

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

Contributors

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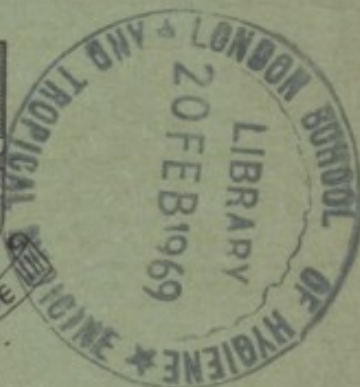
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METROPOLITAN
BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF
HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR
1964

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



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 1964.

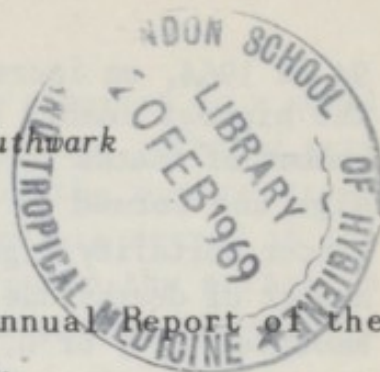
Vital Statistics

The Registrar General's estimate of the population at mid 1964 shows a decrease of some 1,040 persons. The excess of births over deaths was 470 as compared with 391 during 1963. A great deal of re-development has taken place in recent years in the Borough, and the decrease in the Registrar General's estimate of the population of the area is some indication of the relative proportion of the total development which has taken the form of residential accommodation.

The birth rate during 1964 was of the same order as that for the previous year and only slightly less than that for the country as a whole.

Having regard to the relatively small figures involved the infant mortality rate is bound to show some fluctuation owing to the operation of chance. During 1964, the infant mortality rate of 21 per 1,000 live births was rather higher than the low rate of 18.9 per 1,000 live births experienced in 1963, but only slightly higher than that for the country as a whole. Similarly the still birth rate, although higher than last year was only slightly higher than the figure for England & Wales. The neonatal mortality rate which refers to the important group of deaths which occur during the first four weeks of life showed a reduction from 13.2 per 1,000 live births last year to 12.7. Once more during 1964 no deaths occurred which were attributable to pregnancy, child birth or abortion.

The crude general death rate after adjustment by the application of the comparability factor was 12.4 per 1,000 and was lower than that of 13.3 per 1,000 of the population which was experienced during the previous year, but slightly higher than that for England & Wales, which was 11.3. The commonest cause of death was disease of the circulatory system. The next highest number of deaths was due to malignant disease, and in this connection it is of particular note that the number of deaths from cancer of the lung increased from 64 during 1963 to



94 in 1964, an increase of no less than 30 during the year and the highest number of such deaths recorded in Southwark. The number of deaths in 1964 due to malignant disease was particularly high and formed 23 per cent. of the total deaths. The lung cancer mortality figures are in very great contrast to the total number of deaths due to pulmonary tuberculosis which during 1964 amounted to 6 or 0.7 per cent. of all deaths. The number of deaths due to bronchitis fell from 121 during 1963 to 85 in 1964.

Infectious Disease

The year 1964 was a relatively satisfactory one in so far as the incidence of infectious disease is concerned. The total number of notifications received was the lowest since 1954. The reduction as compared with the previous year was largely due to a fall in the number of cases of dysentery as well as to the fact that 1964 was not a measles year. Even so too much dysentery was present during the year. A very large proportion of the cases occurred in institutions and involved persons who had been admitted from a wide area of London generally. For the second year in succession not one single case of poliomyelitis was reported during the year. This is the first time that this gratifying position has been achieved in Southwark for many years and is a very satisfactory result of the widespread use of polio vaccine in the area.

A reminder of the necessity to ensure that children are immunised against all the diseases for which purpose suitable means are available was presented by the occurrence in February of three cases of diphtheria. A boy of 11 years, along with his sister of 6 years were admitted to hospital as clinical cases. In collaboration with the Divisional Medical Officer of the London County Council an investigation of school and home contacts was immediately put in hand and a second sister of the first case, aged 17 years, was admitted to hospital with the disease. It is gratifying to be able to report that no further cases were encountered, the disease being confined to members of this one family. Paratyphoid was diagnosed in a Southwark child who was being nursed in the same special unit in a local hospital in which a child from another area was found to be infected with *Salmonella Paratyphi* 'B'. There were no other cases.

The 22 cases of food poisoning which were notified during the year were, apart from 6 cases which occurred in three families, single cases. *Clostridium welchii* was the causal

organism in 5 cases of food poisoning which occurred in a small outbreak in a factory in Southwark. The persons infected were not Southwark residents and the cause of the outbreak was considered to be the pre-cooking of a steak pie served in the Canteen. Suitable instructions were given to the person in charge of the cooking arrangements at this particular canteen and certain new equipment was provided.

Health Education

The General Purposes Sub-Committee of the Metropolitan Boroughs Standing Joint Committee received during the year representations from the Camberwell Borough Council supporting the view of their Medical Officer of Health that the establishment of a central board for health education, as recommended in the report of the joint committee on health education (The Cohen Report), was not the best method of securing an increase in health education activities. The Medical Officer of Health of Camberwell urged that this increase could best be secured by expanding the Central Council for Health Education, which already has wide experience of the subject, rather than by setting up a new body. Camberwell Borough Council asked the Standing Joint Committee to make appropriate recommendations to the Ministry of Health, and the General Purposes Sub-Committee asked for the views of this Council on this question. Your Medical Officer of Health expressed views exactly similar to those of the Medical Officer of Health of Camberwell and emphasized that the Central Council for Health Education is supported by funds raised by the local authorities and has proved to be a valuable servant, often going out of its way to assist local authorities with their own particular problems. This is of fundamental importance, as health education is the essence of public health and is a local authority function. By its constitution the Central Council is able to serve a client, which is preferable to the setting up of a new board with centralized functions which may well decide on rigid lines of health education, thereby preventing local authorities from having any influence on the content of health education. For these reasons the Medical Officer of Health considered that the Central Council should be preserved. At the same time it is an undoubted fact that expenditure in this field must be substantially increased, if whatever body undertakes the co-ordination and central organisation of health education, is to effectively counteract the propaganda, inimicable to health, upon which so much money is spent by commercial undertakings.

Conclusion

This is the last Annual Report which I shall have the honour of presenting to the members of the Metropolitan Borough of Southwark. I am particularly anxious therefore, this year, to express to the Chairmen and Members of the various Committees of the Council my very sincere thanks for their encouragement during the years I have served the Council, as well as to Chief Officers and the staff of their departments, all of whom have been most helpful in regard to public health matters at all times. My associations with Dr. W.H.S. Wallace, Divisional Medical Officer, London County Council, during the years I have been in Southwark have been very happy and I should like to express to him and to his staff my thanks for help freely given at all times. I wish to acknowledge also the great help which has been received from the Public Health Laboratory Service and in particular to Dr. Tomlinson, the Director of the local Laboratory.

The relations of the Southwark Public Health Department with the family Doctors practising in the area have always been extremely good and I would thank them sincerely for this.

Finally to the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. H. Archer, the Senior Clerk, Mr. E.A. Clark, and to each individual member of the staff of the Public Health Department, my very sincere thanks for their loyal support so generally forthcoming during my tenure of office as Medical Officer of Health in Southwark. May I take this opportunity of wishing them all every success in their future careers.

May I in conclusion also, as the last holder of the office of Medical Officer of Health to the Metropolitan Borough of Southwark, be allowed to extend my best wishes first to Dr. J.E. Epsom, my colleague in Bermondsey, who is now first Medical Officer of Health of the London Borough of Southwark.

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, 1964)

Mayor - J.H. Pascall, J.P.

Chairman - Mrs. C.L. Clunn

Aldermen -

A.J. Gates, O.B.E., J.P., L.C.C. (*Ex-Officio*), H. Stillman, L.C.C.

Councillors -

C. Albert, Mrs. L. Booker, L.B. Castle, F.W. Combes (*Ex-Officio*), C.A. Farrow, Mrs. M. Farrow (*Vice-Chairman*), W.J. Fewtrell, D. Fifer, J. Grimes, E.J. Hall, Mrs. E. Hickson, Rev. H.W. Hinds, F.T. Irons, A.E. Knight (*Ex-Officio*), J.R. McCoid, Mrs. J.L. Matheson, W. Miller, Mrs. A.M. Purser, Mrs. M.C.W. Smith, J.A. Tallon, N.H. Tertis, J.H. Twose, W. 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 -

J. Ashmore
G. Barnes
A. Bell (from March 2)
G. Bull
D. Dawes (from May 19)
G. Couling
W. Goddard (from March 2)
Miss G. Gourley
A. Johnson (*Temp.*)
T. Lloyd, T.D.
D. Marsh (from July 6)
R. Rayner (to March 31)
*F. Saunders
J. Saville
*J. Starr
*G. Stubbs, F.A.P.H.I.
R. Warboys
T. Willimott (*Temp.*)

Clerical Staff -

R. Bowen
Mrs. T. Collett
E. Davies
F. Goddard
Miss M. Howard (from March 31)
Miss C. Pleace (from August 4)
Miss F. Robertson
J. Robertson
R. Stevens
D. Webb

Women Health Officers

S.R.N., S.C.M., Health
Visitors' Certificate
Miss E. Billington
Mrs. M. Holland

General Assts-Smoke Control

J. Fulcher & F. Smith

**Authorised officer, Public Health(Imported Food)Regulations 1937.*

Mortuary Attendant - E. Baldwin.

Rodent Investigators - Mrs. H. Ross, Mrs. B. Smith

Student Public Health Inspectors: M. Annan, A. Blissett, C. Clark,
D. Marsh, A. St. John.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE BOROUGH

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 now occupy newly constructed offices at the Elephant and Castle.

VITAL STATISTICS

Land Area	1,131 acres
Estimated Number of Dwellings	25,211
Dwellings Erected by Borough Council During Year	187
*Approximate Rateable Value (Total)	£6,270,720
(Dwellings)	£1,646,197
*Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£25,195

Population:

Census 1961	86,249
Registrar General's estimate (mid-1964)	84,830
This estimate represents a decrease in the figure for 1963 of 1,040	

The natural increase in population - that is, the excess of births over deaths - was 470 compared with 391 for the previous year.

