

[Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Southall].

Contributors

Southall (London, England). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

[1960?]

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/xz9mqbkz>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution, Non-commercial license.

Non-commercial use includes private study, academic research, teaching, and other activities that are not primarily intended for, or directed towards, commercial advantage or private monetary compensation. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

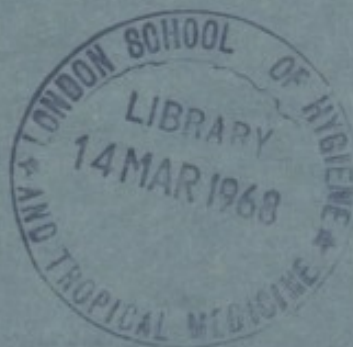


BOROUGH OF SOUTHALL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health
for the Year 1959



MARGARET A. GLASS,
Medical Officer of Health





BOROUGH OF SOUTHALL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health
for the Year 1959

MARGARET A. GLASS,
Medical Officer of Health

INDEX

PAGE		PAGE
<p>Accidents ... 11, 30, 31, 56</p> <p>Ambulance Service ... 53</p> <p>Antitoxin ... 23</p> <p>Area of Borough ... 9</p> <p>Atmospheric Pollution 6, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49</p> <p>B.C.G. Vaccination ... 19</p> <p>Bed Bugs ... 34</p> <p>Births and birth rate 5, 11, 12, 55, 57</p> <p>Blind and partially sighted 25, 26</p> <p>British Red Cross Society 24</p> <p>Bulletin of infectious disease ... 14</p> <p>Canal boats ... 34</p> <p>Cancer 5, 11, 21, 22, 55, 56, 58</p> <p>Caravans ... 37</p> <p>Care and after care ... 53</p> <p>Catering establishments 41, 42</p> <p>Cattle market ... 33</p> <p>Causes of death ... 56, 57</p> <p>Certificates of Disrepair and Revocation 33, 36</p> <p>Chest Clinic ... 19, 20, 52</p> <p>Children's welfare ... 54</p> <p>Chiropody ... 28</p> <p>Chlorination ... 10</p> <p>Circulatory disease 11, 56</p> <p>Clean Air Act 6, 33, 44, 45</p> <p>Clinics ... 52, 54</p> <p>Club for Disabled Persons 24, 25</p> <p>Community Centre ... 25</p> <p>Deafness ... 25</p> <p>Deaths and death rates 5, 11, 55</p> <p>Deaths from accident ... 30</p> <p>Deaths in wards ... 56</p> <p>Demolition ... 36</p> <p>Diabetic Club ... 25</p> <p>Diphtheria 5, 11, 14, 16, 56</p> <p>Disinfection... 21, 23</p> <p>Dysentery ... 6, 14, 15</p> <p>Employees' medical examinations ... 51</p> <p>Factories Act, 1937 ... 34, 35</p> <p>First Aid ... 24</p> <p>Food & Drugs Act ... 42</p> <p>Food handlers' hygiene... 41</p> <p>Food hygiene ... 6, 38, 42</p> <p>Food inspection ... 6, 43</p> <p>Food poisoning ... 6, 14, 38</p> <p>Food sampling 38, 39, 40, 43</p> <p>Food shops ... 41</p> <p>Free washing facilities ... 38</p> <p>Graphs ... 13, 18, 47, 48, 49</p> <p>Handicapped persons ... 26</p> <p>Hard of Hearing Club ... 25</p> <p>Health education 6, 30</p> <p>Health visitors ... 53</p> <p>Heart disease ... 11, 56</p>	<p>Holidays for old people 6, 25, 28, 29</p> <p>Home accidents ... 30</p> <p>Home Advice Group ... 25</p> <p>Home help ... 28, 53</p> <p>Home nursing ... 24, 28, 53</p> <p>Hospital services ... 52</p> <p>Houses let in lodgings ... 37</p> <p>Houses—number inhabited ... 9</p> <p>Housing ... 36, 37, 62</p> <p>Housing Repairs and Rents Act ... 36</p> <p>Hygiene of food ... 38</p> <p>Hygiene—personal ... 38</p> <p>Ice-cream sampling ... 38</p> <p>Immunisation ... 16, 53</p> <p>Improvement grants 33, 36</p> <p>Indian immigrants 17, 20</p> <p>Infant mortality 12, 13, 57</p> <p>Infectious diseases, prevalence and control of 5, 14, 15, 16, 17</p> <p>Influenza 5, 11, 15, 56</p> <p>Inspection and supervision of food ... 