			
156	95	61	386
: : WOMAN HEALTH OFFICER:-			
175	94	81	173
			214 re-visits.
TOTAL CASES VISITED:-			Total Visits:
331	189	142	773
CASES IN WHICH ACTION TAKEN.			
	98	81	

Action Taken:-

Recommended for:

Home Help and/or Meals on Wheels

49

Home bathing, laundry, cleansing

18

District Nurse

6

Almshouse

6

Admitted to: Hospitals

29

Old People's Home

5

Referred to:

L.C.C. Welfare Department (mental health, provision of equipment etc.)	10
National Assistance Board	3
Old People's Welfare Committee	31
Private Doctor	21
Housing Manager	1

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

The following medical examinations were carried out by the Medical Officer of Health:

Appointments to staff:

Officers	63
Manual staff	34

Special examinations:

(sickness, permanent disability, etc.)	64
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161

MORTUARY

Post-mortems without Inquest	1,203
Post mortems with Inquest	206
Inquests without Post-mortems	1
Inquests, Post-mortems held elsewhere	-
Bodies brought in for convenience	-
Infectious disease deaths	-

Total

1,410

Bodies brought to Southwark Mortuary:-

					<i>From private addresses</i>	<i>From Hospitals</i>
Southwark	...	...	...	...	123	52
Lambeth	...	...	...	...	298	215
Camberwell	...	...	...	...	238	341
Bermondsey	...	...	...	...	71	72
					<u>730</u>	<u>680</u>

Bodies brought from hospitals and institutions:-

Guy's Hospital	...	...	...	31	
Evelina Hospital	...	...	...	13	
Newington Institution	...	...	...	7	Southwark
Catholic Nursing Institute	...	...	...	1	
Lambeth Hospital	...	...	...	115	
South Western Hospital	...	...	...	30	
St. Thomas's Hospital	...	...	...	39	
Royal Waterloo Hospital	...	...	...	7	Lambeth
Annie McCall Hospital	...	...	...	1	
King's College Hospital	...	...	...	22	
Brixton Prison	...	...	...	1	
St. Giles' Hospital	...	...	...	143	
St. Francis Hospital	...	...	...	77	
Dulwich Hospital	...	...	...	118	Camberwell
Maudsley Hospital	...	...	...	2	
Beechgrove Home	...	...	...	1	
St. Olave's Hospital	...	...	...	70	
Bermondsey Medical Mission	...	...	...	2	Bermondsey
Total				<u>680</u>	

Referred to:

L.C.C. Welfare Department (mental)

61

health, provision of services, etc.

National Assistance Board (mental)

12

Old People's Welfare Committee

12

Private Doctors

12

Hospital Management

1

52

123

Southwick

215

298

Lambeth

241

238

Camberwell

72

71

Barnsbury

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

680

730

The following examinations were carried out by the two parties from hospitals and institutions:-

Referrals to institutions

21

St. George's Hospital

13

St. George's Hospital

Southwick

Referrals to institutions

1

St. George's Hospital

118

Lambeth Hospital

20

South Western Hospital

29

St. Thomas's Hospital

Royal Waterloo Hospital (Lambeth)

1

St. George's Hospital

22

St. George's Hospital

1

St. George's Hospital

Referrals to institutions

77

St. George's Hospital

118

Lambeth Hospital

2

Lambeth Hospital

1

Lambeth Hospital

10

St. George's Hospital

Referrals to institutions

1

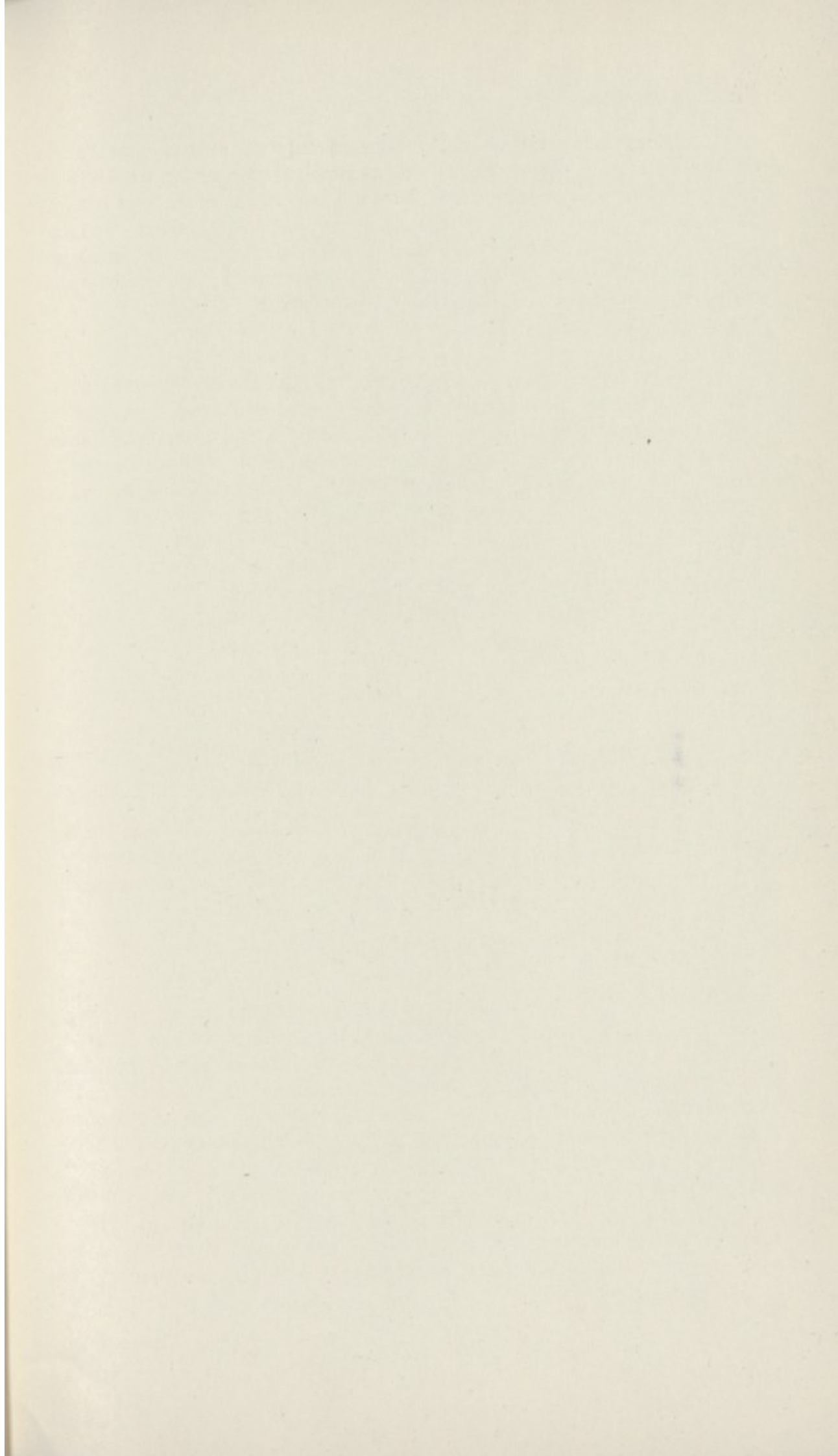
Lambeth Hospital

Total

680

Total

730



STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH



ANNUAL REPORT

MEDICAL OFFICER OF

HEALTH

REPORT FOR

1962

WILLIAM H. HARRIS, M.D.