1954 - 95,370	1959 - 88,720
1955 - 93,820	1960 - 88,690
1956 - 92,300	1961 - 86,270
1957 - 91,140	1962 - 86,440
1958 - 89,920	1963 - 85,870

Live - Births - 1,565: Rate per 1,000 pop	18.4
Adjusted by comparability factor (0.93)	17.1
Still births - 27: Rate per 1,000 total births	16.9
Total births - Live and still	1,592
Total deaths - 1,095: Rate per 1,000 pop	12.8
Adjusted by comparability factor (0.97)	12.4
Infant deaths - 33: Rate per 1,000 live births	21.0
Rate per 1,000 live births, legitimate	20.5
illegitimate	25.8
Neo-Natal mortality 20 (under 4 weeks)	
Rate per 1,000 live births	12.7
Illegitimate Live Births - 155	
Percentage of total live births	9.9
Maternal Deaths (including abortion)	
Rate per 1,000 live and still births	nil
Deaths under 1 week excl. still births	17
Perinatal rate per 1,000 total births	27.6

COMPARATIVE ADJUSTED BIRTH AND DEATH RATES

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Live Births										
Southwark	14.9	15.4	16.1	15.8	15.3	16.2	17.8	17.3	17.0	17.1
England and Wales (per 1,000 population)	15.0	15.6	16.1	16.4	16.5	17.1	17.4	18.0	18.2	18.4
Total Deaths										
Southwark	14.1	11.6	10.8	10.2	11.5	12.0	12.0	11.9	13.3	12.4
England and Wales (per 1,000 population)	11.7	11.7	11.5	11.7	11.6	11.5	12.0	11.9	12.2	11.3
Infant Deaths										
Southwark	28.1	16.0	22.3	26.7	28.2	26.8	21.8	20.5	18.9	21.0
England and Wales (per 1,000 Live Births)	24.9	23.7	23.1	22.6	22.2	21.7	21.6	21.4	20.9	20.0
Still Births										
Southwark	22.1	18.7	24.7	20.1	18.0	15.9	20.8	17.2	13.1	16.9
England and Wales (per 1,000 Total Births)	23.2	22.9	22.4	21.6	21.0	19.7	19.1	18.1	17.3	16.3
Neo-Natal Mortality (under 4 weeks)										
Southwark	20.80	11.08	15.69	18.68	16.4	16.8	11.8	13.3	13.2	12.7
England and Wales (per 1,000 Live Births)	17.3	16.8	16.5	16.2	15.8	15.6	15.5	15.1	14.2	13.8
Maternal Mortality										
Southwark	1.1	Nil	Nil	0.6	Nil	0.61	1.1	0.5	Nil	Nil
England and Wales (per 1,000 Live and Still Births)	0.64	0.56	0.47	0.43	0.38	0.30	0.33	0.35	0.28	0.25

(England and Wales rates for 1964 are provisional estimates only)

YEAR	LEGITIMATE			ILLEGITIMATE			TOTAL		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
LIVE BIRTHS									
1960	789	701	1,490	59	51	110	848	752	1,600
1961	791	744	1,535	78	79	157	869	823	1,692
1962	817	675	1,492	88	71	159	905	746	1,651
1963	730	694	1,424	82	74	156	812	768	1,580
1964	732	678	1,410	84	71	155	816	749	1,565
STILL BIRTHS									
1960	8	16	24	1	1	2	9	17	26
1961	17	12	29	3	4	7	20	16	36
1962	10	15	25	3	1	4	13	16	29
1963	12	7	19	2	-	2	14	7	21
1964	14	12	26	1	-	1	15	12	27
INFANT DEATHS (Under 1 year)									
1960	17	22	39	2	2	4	19	23	43
1961	17	13	30	3	4	7	20	17	37
1962	18	12	30	2	2	4	20	14	34
1963	14	14	28	1	1	2	15	15	30
1964	18	11	29	2	2	4	20	13	33

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	8	1	59	178	354	590
Females	13	-	3	25	78	386	505
	33	8	4	54	256	740	1,095

Infant Mortality

The total number of deaths of infants under one year of age was 33 the causes of death being as follows:-

Pneumonia	3
Bronchitis	1
Gastritis, Enteritis, Diarrhoea	4
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1
Congenital malformations	6
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	18

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

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Legitimate	9	6
Illegitimate	1	1

There were no deaths from pregnancy, childbirth or abortion.

CANCER DEATHS

Year	Cancer of: Lung and Bronchus			Other Organs	Total	Cancer deaths per 1,000 pop.	Percent of total deaths
	Male	Female	Total				
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
1962	52	11	63	162	225	2.6	18.2
1963	53	11	64	117	181	2.1	15.2
1964	79	15	94	159	253	2.9	23.1

TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS

Year	Pulmonary	Other Forms	Total	Deaths per 1,000 pop.		Percent. of all deaths
				Pulm.	Other	
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
1962	8	1	9	.09	.01	0.7
1963	13	1	14	.15	.01	1.1
1964	6	2	8	.07	.02	0.7

CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS 0-44 YEARS
(see pages 9 and 10 for totals)

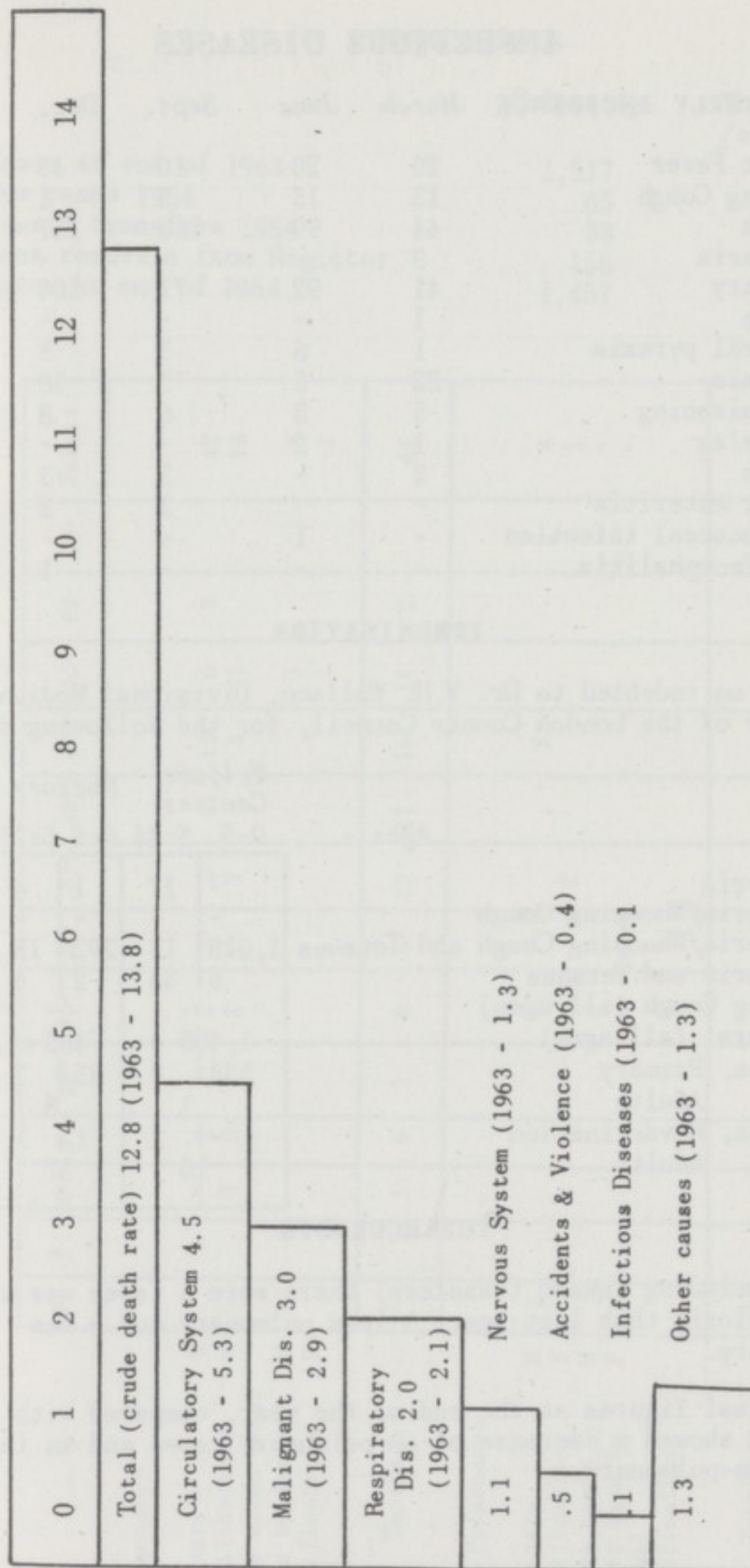
Cause of Death	Ages:-		Under 4 wks.		4 wks. to 1 year		1- years		5-		15-		25-		35-	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ..																
Tuberculosis - other forms																
Syphilitic Disease																
Diphtheria																
Whooping Cough																
Meningococcal Infections																
Acute Poliomyelitis																
Measles																
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases					1											
Malignant neoplasm stomach															1	
Malignant neoplasm lung, bronchus ..															4	
Malignant neoplasm breast																2
Malignant neoplasm uterus																
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms							1		1				1	2	2	3
Leukaemia, Aleukemia																
Diabetes																
Vascular lesions of nervous system ..																3
Coronary disease, angina															3	2
Hypertension with Heart disease																
Other Heart disease													1		2	2
Other Circulatory disease											1					

Cause of Death	Ages:-		Under		4 wks.		1-		5-		15-		25-		35-	
	4 wks.		to 1 year		years											
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Influenza																
Pneumonia	1		1	1				2	1						1	
Bronchitis				1	1											1
Other diseases of Respiratory system																
Ulcer of the Stomach and Duodenum ..																
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ..			3	1												
Nephritis and Nephrosis															2	
Hyperplasia of prostate																
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion ..																
Congenital Malformations	2	2	2		2					1						
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	9	6	2	1	1								1	1	1	
Motor Vehicle accidents								1		2	1					
All other accidents					3					1			2	1		1
Suicide										1	1		1		2	
Homicide and operations of war													1	1	1	
AGE GROUP TOTALS 1964	12	8	8	5	8		1	3	5	4	6	6	18	15		
1963	10	11	5	4	2	3	1		3	3	7	3	26	10		

Cause of Death	Ages:-	45-		55-		65-		75-		Disease Totals All Ages			
		M F		M F		M F		M F		1964		1963	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ..		1		3	1	1				5	1	13	
Tuberculosis - other forms					1			1		1	1	1	
Syphilitic Disease		2		1		1				2	2		1
Diphtheria													
Whooping Cough													
Meningococcal Infections													
Acute Poliomyelitis													
Measles												1	
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases		1		1							3	1	1
Malignant neoplasm stomach		1		3	2	5	6	1	4	10	13	19	7
Malignant neoplasm lung, bronchus ..		9		30	3	30	10	6	2	79	15	53	11
Malignant neoplasm breast			3		3		6		7		21		15
Malignant neoplasm uterus					5		2		1		8		3
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms		6	4	8	7	19	14	17	22	54	53	42	31
Leukaemia, Aleukemia		2				2	1		1	4	2	4	2
Diabetes				1		1	2	1	7	3	9	2	6
Vascular lesions of nervous system ..		2		11	6	16	18	20	25	47	54	47	69
Coronary disease, angina		17	3	34	10	32	18	25	40	111	73	124	82
Hypertension with heart disease		1		3	1	1			5	5	6	9	10
Other Heart Disease		3		6	2	11	11	38	66	58	84	74	103
Other Circulatory disease		1		2	3	5	5	4	24	11	34	14	43

Cause of Death	Ages:-										Disease Totals All Ages			
	45-		55-		65-		75-				1964		1963	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F
Influenza	1		3	1	9	8	19	21			1		3	
Pneumonia		2									35	35	59	53
Bronchitis	1		12	1	25	6	26	11			65	20	86	35
Other diseases of Respiratory system		1		2		2		4			4	5	7	8
Ulcer of the Stomach and Duodenum ..	2		1		3	2	1	4			7	6	4	5
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ..		1		1	3			2			6	5	1	6
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	1			1						4	1	2	2
Hyperplasia of prostate			1				6				7		10	
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion ..														
Congenital Malformations			1								7	3	5	6
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	2	3	2	2	4	9	9	12			31	34	33	43
Motor Vehicle accidents					2	1	2				7	2	8	4
All other accidents	2		4			1	4	4			16	7	11	4
Suicide		2	2		1	1	1	1			7	6	9	5
Homicide and operations of war			1			1					3	2	1	
AGE GROUP TOTALS 1964	48	27	130	51	173	123	181	263			590	505		
1963	62	26	120	54	171	123	225	320					631	558

DEATH RATES PER THOUSAND POPULATION



INFECTIOUS DISEASES

QUARTERLY INCIDENCE	March	June	Sept.	Dec.	Total
Scarlet Fever	20	20	10	43	93
Whooping Cough	13	15	3	1	32
Measles	44	99	115	157	415
Diphtheria	3	-	-	-	3
Dysentery	41	92	71	104	308
Malaria	1	-	-	-	1
Puerperal pyrexia	1	6	3	3	13
Pneumonia	22	5	2	10	39
Food poisoning	5	3	6	8	22
Erysipelas	1	2	-	-	3
Scabies	2	-	3	3	8
Zymotic enteritis	-	-	2	2	4
Meningococcal infection	-	1	-	-	1
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	-	1	1

IMMUNISATION

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

	Welfare Centres		Doctors		Total
	0-5	5-14	0-5	5-14	
Ages:-					
Diphtheria	-	17	1	6	24
Diphtheria/Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria/Whooping Cough and Tetanus	1,018	14	292	13	1,337
Diphtheria and Tetanus	6	44	2	4	56
Whooping Cough (all ages)	-	-	-	-	-
'Boosters' (all ages)	1,408	-	465	-	1,873
Smallpox, Primary	338	2	85	3	428
Adults	1	-	8	-	9
Smallpox, Revaccination	-	2	1	1	4
Adults	10	-	37	-	47

TUBERCULOSIS

Including inward transfers, there were 6 fewer new cases of Tuberculosis than last year; 3 less pulmonary and 3 non-pulmonary.