42, 43</p> <p>Inspection of sanitary accommodation in factories ... 34, 35</p> <p>Laboratory facilities and work ... 21</p> <p>Lice ... 23</p> <p>Markets ... 33</p> <p>Massage, establishments for ... 51</p> <p>Maternal morbidity ... 13</p> <p>Maternal mortality ... 13</p> <p>Maternity and Child Welfare ... 52, 53, 54</p> <p>Meals on Wheels 6, 28</p> <p>Measles ... 14, 55, 56</p> <p>Meat and other foods 40, 41</p> <p>Medical examinations ... 51</p> <p>Mental health ... 53</p> <p>Middlesex County Council Services ... 52, 53, 54</p> <p>Midwifery service ... 52</p> <p>Milk licences ... 38</p> <p>Miscellaneous ... 50</p> <p>Mortuary ... 34</p> <p>Motor Vehicle Accidents 11</p> <p>National Assistance Act, S. 47 ... 29</p> <p>Noise nuisance ... 50</p> <p>Nuclear Radiation ... 51</p> <p>Nursing equipment 24, 53</p> <p>Nutrition ... 27</p> <p>Old People's Welfare 6, 24, 28, 29</p> <p>Ophthalmia neonatorum 16</p> <p>Outworkers ... 35</p> <p>Overcrowding 6, 17, 36, 62</p> <p>Pneumonia ... 14, 56</p> <p>Paddling Pool ... 10</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">PAGE</p> <p>Parks and Open Spaces... 9</p> <p>Personal hygiene ... 38</p> <p>Pet Animals Act ... 50</p> <p>Physical features of the district ... 9</p> <p>Playing Fields ... 10</p> <p>Poliomyelitis 5, 11, 14, 56</p> <p>Population ... 9</p> <p>Premature infants ... 13</p> <p>Public Control Department ... 39, 40</p> <p>Public Health Committee 5</p> <p>Public Health Inspectors 8, 21</p> <p>Puerperal pyrexia 13, 58, 59</p> <p>Rag, Flock and Other Materials Filling Act... 35</p> <p>Rateable value ... 9</p> <p>Rats and mice ... 50</p> <p>Rehousing ... 36</p> <p>Respiratory diseases ... 56</p> <p>River pollution ... 50</p> <p>Road Safety ... 11, 31</p> <p>St. John Ambulance Service ... 24</p> <p>Sanitary circumstances ... 32</p> <p>Sanitary inspection 33, 62</p> <p>Sanitation in schools ... 33</p> <p>Scabies ... 23</p> <p>Scarlet fever 5, 14, 15, 16, 59, 60</p> <p>School Medical Service 27, 53</p> <p>School meals and milk 27</p> <p>School playing fields ... 10</p> <p>Sewerage... 32, 33</p> <p>Shops Acts ... 50</p> <p>Slum Clearance ... 36</p> <p>Smallpox ... 15, 23</p> <p>Smoke control area 6, 45</p> <p>Smoke pollution 44, 45</p> <p>Social conditions ... 9</p> <p>Southall Association for the Occupation of the Elderly ... 29</p> <p>Staff ... 8</p> <p>Statistics — General and Vital ... 9, 10, 11, 12, 13</p> <p>Stillbirths ... 12, 55</p> <p>Street traders ... 43</p> <p>Sulphur dioxide pollution 46</p> <p>Swimming bath ... 10</p> <p>Tuberculosis 5, 11, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 56, 59, 60</p> <p>Vaccination ... 53</p> <p>Vaccination—Poliomyelitis 14</p> <p>Vaccination—Smallpox 15</p> <p>Vaccine lymph ... 23</p> <p>Verminous persons 23, 61</p> <p>Vital statistics ... 11, 12, 13</p> <p>Water supply and service 32</p> <p>Welfare — General and Old People's 6, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29</p> <p>Whooping cough 11, 55, 56</p> <p>X-Rays (including Mass X-Ray) ... 20</p>

THE COUNCIL OF THE BOROUGH OF SOUTHALL, 1959

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR

*COUNCILLOR T. J. STEELE, J.P.

Deputy Mayor:

*COUNCILLOR J. H. WARD

Aldermen:

†*DANE, A. T. (<i>Chairman</i>)	GARDNER, F. E.	LOVE, P. J.
DOUGLAS, H. C.	HOPKINS, W. H.	SALMON, J.

Councillors:

*BARRETT, J.	*HAIGH, J.	SHEIL, E. J.
*CAVELL, MRS. I., J.P.	†*JONES, MRS. E. W.	†*SOUTHEY, P. G.
CRIPPS, C. B.	LAMB, W. G.	*STEELE, T. J., J.P.
DAY, F. R.	MEE, H. J.	*WARD, E.
*ERRINGTON, F. G.	*POLLARD, C. J.	WARD, J. H.
*GRIFFITHS, MRS. M. C.	*ROCKHILL, F. R. J.	WOODRUFF, J. A. T.

* Members of the Public Health Committee.

† Members of the Area Health Committee (Area No. 9).

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Southall.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the 69th Annual Report on the health and circumstances of the population of the Borough of Southall.

The birth rate, which had been rising, decreased in 1959 and there was a slight fall in the number of premature infants born. The number of deaths occurring during the year was very slightly increased over the 1958 figure, but it is interesting to note a considerable drop in the number of deaths from cancer, which were 139 in 1958 and 115 in 1959. The number of deaths from tuberculosis was the lowest yet recorded. There was the same total of infant deaths as during the previous year.

Infectious disease was not a great problem in 1959. The comparative figures showed an increase over the previous year, most of which was due to measles. No notifications of diphtheria were received, and for the first year since notification was first made compulsory, no case of poliomyelitis was notified. One disturbing factor in the infectious disease table was that scarlet fever incidence rose for the second year in succession. Tuberculosis notifications showed an increase.

At the beginning of the year it seemed as if influenza was going to assume epidemic proportions, and indeed the number suffering from this disease in its milder form was considerable, but a major epidemic of influenza did not occur.

Overcrowding of houses, while continuing to be a serious problem, did not appear to intensify during 1959, but the amount of house building within the Borough was not large and indeed cannot in the foreseeable future be very great unless upward building is undertaken. An increased number of the overcrowded families on the Department's register obtained better housing accommodation during the year, but with limited land available for building, increasing restriction on the numbers who can be decanted to New Towns, and as can be seen from the vital statistics a natural increase in population even if no immigration occurs, the problem does not seem likely to lessen.

Much work was carried out in inspection and health education in food premises and the general standard of hygiene in food shops and catering establishments in the Borough is showing marked improvement. It is possible that the low figures for food poisoning and dysentery in the Borough may be partly attributable to this.

Work on the survey and preparation for the making of Southall into a smoke free area increased very greatly during 1959 and the first smoke control area was designated and approved, inspection of the second being started immediately on the completion of the inspections for the first. Special facilities were made available to the general public for the explanation to householders of the requirements in a smoke control area. The figures for the atmospheric pollution of the Borough for the past two years have been sufficiently disturbing to emphasise the desirability of the rapid extension of smoke control.

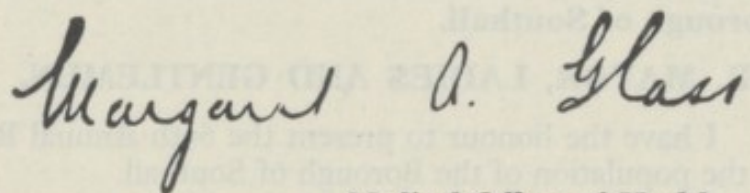
Services for the welfare of old age pensioners continued to expand. Although these are not statutory but are operated by voluntary associations, the Council give sympathetic consideration to all applications from these associations for assistance, either for money or for provision of meeting places; the Meals on Wheels service, particularly, expanded during the year, and plans were made for an even greater expansion in 1960. An increase was made in the number of old people (some for the first time for many years) sent for a short holiday at the sea.

Health education continued throughout the year on many subjects, with particular emphasis on home safety and food hygiene.

I would like to thank the whole of the staff of the Public Health Department for all the good work done during the year and for their loyal support.

I am, Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,



Medical Officer of Health.

MANOR HOUSE, SOUTHALL.

Telephone Numbers:

SOU 3621-2.

SOU 5060.

Acknowledgments to:—

The County Medical Officer
The County Welfare Officer
The County Public Control Officer
The Area Medical Officer
The Physician Superintendent, St. Bernard's Hospital
The Medical Superintendent, Hillingdon Hospital
The Medical Officer of Health, Cambridge
The Medical Officer of Health, Sheffield
The Medical Officer of Health, Westminster
Dr. J. T. Nicol Roe, Area Chest Physician
Dr. T. M. Pollock, Medical Officer of the Medical Research Council
Dr. G. Z. Brett, Medical Officer of Mass X-ray Unit 5A
Miss B. J. Butcher, Liaison Officer of Mass X-ray Unit 5A
Borough Education Officer
The Officers of the Fuel Research Station
The General Practitioners of Southall
British Red Cross Society
St. John Ambulance Brigade
Secretary-Warden, Community Centre, Southall
Honorary Secretary, Diabetic Club
Honorary Secretary, Hard of Hearing Club
Honorary Secretary, Southall Old People's Welfare Association
The Chief Officers of the Council

HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

for the year 1959

Medical Officer of Health:

MARGARET A. GLASS, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B. (Glasgow), D.P.H. (Cantab.).

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

ROBERT L. LINDON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.C.H. (Appointed 1.5.59.)

Public Health Inspection Staff:

Chief Public Health Inspector:

R. W. McDONALD, Cert. S.I.B., Cert. M. & F.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

S. SADLER, Cert. S.I.B., Cert. M. & F., R.S.I. Smoke Certificate.

District Public Health Inspectors:

C. R. SOUTHGATE, Cert. S.I.B., Cert. M. & F.

C. H. WRIGHT, Cert. S.I.B., Cert. M. & F., Cert. Smoke Insp. (Appointed 20.5.59.)

J. T. WOOLFORD, Cert. S.I.B., Cert. M. & F. (From 1.6.59.)

Additional Public Health Inspector:

J. T. WOOLFORD, Cert. S.I.B. (Until 31.5.59.)

P. J. McMAHON, Cert. S.I.B. (Appointed 22.5.59.)

Trainee Public Health Inspectors:

D. A. C. DAVIS.

W. J. A. HYDE. (Appointed 16.11.59.)

General Assistant:

W. G. V. HYDE.

Clerical Staff:

Senior Clerk:

MRS. K. JONES.

Clerks, Shorthand-Typists:

MRS. K. N. MALAM.

MISS C. M. HATELY.

MRS. J. E. McATEER.

GENERAL STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE BOROUGH

Area (acres)		2,607·762
Population—Registrar-General's estimate (mid 1959)		52,900
Number of inhabited houses according to the Rate Book		14,953
Average number of occupants per house		3·54
Sum produced by a penny rate		£4,025
Rateable Value		£996,719

Parks and Open Spaces controlled by the Council:—

Brent Meadow	8·92 acres
Cranleigh Play Park	2·00 acres
Dormers Wells Housing Site	2·99 acres
Dudley Road Island	0·13 acres
Durdans Park	22·48 acres
Football Ground, Western Road	3·51 acres
Frogmore Green	0·35 acres
Glade Lane	27·93 acres
Havelock Road Open Space	2·22 acres
Jubilee Park	11·13 acres
Lady Margaret Road	0·25 acres
Land at junction of Windmill Lane and Tentelow Lane... ..	0·48 acres
Land on west side of Cranleigh Gardens	1·07 acres
Lea Road	0·13 acres
North Road Island	0·35 acres
Norwood Green	7·25 acres
Queen's Road	0·13 acres
Recreation Ground	18·00 acres
Southall Municipal Sports Ground	19·78 acres
Southall Park... ..	26·77 acres
Swimming Bath Site, Dormers Wells	10·50 acres
The Manor House	2·00 acres
West Middlesex Golf Course	108·00 acres
Western Road	0·17 acres
Wolf Fields	3·33 acres
Wolf Green	0·18 acres
Land to North-West of Kingsbridge Crescent	0·12 acres
Land on North side of Spencer Street	0·31 acres
	280·48 acres

The Borough of Southall is a compact urban area situated due west of central London. Its boundaries are clearly defined on the east side by the River Brent, on the west by the Grand Union Canal and Yeading Brook, and on about half of its southern side the canal forms again a natural water barrier. The distance between the eastern and western boundaries and the northern and southern are roughly equal. Travelling by the main roads, it is roughly $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles each way from boundary to boundary. The Borough, which was country only 50 years ago, is very fully built up now, partly with residential and partly with industrial building. The practice in the past has been to build no higher than three floors in the residential areas, but the need for more housing accommodation has resulted in introducing multi-storey flats. At present the highest in the Borough are four storey blocks. Certain features of industrial undertakings, i.e. the gas holder of the North Thames Gas

Board, and one factory building, have for many years been highly elevated above Southall's sky line so there seems no æsthetic argument against upward development to help with the housing problem.

Factories in the district are mainly concerned with light engineering, but there are some large food factories, there are also chemical works, paint, dye and wood works, manufacturing chemists, laundries, etc. There are no trades carried on which are at present scheduled as offensive trades.

Swimming Bath

The Southall Borough Council maintains an outdoor swimming pool in the Recreation Ground, which is one of the public parks, and this pool is used very fully during the summer months. The surface area of the bath is 3,600 square feet (120 feet by 30 feet), cubic capacity 16,500 cubic feet (110,000 gallons). The water is treated by break point chlorination and the normal chlorine content of 1.0 parts per million at the shallow end and 0.7 at the deep end is maintained. During peak periods this is increased to 4.0 parts per million at the shallow end in order to obtain 2.0 parts per million at the deep end. A minimum of three samples of the water are taken daily by the staff of the Baths Superintendent for chlorine and other chemical testing, and from time to time bacteriological testing is carried out by officers from the Public Health Department. At no time during 1959 was the water found to be unsatisfactory for use by swimmers. As this bath is closed during the winter months it can be fully emptied and repaired, if necessary, and cleansed each year before the spring opening. During 1959 the total number of persons using the bath was 61,277 (28,967 in 1958). The average number of persons attending per day was 401. The maximum number at any one session was 450. The attendance during 1959 was very high indeed as was to be expected in a year when the daily average of sunshine right through the summer months was the highest in this country for very many years.

Paddling Pool

A paddling pool for young children is available in Cranleigh Gardens Play Park. The capacity of the pool is approximately 15,500 gallons with depth from 1½ inches to 9 inches. The water of the pool is free running and is treated by continuous chlorination for hygiene purposes. Like the swimming bath, this pool was in constant and very full use during the summer of 1959.

In order to ensure a more thorough distribution of disinfectant throughout the water of the Pool, new polythene piping was introduced and the supply points for the ingoing water stationed in such a way that no corners of the Pool could remain stagnant. Before introduction of these new pipes, careful tracing of the water currents was made by means of coloured dyes and the subsequent results of bacteriological tests of the water have proved satisfactory.

School Playing Fields

For the physical training, school games and recreation of school children the total acreage of school playing fields in Southall is approximately 22. At present considerable use is also made of the play parks within the Council's public parks and negotiations are proceeding for the acquisition of three further areas of land suitable for playing fields.

VITAL STATISTICS

Total Deaths, 641. (Males, 327: Females, 314.)

Crude Death Rate, 12·12.

For extracts from vital statistics and causes of death, see Appendix, Tables I and II.

Deaths and Death Rate

The death rate, i.e. the number of deaths per 1,000 total population, rose in 1959. Below is shown the comparative figures for the past seven years.

<i>Year</i>				<i>Death Rate</i>
1953	...	...	...	13·31
1954	...	...	...	12·16
1955	...	...	...	11·92
1956	...	...	...	12·25
1957	...	...	...	13·02
1958	...	...	...	12·04
1959	...	...	...	12·12

The principal causes of death were again heart disease, diseases of the circulatory system and cancer. The number of deaths from heart disease and the number of deaths from circulatory diseases including coronary diseases did not vary much from the previous year's figures, but it is noteworthy that when the coronary disease figures are considered on their own there is a considerable increase. Deaths from cancer fell from 139 in 1958 to 115 in 1959. The number of lung cancer deaths was 36 in 1959 as compared with 38 in 1958.

There were no deaths from whooping cough, diphtheria or poliomyelitis. A fall occurred in the number of deaths from tuberculosis from 5 in 1958 to 2 in 1959. This is the lowest level yet reached. Twelve people died from influenza.

The number of outside deaths, i.e. of Southall residents who died in Hillingdon Hospital, other Middlesex hospitals and hospitals outside the County boundaries, including various London hospitals, was 253 (males 150 and females 103).

Deaths of institution inmates (including patients from Southall addresses and from outside areas) number as follows: St. Bernard's Hospital, 156 (males 58 and females 98); Mount Pleasant Hospital, 8 (2 male and 6 female); Southall-Norwood Hospital, 12 (6 male and 6 female); Vine Cottage, 5 (1 male and 4 female); in addition 3 deaths (2 male and 1 female) occurred of persons belonging to other districts and residing temporarily in Southall.

In 1959, five people died as the result of motor vehicle accidents, as compared with 3 in 1958. It is regrettable that there has not been a year free from motor vehicle accident deaths since 1954. The total number of deaths from violent causes was recorded as 30 in 1959 as compared with 22 in 1958. However, of those deaths registered in 1959, five occurred as the result of an accident in 1958 when an aeroplane crashed on houses in Southall causing loss of life and injury—although the incident was in 1958, returns of registrations were not available during that year, and the numbers have to be included in the 1959 total—which is thereby slightly falsified.

To make an approximate allowance for the way in which the sex and age distribution of the local population differs from that of England and Wales as a whole, the crude death rate is multiplied by a comparability factor supplied by the Registrar-General. This, then, gives a comparative death rate of 11·39, compared with the rate for England and Wales as a whole, which was 11·6—the Southall rate is still a little below that of the nation as a whole.

For distribution of deaths in the various wards, see Appendix, Table III.

Births and Birth Rate. (Figures for 1958 are given in brackets.)

The total number of registered births in the district (as notified under the Births and Deaths Registration Act) was 171 (168). The total number of live births belonging to the

district, whether occurring within or outside the district, was 743 (831). The illegitimate live births were 55 (42). There were 10 stillbirths (11), 8 legitimate, 2 illegitimate.

A fall in the birth rate (live and still) is recorded from 15.73 in 1958 to 14.23 in 1959. The birth rate is the number of births per 1,000 of the total population.

Fifty-five illegitimate live births were registered during 1959. The following table shows the comparative figures for the past 25 years.

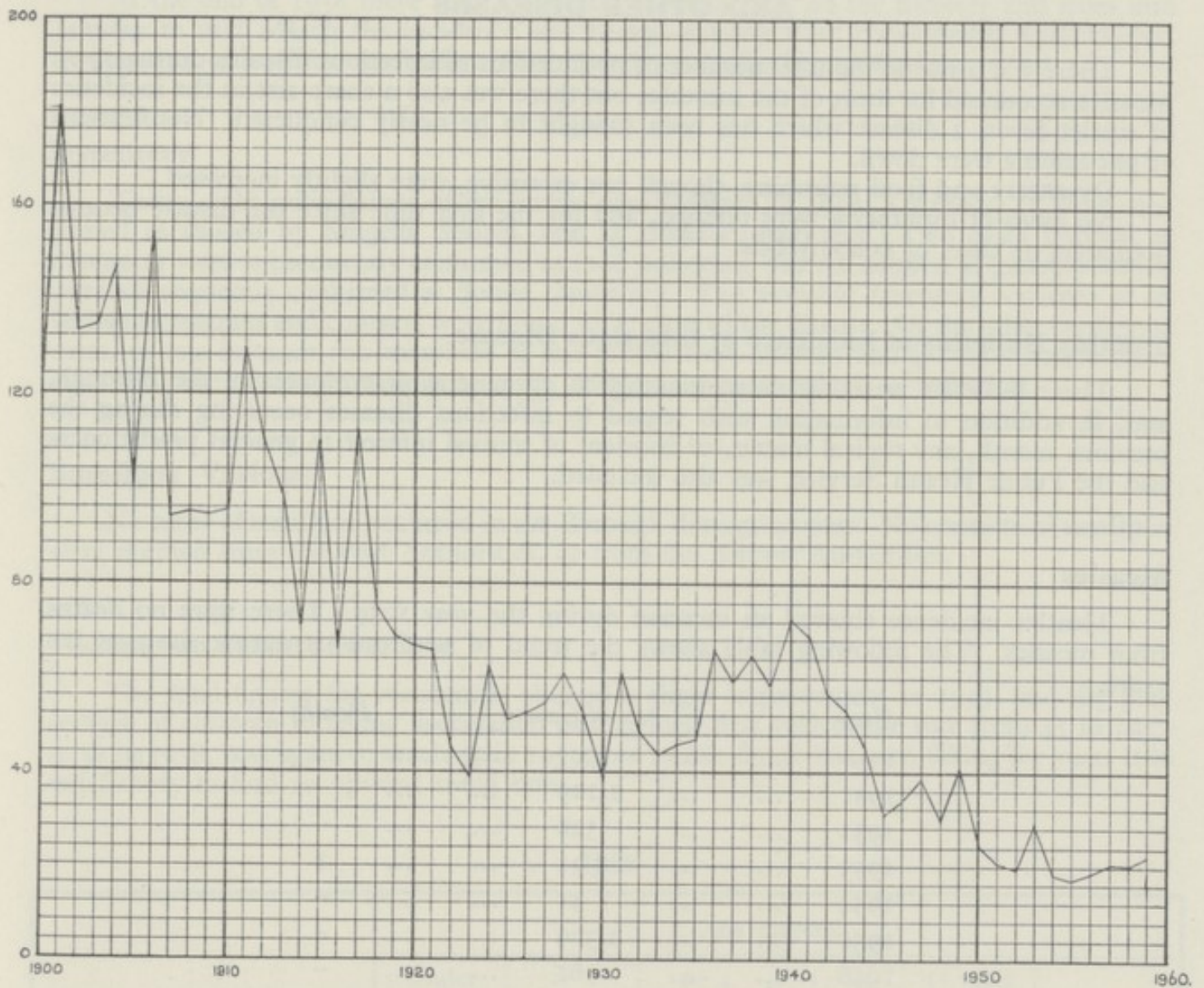
<i>Year</i>							<i>No. of Illegitimate Live Births</i>
1935	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
1936	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
1937	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
1938	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
1939	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
1940	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
1941	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
1942	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
1943	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
1944	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
1945	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
1946	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
1947	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
1948	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
1949	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
1950	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
1951	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
1952	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
1953	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
1954	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
1955	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
1956	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
1957	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
1958	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
1959	...	...	...	...	...	...	55

To make an approximate allowance for the way in which the sex and age distribution of the local population differs from that for England and Wales as a whole, the birth rate is multiplied by a comparability factor supplied by the Registrar-General. The corrected live birth rate was 14.6. The corresponding rate for the whole of England and Wales was 16.5. The illegitimate birth rate was 74.0 per 1,000 live births.

Infant Mortality

Infant mortality, i.e. the number of children dying before reaching the age of one year, rose in 1959. The same total number of infants died, i.e. seventeen, but as the number of births was less the rate per 1,000 live births rose from 20.73 in 1958 to 22.88. Of these 17 deaths, 2 died at home and 15 in hospital. Thirteen infants (7 male and 6 female) died within the first four weeks after birth. Table V gives the causes of infant deaths under the age of one year. Graph A, on infant mortality rates, shows the trend of the infant mortality rate since 1900. The infant mortality rate for Middlesex County was 19.4 and the infant mortality rate for England and Wales as a whole was 22.0, the lowest ever recorded in this country. For the first time it appears that the Southall rate has gone above that for Middlesex and also above the national average. One infant death recorded by the Registrar in 1959 occurred in 1958 as a result of the aeroplane crash incident in Kelvin Gardens, Southall.

GRAPH A



INFANT MORTALITY RATE FROM 1900 TO 1959

Premature Infants

Fifty-five premature infants were born alive during the year; 48 were born in hospital and of these, 42 were surviving at the end of one month; 7 were born at home and all of these were surviving at the end of one month. There were three premature still births, all occurring in hospital.

The classification of a premature infant is given to a child born prematurely, or which weighs less than $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. at birth.

Maternal Morbidity

One case of puerperal pyrexia was notified during the year. In addition 7 mothers from Southall were notified to other authorities as having developed puerperal pyrexia in hospital, i.e. 5 in Perivale Maternity Hospital, 1 in Hillingdon Hospital, 1 in Paddington General Hospital. There was one maternal death, and no deaths associated with abortion.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

There was a rise in the total number of notifications of infectious diseases during 1959. Measles accounted for most of the increase, but there was also a sharp rise in the incidence of scarlet fever, a disease which has been thought to be nearly conquered. Notifications of pneumonia were down.

Dysentery and food poisoning, though not extensive, were slightly increased.

No cases of diphtheria were notified, and for the first time since the disease became notifiable, no cases of poliomyelitis.

Monthly Bulletins of Incidence of Infectious Disease

These bulletins were circulated monthly to all general practitioners in the Borough, and, in addition to information with regard to infectious diseases occurring during the previous month, any topical matter, or incident of mutual interest to general practitioners and the Public Health Service, was also included.

Measles

Measles incidence showed an increase during the year 1959. There were no deaths from measles. The following table shows the trend of notifications during the past ten years.

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Cases</i>			<i>Deaths</i>		
1950	701	...	...	—
1951	1,129	...	...	—
1952	528	...	...	—
1953	931	...	...	1
1954	41	...	...	—
1955	1,329	...	...	—
1956	61	...	...	—
1957	674	...	...	1
1958	476	...	...	—
1959	674	...	...	—

Poliomyelitis

No notifications of anterior poliomyelitis were received in 1959.

Vaccination against poliomyelitis, which is organised by Middlesex County Health Department, continued throughout 1959, and details are as follows.

Receiving	Persons born 1933-1942	Children born 1943-59	Expectant Mothers	G.Ps and families	Ambulance Personnel	Hospital Staff
Two injections during year ...	2,711	2,280	304	10	27	27
Third injections during year (al- ready recorded as having two injec- tions) ...	826	5,158	245	8	11	16

Influenza

At the end of 1958 there were signs that influenza was on the increase and from mid January to mid March the incidence was heavy—schools were considerably handicapped by absences of staff for this reason. There were 12 deaths from influenza.

Dysentery

Thirty-eight notifications of dysentery were received in 1959. Of these, 15 were confirmed as caused by *Shigella Sonnei*, one as amoebic dysentery. Two cases notified as dysentery were subsequently confirmed as food poisoning and six notified as gastro-enteritis were subsequently confirmed as Sonné Dysentery. The amoebic dysentery occurred in an Indian immigrant and contacts were found to be clear of the disease. Of the other confirmed cases, in one instance two members of one family were affected and in one instance three members; the others were isolated cases, with no apparent spread of infection.

Smallpox (Variola)

No cases of smallpox occurred in the Borough during the year. No contacts of smallpox were notified from the Port Authorities, or from the Airport Authorities.

Vaccination against Smallpox

The total figures for vaccination showed a slight improvement in 1959, and the percentage of children receiving vaccination during their first year of life rose from 45 in 1957 to 52 in 1958, rose again to reach 55 in 1959, and as this figure has been falling for years it is satisfactory to find an upward trend now.

1959

	AGE GROUPS					
	Under 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 4 years	5 - 14 years	15 years and over	TOTAL
Primary Vaccination ...	412	33	29	29	45	548
Re-vaccination ...	—	—	4	12	117	133

1958

	AGE GROUPS					
	Under 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 4 years	5 - 14 years	15 years and over	TOTAL
Primary Vaccination ...	412	21	18	26	40	517
Re-vaccination ...	—	—	1	11	106	118

Scarlet Fever (Scarlatina)

The number of notifications received during the year was 124 as compared with 45 for the previous year. There were five secondary cases, i.e. occurring within three weeks following the notification of a previous case in the same household. This infection, which

in 1958 showed an increase, has been much more prevalent in 1959, and although the cases are mostly mild, there is now and again one more severe with ear, heart or kidney complications. The disease, which had seemed to be disappearing, is still one to be treated with considerable care and good isolation. All the cases were, however, nursed at home, except one who was admitted to St. John's Hospital, Uxbridge.

Diphtheria

No cases of diphtheria were notified to the Department.

The following information supplied by the Area Medical Officer shows the number of children immunised against diphtheria during the year.

Number of Children who completed a full course of Primary Immunisation in Southall during the year				Number of Children who were given Secondary or Reinforcing Injection during the year (i.e. having in a previous year received a complete full course)
AGES AT DATE OF FINAL INJECTION				
Under 1	1 - 4	5 - 14	Total	
480	111	13	604	55

In the following table is shown the number of children at 31st December, 1958, who had completed a course of immunisation against diphtheria at any time before that date:—

Age at 31.12.59:	Under 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	Total under 15
Number immunised	175	2,076	2,630	3,767	8,648

The immunisation state of the child population seems to be decreasing, though not to a great extent at present—there is no material increase or decrease in the figures in general.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

No case of ophthalmia neonatorum was notified during the year.

Tuberculosis

Notifications

Pulmonary

The number of new cases notified during the year was 69.

Other Forms

The number of new cases notified during the year was 16.

Of the total notifications, which include new cases and inward transfers from other districts, 7 were received from medical practitioners; 56 from the Uxbridge Chest Clinic; 11 from General Hospitals; and 11 from St. