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Contributors

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Metropolitan Borough of Wandsworth



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the Year

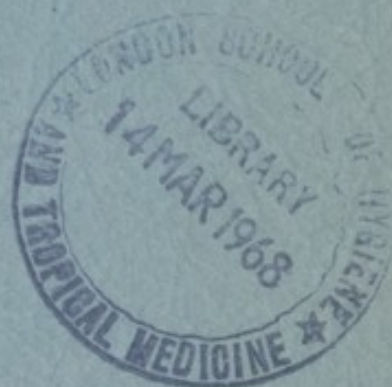
1962

by

J. TUDOR LEWIS, M.D., D.P.H.

together with the

Report of the Public Analyst





REPORT

of the Medical Officer of Health

for the year 1962

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

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the pleasure of presenting to you the Annual Report on the health and sanitary conditions of the Borough for the year 1962, which follows the general form of previous reports, being mainly statistical with comments on some points of interest.

As mentioned in last year's Report, the preliminary figures from the 1961 Census, published by the Registrar-General, showed that the population of Wandsworth was nearly 8,000 more than the estimate for the previous year. Since then, more detailed figures have become available and it is, therefore, possible to include in the body of this Report, the Ward populations as at mid-1961. The Registrar-General's estimate for the overall population of the borough as at mid-1962 is 347,810, a slight increase since the Census, and this figure has been used in calculating all the rates shown in this Report. I have also extracted from the 1961 and 1951 Census certain data which throws some light on the variations in the population age groups. Of particular interest is the 28% increase in the number of elderly people over 80 years of age.

The crude birth rate was 18.1 per thousand persons living, an increase over the previous year. After taking into account the area comparability factor, the adjusted rate works out at 17.4 as against 16.2 for 1961, so that the upward trend continues. The rate for England and Wales as a whole was 18.0 and for London 19.6. The crude death rate for the year was 14.4 compared with 14.0 for 1961 and the adjusted rate 11.2 as against 10.5. The corresponding figures for England and Wales and London were 11.9 and 12.0 respectively.

The number of deaths of children under one year of age was practically the same as the previous year, 122 against 121, giving an infantile mortality rate of 19.3 per thousand live births, as compared with 20.5 for 1961. I am glad to be able to report that the increase in the maternal mortality rate noted last year was not sustained, there

being only two deaths in 1962 from diseases of pregnancy or child birth, giving a maternal mortality rate of 0.31.

With the exception of problems arising from the importation of smallpox into the country, which I will deal with more fully below, 1962 was not a particularly notable year so far as infectious diseases were concerned. It was a "non-measles" year, the number of cases of measles being 691 compared with 4,912 in 1961. In the latter year there had been a reduction in the number of cases of scarlet fever from 172 to 107 and in 1962 this figure was almost unchanged at 109. Similarly, 1961 had shown a considerable reduction in the number of cases of whooping cough from the previous year and this was further reduced to 54 in 1962. No deaths arose from whooping cough or from measles.

Of the 12 cases of poliomyelitis reported, two only, after investigation, were confirmed as cases of the illness compared with three in the previous year; one of these cases having some residual paralysis. The position as regards tuberculosis was little changed, there being 192 primary notifications compared with 193 in the previous year. In all, 320 cases of tuberculosis came to our notice compared with 352 in 1961 and of these 126 were transferred from other Authorities. There were 27 deaths from tuberculosis compared with 30 in 1961.

Towards the end of 1961, smallpox was once again imported into this country as the result on this occasion of the arrival by air of infected immigrants from Pakistan. The four main foci of the illness were in parts of London, the Midlands, the North and South Wales and although no clinical case of the disease arose in Wandsworth, a considerable amount of work devolved on the Health Department in common with most other public health departments in the country, especially those in populous areas. When smallpox is known to be present in the country, particular vigilance is paid to the early diagnosis of the disease and so we had an increased number of requests from local practitioners to see patients who it was thought might have smallpox. In addition, the greatly increased number of vaccinations which were performed at this time was associated with a number of unusual skin eruptions. In some of the more puzzling and difficult cases we, in turn, called in Dr. McEntee, the infectious disease consultant at St. George's Hospital, Tooting, and I should like to take this opportunity of expressing my thanks and appreciation to Dr. McEntee for the ready and willing help he afforded us at this time. In addition to the requests to see doubtful cases, a considerable effort involved the daily surveillance of persons who had been in contact with one of the cases of smallpox and we were also notified by the Ministry of Health of travellers arriving from Pakistan and who were staying in Wandsworth; these were also kept under surveillance. Another problem, although not directly a matter for the Council, with which we had to deal was the large number of requests for vaccination. Few subjects in medicine and public health engender as much heated discussion as vaccination against smallpox. This has

always been so and 1962 was no exception. There was never any reason to advise mass vaccination of the population in Wandsworth; in fact, we did all we could to restrain the demand for vaccination. It quickly became apparent, however, that there was a very insistent clamour amongst a proportion of the population for vaccination and this it was felt had to be met. Accordingly, arrangements were made for much extended vaccination clinics and during this period approximately 33,000 people were vaccinated either by general practitioners or the health department of the London County Council. In the event, I think we about struck the happy medium. By discouraging vaccination (except, of course, when it was necessary on public health grounds) the situation never got out of hand although admittedly there were some very long queues; at the same time, public morale was sustained in that anyone who really felt he should be vaccinated was vaccinated. In this connection, it is interesting to note the increased requests for the authentication of International certificates of vaccination which we received from the public. These certificates are necessary for purpose of travel to certain foreign countries and, during the smallpox "scare", it was thought that these certificates would be required for travel on the Continent although normally this is not so. The result was that instead of issuing our "normal" number of International vaccination certificates, namely 2,000 odd, we did, in fact, issue over 15,000. One wonders whether the demand for vaccination in the early months of 1962 was as much to ensure entry into foreign countries as the desire to protect against the illness.

It has been my dismal duty in these Reports in past years to refer to the shortage of public health inspectors. This year I find myself in the novel and happy position of being able to state that in 1962 for the first time in many years we were able to recruit up to the full number of our establishment of public health inspectors. Our extra staff did not join us until the second half of the year and the actual statistics may not fully reflect the increased work which was carried out. In any case, bare figures are an inadequate indication of work which is essentially advisory and supervisory in character. What probably is as important as the number of visits shown is the extra time which inspectors could devote to individual problems and here, of course, it is difficult to provide a measure. In one respect, however, the increase in the number of inspectors came at a convenient time in that it coincided with the increased attention which was paid during the year to the problem of houses in multiple occupation. The Housing Act, 1961, provided extra powers to local authorities to deal with houses let in lodgings or in multiple occupation but little progress could be made until the Regulations which the Minister was empowered to make under the Act were actually made. During the year, the Housing (Management of Houses in Multiple Occupation) Regulations, 1962, came into operation.

This is a considerable public health and social problem particu-

larly to be found in large towns and it is likely that in London it is proportionately as large as, if not larger than, elsewhere. In contrast with many of the Midland and Northern cities London has now no large acreage of back-to-back houses which are unfit for human habitation but there are many Victorian houses which have become sub-standard (although not statutorily unfit), most of which are in multiple occupation. The extent of the problem in Wandsworth, although it was thought to be considerable, was not accurately known and it was felt that the first most important task was to ascertain, as far as one could, what exactly is the extent of the problem. The improvement in the staffing situation in terms of public health inspectors enabled us to utilize the services of three inspectors on a comprehensive survey and in due course two reports on the subject were made to the Public Health Committee.

In all, over 400 houses comprising different types of property known to be in multiple occupation were carefully inspected and certain facts and data were collected. The main points of interest are shown in tables in the body of the Report. The full details of this survey need not be repeated here since they have already been reported to the Public Health Committee but for the purposes of record, some of the more salient features observed may be mentioned. For instance, it was estimated that according to the figures collected there were about 1,200 families living in some 4,000 properties who were overcrowded according to the standards laid down by the Housing Act, 1957. But this was not the whole of the story. It is a principle of the legislation enacted in the Housing Act, 1961, that within limits a landlord may choose to reduce the number of tenants in a property rather than to carry out the work considered necessary to comply with the standards adopted by the Council. If landlords choose to reduce the numbers rather than carry out works, this would increase the number of families for which rehousing might be necessary. The number of families so affected could only be estimated but if the standards were to be applied rigorously, it could clearly be substantial and knowing the pressure on housing accommodation, it was apparent that the rehousing of at least 1,200 families could not be seriously considered on a short term basis. Moreover, this took no account of the pressure on housing accommodation on medical and other grounds. This survey confirmed our opinion that a considerable problem exists, and that it is mainly concentrated in one and two room lettings which, for the main part but not exclusively so, are to be found in three or four storey types of property. On the other hand, "squalor" although not defined exactly in the Regulations and open to some differences of interpretation was not found to any great extent in proportion to the number of properties we were dealing with. It should also be said that an agreeably high proportion of houses in multiple occupation were very well maintained and, in many cases, very little was found to criticise. Nevertheless, the investigation demonstrated that the implementa-

tion of Part 2 of the Housing Act, 1961, relating to houses in multiple occupation must be on a planned, deliberate and long-term basis. The Committee adopted certain standards in terms of water closets, baths and cooking facilities etc. and in applying these standards, it was agreed that attention should be focused on the one and two room lettings for the most part in the three and four storey types of premises. The district public health inspectors, so far as they are able in the course of their ordinary work, would carry out inspections of these properties and complete a record in respect of each house. Every effort would be made to obtain Improvements informally and landlords would be informed of what is necessary in order to comply with the standards and permitted numbers in the properties. Management Orders as provided for in the Act would only be made after every effort by informal means failed to obtain the necessary improvements. As to the question of registration of houses in multiple occupation, it is hoped that as the work proceeds a card index register of these properties will gradually be built up, enabling a decision as to registration to be taken in due course. At the time of writing, progress is being made but it is clear that no early or easy solution of this problem of multiple occupation is to be expected.

The work in connection with smoke control and the making of Smoke Control Orders proceeded in 1962 and Order No. 4 was confirmed by the Minister. Work is currently proceeding on No. 5 area, which is shown on the map on Page 50.

In December a very severe smog was experienced in the London area which, coming almost exactly ten years after the notorious smog of 1952, presented an opportunity to compare the effects in 1962 with those of 10 years earlier. Personal impressions, however unreliable, are worth recording and a number of people confirmed my own opinion that so far as density was concerned, both smogs were almost equally bad but in 1962 the irritation caused to the throat and eyes after being out for any length of time was less in 1962 than in 1952. To obtain some confirmation of these purely personal impressions, certain figures and data are available although they must be interpreted with caution, because Wandsworth is only a comparatively small part of the greater London conurbation and smoke and sulphur dioxide recorded locally at any given time are partly produced in areas outside the Borough, particularly those in the south-west since the predominant winds are from that direction.

The figures recorded for smoke and sulphur dioxide in Wandsworth over the period of the 1962 smog are shown in Table III of the Atmospheric Pollution section of the Report. No figures are available for the corresponding period in 1952 because at that time no recording stations were in operation but for comparison purposes, I have shown the figures for the corresponding days in 1959, 1960 and 1961. As already mentioned, these figures are difficult to analyse but they appear to show that as regards both smoke and sulphur dioxide,

there was a considerable increase in both recordings during the smog of 1962 as compared with 1959, 1960 and 1961. Although it is almost platitudinous to say so, this is entirely as one would have expected. It so happens, however, that a recent report on the 1962 incident covering the administrative County of London is available which shows that the amount of smoke recorded in 1962 was appreciably less than in 1952. So far as sulphur dioxide was concerned, while some reduction was observed, this was not as marked as the reduction in the amount of smoke.

As regards the effect of the smog in Wandsworth on mortality, I have also included in this Report charts which appeared in my report to the Committee. These are shown on page 52. These charts bear out what a number of doctors practising in the area told me that in comparison with the smog of 10 years previously, that for 1962 was less lethal. It is tempting to attribute this to the effects of the Smoke Control Orders which have already been made and presumably these would have had some effect but probably of equal importance is the fact that the serious results of smog, particularly to elderly people and those susceptible to chest trouble are now more readily recognised and that wide publicity was given by means of radio and television as to how the effects can be minimised, particularly by staying indoors if subject to chestiness.

The general impression from comparing the 1952 and 1962 smogs was that in 1962 there seemed to have been a less irritant effect and that the influence of smoke control measures may be beginning to be felt. It is certainly the case that the total deaths and deaths from bronchitis were appreciably lower in 1962 than was the case in 1952.

In past years, I have referred to the work for and care of old people undertaken by voluntary associations and statutory bodies and will this year say no more than that this work continues and is a very important part of the public health social work in Wandsworth.

During the year, Mr. J. E. Woodhead, who had been the Council Public Analyst for many years retired from this office and I should like to express the thanks of the Public Health Department for his help and co-operation in food administration problems over many years. As successor to Mr. Woodhead, the Council appointed Mr. Derek Forbes as Public Analyst and the opportunity was taken on Mr. Forbes taking up his appointment to review our existing practice in relation to the sampling of foodstuffs under the Food and Drugs Act. As a result, some comparatively minor alterations were made in the types and proportions of certain commodities to be sampled.

Finally, I should like to thank the many people who have assisted the work of the Health Department throughout the year, particularly the Committees and their Chairmen with whom I have been mainly concerned. In the earlier months of the year, the Chairman of the Public Health Committee was Councillor Mrs. Olive Haines, who was followed by Councillor Miss Joan Lestor. I should like to thank both Mrs. Haines and Miss Lestor for their help in the year and also

to express my appreciation to the members of my own staff in the Health Department and the Chief Officers and staff of other departments of the Council.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

J. TUDOR LEWIS

Medical Officer of Health.

STAFF OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health .. J. Tudor Lewis, M.D., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health A. Garland, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector .. E. V. Roots

*Deputy Chief Public Health
Inspector* C. F. Standish

<i>Public Health Inspectors</i> ..	W. H. Jones	P. O'Grady
	A. E. Handley	K. J. Winton
	J. H. Massey	J. D. Morritt
	P. P. Leacock	R. C. Charlton
	A. J. Lansley	A. Stewart
	S. R. Coomber	S. E. Thelner
	A. W. Lock	G. Pike
	C. Jones	J. B. Sainsbury
	J. Smith	J. F. Burslem
	D. J. Hughes	J. L. Gill

Trainee Public Health Inspectors M. Timlin
D. S. Burtenshaw

Administrative and Clerical .. S. F. Jennings
A. J. K. Green
A. E. Hollis
E. Harris
W. Pitman
F. Chislett
S. Taylor
D. H. Barnes
N. Lane
G. Harwood
Mrs. F. Hull
Miss J. Eley

STAFF OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT—*continued*

<i>Technical Smoke Control</i>	..	C. F. Harrison J. Weir L. W. Clifton F. B. Capes
<i>Disinfecting Station</i>	.. ..	F. Stennings J. Williams W. E. Stringer G. W. Price T. Price A. E. Clement J. C. Prowen Mrs. E. King (part-time)
<i>Rodent Operatives</i>	.. ..	J. W. Taylor J. Wells G. J. Langrish W. Maxwell V. T. Athaide

The following changes occurred in 1962:

Appointments

Mr. J. F. Burslem and Mr. J. L. Gill, who qualified as public health inspectors in June, were appointed as such the same month. Messrs. R. C. Charlton, A. Stewart, S. E. Thelner, G. Pike, J. B. Sainsbury, and J. B. Facer, public health inspectors, appointed in June.

Mr. D. S. Burtenshaw, student public health inspector, appointed in March.

Mr. G. Harwood, General Division clerk, appointed in April.

Mr. W. E. Stringer, disinfecting apparatus attendant, appointed in April.

Resignations and Retirements

Mr. J. B. Facer resigned in November.

Mr. A. J. Brown, General Division clerk, resigned in May.

Mr. H. Coster, disinfecting apparatus attendant, retired in March.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area	9,109 acres
Resident population in 1962	347,810

Wandsworth is the largest of the Metropolitan Boroughs. It has an area of 9,109 acres which includes a number of open spaces, with an approximate combined area of 1,200 acres.

The population is a varied one, as the Borough contains residential neighbourhoods which have rapidly been added to by the development of new housing estates by the Borough Council and London County Council.

The chief industries carried on are the manufacture of gas, electricity and motor accessories, laundries and general engineering.

Extracts from Vital Statistics

Number of Live Births:					<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	2,846	2,741	5,587
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	377	348	725
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
					3,223	3,089	6,312
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Rate per 1,000 population:							
Crude	..	..	..	..	18.1		
Adjusted	..	..	..	..	17.4		
Number of stillbirths					52	46	98
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths					18.4		
Percentage of illegitimate live births to total live births					11.4		
Number of deaths:							
All ages	..	..	..	..	2,271	2,739	5,010
Under 1 year	..	..	..	..	76	46	122
Puerperal causes	..	..	..	..	0	2	2
Rate per 1,000 population:							
Crude	..	..	..	..	14.4		
Adjusted	..	..	..	..	11.2		
Infantile Mortality Rates:							
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births					19.3		
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births					18.6		
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births					24.8		
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births)					14.8		
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births)					13.1		
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)					28.0		
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)					0.31		

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							Total
Number of deaths from	Cancer	920
"	"	"	"	Diphtheria	0
"	"	"	"	Scarlet Fever	0
"	"	"	"	Measles	0
"	"	"	"	Whooping Cough	..	..	0
"	"	"	"	Tuberculosis	..	..	27

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

VITAL STATISTICS

Population

The overall civilian population at the middle of the year was estimated by the Registrar-General to be 347,810, and all the rates used in this Report are based on this figure.

As the Registrar-General has also now published certain detailed figures obtained from the 1961 Census, figures which vary in some degree from estimates formed in the interim period between census years, the opportunity is taken to present in this report his estimates of the Ward populations of the Borough as at mid-1961. These figures are shown in Table I, together with the mid-1962 estimates for the Parliamentary divisions, based on the overall figure.

In Table I(a) a comparison is made of the population in five-yearly age groups and sexes for the two census years, 1951 and 1961.

TABLE I

				mid-1961	mid-1962
Putney Parliamentary Division	Putney	Ward	35,444	105,524	105,630
	Thamesfield	"	16,902		
	Fairfield	"	14,632		
	West Hill	"	23,436		
	Southfield	"	15,110		
Central Parliamentary Division	Earlsfield	"	17,236	90,500	90,590
	Springfield	"	17,337		
	Tooting	"	17,933		
	Graveney	"	20,095		
	Bedford	"	17,899		
Clapham Parliamentary Division	Larkhall	"	13,778	79,983	80,080
	Clapham North	"	14,370		
	Clapham Park	"	17,294		
	Thornton	"	19,778		
	Balham	"	14,763		
Streatham Parliamentary Division	Streatham Hill	"	18,120	71,435	71,510
	St. Leonards	"	13,116		
	Streatham Common	"	12,636		
	Streatham South	"	11,810		
	Furzedown	"	15,753		
				347,442	347,810

Births

The total number of births belonging to the Borough registered during 1962 was 6,312, consisting of 3,223 males and 3,089 females. The number for 1961 was 5,878.

The crude birth-rate was 18.1 per 1,000 persons living compared with 16.9 for 1961. The adjusted rate works out at 17.4 after taking

into account the area comparability factor supplied by the Registrar-General. The birth-rate for England and Wales as a whole was 18.0 and for London 19.6.

Seven hundred and twenty-five illegitimate births took place in the Borough compared with 630 in 1961.

TABLE I(a)
POPULATION IN AGE GROUPS AND SEXES FOR 1951 AND 1961

Age groups	Persons			Males		Females	
	1951	1961	Variation + or -	1951	1961	1951	1961
0-4	24,956	22,333	- 2,623	12,900	11,397	12,056	10,936
5-9	21,125	20,339	- 786	10,930	10,320	10,195	10,019
10-14	16,640	25,050	+ 8,410	8,514	12,947	8,126	12,103
15-19	15,289	23,335	+ 8,046	6,570	11,654	8,719	11,681
20-24	20,352	24,090	+ 3,738	9,405	11,852	10,947	12,238
25-29	25,602	22,457	- 3,145	12,312	11,758	13,290	10,699
30-34	25,343	21,989	- 3,354	12,226	10,946	13,117	11,043
35-39	27,561	24,607	- 2,954	13,241	11,969	14,320	12,638
40-44	26,946	24,200	- 2,746	12,985	11,524	13,961	12,676
45-49	23,999	26,641	+ 2,642	11,196	12,802	12,803	13,839
50-54	21,492	26,085	+ 4,593	9,435	12,470	12,057	13,615
55-59	19,640	22,281	+ 2,641	8,301	10,312	11,339	11,969
60-64	18,180	18,430	+ 250	7,557	7,806	10,623	10,624
65-69	15,867	14,908	- 959	6,208	5,814	9,659	9,094
70-74	12,407	12,620	+ 213	4,714	4,549	7,693	8,071
75-79	8,338	9,390	+ 1,052	2,980	2,978	5,358	6,412
80-84	4,503	5,598	+ 1,095	1,368	1,652	3,135	3,946
85-89	1,767	2,386	+ 619	438	573	1,329	1,813
90-94	430	585	+ 155	93	123	337	462
95 and up	56	118	+ 62	12	19	44	99
	330,493	347,442	+16,949	151,385	163,465	179,108	183,977
Density of population —persons per acre..	36.3	38.1					

Deaths

The number of registered deaths which took place in the Borough during the year was 4,009 but 1,074 of these did not belong to the Borough, while 2,075 Borough residents died outside the Borough.

The corrected number of deaths for the Borough, after allowing for these factors, was 5,010 of whom 2,271 were males and 2,739 females.

The crude death-rate for the year was 14·4 compared with 14·0 for 1961, but after taking into account the area comparability factor supplied by the Registrar-General, the adjusted rate works out at 11·2. The death-rate for England and Wales as a whole was 11·9 and for London 12·0.

Table II shows the total number of registered deaths and the death-rates for each division based on the approximate population in each division.

TABLE II

	Corrected Deaths			Death Rate
	Males	Females	Total	
Putney... ..	541	579	1,120	10·6
Central... ..	836	1,071	1,907	21·0
Clapham... ..	513	643	1,156	14·4
Streatham... ..	381	446	827	11·5
Whole Borough... ..	2,271	2,739	5,010	14·4

Table III is the general mortality table for the whole Borough and shows the number of deaths from each cause divided into sexes, age groups and sub-districts.

The larger number of deaths shown in the Central Division as compared with the other Parliamentary Divisions is due mainly to the fact that in that area are located a number of hospitals for the mentally disordered. Such hospitals are classified by the Registrar-General for the purpose of deaths statistics as non-transferable and consequently, deaths occurring in these Institutions are allocated to this area.

TABLE III. CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1962

CAUSES OF DEATH	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES									DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO LOCALITIES (ALL AGES)			
	All Ages	Males	Females	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	Putney	Central	Clapham	Streatham
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	26	17	9	—	—	—	—	12	14	7	9	5	5
Tuberculosis, Other	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Syphilitic Disease	10	4	6	—	—	—	—	3	7	1	4	4	1
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	13	2	11	—	—	—	2	9	2	2	6	2	3
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	93	55	38	—	—	—	1	37	55	24	28	22	19
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	252	206	46	—	1	—	9	100	142	65	76	56	55
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	86	—	86	—	—	—	6	39	41	16	21	33	16
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	39	—	39	—	—	—	2	13	24	8	9	14	8
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	412	209	203	—	—	—	18	129	265	95	115	128	74
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	38	20	18	—	1	2	3	16	16	7	11	10	10
Diabetes	27	7	20	—	—	—	1	4	22	7	7	6	7
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	560	199	361	—	—	—	6	73	481	138	180	140	102
Coronary Disease, Angina	856	494	362	—	—	—	24	215	617	233	241	215	167
Hypertension, with Heart Disease	73	19	54	—	—	—	—	12	61	19	27	13	14
Other Heart Disease	927	302	625	—	—	—	13	63	851	123	574	127	103
Other Circulatory Disease	223	88	135	—	—	—	2	37	184	63	72	53	35
Influenza	24	11	13	—	—	—	3	6	15	5	6	6	7
Pneumonia	312	127	185	23	1	1	8	31	248	61	129	80	42
Bronchitis	271	165	106	1	—	—	2	59	209	63	107	65	36
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	31	16	15	—	—	—	2	9	20	6	14	6	5
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	37	23	14	—	—	—	1	8	28	9	12	9	7
Gastritis, Enteritis, Diarrhoea	24	9	15	3	—	—	2	3	16	8	7	7	2
Nephritis and Nephrosis	22	11	11	—	—	—	1	9	12	8	4	8	2
Hyperplasia of Prostate	19	19	—	—	—	—	—	1	18	7	4	4	4
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—
Congenital Malformations	32	16	16	19	1	—	4	6	2	8	9	8	7
Other Defined and Ill-defined Disease	422	156	266	72	3	3	16	73	255	85	190	80	67
Motor Vehicle Accidents	55	32	23	—	1	1	21	13	19	15	10	17	13
All Other Accidents	63	33	30	3	3	1	4	16	36	20	15	20	8
Suicide	59	30	29	—	—	—	25	23	11	16	19	16	8
Homicide and Operations of War	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All Causes	5,010	2,271	2,739	122	11	8	178	1,019	3,672	1,120	1,907	1,156	827

TABLE III(a). DEATHS FROM HEART DISEASE, 1962

	Males in age groups						Females in age groups						M. & F. Total
	1-5	5-15	15-45	45-65	65 up	Total	1-5	5-15	15-45	45-65	65 up	Total	
Coronary Disease, Angina, etc.	—	—	22	172	300	494	—	—	2	43	317	362	856
Hypertension with Heart Disease ..	—	—	—	6	13	19	—	—	—	6	48	54	73
Other Heart Disease ..	—	—	6	34	262	302	—	—	7	29	589	625	927
Total ..	—	—	28	212	575	815	—	—	9	78	954	1,041	1,856

Infantile Mortality

There were 122 deaths of children under one year, giving an infant mortality rate of 19.3 per 1,000 live births. This compares with a rate of 20.5 for 1961.

For the 10 years ended 1952 the average infant mortality rate was 31, while for the 10-year period ending 1962 the average rate was 20.

Table III(b) shows causes of death of children under one year of age.

TABLE III(b). DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

Cause of Death	Under 24 hours	1-7 days	1-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1-12 months	TOTAL DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR	Approximate Percentage of Total
1. Pneumonia ..	—	2	3	5	18	23	19
2. Bronchitis ..	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
3. Gastritis, Enteritis, Diarrhoea ..	—	—	—	—	3	3	2
4. Congenital Malformations ..	8	3	3	14	5	19	16
5. Prematurity ..	35	15	1	51	—	51	42
6. Other Causes ..	7	6	3	16	9	25	20
TOTALS ..	50	26	10	86	36	122	100
APPROXIMATE PERCENTAGE OF TOTALS ..	41	22	8	71	29	100	100

Maternal Mortality

Two deaths occurred from accidents and diseases of pregnancy or child-birth.

This is equivalent to a rate of 0.31 per 1,000 live and still-births.

INFECTIVE DISEASES

The number of deaths from all notifiable infectious diseases was 68. This included 27 from all forms of tuberculosis and 40 from the notifiable forms of pneumonia. There was one death from meningococcal meningitis.

From all notifiable infective diseases the death-rate was 0.19 per 1,000.

Table I shows the number of cases of the notifiable diseases reported, arranged in age groups, and Table II shows the same figures arranged in the sub-district in which they occurred.

Smallpox

No case occurred in the Borough during the year.

Notification is received from Port and Local Authorities of persons coming into the Borough who may have been in contact with smallpox. Observation for the necessary period is kept on these persons by members of the Public Health Department.

In this connection, a great deal of additional work was placed on the public health staff owing to the importation of smallpox from Pakistan during December 1961 and January 1962, leading to the distribution of infected immigrants in a number of towns in England and Wales, including London. Secondary cases occurred in some of these areas and the infection was not finally extinguished until the end of April.

All travellers from infected areas of Pakistan who came into the Borough were kept under the strictest surveillance for the relevant periods. In many cases, daily examination of these persons was carried out by the Deputy Medical Officer of Health and in most of the other cases, daily contact was maintained by the public health inspectors. It was also necessary to carry out a medical examination of a number of patients suffering from diseases requiring differentiation from smallpox.

Diphtheria

Several suspected cases were reported and investigated but in no case was the diagnosis confirmed.

Whooping Cough

Fifty-four cases only were notified during the year. With one exception, that of 1940, this is the lowest number notified in any year since 1901. No death occurred.

TABLE I

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	NO. OF CASES OF INFECTIVE DISEASES GROUPED IN AGE-PERIOD									
	Total	Under 1	1-2	3-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and upwards
Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	175	4	19	18	88	12	14	14	4	2
Encephalitis, Acute	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	21	—	—	1	—	1	1	4	9	5
Food Poisoning	70	3	3	5	3	2	13	20	20	1
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	691	26	139	161	280	38	32	15	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	6	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia:										
Acute Influenzal	25	2	—	—	1	—	—	5	9	8
Acute Primary	118	5	5	4	5	3	6	13	30	47
Poliomyelitis, Acute	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	71	—	—	—	—	—	43	28	—	—
Scabies	8	—	1	1	1	—	3	—	2	—
Scarlet Fever	109	1	8	24	56	13	6	1	—	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	320	2	4	6	5	8	57	131	92	15
Typhoid Fever and Paratyphoid Fever	4	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	54	10	15	10	13	2	1	3	—	—
Total	1,681	63	194	230	456	82	177	234	167	78

TABLE II

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	TOTAL CASES OF INFECTIVE DISEASES OCCURRING IN EACH WARD																				Whole Borough	Deaths	
	PUTNEY					CENTRAL					CLAPHAM					STREATHAM							
	Putney	Thamesfield	Fairfield	West Hill	Southfield	Earlsfield	Springfield	Tooting	Graveney	Bedford	Larkhall	Clapham North	Clapham Park	Thornton	Balham	Streatham Hill	St. Leonards	Streatham Common	Streatham South	Furzedown			
Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	43	4	4	4	2	4	6	14	9	13	23	13	4	11	5	14	—	—	—	2	175	—	
Encephalitis, Acute .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	
Erysipelas	1	—	1	—	3	2	6	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	21	—	
Food Poisoning	5	1	7	3	1	25	5	6	2	3	1	1	1	—	4	1	1	2	—	1	70	—	
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Measles	44	57	58	34	22	69	95	57	23	31	36	28	6	21	17	25	12	17	33	6	691	—	
Meningococcal Infection ..	—	—	1	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal	—	2	—	3	2	—	1	—	—	5	1	2	1	—	3	—	1	1	1	2	25	6	
" Acute Primary .	2	—	3	6	4	7	12	5	5	30	1	2	2	14	11	—	1	—	4	9	118	34	
Poliomyelitis, Acute .. .	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	1	1	—	3	2	2	3	8	5	2	13	8	13	3	1	1	—	4	71	—	
Scabies	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	8	—	
Scarlet Fever	4	2	10	12	4	13	8	8	3	2	8	5	3	2	3	1	7	7	4	3	109	—	
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tuberculosis—all forms ..	18	9	16	9	11	16	13	30	14	22	14	15	20	15	33	25	14	12	7	7	320	27	
Typhoid Fever and Paratyphoid Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	
Whooping Cough	3	—	9	2	3	2	2	4	3	5	2	—	—	—	6	2	2	2	2	5	54	—	
Total	123	75	110	80	52	144	151	126	65	124	93	69	51	73	96	71	39	43	54	42	1,681	68	

Measles

The number of cases notified during the year was 691 compared with 4,912 in 1961, 825 in 1960 and 3,212 in 1959.

Poliomyelitis

Twelve cases of this disease were reported and investigated during the year, compared with 33 in the previous year.

In 10 cases the diagnosis was not confirmed. The remaining two confirmed cases were of the paralytic type.

The figures of poliomyelitis from 1947 to 1962, the period during which the incidence of the disease in this country has been high, is shown in the following table:

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
No. of cases reported as suspected poliomyelitis and investigated..	119	31	89	71	29	73	73	41	104	85	147	65	73	31	33	12
No. of cases confirmed:																
(a) paralytic	78	15	58	40	4	23	19	5	22	24	43	11	13	1	2	2
(b) non-paralytic					7	16	8	2	27	15	28	9	4	4	1	—
Deaths ..	4	6	4	7	—	5	2	—	1	2	4	1	1	—	1	—

Meningococcal Infection

Six confirmed cases were notified, one of which proved fatal. Thirty-five other cases were investigated but these were subsequently not confirmed.

In 1961 there were five confirmed cases with one death.

Acute Encephalitis

Two cases occurred during the year.

Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever

There were four confirmed cases of paratyphoid fever during the year.

Scarlet Fever

One hundred and nine cases were notified compared with 107 in 1961 and 172 in 1960.

No deaths occurred.

Puerperal Pyrexia

During the year 71 cases were notified, of which 64 occurred in hospital and seven at home. Twenty of the hospital notifications referred to patients whose home addresses were outside the Borough. Information was also received of 12 cases, referring to Wandsworth residents whose confinements took place in hospital located in other Metropolitan boroughs.

Sonne Dysentery

A figure of 175 cases was finally arrived at for the year, compared with 93 for 1961, but many other cases, suspected as being dysentery, were investigated before the provisional diagnosis was eliminated by bacteriological examination.

Although the majority of the cases investigated were single unrelated cases, minor outbreaks did occur at five schools and one day nursery in the Borough. Details of positive cases and numbers of stools specimens examined in these outbreaks from actual and suspected cases is given below:

<i>Date</i>	<i>Outbreak</i>	<i>No. of cases discovered</i>	<i>No. of faecal specimens taken</i>
Jan.	Day Nursery	10	123
June	School	19	120
July	„	23	164
Sept.	„	13	87
Oct.	„	32	156
Oct.	„	18	98

It is pleasant to record, once again, the help and co-operation received by the department from general practitioners throughout the Borough.

Influenza, Acute Influenzal Pneumonia and Acute Primary Pneumonia

Acute influenzal pneumonia and acute primary pneumonia are the notifiable forms of pneumonia, and in 1962, 25 of the former and 118 of the latter were notified, as compared with 96 and 122 respectively for the previous year.

Deaths attributable to acute influenzal pneumonia were 6; this figure is classified under influenza in the death table on page 16.

Acute primary pneumonia accounted for 34 deaths, making a total of 312 deaths for all forms of pneumonia compared with 325 in 1961.

Deaths in 1961 from acute influenzal pneumonia and acute primary pneumonia were respectively 28 and 45.

Malaria

No cases were reported.

Erysipelas

Twenty-one cases were notified.

Other Infective Diseases

Ten deaths occurred from syphilis.

Scabies

Eight notifications were received. Sixteen treatments were given at the Council's Disinfecting Station during the year.

At the Battersea Cleansing Station, a total of 54 treatments for scabies and verminous conditions was given to women residents (and children under school age) of Wandsworth in accordance with the arrangements made by this Council with the Battersea Borough Council in 1955.

Food Poisoning

One hundred and thirty-six notified or otherwise reported cases were investigated during the year. Of these, 77 were found to be not food poisoning after laboratory examination of faecal specimens from those affected. Fifty-three of the remaining notifications were single unrelated cases and six involved two or more persons.

The majority of the cases were only slightly affected and where bacteriological examination was carried out, organisms likely to have caused the illness were found in 30 cases. The organisms isolated were *Salmonella typhimurium* (18), *heidelberg* (7), *bredeney* (4) and *menston*.

Diseases Reported from Schools

A total of 3,132 infective diseases was reported from schools in the Borough throughout the year. The numbers of each disease were:

Scarlet Fever	77	Scabies	3
Measles	216	Whooping Cough ..	14
German Measles ..	1,058	Mumps	261
Poliomyelitis	4	Dysentery	82
Chicken Pox	1,118	Other complaints ..	299

Disinfection

During the year 218 rooms were disinfected after infectious and other disease, 234 rooms disinfested for vermin, and 25 rooms for miscellaneous conditions.

Bacteriological Examinations

All bacteriological examinations are carried out at the Public Health Laboratory at County Hall under its Director, Dr. A. J. H. Tomlinson, to whom I would like to express thanks for the help and assistance that he and his staff have given to my Department since the inception of the Public Health Laboratory.

The following is a summary of examinations made during the year:

Nose and throat swabs	..	..	..	..	..	823
Faeces and urine for the typhoid and dysentery groups	..	..	..	..	..	2,283
Miscellaneous specimens	..	..	..	..	..	10
Total	..	..	..	..	..	3,116

Contacts of Infectious Disease—Exclusion from work

It is sometimes considered necessary, in order to prevent the spread of infection, to exclude from work for a period certain contacts of infectious diseases.

This applies particularly to persons engaged in food handling and the requisite authority for the Medical Officer of Health to exclude such persons from work is given under regulations made under the National Insurance Act, 1946, and the Public Health (Infectious Disease) Regulations, 1953.

In connection with such exclusions from work, it should be noted that since the inclusion of Section 26 in the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1959, it is now possible, if the borough council sees fit, to compensate persons for any loss occasioned by their compliance with the request of the Medical Officer of Health. During the year, no case arose that necessitated action under this Act but three contacts of infectious disease who were excluded from work were issued with certificates enabling them to draw National Health sickness benefit.

TUBERCULOSIS

Notifications

The total number of new cases which came to the notice of the Department during 1962 was 320 compared with 352 in 1961.

The sources of information regarding the new cases were as follows:

Primary notifications on Form A	..	..	..	..	192
Unnotified at death	..	..	..	..	2
Transfers from other sanitary authorities	..	..	..	..	126
Total	..	..	..	..	320

Three hundred and eighteen cases were added to the notification register during the year and 137 cases who had removed, recovered or died, were taken off. The number remaining on the register at the end of the year was 6,690.

Deaths

The number of deaths certified as due to various forms of tuberculosis was 27.

Particulars of the new cases and deaths during the year, classified by sexes and age-groups, are given in the following table:

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-2	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
3-4	2	3	—	1	—	—	—	—
5-9	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-14	3	3	2	—	—	—	—	—
15-24	31	22	3	1	—	—	—	—
25-44	72	53	3	3	—	—	—	—
45-64	64	25	1	2	7	5	—	—
65 and upwards ..	11	3	1	—	10	4	—	1
Totals	189	113	10	8	17	9	—	1

NON-INFECTIVE DISEASES

The total number of deaths from cancer and malignant disease was 920, the number of males being 490 and females 430. The death-rate was 2.65 per 1,000. The number of deaths in 1962 was 44 more than in the previous year.

Deaths from diseases of the heart and circulatory system were 2,079 compared with 1,953 in 1961. Of these deaths, 1,713 were of persons of 65 years of age and above.

There were 638 deaths from diseases of the respiratory system compared with 653 in 1961. The number of deaths from bronchitis was 271 compared with 260 in 1961, and from pneumonia (all forms) 312 compared with 325 in 1961.

One hundred and seventy-seven deaths were due to violence, 55 of them being due to motor accidents, 59 to suicide and 63 to other forms of violence.

CERTIFICATES OF VACCINATION AND INOCULATION

Fifteen thousand, one hundred and seventy-eight requests were received from residents in the Borough for a certificate of vaccination or inoculation to be authenticated for the purpose of travel abroad. The signature of the person issuing the certificate was verified in each case as that of a registered medical practitioner practising in Wandsworth and the certificate endorsed accordingly.

The great increase in 1962 in the number of international certificates dealt with was due to two factors (1) the importation of smallpox from Pakistan referred to earlier in this Report which brought about a public demand for vaccination with a corresponding increase in the number of certificates asked for and (2) the added restrictions placed upon travellers by Continental countries, consequent upon the aforementioned importation of smallpox.

Occasional requests were also received by the Medical Officer of Health for a certificate to the effect that no recent cases of smallpox have occurred in the area. Such requests are made by persons proceeding to the U.S.A. who do not wish to be vaccinated.

STAFF MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

At the request of the Committees and Chief Officers concerned, arrangements were made during the year for nine members of the Council's staff to undergo special medical examinations. In the majority of cases the purpose of the examination was to determine the employee's future fitness for his occupation, following serious illness, and in three cases it was found necessary to recommend superannuation.

Forty-five shorter reports on members of the staff who were sick were obtained from doctors at the request of the departments concerned.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE BOROUGH

Work of the Public Health Inspectors

A summary of the inspections carried out by the Inspectors is given in Table I.

TABLE I

	Inspections	Re- Inspections	Total
To investigate complaints	5,103	12,292	17,395
Inspections under Shops Act .. .	372	—	372
Infectious Diseases	1,075	776	1,851
Inspections under Factories Act ..	1,798	—	1,798
Housing Clearance Area Scheme ..	157	—	157
Housing Reports	5,483	—	5,483
Hairdressers	349	—	349
Other inspections	7,946	3,807	11,753
Totals	22,283	16,875	39,158

Smoke observations 283

Legal proceedings, attendances at court 47

Table II gives details of the sanitary operations carried out in the Borough during the year.

The number of drains which were tested was 363 and 1,077 were cleansed or repaired, and 107 drains were partially reconstructed.

Damp conditions have been remedied in 650 premises, and in three of these damp courses were inserted.

TABLE II

	Putney	Central	Clapham	Streatham	Whole Borough
1. Premises cleansed and repaired ..	184	222	261	69	736
2. Drains tested	90	119	68	86	363
3. Drains cleansed or repaired ..	254	232	215	376	1,077
4. Water closets cleansed, repaired or renewed	78	75	93	82	328
5. Soil pipes altered or repaired ..	4	23	29	6	62
6. Waste pipes provided, altered or repaired	42	68	66	52	228
7. Rainwater pipes repaired	15	14	25	6	60
8. Roofs and gutters repaired	101	111	144	39	395
9. Damp courses inserted	1	—	2	—	3
10. Damp conditions otherwise remedied	97	130	134	40	401
11. Yards drained or paved	2	9	13	—	24
12. Dustbins provided	6	14	42	10	72
13. Water cisterns cleansed, covered or repaired	2	2	4	1	9
14. Water supply reinstated	96	65	18	54	233
15. Defective stoves and fireplaces remedied	11	21	11	5	48
16. Animals improperly kept	1	—	1	—	2
17. Accumulations of rubbish, etc., removed	1	31	23	10	65
18. Urinals cleansed or repaired ..	—	1	2	—	3
19. Smoke nuisances	8	3	6	2	19
20. Other nuisances	9	19	27	8	63
Total	1,002	1,159	1,184	846	4,191
Number of Preliminary Notices served ..	224	315	301	139	979
Number of Preliminary Notices complied with	260	363	374	144	1,140
Number of Nuisance Notices served ..	48	76	112	26	262
Number of Nuisance Notices complied with	64	78	123	24	289

Water Supply—Cutting-off Notices

During the year notices with respect to 235 premises were received from the Metropolitan Water Board stating that the supply had been withdrawn.

In 53 premises the water supply was cut off for non-payment of rates, and in 182 premises because of defects in the service.

Dustbin Accommodation—Section 105, Public Health (London) Act, 1936, and Section 12, London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1954

Action was taken under the above-mentioned Acts in respect of 44 premises and during this period 63 dustbins were provided.

Dustbins were also provided at 9 premises without the necessity of action under the Acts.

Rodent Control

One thousand, three hundred and forty-five rat and mice complaints were received during the year. Following is a summary of the work of the rodent operatives:

Number of operatives' visits to premises	8,219
„ „ premises treated with "Warfarin"	1,219
„ „ premises "Warfarin" laid and found not troubled ..	37
„ „ premises investigated and found not troubled ..	65
„ „ "Warfarin" baits laid	4,672
„ „ drains tested by Public Health Inspector ..	194
„ „ drains found defective	149
„ „ rats estimated killed	1,922

At the close of the year there were five rodent operatives and one clerk engaged on rodent control duties under the supervision of a Public Health Inspector.

Public Swimming Baths

The position remains much the same as described in my Report last year.

There are in the Borough the following public swimming baths:

Four indoor swimming baths owned by the Borough Council.

One open air swimming bath owned by the Borough Council.

One open air swimming bath owned by the London County Council.

The source of water for one of the Borough Council's baths is from an artesian well and for the other baths, including that owned by the London County Council, from the Metropolitan Water Board's supply. All the public swimming baths in the Borough now

operate a modern process of continuous circulation through a filtration plant with chlorination of the water. The same process operates in the case of the London County Council open air swimming bath.

During the year, bacteriological samples were taken from the Borough Council baths; slight deviations from normal were found initially in a few samples but subsequent tests all proved satisfactory.

In addition to the public swimming baths, there are four private swimming baths in the Borough, to one of which the public may be admitted. These all have continuous filtration plants but continuous chlorination operates in two only. In the two baths remaining, chlorine is added by hand.

Samples of water taken from these baths during the year all proved satisfactory on bacteriological examination.

Care of Old People

Subject to special circumstances, the Council has authority under the National Assistance Act to make application for the removal to a hospital or Home of an aged, infirm, or physically incapacitated person who is suffering from a chronic disease or is living in insanitary conditions. That compulsory removal has not been required is doubtless largely attributable to the care and welfare services supplied by statutory and voluntary organisations such as the Geriatric Departments of hospitals and the District Nursing Associations. The work of the general practitioner in this connection is closely co-ordinated not only with these services but also with the health visiting services for the area.

Among voluntary organisations the Wandsworth Old Folks Trust has established a successful scheme for providing holidays for old people and the Wandsworth Old Peoples Welfare Council has a most impressive record of major activity in many fields. For example, 45 social clubs throughout the Borough are affiliated to the Welfare Council and the five lunch clubs at Tooting, Central Wandsworth, Balham, Roehampton and Streatham have served more than 100,000 meals. Five vans are utilized for the Meals on Wheels service to bring 50,000 meals to the homes of the housebound. Six chiropody clinics provide a useful addition to the clinics available through statutory sources.

More detailed accounts of these activities and of other developments are described in the Annual Report of the Welfare Council and the monthly publication entitled *The News*. A study of the report shows the vast amount of voluntary work devoted to the care and welfare of old people.

Bathing Attendance

Reference was made in last year's Report to the appointment of a part-time woman bathing attendant whose duty it is to visit the

homes of frail old people who require and would like assistance with bathing in their own homes.

During the year under review, this service continued and has been greatly appreciated by the majority of those old people who have requested assistance.

As was anticipated when the service commenced, more and more old people who come within its scope have requested our help and it was hoped that in course of time, it would be possible to obtain the services of a second bathing attendant to cope with the increasing demand. Unfortunately, it has not been possible to make a further appointment and the work has continued to be carried out by the one attendant who, I am happy to record, has proved to be a most capable and suitable person for this work. At the close of the year, she was visiting a total of 35 homes.

Laundering of Bed Linen of Aged and Infirm

The additional facilities provided at the Disinfecting Station in the latter part of the previous year, by the installation of a tumbler drier and the construction of an airing room, enabled the disinfecting staff, during 1962, to deal with a greater number of fouled bed linen and personal effects of aged and incontinent persons.

At the beginning of the year collections and washing of bed linen in respect of 13 cases were being dealt with and a further 67 cases were investigated during the year. In the majority of these, it has been necessary to arrange for the articles to be collected at regular intervals for cleansing and return to the owners. A total of 1,461 lots of fouled linen were collected and cleansed in 1962, an increase of 27% over 1961.

Eradication of Bed Bugs

The methods employed for freeing infested houses include the stripping of all paper from the walls, the removal of wooden mouldings and skirtings and application of a blow lamp to the room surfaces. Spraying of rooms by the disinfecting staff of the Council is carried out, proprietary insecticides being used and infested bedding is removed to the Disinfecting Station and treated by steam.

During the year 92 houses were found to be infested with bed bugs and disinfestation was carried out in all cases.

Special steps are taken to ensure that the furniture and clothing of families about to be accommodated in the Council's houses or flats are freed from vermin. Hydrogen cyanide gas is used for the disinfestation of the furniture, which is placed in special vans constructed for the purpose, the process being carried out by a contractor. The furniture of one family was dealt with during the year. Bedding is not subjected to hydrogen cyanide but is disinfested by steam at the Council's Disinfecting Station.

Mortuary

The arrangements made in 1956, between this Council and the Battersea Borough Council, whereby the latter undertook, on agreed terms, to use their mortuary for the reception of bodies of Wandsworth residents, continued and is working satisfactorily.

A revision of the financial terms with Battersea became necessary, however, in view of decisions made by this Council in regard to the future use of the Wandsworth mortuary.

Since the inception of the arrangement made in 1956, Wandsworth had retained its mortuary at York Road as a reserve in case of an emergency occurring for which the facilities at the Battersea mortuary might prove inadequate.

Experience having shown, however, that ample accommodation and facilities exist at the Battersea mortuary for dealing with bodies from both boroughs under all normal circumstances, the possibility of the York Road mortuary ever being required appeared remote.

After consultation, therefore, firstly with Her Majesty's Coroner, who indicated that he saw no purpose in retaining the Wandsworth mortuary, and secondly with the Battersea Borough Council, who indicated that they were satisfied that their mortuary accommodation and facilities were adequate for both boroughs, the Council decided that the York Road mortuary be closed down and demolished. Agreed new financial terms were, therefore, made with the Battersea Borough Council with effect from 1st April, 1962.

During the year 745 bodies of persons who died in Wandsworth were received in the Battersea mortuary, in addition to the reception of bodies of persons dying in Battersea.

Crematorium

Under the Crematorium Regulations, 1930, 1,490 cremations were authorized during 1962, compared with 1,375 in 1961.

Burial of the Dead

Under Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, it is the responsibility of the Council to arrange for the burial of persons who die or are found dead in the Borough, and for whom no suitable burial arrangements are made or are being made.

The number of persons buried under the provisions of the Act during 1962 was 31.

Sewerage

The arrangements for sewerage and sewage disposal in the district are reasonably adequate although occasional flooding has occurred in the Borough due to surcharging of sewers following periods of heavy rain.

HOUSING

STATISTICS RELATING TO HOUSING

Public Health (London) Act, 1936

Number of houses inspected on account of complaints or illness	6,178
Re-inspections	13,068
Number of statutory notices served:	
Intimation notices	979
Nuisance notices	262
Number of houses in which nuisances were abated ..	1,120
The number of cases referred to the Solicitor for legal action during 1962 was	66
The following is a summary of Police Court proceedings:	
Number of summonses served	38
" " " withdrawn	15
" " " adjourned	7
" " Orders made for abatement of nuisances ..	15

Housing Acts, 1936 and 1957

Clearance of Unfit Houses

Number of houses included in representations under Section 157 of the Housing Act, 1957	84
Number of houses included in declared Clearance Areas under Section 42 of the Housing Act, 1957.. ..	27
Number of houses demolished following action under Section 25 of the Housing Act, 1936	9
Number of houses demolished following action under Section 42 of the Housing Act, 1957	18
Number of houses demolished following action under Section 43(2) of the Housing Act, 1957	22

Demolition Orders

Number of Demolition Orders made under Section 17(1) of the Housing Act, 1957	1
Number of houses demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1) of the Housing Act, 1957	2

Closing Orders

Number of Closing Orders made on houses under Section 17(1) of the Housing Act, 1957	2
Number of houses closed in pursuance of an undertaking given by the owner under Section 16(4) of the Housing Act, 1957	Nil
Number of Closing Orders made on parts of buildings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957	5
Number of undertakings given by owners to close parts of buildings under Section 16(4) of the Housing Act, 1957	1
Number of Closing Orders determined under Section 27 of the Housing Act, 1957	5

New Accommodation

The following table shows the number of new dwellings built by the Wandsworth Borough Council, the London County Council and private persons over the past 10 years.

NUMBER OF NEW DWELLINGS ERECTED IN THE BOROUGH SINCE 1953

Built by	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	Total
(a) Borough Council	346	777	575	431	263	215	353	180	408	316	3,864
(b) L.C.C.	1,536	2,023	1,613	735	1,012	1,224	152	170	227	261	8,953
(c) Private persons	70	72	69	26	39	75	169	294	493	328	1,635

HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE

Clearance Areas

The following properties were declared Clearance Areas following my representations:

196A, 196B, 196C, 196D, 196E, 196F Beechcroft Road.

198A, 198B, 198C, 198D, 198E, 198F Beechcroft Road.

200A, 200B, 200C, 200D, 200E, 200F Beechcroft Road.

202A, 202D, 202F Beechcroft Road.

1-9 (odd) Rashleigh Street.

48 Heath Road.

Unfit Houses Closed

A Demolition Order was made in respect of 147 Nightingale Lane.
Closing Orders were made in respect of whole houses as follows:

35 Burtop Road
22 Putney Bridge Road

Closing Orders were made in respect of parts of buildings as follows:

Premises

42 Rossiter Road
44 Rossiter Road
13 Fernlea Road
27 Fernlea Road
35 Shrubbery Road

In each case the owners had been invited to submit proposals to render the premises fit for human habitation, but none were received.

An undertaking was given by the owner to close part of the building in respect of 4 Pitcairn Street.

HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION

TABLE I

STATISTICAL RESULTS OF SURVEY

No. of houses wholly inspected	..	..	..	..	..	..	453
" " " occupied by immigrant families	..	..	..	..	..	..	77
" " " partly occupied by immigrant families	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
" " " where owner resides on premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	112
Total number of separate lettings	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,696
(includes parts of premises occupied by the owners).							

				Furnished	Unfurnished	Total
No. of 1	room lettings	..	..	617	52	669
No. of 2	" "	..	..	101	282	383
No. of 3	" "	..	..	51	421	472
No. of 4	" "	..	..	9	104	113
No. of 5	" "	..	..	2	34	36
No. of 5+	" "	..	..	0	23	23
Total		..	..	780	916	1,696

Water Supply

No. of separate lettings having their own water supply	..	..	..	1,223
" " " " sharing their water supply	..	..	..	473

Sinks

No. of separate lettings having their own sink	..	..	..	1,317
" " " " sharing sink	..	..	..	353
" " " " having no sink	..	..	..	26

Cooking Facilities

No. of separate lettings having their own cooking facilities	..	..	1,296
" " " " sharing cooking facilities	..	..	400
" " gas stoves on landings—62 gas stoves shared by 85 lettings.			

W.C. Accommodation

No. of separate lettings having sole use of W.C.	..	..	469
" " " " sharing W.C. accommodation	..	..	1,227

Baths

No. of separate lettings having sole use of bath	..	..	125
" " " " sharing bath	..	..	1,003
" " " " having no bath	..	..	568

Food Storage

Very few lettings having their own food store.

Provision of Means of Escape from Fire

In only two cases was provision for escape from fire made in houses of more than two storeys.

TABLE II

CLASSIFICATION OF VARIOUS TYPES OF DWELLING IN RELATION TO THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE HOUSED, CORRELATED WITH OVERCROWDING AND NON-SEPARATION OF THE SEXES

Number of rooms	Occupied by	Overcrowding or Non-separation of sexes
1 ROOM	1 Person 343	82
	2 Persons 227	
	More than 2 Persons .. 999	
2 ROOMS	1 Person 81	45
	2 Persons 126	
	More than 2 Persons .. 176	
3 ROOMS	1 Person 88	4
	2 Persons 175	
	More than 2 Persons .. 209	
4 ROOMS	1 Person 10	1
	2 Persons 18	
	More than 2 Persons .. 85	
5 ROOMS	1 Person 2	0
	2 Persons 4	
	More than 2 Persons .. 30	
5+ ROOMS	1 Person 1	0
	2 Persons 3	
	More than 2 Persons .. 19	

TABLE III

CLASSIFICATION OF HOUSES INSPECTED IN FOUR GROUPS ACCORDING TO CONDITIONS FOUND

CATEGORY

A.	Premises where all facilities are available and no action is indicated	107
B.	Premises which fall short of a satisfactory standard in some minor aspect not requiring immediate action	276
C.	Premises where action will be necessary to require provision of additional facilities or abatement of overcrowding	68
D.	Premises where squalor exists and where it may be necessary to make Management Orders	2
Total		453

The Rent Act, 1957**Applications for Certificates of Disrepair.**

Twenty-six applications were received for Certificates of Disrepair and were dealt with as follows:

- (a) In four cases it was decided not to issue Certificates of Disrepair as the premises were not in disrepair by reason of defect.
- (b) In 22 cases it was decided to serve notices on landlords proposing to issue Certificates of Disrepair unless undertakings to do repairs were given.
- (c) Thirteen undertakings were received from landlords to remedy defects proposed to be included in Certificates of Disrepair.
- (d) Twelve Certificates of Disrepair were issued.

Applications for Cancellation of Certificates.

- (a) Twenty-six applications were received from landlords for the cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair.
- (b) Twelve objections were received from tenants for cancellation of Certificates.
- (c) In six cases it was considered that the tenant's objections were not justified and the Certificates cancelled.
- (d) Twenty-one Certificates of Disrepair were cancelled.

Housing Accommodation—Medical Priority

During the year 843 of the applications made to the Council for rehousing were referred to me for consideration of additional points on health grounds in accordance with the Council's Points Scheme.

I also made 156 recommendations for transfer on health grounds in respect of applications received from tenants of the Council's properties for the provision of more suitable alternative accommodation.

FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

With the object of ensuring that food businesses are supervised systematically, a register of all premises where a food business is carried on has been compiled and is kept up to date. This Register includes not only those premises which are subject to some form of legal control, but also all other premises in which a food business of any description is carried on.

The total number of food premises on the register in the Borough is 2,668 and during 1962 they were visited on 9,249 occasions. Table I has been drawn up to show the number of visits to various food premises in different parts of the Borough.

Supervision of the food supply is carried out by four senior Inspectors who each procure samples of food and drugs for analysis by the Public Analyst and the Public Health Laboratory. They also supervise premises where food is sold, stored, manufactured or prepared for sale and carry out the duties required under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, and Pharmacy and Medicines Act, 1941.

District inspectors holding the additional certificate of Inspectors for Food and Drugs carry out the day-to-day supervision of the catering establishments in their respective areas.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

Work in connection with food hygiene continued throughout the year, and as has been generally found to be the case, since the Food Hygiene Regulations of 1955 came into operation, occupiers of food premises were co-operative and receptive to suggestions made by the inspectors for necessary improvements to their premises.

Court summonses were taken out by the Council in the following instances:

- (a) Against five traders for the presence of foreign matter in food. One case was dismissed; a fine of £15 and costs of £5; a fine of £10; a fine of £5 and costs of £3 3s. and a fine of £8 and costs of £6 6s. were awarded by the Court respectively in the other four cases;
- (b) against a local trader for the presence of mould in food. A fine of £5 and costs of £3 3s. were awarded;
- (c) against a local trader for smoking a cigarette whilst handling open food. A fine of £5 was awarded;
- (d) against a local dairy for the sale of milk in a dirty bottle. A fine of £3 and costs of £6 6s. were awarded;
- (e) against three street traders for not having their names and addresses displayed on the vehicles; a fine of £1 and costs of 10s. were awarded by the Court in two instances and a fine of £1 10s. and costs of 10s. in the third case.

TABLE I
SUMMARY OF VISITS TO FOOD PREMISES

	Putney	Central	Clapham	Streatham	Whole Borough
Dairies	7	18	34	30	89
Restaurant Kitchens	484	407	433	402	1,726
Ice Cream Premises	42	76	10	59	187
Butchers' Shops	313	201	252	89	855
Greengrocers' Shops	160	44	68	58	330
Fishmongers' Shops	49	7	27	14	97
Fried Fish Shops.. .. .	123	30	117	18	288
Market Stalls	197	1,283	741	204	2,425
Grocers' Shops	618	311	434	333	1,696
Confectioners' Shops	254	168	114	140	676
Bakehouses	87	58	22	16	183
Other Premises	336	158	113	90	697
Total Visits	2,670	2,761	2,365	1,453	9,249

The following list shows the number and type of premises in the Borough where food is sold, stored or prepared:

Dairies and Milk Depots	..	..	..	..	8
Food Factories	..	..	..	..	23
Restaurants, Cafés and Canteens	..	..	..	571	
Bakers and Confectioners	..	..	..	505	
Butchers	..	..	..	..	199
Greengrocers	..	..	..	..	225
Fishmongers	..	..	..	..	71
Fish fryers	..	..	..	..	57
Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	52
Grocers ..	..	..	..	..	568
Off Licences	..	..	..	..	94
Public Houses	..	..	..	..	151
Stalls	..	..	..	..	144
					<hr/>
					2,668

The amount of work completed during 1962 to comply with the requirements of the Regulations is indicated in the following details:

Washhand basins provided	23
Sinks provided	14
Provision of hot water over sink and washhand basin ..	21
Accommodation for clothing provided	2
Soap, towel and nailbrush	1
Premises repaired or redecorated	81
Adequate protection for open food	5
Notices to employees	8
Dustbins	5
W.C. accommodation	12

Milk Supply

The Milk and Dairies General Regulations, 1959

These Regulations came into force on 8th March, 1959, and require local authorities to keep a register of all persons carrying on the trade of distributor in their district and of all premises within their district which are used as dairies, not being dairy farms.

During the year 26 applications were received from persons to be registered as distributors of milk. In each case the certificate of registration was granted. Nineteen notices of cancellation of

registration were received. At the end of the year there were 240 persons on the register. There were two dairies on the register at the end of the year.

The bulk of the milk sold by retail within the Borough is sent out in bottles filled in properly constructed dairies and its quality is good.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Two hundred and sixty samples of milk were submitted for analysis. Of these 40 were samples of Channel Island and South Devon milks with an average fat content of 4.55 per cent. The remaining 220 samples had an average fat content of 3.67 per cent.

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960

These Regulations which came into force on 1st October, 1960, provide for the issue of Dealer's (Prepacked Milk) Licences for the sale of milk under any of the following designations:

"Pasteurized"

"Sterilized"

"Tuberculin Tested"

where milk is obtained by the dealer in the container in which it is to be supplied to the consumer or is pasteurized or sterilized by the dealer.

The following licences for the sale of milk under these designations and which will be valid for a period of five years, were granted during the year:

	<i>Dealer's (Prepacked Milk) Licence</i>				
"Pasteurized"	29
"Sterilized"	22
"Tuberculin Tested"	23
					<hr/>
Total	74
					<hr/>

A person who holds a "Tuberculin Tested" licence and a "Pasteurized" or "Sterilized" licence may use the designations "Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurized)" or "Tuberculin Tested (Sterilized)" as the case may be.

Meat

There are 199 butchers' shops in the Borough. The majority are registered under Section 16 (1)(b) of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, preserved, pickled or pressed foods. There were 855 visits made to these shops during the year.

Slaughter of Animals

There are no private slaughterhouses in the Borough.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933-1954

Section 3 of this Act provides that no animal shall be slaughtered or stunned in a slaughterhouse or knacker's yard by any person who is not the holder of a licence granted by a local authority and in force under this section.

During the year no applications from persons desirous of acting as slaughtermen were received by the Council.

Unsound Food

Sixty-two varieties of foodstuff suspected to be unsound were examined at the request of the owners and afterwards either destroyed or released for animal feeding. The owners were granted a certificate to this effect.

Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, and Pharmacy and Medicines Act, 1941

These Acts provide for the listing with the local authority of all persons dealing in poisons included in Part II of the Poisons List.

The number of persons on the Council's list at the end of 1962 was 313, and 549 visits were made to the premises of the listed persons by the Food Inspectors.

The principal business conducted on the premises of these applicants is shown in Table II. The majority of the listed sellers are also purveyors of food.

TABLE II
PART II OF POISONS LIST

Principal Business	Number of Premises	Number of Visits
Domestic stores, ironmongers, etc.	80	93
Drug stores	19	21
Grocers	205	422
Hairdressers	8	8
Nurserymen and florists	5	5
Total	313	549

Bakehouses

There are 52 bakehouses in the Borough, of which 10 are in basements and subject to the provisions of Section 70 of the Factories

Act, 1961. One hundred and eighty-three visits by the Food Inspectors were made to these premises during the year.

Certificates of suitability under the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, were granted in 1958 in respect of the 10 underground bake-houses.

Water Supply

The bulk of the water supply in the Borough is provided by the Metropolitan Water Board and this has been satisfactory both in quality and quantity.

The water to the whole of the area is piped by the Metropolitan Water Board. It is known that this large undertaking carries out bacteriological and chemical tests of raw water and after treatment.

No specific action has been necessary in respect of contamination of the water supply but in the case of individual premises, following inspection by public health inspectors, close liaison is maintained with the Metropolitan Water Board whenever necessary.

All dwelling houses, approximately 97,000, and the population of 347,810 in the Borough are supplied from water piped direct to houses. It is not known if any standpipes are still in existence.

Registration of Premises

The Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Section 16(1) of the above Act provides that no premises shall be used for:

- (a) the sale, or manufacture for the purpose of sale, of ice-cream or the storage of ice-cream intended for sale; or
- (b) the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, picked or preserved food intended for sale, unless they are registered under this section for that purpose with a local authority.

During the year 114 applications for registration under the provisions of Section 16(1)(a) and 42 applications for registration under the provisions of Section 16(1)(b) were submitted to the Council. In all cases the premises were found to be satisfactory and the registration granted.

Bacteriological Examination of Food and Waters

Three hundred and forty-seven samples were examined bacteriologically at the Public Health Laboratory during the year. They were as follows:

Milk	Ice-cream	Artesian Well Waters	Swimming Pool Waters	Others	Total
213	47	4	76	3	343

Milk

Of the 213 samples of milk, 96 were submitted to the phosphatase test, 96 to the methylene-blue test, and 21 to the turbidity test. These samples were reported satisfactory.

Ice-cream

The 47 samples of ice-cream were tested in accordance with the technique suggested by the Ministry of Health and Public Health Laboratory Service. These samples were examined at the Public Health Laboratory.

The following table gives a summary of the results:

Methylene-Blue Reduction Test	
Provisional Grade	Number of Samples
1	19
2	16
3	5
4	7
Total	47

Examination of Water from Artesian Wells

Four samples were submitted for examination, and were reported satisfactory.

Examination of Water from Swimming Baths

Seventy-six samples were submitted for examination. Satisfactory results were obtained in 64 samples. In the remaining samples there were slight deviations from normal, but subsequent tests proved satisfactory in all cases.

Others

The three miscellaneous samples proved to be free of pathogenic organisms.

Analysis of Food and Drugs

During the year 1,000 samples of food and drugs were procured for analysis; 260 samples of milk, 677 other foodstuffs and 63 drugs. Of these, 240 were submitted as formal samples, while 760 were purchased informally. No adulteration was found in the formal samples, but 32 or 4.21 per cent. of the informal samples or 3.20 per cent. of the total samples submitted were found to be adulterated or not up to standard.

The 32 samples found to be adulterated were:

Four samples of ammoniated tincture of quinine, three samples each of dirty milk bottles, bread and milk, two samples each of mayonnaise, beef sausages and fruit cocktail and one sample each of ricory, margarine, cut peel, Indian poppadums, pork chipolatas, beef chipolatas, pork luncheon meat, iced bun round, Yoghurt, glycerine, lemon and ipecac, sausage seasoning, cut mixed peel and savoury minced beef.

Noise Abatement Act, 1960

Court summonses were taken out against six traders for the sounding of chimes; in four instances a fine of £1 and costs of 10s. were awarded by the Court and in the other two cases a fine of £1 10s. and costs of 10s.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961 **Prescribed particulars required by Section 153 (1)**

PART I **(1) INSPECTIONS**

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 of the Act are to be enforced by Local Authorities	419	150	2	—
(2) Factories not included above in which Section 7 of the Act is enforced by the Local Authority ..	1,128	1,014	15	—
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' Premises) ..	298	47	—	—
Total	1,845	1,211	17	—

(2) DEFECTS

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	3	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature ..	—	1	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation ..	—	1	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) insufficient	8	1	—	2	—
(b) unsuitable or defective	45	30	—	11	—
(c) not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	56	34	—	13	—

PART VIII

OUTWORK

(SECTIONS 133 AND 134)

Nature of Work	Section 133			Section 134	
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel— making, etc. ..	595	—	—	—	—
Curtains and furniture hangings	9	—	—	—	—
Umbrellas, etc. ..	3	—	—	—	—
Artificial flowers ..	6	—	—	—	—
Paper bags	7	—	—	—	—
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	16	—	—	—	—
Carding, etc., of but- tons, etc.	6	—	—	—	—
Stuffed toys	1	—	—	—	—
Cosaques, Christmas stockings, etc. ..	14	—	—	—	—
Lampshades	199	—	—	—	—
Total	856	—	—	—	—

London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1954

Hairdressers and Barbers

Section 18 of the above Act requires, *inter alia*, that no person shall carry on a business as a hairdresser or barber on any premises in a borough unless he or those premises are registered by the Borough Council. During the year 19 new registrations were made, and the total number on the register at the end of the year was 283.

Pet Animals Act, 1951

Thirty licences were issued by the Council in relation to premises subject to the provisions of this Act.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION AND CLEAN AIR

During the year, a fourth Smoke Control Order was confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government and at the date of writing, a fifth Order made by the Council has been submitted to the Minister for his approval. The preliminary survey of Area 6 is nearing completion.

A map of the Borough showing areas covered by Smoke Control Orders and areas in which it is proposed to make Orders in future years, incorporated in this Annual Report for the first time last year, is again reproduced in the following pages.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 12(2) of the Clean Air Act, 1956, one notice was served in connection with premises within the Council's third Smoke Control Area, requiring works of adaptation to fireplaces, and one notice was served in respect of Section 11 of the Act relating to offences in a Smoke Control Area.

Furnaces

Notices of intention to install a furnace were received in respect of eight premises, in accordance with the provisions of Section 3(3) of the Act.

Measurement of Atmospheric Pollution

Daily readings of the concentration of smoke and sulphur dioxide (SO_2) in the atmosphere were continued during the year at the five stations in different parts of the Borough where recording apparatus has been set up, and as in the previous year, a record of these readings for the year under review is given in Table I.

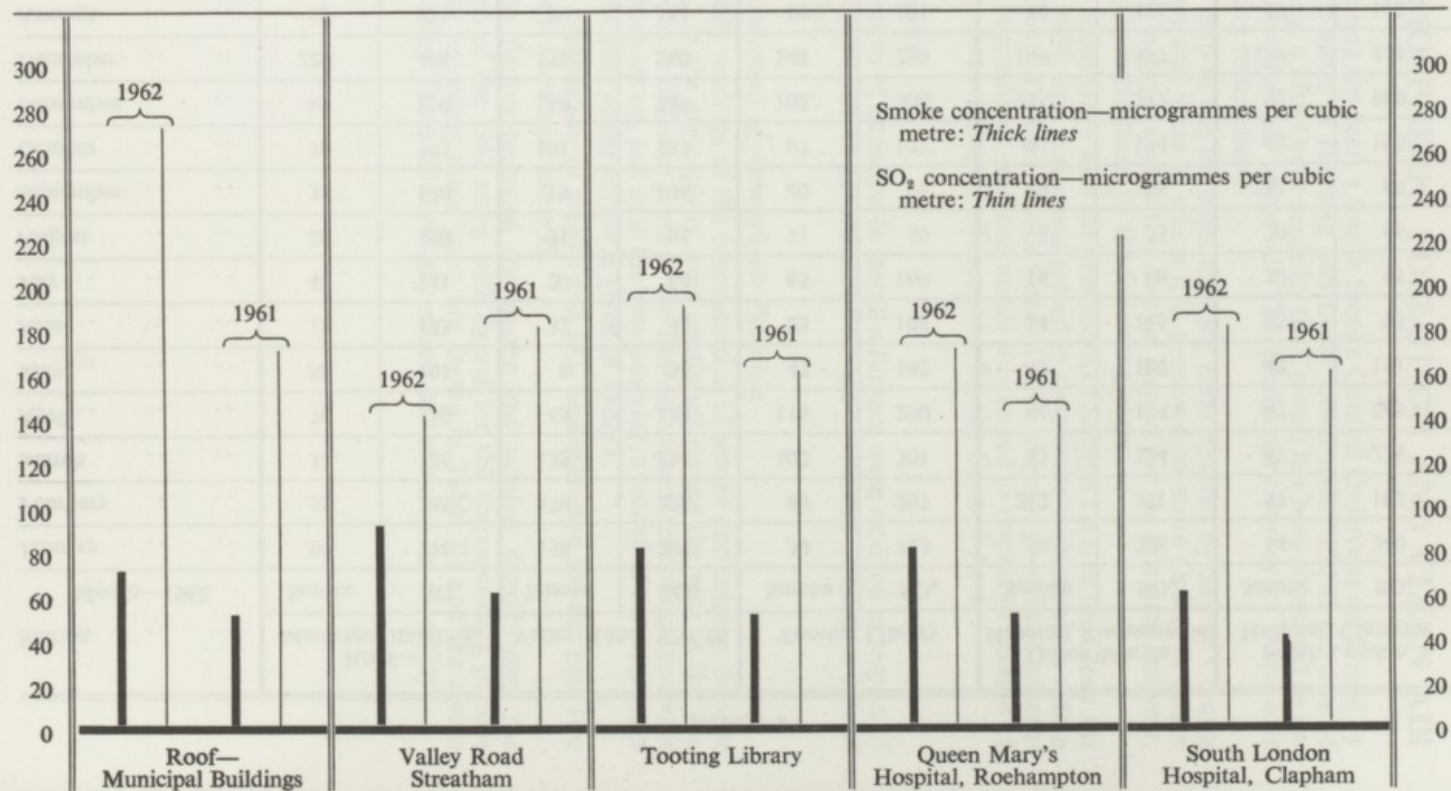
A comparison of smoke and SO_2 concentration for the past two years is shown in Table II.

The figures recorded for smoke and sulphur dioxide over the period of the 1962 smog with figures for the corresponding periods in the preceding three years are shown in Table III and the charts following Table III show the effects of the smog on mortality.

TABLE I

Station Month—1962	Roof— Municipal Buildings		Valley Road, S.W.16		Tooting Library		Queen Mary's Hospital, Roehampton		South London Hospital, Clapham	
	Smoke	SO ₂	Smoke	SO ₂	Smoke	SO ₂	Smoke	SO ₂	Smoke	SO ₂
January	93	271	158	204	39	323	96	226	14	340
February	55	245	179	228	69	207	212	371	57	182
March	31	326	135	216	102	301	83	224	47	238
April	76	510	65	123	116	290	46	134	87	265
May	50	191	8	74	47	142	32	104	42	151
June	18	135	32	31	23	105	14	115	15	93
July	41	141	20	64	65	169	16	66	30	95
August	28	150	21	65	31	69	8	23	20	66
September	35	130	19	106	40	91	19	36	31	64
October	76	373	101	137	87	121	84	174	62	195
November	89	310	166	249	102	304	175	247	92	280
December	229	498	158	240	248	289	149	397	189	314
Average	68	273	89	144	80	201	78	176	57	190

TABLE II
ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION
COMPARISON OF SMOKE AND SO₂ CONCENTRATION
1961 and 1962



MAP OF SMOKE CONTROL AREAS IN WANDSWORTH

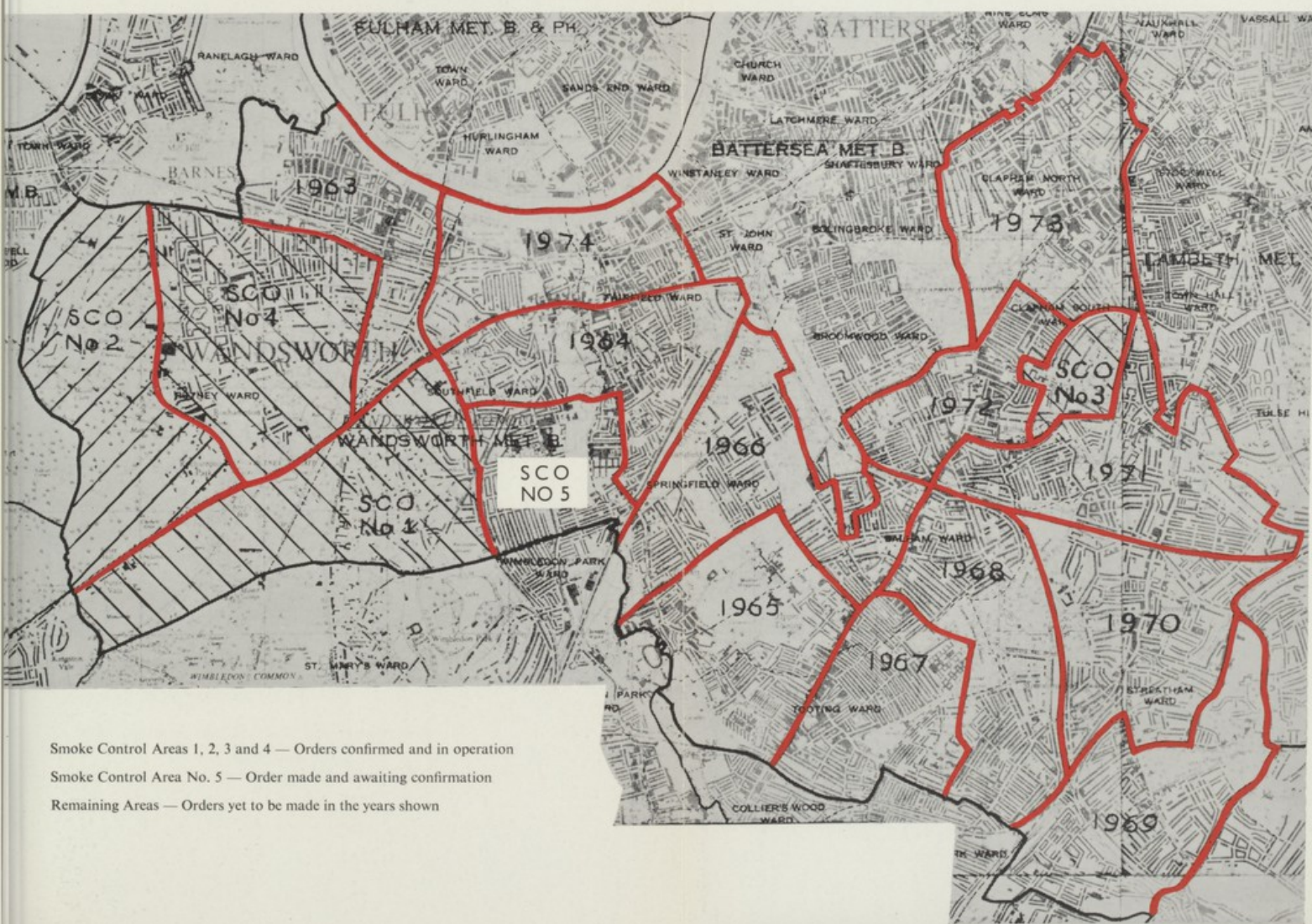


TABLE III
ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

SMOKE AND SO₂ CONCENTRATION OVER THE PERIOD OF THE 1962 SMOG COMPARED WITH CORRESPONDING PERIODS IN 1959, 1960 AND 1961

Period ending	1959		1960		1961		1962	
	Smoke	SO ₂	Smoke	SO ₂	Smoke	SO ₂	Smoke	SO ₂
December	MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS							
3rd	340	294	40	80	28	91	57	423
4th	250	452	40	80	28	91	1,208	1,266
5th	120	326	56	81	95	265	1,716	1,920
6th	180	229	120	304	99	236	1,128	2,524
7th	180	229	140	307	91	386	1,712	1,290
8th	220	90	180	191	70	388	824	420
	TOOTING LIBRARY							
3rd	560	151	98	338	52	133	315	337
4th	340	246	98	338	111	133	820	1,332
5th	330	306	90	336	78	250	1,724	2,174
6th	190	144	100	509	70	261	1,572	2,388
7th	190	131	330	441	63	293	1,380	1,860
8th	270	138	130	200	91	329	206	214
	SOUTH LONDON HOSPITAL							
3rd	230	298	47	223	116	311	164	433
4th	190	217	47	223	116	311	1,164	1,180
5th	130	330	40	210	69	282	1,960	1,506
6th	170	208	160	261	63	525	1,132	1,772
7th	170	208	70	383	81	252	1,228	2,228
8th	170	210	270	290	53	230	276	226
	QUEEN MARY'S HOSPITAL, ROEHAMPTON							
3rd	90	130	30	97	16	291	280	348
4th	180	111	34	58	112	291	868	1,068
5th	170	140	34	102	16	81	568	1,553
6th	80	54	30	151	28	207	856	2,405
7th	80	54	36	151	124	258	1,044	1,707
8th	80	45	32	148	288	425	132	227
	UNITED DAIRIES DEPOT, STREATHAM							
3rd	350	207	100	153	136	161	52	197
4th	860	221	40	57	132	161	972	985
5th	750	167	40	57	52	89	2,220	2,607
6th	750	116	90	159	80	71	1,064	1,860
7th	200	116	420	301	212	339	1,360	2,128
8th	190	115	610	791	172	309	144	385

This table gives the concentrations of smoke and sulphur dioxide (SO₂) in microgrammes per cubic metre of air.

"Fog" conditions were noted in the weather reports on:

1st and 2nd December, 1959.

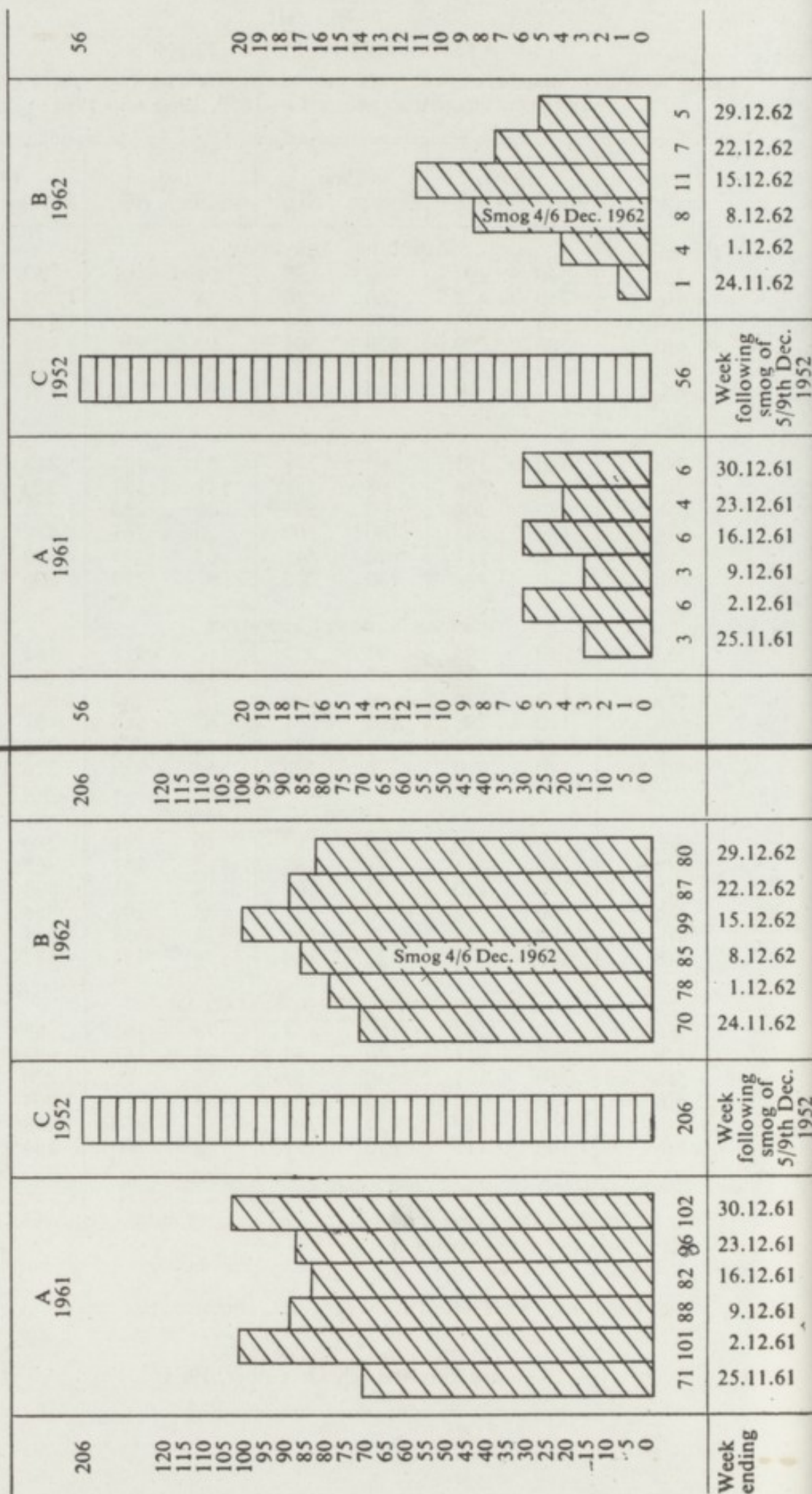
7th and 8th December, 1960.

4th, 5th and 6th December, 1962.

CHART 1

Total Deaths Registered at Wandsworth

(A) for 6 weeks 25.11.1961 to 30.12.1961.
 (B) " " 24.11.1962 to 29.12.1962.
 (C) for one week of 1952, i.e. that following the smog of 5/9th December 1952.



ACCIDENTS IN THE HOME

Tables showing figures of accidents in the home, introduced for the first time in 1958, are reproduced below, and include figures for 1962, calculated as described in the 1958 Report.

HOME ACCIDENT CASES DURING 1956 to 1962

TABLE I

Cause of Accident	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Fall—							
On stairs	120	112	122	130	131	109	76
From ladder	21	18	12	19	20	8	9
From chair	18	18	21	29	21	22	19
Outside	32	18	16	35	21	17	24
In garden	45	31	25	43	35	34	30
In bath	1	3	1	4	2	2	2
From one level to another	42	42	33	32	35	45	52
On same level	77	57	105	115	110	110	86
Unspecified	222	240	255	268	338	373	387
Hit by object	45	15	14	16	20	21	32
Cooking stove	15	7	13	17	15	13	12
Teapots	4	2	6	7	7	6	6
Other boiling water ..	18	25	12	17	13	16	25
Electric shock	2	2	1	3	2	3	3
Poisoning	27	34	24	24	48	48	45
Gassing	9	9	12	19	12	14	13
Knife-like wounds ..	69	51	36	47	48	38	45
Fires	24	10	24	11	10	15	16
Windows	7	5	6	9	7	7	4
Suffocation	1	3	2	10	3	2	5
Not specified	13	53	44	31	39	41	41
Totals	812	755	784	886	937	944	930
Rate per 10,000 population	24.0	22.4	23.2	26.2	27.6	26.9	27.1

TABLE II

AGE GROUPS AND PERCENTAGES

	1956 %		1957 %		1958 %		1959 %		1960 %		1961 %		1962 %	
Under 1 ..	10	1.2	10	1.4	14	1.7	11	1.3	12	1.3	14	1.6	14	1.7
1— ..	26	3.2	25	3.3	29	3.7	31	3.4	33	3.6	35	3.9	36	4.0
2— ..	30	3.7	26	3.4	30	3.8	35	3.8	35	3.9	82	8.6	84	9.0
3 and 4 ..	31	3.8	35	4.6	36	4.6	40	4.5	45	4.8	83	8.7	84	8.9
5—19 ..	96	11.7	81	10.7	84	10.8	102	11.8	110	11.6	71	7.4	69	7.3
20—59 ..	252	31.0	232	30.7	239	30.5	268	30.5	280	30.4	129	13.7	123	13.2
60—69 ..	93	11.6	91	12.0	82	10.5	102	11.6	110	11.8	168	17.7	167	17.8
70—79 ..	150	18.5	133	17.7	141	17.9	155	17.3	157	16.4	124	13.0	124	13.3
80+ ..	123	15.3	122	16.2	129	16.5	142	15.8	155	16.2	238	25.4	229	24.8
Totals ..	812	100	755	100	784	100	886	100	937	100	944	100	930	100

REPORT OF THE WORK OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST FOR 1962

Mr. J. E. Woodhead, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., F.P.S., resigned his part-time appointment as the Council's public analyst as from June and in his place, his deputy, Mr. D. G. Forbes, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., was appointed by the Council.

Mr. Forbes reports as follows: By virtue of the requirements of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, 1,000 samples were examined during the year ended 31st December, 1962; 937 were articles of food and the remaining 63 drugs. All were submitted by the Council's Food Inspectors, 240 having been taken with the formalities required by the Act and 760 informally.

Samples of the following substances were analysed: fats (butter, margarine, etc.), 56; beverages (cocoa, coffee, tea, etc.), 60; cereal preparations, 45; cheese products, 30; confectionary, 76; cream, 11; fish (canned, etc.), 33; fruit (canned and dried), 62; ice-cream, 2; meat products (including sausages), 74; milk, 260; pickles and condiments (including spices), 57; preserves, 47; soup, 27; vegetables, 44; aspirin tablets, 6; Beecham's powders, 3; Friar's balsam, 4; Glaubers salts, 4; ointments, 7; linctus, 6; tincture of quinine, 7; sal volatile, 3; seidlitz powders, 3.

Adulterated Samples

Particulars of the samples reported as adulterated or not up to standard are given in the following table:

Case No.	Nature of Sample	Nature of Report
Informal 139	Milk bottle	Dirty; atmospheric dust including soot
150	Sausage seasoning	Sulphur dioxide, 720 parts per million
174	Cut peel	Low sugar content, 50 per cent.
212	Mayonnaise	Benzoic Acid, 100 parts per million
216	Bread	Rancidity affecting smell and taste
261	Mayonnaise	Benzoic Acid, 215 parts per million
268	Indian Poppadums	5.8 per cent. salt not declared on label
272	Chipolatas, pork	Meat content 55.0 per cent.
273	Chipolatas, beef	Meat content 44.5 per cent.
274	Sausages, beef	Meat content 43.5 per cent.
275	Milk bottle	Dirty; inefficient removal of milk solids
375	Bread	Foreign matter, chiefly fibres from sacking
403	Beef sausages	Foreign matter, soil including portions of small worms
447	Pork luncheon meat	One lead shot pellet present
505	Iced bun round	Rodent contamination
506	Milk in bottle	Common dirt present
562	Ammoniated tincture of quinine	33 per cent. deficient in ammonia
606	Dirty milk bottle	Hyphae and spores of mould present
649	Slices of bread	Fragment of glazed porcelain
662	Bottle of milk	Small film of mould floating in milk
671	Cut mixed peel	9.3 per cent. deficient in soluble solids
693	Savoury minced beef	Labelling offence. Order of ingredients not as stated on label
718	Fruit cocktail	Labelling offence. Order of ingredients not as stated on label
742	Margarine	One per cent. extraneous water
743	Bottle of milk	Dirt attached to glass
746	Ammoniated tincture of quinine	17.5 per cent. deficient in ammonia
751	Ammoniated tincture of quinine	17.5 per cent. deficient in ammonia
759	Ricory	Labelling offence. Sulphur dioxide in excess
771	Fruit cocktail	Labelling offence. Order of ingredients not as stated on label
774	Yoghurt	Labelling offence. Misleading
804	Glycerin, lemon and ipecac	Labelling offence. Quantitative particulars omitted on label
817	Ammoniated tincture of quinine	5.8 per cent. deficient in ammonia

Adulteration

The amount of adulteration detected during the year was:

For formal samples	..	..	..	nil
For informal samples	..	..	..	4.21 per cent.
For all samples	..	..	..	3.20 per cent.

Complaint Samples

Case No. 139. Milk Bottle. Submitted on the complaint that it contained foreign matter. The complaint was considered justified.

Case No. 180. Bread. Submitted on the complaint that it contained foreign matter. The complaint was considered not justified.

Case No. 194. Wheat Embryo. Submitted on the complaint that it caused sickness. The complaint was considered not justified.

Case No. 245. Bread. Submitted on the complaint that it contained foreign matter. The complaint was considered not justified.

Case No. 275. Milk Bottle. Submitted on the complaint that it contained foreign matter. The complaint was considered justified.

Case No. 361. Bread. Submitted on the complaint that it had an objectionable flavour. The complaint was considered not justified.

Case No. 375. Bread. Submitted on the complaint that it contained foreign matter. The complaint was considered justified.

Case No. 387. Horseradish. Submitted on the complaint that it contained foreign matter. The complaint was considered not justified.

Case No. 403. Beef Sausages. Submitted on the complaint that it contained foreign matter. The complaint was considered justified.

Case No. 445. Apples. Submitted on the complaint that it caused sickness. The complaint was considered not justified.

Case No. 446. Pork Luncheon Meat. Submitted on the complaint that it contained foreign matter. The complaint was considered justified.

Case No. 505. Iced Bun Round. Submitted on the complaint that it contained foreign matter. The complaint was considered justified.

Case No. 506. Milk in Bottle. Submitted on the complaint that it contained foreign matter. The complaint was considered justified.

Case No. 535. Tinned Corned Beef. Submitted on the complaint that it contained a liquid. The complaint was considered not justified.

Case No. 592. Corned Beef. Submitted on the complaint that it had a sour taste. The complaint was considered not justified.

Case No. 606. Milk bottle. Submitted on the complaint that it contained foreign matter. The complaint was considered justified.

Case No. 621. Bottle of Guinness. Submitted on the complaint that it contained foreign matter. The complaint was considered not justified.

Case No. 635. Custard Tart. Submitted on the complaint that it contained foreign matter. The complaint was considered not justified.

Case No. 649. Bread. Submitted on the complaint that it contained foreign matter. The complaint was considered justified.

Case No. 662. Bottle of Milk. Submitted on the complaint that it contained foreign matter. The complaint was considered justified.

Case No. 715. Liquifruta. Submitted on the complaint that it contained foreign matter. The complaint was considered not justified.

Case No. 743. Bottle of Milk. Submitted on the complaint that it contained foreign matter. The complaint was considered justified.

Case No. 775. Herrings in Sauce. Submitted on the complaint that it contained foreign matter. The complaint was considered not justified.

Case No. 812. Bovril. Submitted on the complaint that it contained foreign matter. The complaint was considered not justified.

Case No. 816. Bread. Submitted on the complaint that it contained foreign matter. The complaint was considered not justified.

Milk

The average composition of the samples of milk submitted during each month of the year and returned as genuine was as under:

Month	Number	Total solids	Milk fat	Non-fatty solids
January	25	12·63	3·79	8·84
February	21	12·46	3·73	8·73
March	19	12·67	3·83	8·84
April	20	12·52	3·78	8·74
May	25	12·43	3·64	8·79
June	20	12·44	3·61	8·83
July	20	12·38	3·62	8·76
August	25	12·56	3·81	8·75
September	20	12·80	3·87	8·93
October	25	12·71	3·87	8·84
November	20	12·98	4·09	8·89
December	20	12·92	4·07	8·85

The average composition of the 260 samples of milk analysed during the year and returned as genuine was as under:

Total milk solids	12·62 per cent.
Milk fat	3·81 per cent.
Non-fatty solids	8·81 per cent.

The average composition of the 40 samples of Channel Island and South Devon milks was as under:

Total milk solids	13·68 per cent.
Milk fat	4·55 per cent.
Non-fatty solids	9·11 per cent.

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