Final figures at the end of the year, compared with the end of 1963 showed a decrease of 60 pulmonary cases and an increase of 8 non-pulmonary.

TUBERCULOSIS

Pulmonary

Non-Pulmonary (all forms)

Cases at end of 1963
New cases 1964
Inward transfers 1964
Less removals from Register
Cases at end of 1964

1,517
65
33
158
1,457

181
5
3
189

Age Groups

		0-	1-	2-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	Totals
Pulmonary:															
	Primary				2	1	2	3	5	8	13	6	2		42
	notifications			1	2		2		7	3	3	1			19
	*New cases other											3			3
	than by formal											1			1
	notifications														
	Totals			1	4	1	4	3	12	11	16	11	2		65
Non-Pulmonary:															
	Primary	1									2			1	4
	notifications								1						1
	*New cases														-
	other than by														-
	formal														
	notification														
	Totals	1							1		2			1	5

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

INFECTIOUS DISEASES
COMPARATIVE TABLE OF SOUTHWARK CASES FROM 1954 to 1964

DISEASES	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Anthrax	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	8	3
Dysentery	163	231	716	37	230	341	686	298	389	415	308
Encephalitis:											
Infective	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
Post Infectious	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1
Erysipelas	12	14	10	5	9	7	10	11	4	6	3
Food Poisoning	27	26	9	21	42	27	75	26	23	19	22
Malaria	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Measles	233	2,142	447	1,179	574	1,029	322	1,671	463	911	415
Meningococcal Infection	3	1	1	1	4	2	4	2	4	-	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	14	3	3	1	1	1	2	1	6	1	-
Paratyphoid	-	2	2	2	-	19	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia	54	86	64	70	51	80	40	59	56	89	39
Poliomyelitis:											
Paralytic	1	41	5	4	1	5	2	1	1	-	-
Non-paralytic	-	23	2	7	1	2	4	2	1	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	76	39	38	49	30	31	16	22	17	5	13
Scabies	20	33	38	35	19	21	37	24	7	4	8
Scarlet Fever	96	185	259	142	157	97	73	79	71	79	93
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	229	141	144	188	64	66	118	40	16	72	32
Zymotic Enteritis	5	4	5	16	21	5	2	2	2	2	4
(July-Sept.)											
TOTALS	933	2,971	1,743	1,759	1,209	1,729	1,395	2,240	1,061	1,611	944

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

DISEASE	CONFIRMED CASES, SOUTHWARK RESIDENTS diagnosed in or outside Borough - Age Groups, 1964											Total 1964	Total 1963	Removed to Hospital 1964
	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25-	45-	65-			
Diphtheria						1	1	1				3	-	3
Dysentery	36	61	55	29	26	46	8	15	28	4		308	415	244
Encephalitis:														
Infective														
Post infectious										1		1		1
Erysipelas						1				1	1	3	6	1
Food Poisoning	4	1	1				1	3	7	5		22	19	3
*Malaria									1			1		
Measles	23	57	43	57	56	174	2	2	1			415	911	24
Meningococcal Infection									1			1		2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum													1	
Paratyphoid			1									1		1

INFECTIOUS DISEASES (Continued)

DISEASE	CONFIRMED CASES, SOUTHWARK RESIDENTS diagnosed in or outside Borough - Age Groups, 1964											Total 1964	Total 1963	Removed to Hospital 1964
	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25-	45-	65-			
Pneumonia						2	3	1	4	15	14	39	89	
Poliomyelitis														
Paralytic														
Non-paralytic														
Puerperal Pyrexia								8	5			13	5	13
Scabies						1		2	2	3		8	4	
Scarlet Fever		1		12	13	53	11	2	1			93	79	4
Typhoid Fever														
Whooping Cough	4	3	3	8	3	7	2	1	1			32	72	1
Zymotic Enteritis (July - Sept.)	4											4	2	4
TOTALS	71	123	103	106	98	285	27	33	49	26	16	944	1,611	301

These figures include Southwark residents notified to other Boroughs.

TREATMENT AND BATHING CENTRE 1964

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

The demands on the incontinent laundry service continues to increase and a total of 52,259 lbs of soiled items for the Southwark and Lambeth areas were laundered during the year. In Southwark, this laundry is delivered back to the home on the day following collection and in cases of acute incontinence, collections are made three times a week. This service is considered to be a major amenity to those, mainly aged and usually bed-ridden persons, who have to bear with this most embarrassing condition added to their worries of continual ill health.

The number of individuals requiring treatment for a verminous condition of the head and body, remained at about the same low level as in the previous year, i.e. 805 in all, including 322 school children. The majority of the male adult persons treated were occupants of hostels or lodging houses, or stated that they had no fixed abode. In every case these were obvious or suspected cases of body vermin infestations. Of the female adult persons requiring treatment for a verminous condition, 63 of the 165 cases were from hostels and lodging houses. The majority of these had infestations of head lice only.

The total of scabies treatments carried out during the year showed a fairly considerable increase on the 1963 figures. A substantial number of those requiring treatment were from immigrant families.

The long, warm summer resulted in more rapid insect pest breeding and a consequent greater demand from domestic and other premises for assistance in dealing with a varied selection of insects and other arthropods.

With a general increase in the number of holidays taken abroad, it is inevitable that more of the residents in this Borough may find that when they return home, they are placed under some period of surveillance in accordance with the International Sanitary Regulations. Without necessarily being aware of it, they may have been closely or remotely in some form of contact with one of the six diseases covered by these Regulations.

In the case of Smallpox, a person who has visited an 'infected local area' and does not produce a valid certificate of vaccination, is placed under surveillance for a period of 14 days. During 1964, ten Southwark residents were placed under such surveillance and were much surprised when informed that one of the ports at which their ships had called, was in a Smallpox 'infected local area'.

Infectious Disease Cases: Enquiries and Visits

Total 467 as under:

Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Gastro enteritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86
Dysentery (bacilliary)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	130
Food Poisoning	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Meningococcal infections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Smallpox contacts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Typhoid contacts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Paratyphoid contacts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Revisits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	185

Disinfection following infectious diseases

Rooms treated (Formalin solution)	..	..	..	..	..	65
Library books treated	..	..	..	..	..	126
Other disinfection, Tuberculosis etc.	..	..	..	..	..	-

Treatment of Verminous and Infected Articles (including precautionary disinfection)

	<i>Verminous articles treated</i>	<i>Infected articles treated</i>
Beds	99	1
Palliasses	698	21
Bolsters	77	4
Pillows	999	45
Cushions	33	-
Blankets	1,263	16
Sheets	629	11
Quilts	426	5
Other articles (clothing, etc.)	5,603	68

Rehousing

Precautionary disinfection of soft goods and bedding: 264 families.

(including 37 families rehoused by L.C.C.)

Scabies and Vermin

	Scabies		Vermin	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Lambeth cases	23	50	13	50
treatments	34	90	13	50
Southwark cases	19	31	294	115
treatments	27	60	294	115
L.C.C. Schoolchildren (Male and Female)	67		333	
treatments*	153		333	
Total treatments	364		805	
Bermondsey schoolchildren				
treatments (included in total*)	Nil		17	

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

Males		Females	
Salvation Army Hostel	78	83 Blackfriars Road	28
Rowton House, Churchyard Row	35	78 Camberwell Road	25
Southwark Casuals	87	Newington Lodge	7
London Embankment Mission	7	266 Waterloo Road	2
		Casuals	1
Total	<u>207</u>	Total	<u>63</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	2,443
Roller towels	269
Dusters & Swabs	689
Table cloths	5
Overalls	730
Sheets	36

Effects destroyed on request or following death.

Verminous 7 tons 1 cwts.

Disinfestation and Disinfection of Premises and Trade Goods (Bugs, Fleas, Cockroaches, moths, flies, beetles, etc.)

Domestic dwellings	1,610 rooms
Business premises	7
Public Conveniences	84
Institutions, Public buildings etc.	34 rooms and passages
	2 complete sections
Goods disinfected for export =	1 parcel clothing = 1 metal ham mould
Sundry items from hospitals	13 collections.

National Assistance Act (Burials)

Enquiries on 12 deaths.

Bathing of Aged Persons (No. of Baths)

97 at home. 74 at Centre.

Incontinent Laundry Service

Articles Laundered (Southwark) (weight 19,340 lbs.)

Sheets	3,057
Draw Slips	2,151
Pillow Slips	1,697
Blankets	190
Clothing articles	13,412
Quilts	177

Articles Laundered (Lambeth)

Total weight 32,919 lbs.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Inspections and Sampling Visits

House to House	1,036
Housing survey	2,011
Rehousing cases	202
Rent Act	3
Complaints	2,050
Complaints (Food)	23
Drainage	2,911
Rodents: industrial premises	584
dwellings	1,659
Smoke observations and visits	161
Smoke Control Area inspections and visits	3,309
Factories and Workplaces	811
Outworkers	120
Common Lodging Houses	124
Offensive Trades premises	22
Pet Animals Act	260
Hairdressers' premises	101
Aged persons and burial cases	222
Aged persons (by Women Health Officers)	3,165
Infectious diseases	467
Milk premises and Dairies	220
Catering and Ice Cream premises	1,135
Food at wharves and warehouses	1,650
Fishmongers' and fried fish premises	55
Bakers' premises and bakehouses	96
Week-end markets and Day markets	254
Other food premises etc. (including Shops Act)	2,102
Rag Flock and other filling materials	32
Miscellaneous	4,411
Re-inspections	4,750

NOTICES

Intimation Notices	538
Statutory Notices	603
Defects in Council controlled property reported to Housing Manager	2
Intimation Notices complied with	429
Statutory Notices complied with	354
Work carried out by Local Authority in default of owner	79

SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORKS COMPLETED DURING THE YEAR

Roofs and gutters repaired or renewed	302
Dampness remedied	316
Brickwork and pointing repaired	110
Floors repaired or renewed	158
Window frames, glazing and sashes repaired	192
Cills and reveals repaired	143
Sashcords renewed	303
Fireplaces and flues repaired or renewed	176
Staircases repaired	67
Walls and ceilings repaired	410
Rooms cleansed and redecorated	27
House drains additions and reconstructions	46
Length of new drainage	8,738 feet
Drains repaired	231
Drains unstopped	304
Intercepting traps provided	68
Inspection chambers constructed	123
Clearing eyes to drains provided	81
Fresh air inlets provided	59
Ventilating shafts provided	57
Soil pipes provided	58
Gullies provided	147
Waste pipe and traps provided	962
Waste pipes repaired	249
Sinks provided or renewed	405
Baths provided	260
Lavatory basins provided	424
Water closet pans and seats, provided or renewed	473
Water closet flushing cisterns provided or renewed	726
Urinals provided or renewed	66
Rain water pipes provided, repaired or renewed	174
Yards paved, repaired or drained	121
Accumulations removed	218
Dustbins provided	164
Dwellings provided with water	491
Miscellaneous repairs	140

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

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS
PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1936

Nuisance Orders:	28 days	3
	21 days	1
Summons withdrawn	.. .. .	23 (Work completed)
Summons adjourned	.. .. .	1
Absolute discharge	.. .. .	10/- Costs

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 some 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 9 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 491 new dwellings.

NEW PROPERTY 1964

Dwellings

Schoolkeeper's Flat, Primary School, Westminster Bridge Road	1
1-29 (cons) 29a Fleming Road:)	33
9-10-11 Greig Terrace)	
1-33 Wollaston Close	33
1-17 Laurie House, Gaywood Street	17
19-42 Gaitskell House, Westmoreland Road	24
1-6 Plaxdale House, Beckway Street	6
1-40 Offham House, Beckway Street	40
1-30 Ightman House, Beckway Street	30
1-10 Flaxman House, St. Georges Road	10
57-69 Darwin Street	14
167 Kennington Park Road	5
1-141 Draper House, Elephant & Castle	141
Sherston Court, Elephant & Castle	27
1-12 Lees House, Inville Road	12
1-8 Darvell House, Inville Road	8
1-8 Chadwell House, Inville Road	8
4-63 Prospect House, St. Georges Road	60

CONVERSIONS

56 Larcom Street	2
59 Kennington Park Road	8
17 Amelia Street	2
33-36 Trinity Church Square	10

491

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

Eight hundred and eleven inspections of Factories were made during the year, and 7 notices were served. There are now 905 factories of all types on the register, comprising 168 factories without mechanical power, 717 with mechanical power, and in addition 20 building sites, for which a further 103 inspections were made, but no notices served.

Inspection for purpose 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	168	75	4	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	717	633	42	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises).	20	103	-	-
	905	811	46	-

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)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S7)					
(a) insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) unsuitable or defective	53	50	-	3	-
(c) not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	48	35	5	3	-
Total	101	85	5	6	-

PART VIII - OUTWORKERS

One hundred and twenty inspections of homes of out-workers 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 133 of the Factories Act, 1961. It was not necessary to serve any notices or institute proceedings.

<i>Nature of Work</i>	<i>No. of outworkers in August list required by section 133 (1) (c)</i>
Electro Plating	-
Wearing apparel - cleaning and washing	10
Artificial flowers	-
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	64
Cosaques, Christmas stockings, etc.	-
Paper bags	-
Carding etc. of buttons	-
Plastics (Lampshades)	20
Umbrellas	-
Wigs	5
Total	<hr/> 99 <hr/>

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are four women's and one men's common lodging houses in the Borough, which are fully occupied nightly. 124 inspections of these premises were made by the Public Health Inspectors, 26 men's lodging houses and 98 of women's. Three intimation notices were served, which have been complied with.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There are now 3 premises engaged in offensive trades in the Borough as follows: Manure Manufacturer 1, Fat Extractors 2. Twenty two inspections of these premises were made.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

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

Two hundred and sixty inspections were made during the year.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949

(Rodent Officer - Mr. R. Warboys)

Notifications to the Public Health Department of rat infested premises, both domestic and business, showed a spectacular decrease and followed the pattern of previous years. Premises inspected as a matter of routine tended to show an increase in respect of domestic premises and a decrease in respect of business premises. All infestations were of a minor nature and in no case was treatment long or difficult, in many instances being outside surface infestations or even sightings of stray rats. Treatment of infestations of domestic premises is free, and a charge of 12d. 6d. per hour is made for treatment of business premises.

Mouse infestations were slightly lower in domestic premises and a little higher in business premises.

Warfarin is the poison normally used to deal with mouse infestations but it is believed that mice are steadily acquiring a natural resistance to this poison with resultant difficulties in eradication. It is hoped that a suitable alternative poison will soon be available to cope with persistent infestations. Warfarin and zinc phosphide are still used with considerable success in rat infestations both in premises and the Council's sewers.

Sewer treatments are carried out quarterly, and follow the pattern started in the Borough some 12 years ago, and now recommended as standard practice. Sewer infestation is believed to be at a very low level, but complete eradication is impossible whilst drainage from adjoining authorities goes in to the same common trunk system. The existence of defective drainage in the Borough will also make complete eradication impossible.

The Department is responsible for testing and locating all suspect and disused drainage, and the supervision of repair or sealing off at the sewer.

The co-operation received from the Borough Engineer's Department in dealing with such drainage has been excellent at all times. This work is most important, as repair or sealing off of drainage has been found to effect an immediate clearance of the infestation, and has tended to confine rat population to the sewers.

It is considered that the rat infestation is probably at a minimum, but no effort will be spared to reduce the rat population even further if this is at all possible.

	Local Authority	Type of Premises Dwellings	Business & Others	Total
Total properties	19	25,211	8,559(a)	33,789
Properties inspected as result of notification	14	817	497	1,328
Infested by:-				
Common Rat) major	1	-	-	1
) minor	13	501	323	837
Ship Rat) major	-	-	-	-
) minor	-	-	21	21
House Mouse) major	-	-	-	-
) minor	-	316	174	490
Properties inspected by Survey under the Act	-	1,267	655	1,922
Infested by:-				
Common Rat) major	-	-	-	-
) minor	-	822	390	1,212
Ship Rat) major	-	-	-	-
) minor	-	-	21	21
House Mouse) major	-	-	-	-
) minor	-	445	265	710
Properties otherwise inspected.	-	157	89	246
Infested by:-				
Common Rat) major	-	-	-	-
) minor	-	92	50	142
Ship Rat) major	-	-	-	-
) minor	-	-	-	-
House Mouse) major	-	-	-	-
) minor	-	65	39	104
Total Inspections and re-inspections.	48	3,461	1,846	5,355
Infested properties above treated by L.A.	48	2,241	1,241	3,530
Total Treatments	48	3,461	1,846	5,355

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT - CONTD.

	Type of Premises			Total
	Local Authority	Dwellings	Business & Others	
Notices served under Section 4 of the Act:				
Treatment	-	-	-	-
Structural Work (i.e. proofing)	-	-	-	-
Cases in which default action taken following issue of Notice under Section 4.	-	-	-	-
Legal Proceedings	-	-	-	-
<hr/>				
'Block' control schemes	59	3,519 visits 1,814 dwellings	1,705 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	1,659	584
Inspections by Rodent Staff	3,461	1,846
Drains tested	176	29
Drains defective	92	12
Drains repaired	92	12
Drains opened for examination	101	16
Prebait laid	1,283	2,371
Poison baits	2,765	6,380
Bodies recovered	324	171
Works completed by arrangement	72	13

HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS

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

The total premises registered at the end of the year were 81, and 101 inspections were made.

RENT ACT, 1957

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

Applications	3
Decisions to issue certificates	1
Undertakings by landlords to carry out repairs	1
Certificates issued	1
Certificates refused	-
Applications withdrawn	-
Applications by landlords for cancellation of certificates	-
Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	-
Decision by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants objections	-
Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	-

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.

SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT, 1964

This Act will come into operation in April 1965, and will require scrap metal dealers to register with the local authority in whose area they carry on business.

AIR POLLUTION

(Smoke Abatement Officer - Mr. G. Stubbs)

The overall figures of air pollution recorded by the Council's instruments during the year show no significant change. There was a slight increase in the deposited matter and sulphur dioxide during the winter months.

The Smoke Control Order No.3 was confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government on 28th February, 1964 and came into operation on 1st November, 1964. The area covers 50 acres and contains 1,896 separate dwellings. The work of conversions proceeded smoothly and there was a noticeable trend towards the installation of gas fires.

The Mayor presided over a meeting held at the Town Hall on 30th September, 1964, attended by coal merchants, representatives of the nationalised undertakings, smokeless fuel manufacturers and interested bodies to discuss the availability of fuels for the proposed Smoke Control Area No.4. Assurances were given at the meeting that the additional tonnage of smokeless fuel required for the proposed area could be supplied by the trade.

The Smoke Control Order No.4 was made by the Council on the 11th December, 1964 and submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government for confirmation. The area adjoins No.3 Smoke Control Area and is bounded by Newington Butts, Dante Road, Brook Drive, Kennington Road, Lambeth Road, King Edward Walk, St. George's Road, Newington Butts, Walworth Road, Manor Place and Penton Place and covers 97 acres. In the area there are 2,460 separate dwellings, 128 shops and commercial premises, four schools, two hospitals, one museum, one church and 35 factories and workplaces. The figures of the survey showed that appliances in 1,172 dwellings needed replacement or adaptation with gas ignition at an estimated cost of £21,500. It was calculated that 1,350 additional tons of smokeless fuel would be required for the area.

Twelve notifications were received of proposals to install new furnaces, and plans and specifications in respect of four other installations were submitted and approval given.

The Council has a daily volumetric smoke and sulphur dioxide apparatus, two standard deposit gauges, and three lead peroxide instruments. The Central Electricity Generating Board has a lead peroxide instrument on the jetty of the Bankside Power Station.

During the year 12 complaints were received of smoke and grit emission, and 161 observations and inspections were made. 7 Intimation Notices were issued and it is pleasing to record that the managements took remedial action on all occasions.

- - - - -

The Clean Air Act is amended by the Housing Act, 1964, so as to enable a local authority, when making an order declaring any area to be a smoke control area, to designate any class of heating appliance as being unsuitable for installation in the area because its consumption of fuel, or the time when the fuel is generally used (e.g. electricity used at peak periods) is likely to throw an undue strain on the fuel resources for the area.

Deposited matter at following sites:-

1964	Rainfall (inches)	BANKSIDE Tons per sq. mile	WAL WORTH ROAD	Mean Daily Concentration of	
				Sulphur Dioxide micro gms. per cubic metre. WAL WORTH	Smoke micro gms. per cubic metre. ROAD
January	0.51	26.0	17.7	476	375
February	0.91	24.6	-	354	273
March	3.07	21.5	-	254	210
April	2.64	25.9	15.6	192	132
May	1.10	13.6	9.4	131	53
June	4.65	24.9	21.3	109	56
July	0.91	20.6	10.1	82	39
August	1.30	26.7	12.9	86	128
September	0.39	14.2	9.8	142	69
October	1.58	23.4	17.1	277	227
November	1.42	28.5	16.0	309	239
December	1.18	26.5	16.4	287	215

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

1964	WAL WORTH ROAD	ST. GEORGE'S	BANKSIDE	BANKSIDE JETTY (recorded by Central Electricity Generating Board)
January	5.6	3.9	6.1	6.8
February	4.7	3.6	5.3	5.4
March	3.5	2.8	4.7	5.0
April	2.9	2.0	4.1	4.9
May	2.3	1.2	3.1	1.9
June	1.9	1.8	2.1	-
July	1.8	0.9	1.7	1.6
August	1.6	0.8	1.7	2.0
September	2.6	1.4	3.1	3.7
October	3.4	2.6	5.0	5.3
November	5.4	3.4	6.1	6.0
December	5.3	3.8	6.3	7.4

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 attendance for the year ending March 31st 1964 were 323,791.

(a) *1st-Class Swim*
Length 120ft. Width 40ft. Capacity 157,000 gallons.

(b) *2nd-Class Swim*
Length 144ft. Width 35ft. Capacity 164,898 gallons.

(c) *Small Swim*
Length 60ft. Width 25ft. 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-two 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 four cases the appearance was cloudy, but in two of these over 200 bathers were using the bath immediately prior to the time of sampling. In 16 cases the bacterial count was not more than 5 per million and in four it was under 10. Free chlorine ranged from 0.2 to 3 parts per million.

Bacteriological Examination

(a) <i>Bacillus coli</i> -	
Not found in 50 mls. -	21
Present in 10 mls. not found in 1 ml. -	1
(b) Number of bacteria per ml.	
No growth -	3
Under 5 -	13
5 to 20 -	5
Over 100 -	1

(c) Free Chlorine	
0.5 p.p.m. or less -	12
0.6 to 2 -	8
Over 2 to 3 -	2
(d) Chloramine -	
0.5 p.p.m. or less -	9
0.6 to 1	13

Regular tests are made at approximately 11 a.m. and 2.30 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.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

There are no premises used as Animal Boarding Establishments in the borough.

THE CHILDREN'S NIGHTDRESSES REGULATIONS, 1964

These Regulations which were made under the Consumer Protection Act, 1961 came into operation on 1st October, 1964, and impose certain requirements in relation to children's nightdresses. Subject to certain exceptions, no person may sell or have in his possession for sale a child's nightdress not complying with the Regulations, which require inter alia that materials used for the garments shall be of fabrics satisfying British Standard Specifications of 'low flammability'.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

This Act, which makes provision for the health, safety and welfare of persons employed in offices, shops and certain railway premises, came into operation during 1964.

Certain administrative provisions came into operation on the 1st May, 1964, including the registration of premises. Most of the remaining provisions came into force on 1st August, 1964.

Broadly speaking, local authorities are responsible for enforcement of the Act (with the exception of certain provisions relating to fire prevention) in offices, shops and certain railway premises, except those within the curtilage of 'factory premises' as defined by the Factories Act 1961, where enforcement is the responsibility of H.M. Factory Inspectorate.

In order to secure uniformity of action by the respective authorities, the Minister of Labour has appointed regional officers and circulars have been issued giving guidance on the practical interpretation of a number of provisions of the Act.

Regulations with regard to Sanitary Conveniences and Washing Facilities will come into operation on the 1st January, 1966, and an Order setting out standards of first-aid equipment to be provided and maintained, came into effect on 1st December, 1964.

Operation of the Act - General

Following the widespread advertising campaign conducted earlier in the year through the press, radio and television, numerous applications for registration were received. Parts III of the registration forms were duly forwarded to the London County Council (as the fire authority). Many premises contain offices and shops within the same curtilage as 'factory' premises and the resultant problems of demarcation where the 'factory' processes are of a minor character, have been resolved by informal discussion with H.M. District Inspector of Factories whose willing co-operation is gratefully acknowledged.

In many instances smaller shops were found to be outside the scope of the Act by reason of their operation by closely related members of the same family.

Forms were delivered by hand to premises which appeared to be within the scope of the Act. Where application had not been made already, a further survey will be required to ensure complete coverage of all premises affected by the Act, as it would appear

that a number of premises have still to be registered. A total of 1,346 units were registered up to December 31st, 1964.

Enforcement has been undertaken by the existing Public Health Inspectorate and clerical staff.

The overall impression obtained is that of a readiness on the part of employers to co-operate in complying with the provisions of the Act. As will be seen from Appendix II, the principal shortcomings were in respect of Cleanliness, Temperature (maintenance and recording), Ventilation, Sanitary Conveniences (condition), Inadequate washing facilities, Floors, passages and stairs (condition) and First-Aid equipment provision.

Accidents

The Act places an obligation upon employers to notify the appropriate authority of certain accidents which occur on their premises, resulting in death or disablement from normal work for more than three days. Where necessary the circumstances of accidents are investigated and appropriate reports made. Quarterly returns are sent to the officer appointed by the Minister under Section 57 of the Act.

During 1964, ten accident notifications were received. All were investigated and fortunately none was of a serious nature. Verbal notice was given to one employer with regard to poor lighting and obstruction of a staircase.

Dangerous Machinery

Provision is made for all machines to be securely fenced, so that no worker can come into contact with any dangerous part while the machines are moving, and for such fencing to be properly used and maintained. Young persons (i.e. under 18 years of age) may not clean machinery if, in so doing, they are exposed to risk of injury from moving parts or adjacent machinery. Certain machines have been prescribed by Order by the Minister as dangerous and may not be worked by persons other than those who are adequately trained or under adequate supervision.

During routine inspection an apparently dangerous machine not listed in the Order was seen; this was an electric wall-paper trimming machine having unguarded circular cutting wheels. The advice of the Minister's appointed officer was sought and following his visit, representations were made by the user to the manufacturers. An adequate guard has now been developed and submitted to H.M. Inspector of Factories for approval.

First-Aid

The occupier of premises to which the Act applies is required to provide first-aid boxes or cupboards in accordance with the Order. Exemption from such requirements may be granted by the enforcing authority where a suitably equipped first-aid room is maintained at or in conjunction with the premises.

During the year, exemption was granted to the occupiers of a large office block.

TABLE A
REGISTRATIONS AND
GENERAL
INSPECTIONS.

APPENDIX I			
Offices	560	560	144
Retail Shops	493	493	56
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	170	170	6
Catering Ests. open to Public, Canteens	118	118	6
Fuel Storage Depots	5	5	-
(1) Class of premises.	(2) Number of premises registered during the year.	(3) Total number of premises registered at end of year.	(4) Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year.

TABLE B - Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to Registered Premises:

991

TABLE C

Analysis of Persons
Employed in Registered
Premises by Workplace.

<i>Class of Workplace</i> (1)	<i>No. of Persons Employed</i> (2)
Offices	12,932
Retail Shops	10,808
Wholesale Depts., Warehouses	2,187
Catering ests., open to the Public	840
Canteens	331
Fuel Storage Depots	22
Total	27,120
Total Males	16,015
Total Females	11,105

TABLE D - EXEMPTIONS

PART I	Space Section 5 (2)	Nil
PART II	Temperature Section 6	Nil
PART III	Sanitary Conveniences Section 9	Nil
PART IV	Washing Facilities Section 10	Nil

TABLE E - PROSECUTIONS

Nil

TABLE F - INSPECTORS

No. of Inspectors appointed under Section 52(1) or (5) of the Act (Includes Chief Public Health Inspector, Deputy, 3 Food Inspectors, 2 Housing Inspectors.)	17
No. of other staff employed for most of their time on work in connection with the Act.	Nil

APPENDIX II

ANALYSIS OF CONTRAVENTIONS NOTIFIED IN WRITING TO OWNERS/OCCUPIERS OF PREMISES

Type of Premises	Sect. 4 Cleanliness	Sect. 6 Temperature	Sect. 7 Ventilat.	Sect. 8 Lighting	Sect. 9 San. Con.	Sect. 10 Washing Facil.	Sect. 11 Drinking Water	15 Ht.	16 Pge. Strs.	24 First Aid
Offices	2	2	3	-	3	2	-	-	1	1
Shops (Retail)	3	4	2	2	4	4	1	1	4	5
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	3	2	1	-	3	2	-	-	3	2
Total	8	8	6	2	10	8	1	1	8	8

NOTE

1. Comment may be made with regard to future employment of staff in view of the proposals for the new London Borough of Southwark and the need for future co-ordination of the work at present done by the three existing boroughs.

HOUSING

HOUSING ACT, 1957

1 - Individual unfit houses incapable of repair at reasonable expense

Representations (Section 16)	..	..	2
Undertakings to demolish accepted (Section 16)	..	..	-
Demolition Orders made (Section 17)	..	..	-
Closing Orders made (Section 17)	..	..	1
Housing demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure	..	..	-
Houses closed in pursuance of an undertaking given by the owners and still in force	..	..	-
Houses made fit by owner (Section 16)	..	..	-

2 - Parts of buildings unfit for human habitation

(i) Underground rooms closed (Section 18)	..	..	22
(ii) Other rooms (Section 18)	..	..	15

3 - Clearance areas

Dwelling houses demolished

Unfit houses	..	..	64
Other houses	37

HOUSING STATISTICS

Number of Dwellings in Borough	25,211
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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)	5,335
(b) Inspections made for the purpose	..	..	10,085
(2) Dwellings inspected and recorded under Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	..	..	1,072
(3) Dwellings found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	..	..	52
(4) Dwellings found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for habitation	..	..	540

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	429
---	----	----	-----

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 .. 538
- (2) Dwellings in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices -
- (i) By owners 354
- (ii) By local authority in default of owners .. 79
- (c) Proceedings under Sections 16 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1957 -
- (1) Dwellings in respect of which Demolition Orders were made -
- (2) Dwellings demolished in pursuance of Demolition orders 2
- (d) Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957 -
- (1) Separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made .. 37
- (2) Closing Orders determined, the tenements or rooms having been rendered fit 6
- (e) Proceedings under Section 42 of the Housing Act, 1957 -
- (1) Number of houses included by representation by Medical Officer of Health 34
- (2) Number of houses demolished in pursuance of representations 101

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

- (1) Number of overcrowded families on register at beginning of year 302
- (2) Number of new cases encountered during year .. 37
- (3) Number of cases relieved during the year .. 19
- (4) Number of overcrowded families on register at end of year 320
- (5) Number of overcrowded premises at end of year .. 222

OVERCROWDING

	1963		1964	
	<i>Families</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Families</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Remaining on register	301	1166	302	1173
New cases	24	131	37	224
Total	325	1297	339	1397
Overcrowding abated ..	23	124	19	102
Remaining on register	302	1173	320	1295
<i>Overcrowding abated:</i>				
Rehoused by L.C.C. ..	17	90	19	102
Rehoused by Borough Council	4	25	-	-
Found own accommodation	2	9	-	-
Total	23	124	19	102

MEDICAL CASES - REHOUSING

<i>Recommendation</i>	1963	1964
To L.C.C. on grounds of Tuberculosis	-	1
To L.C.C. on other medical grounds	8	8
To Southwark Borough Council on medical grounds	119	80
To Southwark Borough Council on grounds of Tuberculosis	2	3
Total cases recommended	129	92
<i>Rehoused</i>	1963	1964
By L.C.C. (Tuberculosis cases)	5	2
By L.C.C. (other medical cases)	25	23
By Southwark Borough Council (Tuberculosis cases)	-	-
By Southwark Borough Council (other medical cases)	25	22
Tuberculosis cases rehoused by own efforts ..	-	-
Other medical cases rehoused by own efforts	3	2
Total cases rehoused	58	49

FOOD

THE INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

During the year, 96,639 tons of imported food were inspected under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937 and 1948, and the Preservatives in Food Regulations 1962.

The consignments imported were as follows:-

<i>Description:</i>	<i>Tonnage:</i>
Frozen & Chilled Meat	47,740
Offal	6,674
Rabbits & Poultry	1,102
Meat Products	7,754
Butter	3,719
Lard	144
Milk Powder etc.	233
Egg Products	718
Cheese	2,832
Fresh Fruit	1,085
Canned Fruit	10,943
Dried Fruit	3,139
Purees, Pulp & Fruit Juices	1,650
Canned Vegetables	497
Fruit Preserves	1,303
Nuts	1,026
Licorice Paste	519
Cereals	2,186
Canned Fish	2,701
Palmkernel Oil	40
Ginger in Syrup	257
Pepper	30
Bacon	3
Cocoa Beans	35
Potato Starch	309
Total	96,639

Samples submitted

Chemical Analysis

<i>Samples of:</i>								<i>Number Submitted</i>
Egg Products	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	232
Canned & Dried Fruit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71
Meat Products	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Fruit Purees	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Groundnut Kernels	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Canned & Frozen Fish	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Canned Vegetables	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Sauces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Misc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Total								394

Bacteriological Examination

Egg Products								
Chinese	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Dutch	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	207
Danish	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55
English	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62
Australian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75
South African	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	126
Polish	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Argentine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
N. Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Japanese & Korean Frozen Prawns	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79
Meat Products	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Desiccated Coconut	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
African Shrimps	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total								648

**Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations 1937 and 1948
Preservatives in Food Regulations 1962**

New Zealand Lambs. ex. s.s. Suevic.

Consignments comprising 533 lambs, contaminated by polluted water, were detained and later released for animal feeding.

Lard. ex. s.s. Jonan.

2 cartons (48 x ½ lb) lard, damaged by water, were detained and later released for trimming and re-packing.

Thompson Seedless Raisins. ex. s.s. Astra.

626 x 30 lbs cartons, damaged by water, were detained and later released for animal feeding.

East German Potato Starch. ex. s.s. Noordzee.

Consignments of 295 x 50 kilo bags, detained as the bags were torn and contents exposed and dirty, were later released for re-conditioning.

Korean Frozen, Cooked and Peeled Prawns. ex. s.s. Tarn.

Because of unsatisfactory bacteriological reports, 1,246 cartons (24 x 1 lb.) and 32 cartons (8 x 2 kilos) were detained and subsequently released for immediate use.

Californian Dried Apricots, 'Concordia' brand. ex. s.s. Bonanza.

230 cartons, each 25 lbs, affected by severe infestation were detained and subsequently released for destruction.

East German Potato Flour. ex. s.s. Esma B.

A consignment of 106 x 50 kilo bags was detained as the bags were torn and the contents exposed and dirty. It was later released for industrial purposes only.

Lambs and Mutton. ex. s.s. Carnatic.

Consignments comprising 16,946 lambs and sheep, contaminated with Dichlor Phenol, were detained pending arrangements for defatting and trimming to remove the odour.

American Rice. ex. s.s. Joseph Lykes.

10 x 100 lbs. bags, the bags being torn and contents exposed and dirty, were detained and subsequently released after cleaning and re-packing.

UNSOUND FOOD

During the year 160 tons 4 cwts. 3 qtrs. 19 lbs. of food examined at wharves, warehouses and shops were found unfit for human consumption and disposed of as follows:-

Food Released for Animal Feeding:-

<i>(Condemned at wharves & Warehouses)</i>				
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qtrs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
Frozen and Chilled Meat	25	-	-	-
Dried Fruit	8	9	-	-
Total	33	9	-	-

Food released for Non-edible Manufacturing Purposes:-

(Condemned at wharves, warehouses and shops)

Frozen and Chilled Meat	6	17	-	20
Offal	-	12	1	23
Bacon	1	5	1	6
Meat Products	3	18	2	24
Total	12	15	2	17

Food condemned at wharves and warehouses and destroyed:-

	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qtrs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
Fresh & Chilled Meat	-	-	-	15
Poultry	-	-	3	6
Meat Products	14	14	3	4
Bacon	1	7	1	9
Canned Fish	1	1	-	17
Fresh Fruit	74	-	1	14
Canned Fruit	8	12	1	7
Dried Fruit	-	9	3	27
Purees, Pulp & Fruit Juices	2	7	2	11
Canned Vegetables	-	13	3	13
Fresh Vegetables	1	11	2	-
Cheese	-	5	3	26
Lard	-	6	3	-
Egg Products	4	3	2	18
Canned Milk	-	5	-	23
Cereals	-	14	1	15
Fruit Preserves	-	3	2	23
Pickles	-	7	-	3
Canned Soups	-	-	-	5
Confectionery	-	15	-	-
Misc.	-	4	2	3
Total	112	6	-	15

Food condemned at shops and destroyed

	Tons	Cwts.	Qtrs.	Lbs.
Fresh & Chilled Meat	-	5	3	8
Meat Products	-	16	2	15
Poultry	-	-	2	14
Offal	-	-	3	8
Bacon	-	3	-	-
Fresh & Canned Fish	-	4	2	20
Canned Fruit etc.	-	1	-	21
Canned Vegetables	-	1	-	10
Misc.	-	-	1	3
Total	1	14	-	15

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
Oat Products	and Sea Trout
Raw Tomatoes	Butter
Cucumbers	Honey

MEAT TREATMENT REGULATIONS 1964

These Regulations which came into operation on 23rd January, prohibit additions to raw and unprocessed meat intended for human consumption of ascorbic, erythorbic and nicotinic acids, nicotinamide, and any salt or any other derivative of these substances.

THE LIQUID EGG (PASTEURISATION) REGULATIONS, 1963

Processing plants.

There are three egg pasteurising plants operating within the Borough, which combine the process of egg pasteurisation with that of egg breaking and freezing of liquid egg. Two of the plants were installed in premises which have long been used for egg breaking whilst the third formed part of a new installation in premises specially converted for this purpose when the Regulations were in draft form. Each plant has been equipped with its own laboratory for carrying out the required tests including B.Coli and plate count and detection of the enzyme a-amylase.

Sampling and Testing

109 samples of pasteurised liquid egg were taken from the plants for a-amylase test following the introduction of the Regulations on the 1st January, 1964. From then until 31st August check samples were taken from the productions and submitted to Colindale Laboratory where they were examined for the presence of salmonellae in addition to the a-amylase test. These samples were taken not only from Lion Brand Liquid Egg but also from Chilled Imported Eggs broken out in the plants and all showed the complete absence of a-amylase with readings on the Lovibond Comparator of 6 and 7. Since no salmonella organisms were being isolated and the pasteurisation plants were obviously working efficiently it was decided to ease the burden placed upon Colindale Laboratory and to submit the samples to the Public Analyst. In order to keep a check on the efficiency of the plants two samples from each plant were submitted to the Public Analyst each week. This sampling has now become standard procedure. In addition to the samples taken by the Public Health Inspectors, each plant took one sample from both the morning and afternoon productions, the results being examined by the Inspector during his frequent visits.

The figures of 6 and 7 on the Lovibond Comparator for the test on home produced liquid egg contrast sharply with those received on Imported Pasteurised Liquid Egg, many of which show readings of 3 and 4, whilst some failed the test completely. In all, 443 samples of imported egg were taken from various shipments and 9 samples failed to pass the a-amylase test. The batches from which these samples were taken were placed under official detention in accordance with the provision of the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937/1948 and were subsequently

released for re-exportation to the producers in their country of origin for pasteurisation, the Embassy of that country being informed of our action.

As a result of collaboration with the three manufacturers these plants were operating satisfactorily by January 1st and the egg was in conformity with the new legal requirements.

The apparatus used in all plants is similar to that for milk pasteurisation. Initially, considerable difficulty was experienced in the effectual cleansing of the plants because viscosity and solids content of the egg was such that the application of time and temperature heat control produced a certain amount of baking, particularly on the last few plates of the heating unit. By experimentation and with the co-operation of those organisations concerned with the cleansing of food manufacturing machinery these difficulties were finally overcome with the result that in-place cleaning is now standard procedure.

ICE CREAM

There are 282 ice-cream dealers and 10 manufacturers in this borough, a decrease of 4 dealers since last year. Most of the sellers sold only pre-packed ice cream, obtained from the large manufacturers.

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

- 16 samples, Grade I
- 4 samples, Grade II
- 2 samples, Grade III
- 1 sample, Grade IV

In addition:

Twenty-five 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.

Because of a Grocer's contravention of Regulations 8; 16(2); 23(1) and 24 of the Food Hygiene (General Regulations, 1960, the Public Health Committee, after due consideration, decided to

cancel the registration of his premises for the Sale and Storage of Ice Cream.

DESIGNATED MILK

The following Licences were issued during the year:-

Dealers' Licences for	Pasteurised milk	8
	Sterilised milk	8
	Tuberculin Tested	4
	Pasteurised milk	

Thirty-one samples of Designated milks were submitted to the Public Analyst for examination, and satisfied the prescribed tests.

Fourteen 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 144 registered milk distributors in the borough whilst the number of distributors purveying milk in the borough from registered premises elsewhere was 12. 220 inspections of Milk shops and Dairies were made during the year.

BAKEHOUSES

There were 13 Bakehouses in use, one of which was a Basement Bakehouse. One basement bakehouse at 68 Alvey Street, was closed during the year.

30 inspections were made by the Public Health Inspectors.

PUBLIC HEALTH (CONDENSED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1959

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

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

There are now no slaughterhouses in the borough.

CATERING ESTABLISHMENTS

There are 353 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 86 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.

FOOD SHOPS

Public houses	123
Cafes	107
Factory canteens	123
Butchers	57
Fish shops(wet and dry) and fried fish shops	34
Bakehouses	12
Greengrocers	54
Grocers	143
Ice-cream dealers and manufacturers	292
Schools providing food	50
Milk distributors	144

ANALYSIS OF WORK CARRIED OUT IN FOOD PREMISES

Food rooms repaired and redecorated	123
Equipment provided or improved	112
Lighting improved	54
Ventilation improved	62
Food cupboards provided	73
Refrigerators provided or repaired	91
Accommodation for clothing improved	64
Wash-hand basins provided or renewed	60
Hot water supplies provided	82
Sinks provided or renewed	82
Sanitary conveniences repaired and redecorated	66
Drainage systems repaired or improved	29
Roof and gutters repaired	31
Yards repaired and cleaned	98
Accumulation of refuse removed	108
Dustbins provided	95

FOOD SAMPLING

Two hundred and ninty-one formal samples and six hundred and fifty-five informal samples were submitted to the Public Analyst. Of these four and ten respectively revealed adulteration or other infringements, as follows:-

	Samples Examined		Non-genuine Samples	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Milk	51	31	1	-
Condensed Milk	-	2	-	-
Ice Cream	3	22	-	-
Fats etc.	34	36	-	1
Meat & Fish Preparations	53	127	1	1
Cereals etc.	9	37	-	-
Vinegars & Non-Brewed Condiments	11	10	-	-
Herbs	5	16	-	-
Spices & Condiments	8	22	-	-
Pickles, Sauces etc.	18	31	-	-
Jams & Preserves	19	10	-	-
Wines & Spirits etc.	11	14	-	-
Soft Drinks, Fruit Juices etc...	3	39	-	1
Medicine & Drug Preparations ..	5	68	1	2
Fruit, Fresh, Canned & Dried ..	18	57	-	2
Canned Vegetables, Soup etc. ..	10	33	1	3
Custard Powder, Jellies etc. ..	3	19	-	-
Confectionery	15	25	-	-
Tea, Coffee, Cocoa etc.	10	15	-	-
Cake & Pudding Mixtures etc. ..	5	41	-	-
	<u>291</u>	<u>655</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>10</u>

Non-Genuine Samples

No.	Sample of	Informal samples	
		Result of analysis	Action Taken
481a	Anti-smoking Tablets	Deficient in stated amount of Vitamin B.1	Subsequent sample satisfactory
483a	Slimming Tablets	Contained no recognised slimming ingredients	Label modified
70a	Vitamised Apple Juice (Canned)	Deficient in Vitamin C	Further sample taken
121a	Vitamised Apple Juice (Canned)	Deficient in Vitamin C	None left in stock
148a	Currants	Contained a number of living larvae	Stock destroyed

Non-Genuine Samples (Continued)

No.	Sample of	Informal samples	
		Result of analysis	Action Taken
209a	Quick Dried Brussel Sprouts	Sulphur dioxide 2,450 parts per million	Further sample taken
233a	Soup Mixture	Not labelled with ingredients	Label amended
242a	Quick Dried Brussel Sprouts	Sulphur dioxide 2,700 parts per million	Stock withdrawn
304a	Butter	16.1 per cent water	Subsequent sample satisfactory
325a	Minced Pork	Incorrectly labelled and contained only 60 per cent meat	No further samples obtainable
Formal samples			
208	Slimming Tablets	Contained no recognised slimming ingredient	Packers agreed to modify label
291	Pork Luncheon Meat	20 per cent deficient in meat	Caution
307	Milk	11.5 per cent added water and 22 per cent deficient in fat	Legal Proceedings
368	Quick Dried Brussels Sprouts	Sulphur dioxide 2,450 parts per million	Stock withdrawn from sale by manufacturers

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

<i>Defendant</i>	<i>Offence</i>	<i>Result</i>
Grocer	Selling a Pork Pie that was found to be in a Mouldy condition.	£5 Fine £2 Costs
Caterer	Selling milk containing 11.5 per cent added water and was 22 per cent deficient in fat.	£5 Fine £2 Costs
Grocer	Selling a Steak & Kidney Pie found to be in a mouldy condition.	£5 Fine £5 Costs
Caterer	Selling an Apple Turnover found to be in a mouldy condition.	£2 Fine £5 Costs
Baker	Selling a loaf of bread found to be in a mouldy condition.	£3 Fine £1 Costs
Baker	Selling a loaf containing foreign matter.	£5 Fine
Baker	Selling a Pork Pie found to be in a mouldy condition.	£3 Fine £5 Costs
Milk Distributor	Selling a bottle of milk containing a tobacco wrapper.	£5 Fine £3 3s. Costs
Milk Distributor	Selling milk in a dirty milk bottle.	£10 Fine £5 5s. Costs

Thirteen cautionary letters were also sent in respect of 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.

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

<i>Defendant</i>	<i>Offence</i>	<i>Result</i>
Grocer	Failed to keep clean a piece of equipment, namely a bacon slicing machine. (Regs. 6 & 33)	£2 Fine
	Failed to take all steps reasonably necessary to protect the food from risk of contamination. (Regs. 8 & 33)	£2 Fine
	Failed to provide suitable and sufficient wash-hand basins with an adequate supply of hot water. (Regs. 16 & 33)	£1 Fine

Food Hygiene (Continued)

<i>Defendant</i>	<i>Offence</i>	<i>Result</i>
Grocer (Continued)	Failed to provide a suitable sink with an adequate supply of hot water for washing food and equipment. (Regs. 19 & 33)	£1 Fine
	Failed to keep walls and floor of the shop part of the premises in such good order, repair and condition as to enable them to be effectively cleaned. (Regs. 23 & 33)	£1 Fine
		£2 Costs awarded to the Council
Grocer	Failed to take all steps reasonably necessary to protect food from risk of contamination. (Regs. 8 & 33)	£2 Fine
	Failure to maintain an adequate supply of hot water for the wash-basin provided for the use of persons engaged in the handling of food. (Regs. 16 & 33)	£2 Fine
	Failed to keep the floors of the two food rooms in such good order, repair and condition as to enable them to be effectively cleaned. (Regs. 23 & 33)	£1 Fine
	Allowed refuse to accumulate in food rooms. (Regs. 24 & 33)	Conditional discharge for one year.
		£2 Costs awarded to the Council

MILK AND DAIRIES (GENERAL REGULATIONS) 1959

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

<i>Defendant</i>	<i>Offence</i>	<i>Result</i>
Grocer	Carrying on the trade of Distributor of Milk without registration.	£1 Fine

THE MINERAL HYDROCARBONS IN FOOD REGULATIONS, 1964

These Regulations came into operation on 15th August, 1964, and prohibit the use of any mineral hydrocarbon in the composition or preparation of food, and the sale, consignment, delivery or importation of any food containing any mineral hydrocarbon. Certain exceptions are allowed in respect of dried fruit etc.

The use of mineral oil in the preparation of food and the sale of food containing mineral oil, is permitted until the Mineral Oil in Food Order, 1949, is revoked on 15th February, 1965.

PHARMACY & POISONS ACT, 1933

There are 44 names of persons on the Council's list of Sellers of Part II Poisons, in connection with which 68 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 to hospital of two aged persons in need of care and attention.

Burial of the Dead

During 1963 the Council arranged for 12 burials under Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, at a cost of £171.16s. A total of £237.14s.5d. was recovered from the effects of the deceased persons, and from the Ministry of National Insurance.

MORTUARY

Post-mortem without Inquest	1,143
Post-mortems with Inquest	207
Inquests without Post-mortems	-
Inquests, Post-mortems held elsewhere	-
Bodies brought in for convenience	-
Infections disease deaths	-
	<hr/>
	1,350

Bodies brought to Southwark Mortuary:-

	<i>From Hospitals</i>	<i>From private addresses</i>
Southwark	55	128
Lambeth	259	306
Camberwell	276	214
Bermondsey	38	74
Totals	<u>628</u>	<u>722</u>

Bodies brought from hospitals and institutions:-

Guy's Hospital	30	Southwark
Evelina Hospital	1	
Newington Institution	18	
Catholic Nursing Institute	3	
Lambeth Hospital	136	Lambeth
South Western Hospital	62	
St. Thomas' Hospital	18	
Royal Waterloo Hospital	2	
King's College Hospital	32	
Belgrave Hospital	5	
Brixton Prison	4	
St. Giles' Hospital	108	Camberwell
St. Francis Hospital	32	
Dulwich Hospital	132	
Maudsley Hospital	4	
St. Olave's Hospital	37	Bermondsey
Bermondsey Medical Mission	1	
Total	<u>628</u>	

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

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

Appointments to staff

Officers	79
Manual staff	49

Special examinations:

(sickness, permanent disability etc.)	91
	<u>219</u>

WELFARE OF THE AGED

Throughout the year, a total of 1170 cases were dealt with by the Department, compared with 834 in 1963. 3229 visits were made, of which 3165 were by the Women Health Officers for old people.

<i>Cases visited</i>	<i>New Cases visited</i>	<i>Previously known cases re-visited</i>	<i>Visits</i>
1,170	269	901	Woman Officers:- Initial 256 Re-visits 2,489 No access 420 Total 3,165

Action Taken:-

Recommended for:

Home Help and/or Meals on Wheels	137
Bathing, cleansing	16
District Nurse	24
Almshouse or Charities Pension	3
Laundry service	13
Admission to Pt. III accom.	25
Admission to hospital	11
Chiropody treatment	30
Admitted to Hospital	87
Old People's Homes	14
Referred to:	
L.C.C. Welfare Department (mental health, provision of equipment etc.)	7
Old People's Welfare Committee	20
Private Doctors	82
National Assistance Board	13
Gas, Electricity, Boards	10
Total	492

OLD PEOPLE'S WELFARE COMMITTEE

The following is an extract from the Annual Report of Mrs. L. Dean, Organising Secretary of the Southwark Old People's Welfare Committee:-

"The usual activities at St. Alban's Hall have continued throughout the year, shared by more and more old people. The

Visiting Committee has got into its stride with the result that many more old people have been 'discovered' and registered through the lists sent in by the various organisations in the borough. We have come to realise, to our dismay, how many old people are unknown to us - how many live out their lives alone, without kith or kin, often without friends; some too shy or even too proud to seek companionship; some too handicapped to leave their solitary homes. For this last group the Friday outing has been expanded to bring in 32 housebound old people each week, and this has been achieved only through the close co-operation of the W.V.S. to whose helpers we offer sincere thanks.

MEALS SERVICE

Restaurant To look in at the restaurant at St. Alban's Hall any day of the week makes one realise how worthwhile this service is and what a great need it fills. The hall is set out with tables for four people and it is already full by 12.15 for the first service. The menu is well thought out and varied from day to day, to include some of the old-fashioned boiled puddings which the old people enjoy but which they would have difficulty in preparing for themselves. One feels that if this is their only substantial meal of the day, they are well set up, and for the very reasonable charge of 1/-. A second service follows, then the cup of tea (for 1d.) without which, for the old people, no meal would be complete. It is small wonder that so many take advantage of our service and that one sees so many new faces. There is normally a drop during a spell of very bad weather when the more frail hesitate to risk frozen or sticky pavements and crossing dangerous roads; there is also a drop during periods of group holidays, but in other weeks there is an average of 180 daily in the restaurant.

Meals-on-Wheels Watching the vans being loaded with meals to take out to the sick and permanently housebound, one wonders how all such people fared in that other age before Meals-on-Wheels were thought of. The demands on our service increase every week, and are especially heavy during the winter months when there is a greater incidence of illness among the elderly. Most of our vans are over-loaded, yet how can one reject an appeal for a dinner for an old lady of 88 who has just been discharged from hospital, still far from well and unable to cope with pots and pans. A regular check is necessary to ensure that the service is still needed, whether an old gentleman could not get himself as far as St. Alban's Hall or the nearest luncheon

club, and so a more urgent case be accepted in his place. The average daily numbers have increased dramatically, far outstripping the increase in meals for the active, and average 250 per day. Our helpers continue their invaluable work of reporting on their old people; an elderly man living alone who does not answer the door, the milk bottles accumulating; entrance is made and he is found to be needing urgent medical attention; another is full of the woes of an old lady whose home help no longer comes and she cannot manage to get out for her shopping; many messages are brought back, helping the organisation to keep track of the needs of the homebound, for some of whom the helpers come as welcome visitors against the drab monotony of a solitary life.

Luncheon Clubs Our five luncheon clubs have shown progressive increase in numbers and have considerably helped to reduce pressure on the Meals-on-Wheels service. So many old people find St. Alban's Hall just that much too far to reach for their dinner, especially those in the northern part of the borough and on the other side of the Walworth Road, and the clubs at Quinn Square, Nelson Square, Merrow Street and Surrey Square fit their purpose, whilst the old people at Edwards Almshouses are happy to have their dinners on the spot. For those who can get to a luncheon club the daily trip away from the small confined space of their flats is good for morale. They have the satisfaction of meeting friends and of feeling that they have been able to get there without help, which is an achievement.

The following table shows the comparative figures of meals served during the past three years:

	<i>Restaurant</i>	<i>Meals-on-Wheels</i>	<i>Luncheon Clubs</i>	<i>Total</i>
1962/63	44,336	56,393	6,572	107,301
1963/64	42,661	53,905	16,853	113,419
1964/65	42,475	55,314	20,308	118,097

CHIROPODY

The demand for treatment becomes greater every year and the number of sessions has become totally inadequate. It remains at six per week at the clinic at St. Alban's Hall, with one domiciliary session weekly. As more handicapped are brought in on Fridays there are more old people asking for treatment on that day, and it is a desperate task to try to fit in urgent cases, and to reduce the time lapse of six to eight weeks between treatments. This service has become one of the most important offered to pensioners who are unable to afford private treatment and who have to rely on our clinic to meet their needs.

The number of treatments given during the year at St. Alban's Hall was approximately 3,000 with, in addition, 450 treated at domicile. If only there were more trained personnel available we could report more happily on our achievements.

VISITING

This year has seen great strides in the numbers of old folk visited from St. Alban's Hall. Thanks to the untiring efforts of the Dulwich College boys new people are being put in touch with us and many more helped in numerous ways. There is, however, a great need for men or women willing to offer us a day or an afternoon each week to help cover the many homebound old people known to us.

What greater service or kindness can we render to humanity than to ensure that our elderly citizens are not allowed to feel lonely and unwanted but can spend the last years of their life knowing that the community has their happiness at heart.

HOLIDAYS

The Joseph Collier Home at Bognor Regis has now been open about 18 months and has proved most successful and popular. Apart from a few weeks in late autumn when it was closed for renovations there have been guests continually and it was filled to capacity during the summer months. Fortunately all the old people who wanted to stay in Bognor could be accommodated and a total of 460 have been able to have a happy holiday under the best conditions, at rates varying according to season, some under the Borough Council scheme when they paid a nominal charge of £1 only, if they fulfilled the qualifications of residence and ceiling income. There was a very happy party for the Christmas period when priority was given to those who would otherwise be quite alone if left in their own homes. We are finding more and more old people who have not had a holiday in years, many of whom have lived in the borough all their lives, and who will be grateful to Mr. Joseph Collier for the inspiration which led to his endowment of the Home at Bognor Regis.

Newquay A group of 41 old people spent a happy week here in September. This holiday was entirely at their own expense - they had saved up and paid in their contributions during the year. The weather was fine, the hotel comfortable, offering all the amenities possible, so that all enjoyed themselves immensely.

Courbevoie Last June a most enjoyable fortnight was spent in France by a group of 24 old people. They stayed at the Chateau de Tillet, a home for old people, at the invitation of Southwark's twin town, Courbevoie. They were feted by the civic authorities and taken on conducted tours to interesting places, and deeply appreciated their warm welcome.

Special Holidays Individual holidays have been organised for the handicapped and those who could not be taken into the ordinary homes, mainly through the good offices of the Bermondsey Medical Mission at Bexhill; others went to Clacton. Altogether nine people were accommodated in this way, but it is difficult to arrange holidays for the handicapped until more homes are available.

WORKSHOPS

With the advent of the 4th year of Workshop activities in the Welfare Centre the number of members now employed daily amounts to 60, separated into morning and afternoon sessions; the work from outside suppliers maintains a more or less reasonable level with a variety of items to keep workshop members constantly busy. It should be noted that during the last two or three months the male members of the workshop personnel have increased from 4 members of long standing to 12. In view of the shyness of male members to join workshops in the past, this is encouraging.

Within the Workshop organisation itself, a pilot visiting scheme has been successfully achieved whereby contact is kept with other Workshop members who may be homebound or under hospital care for a number of reasons. As a result of the visits the members are able to ascertain the immediate requirements of their colleagues to ensure that all their needs are catered for if humanly possible.

From the view point of continued therapeutic and psychological treatment for rehabilitation after hospitalisation of potential or existing workshop members, constant discussions with the Medical Social Workers of the hospitals concerned have proved useful in determining any special requirements in understanding what is wanted to build up the ego of the person in question by the application of physical effort combined with an atmosphere wherein they are encouraged to expand themselves.

As a break from workshop routine, two outings were arranged for workshop members during the year, one to Southsea and one to the Wembley Ice Show to see 'Ali Baba on Ice' both outings being thoroughly enjoyed by the participants.

Generally the workshop is considered to have had a successful year in so far as attendance with a steady flow of work can be used as a gauge of achievement, the morale of all members remaining at a high standard, coupled with a strong determination to do the work given them to the best of their ability.

The list of potential candidates for workshops has, unfortunately, had to be limited due to the present space shortage, but it is hoped that with the need for future expansion in mind, the Committee will remedy the existing situation on completion of the Borough amalgamation.

DECORATING OLD PEOPLE'S ROOMS

During the past year a regular working team of young people has been formed who are ready to undertake decorations in the homes of old people where we feel that clean and bright atmosphere will make a difference to their outlook and give them encouragement. This team of about ten young men who work chiefly at weekends, papering and painting. It often happens that a medical social worker warns the office that an old lady will soon be discharged from hospital and her room is known to be in need of decorative repair which she herself is unable to finance. Application is made to the National Assistance Board who is most sympathetic and if possible a grant is made for the purchase of materials. In this way the old lady comes back to a bright, cheery room which does much to raise her spirits and generally improve morale. In other cases the old person would like the work done and can afford to pay for materials, but cannot find the labour, and the same happy result is achieved. This is a very worthwhile and rewarding task which is most appreciated by the old people. We are very grateful to the young Civil Defence members for giving up so much of their time.

Decorating is also being undertaken by some of the senior boys of Dulwich College and we are most grateful for this gesture, as indeed for all their generous help and support.

THE FRIDAY SOCIAL

From the original small group of twelve, the Friday Social has grown to a party of thirty-two lonely and handicapped people who are brought in every week to St. Alban's Hall. To arrange the transport and entertainment of these old people, some of whom are chair cases, needed much thought and organising. We were fortunate enough to have the willing and skilful assistance

of the W.V.S. who organise the entertainment every Friday, and were able to enlist the help of the police cadets who act as escorts on the coaches. Here we have three organisations working smoothly side by side, happy in the knowledge that thanks to their united efforts 32 old people may look forward each Friday to an enjoyable afternoon among friends.

TELEVISION FOR THE HOMEBOUND

Providing TV sets for homebound old people continues to be a great problem. There is a real need for them and we are unable to find enough sponsors. We have contacts with two firms who provide TV sets at reduced rentals, where the old people pay the licence and rental themselves but for many even this outlay is impossible on a very restricted budget and we would welcome offers from firms to present sets in genuine cases of need. This has been done on a large scale in other boroughs and we are sure that firms in Southwark are not less generous than elsewhere; we have had such a fine response to our appeals for funds in general that we venture to make this special appeal for old people who have no other possible form of entertainment; to those unable to go out, rarely visited by friends or relatives, TV can make all the difference and turn a bleak existence into cheerful living.

THE VISITING COMMITTEE

This committee, which began as a small nucleus of members representing a few of the voluntary bodies who organise visiting in their districts, has expanded during the year to include a large number of organisations, meeting every two months to supply lists of old people and information which has been useful to establish a central record. With the merging of the three boroughs in view, and the resultant difficulties of the transition period to overcome, it was decided to change the function of this committee and make it a forum of all interested in the welfare of the elderly, where they could talk over problems and obtain advice. To this end a panel of expert advisers has been invited to sit as co-opted members.

While the statutory organisations will be able to offer useful advice they will be in a position to appreciate the difficulties of those working in the closest contact with the old people of the borough, and it is hoped that these informal talks will thus be of reciprocal value.

JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE OLD PEOPLE'S WELFARE COMMITTEES OF BERNONDSEY, CAMBERWELL AND SOUTHWARK

With the approaching merger of the three boroughs it was considered advisable for representatives of the Old People's Welfare Associations and Committees to meet to compare ideas and procedure. On the initiative of Southwark a meeting was held at St. Alban's Hall and after discussion which showed some divergencies of ways and means it was agreed to form a committee (consisting of 6 members of each committee or association and the three secretaries) who should meet regularly to try to arrive at co-ordination or assimilation of ideas on the most important points in old people's welfare: meals service, transport, chiropody, holidays and welfare visiting, and to formulate suggestions acceptable to all. It was then agreed to form a sub-committee of six (the chairman and secretary of each organisation) to collate the findings of the committee in order to submit them as recommendations to the new Welfare Committee.

SENIOR CITIZEN'S COMMITTEE

A quite new venture, as yet only in its infancy, was the forming of a committee representing the Old People of St. Alban's Hall. The principal aim, as set out in the constitution, is the care of the sick and housebound by those more active, and a team of members is being organised who will visit regularly at least once a week an old person who is ill or handicapped. Several elderly members are already at work and we hope that more and more will be encouraged to undertake this very worthwhile task.

The Chairman of the Senior Citizens' Committee has been invited to sit as a member of the Southwark Old People's Welfare Committee.

FLAG DAY

Flag Day was held on Saturday, 6th September, and during that week boxes were sent out to churches, doctors, hospitals, shops and business firms, who had responded to the appeal for collection. The Southwark Old People's Welfare Committee is very grateful to all the helpers and as a result of this co-operation and willing assistance from so many people the record sum of £400 was raised.

ALEXANDER ROSE DAY

This past year the sale of roses was organised from St. Alban's Hall and with the support of many local firms raised the sum of £90, of which we received a contribution of £50.

DICKENS FAIR

The Dickens Fair of 1964 was held on Saturday, 5th December, at St. Alban's Hall. Large crowds had come to see Harry Secombe open the Fair and we were delighted to have with us also on this occasion the Mayor and Mayoress of Southwark, also Southwark's M.P., the Rt. Hon. Ray Gunter and Mrs. Gunter, and Alderman and Mrs. A. Gates.

Thanks to the generosity of firms in the borough who gave donations or gifts in kind, and to local schools who collected money or gifts for sale, and last but certainly not least, to the efforts of the old people themselves and to the many friends of St. Alban's Hall, the considerable sum of £449.6s.4d. was put into the Comforts Fund for the benefit of the old people of Southwark.

CHRISTMAS ACTIVITIES

On Saturday, 19th December, St. Alban's Hall was the scene of one of the happiest parties ever held there. About 130 handicapped and housebound old people were brought by coach to enjoy tea, drinks and an entertainment, and for many it must have been one of the highlights of the year.

On Wednesday, 16th December, the Annual Christmas Dinner was held at St. Alban's Hall. As always a wonderful meal was prepared and much enjoyed by those who attended the restaurant and those who were served by the Meals-on-Wheels service and at the luncheon clubs.

As Christmas Day fell on a Friday there was the problem of filling in the gap over the weekend for the meals of the home-bound and sick. An appeal was made, in co-operation with Meals-on-Wheels helpers, to neighbours and friends of old people who would be left in difficulty, and all but 41 were catered for in this way. For these there was a special service of frozen meals cooked by members of the staff on Christmas Day and delivered by voluntary helpers.

Over 600 parcels were distributed to old people in the borough - on account of the huge demand we had to limit recipients to those who were living quite alone or housebound. We should like to thank the United Africa Company, the Ministry of Transport (St. Christopher House), Staff of the Ministry of Health, the London Electricity Board, Lana of Walworth Road and Messrs. Brooks who were among the many donors of parcels.

OUTINGS AND ENTERTAINMENTS

During the past year there have been many enjoyable outings and the usual entertainments given by various concert parties and children's dancing classes and the choir.

Weekly classes have been meeting as usual for dressmaking and handicrafts.

The mobile library continues to call at St. Alban's Hall on Fridays and provides a very welcome service for the old people.

A concert party from among the old people have been busy rehearsing for an entertainment which they hope to give in the near future, and which will be available also for the entertainment of other clubs if wanted."

HOME ACCIDENTS

Information regarding home accidents is available from the London County Council giving figures reported by the London Ambulance Service according to cause and age, cause and Divisional area, and the total numbers in each borough.

In regard to cause and age, estimates have been prepared of those occurring in Southwark during 1964 which are set out in Table 1 under the various causes. Similarly in Table 2, estimates have been made of the numbers of accidents occurring in Southwark in 1964 in the various age groups and the percentage contribution made by each age group to the total accidents. It is emphasised that these figures can only be estimates.

Table 1 Falls

on stairs	28
from ladders	2
from chairs	5
outside	5
in garden	4
from one level to another	9
on same level	12
in bath	1
unspecified	147
Total falls	213
Hit by object	7
Cooking stove	6
Teapots	2
Other boiling water	8
Electric shock	3
Poisoning	13
Gassing	5
Knife wounds	12
Fires	5
Windows	2
Suffocation	1
Unspecified	16
Total	292
Rate per 1,000 population	3.4

Table 2 Age groups:

Under 1 year	6	2.0 per cent
1 -	13	4.4
2-4	30	10.4
5-14	27	9.4
15-24	23	7.8
25-44	39	13.4
45-64	49	16.7
65-74	36	12.3
75 & over	69	23.6
Total	292	

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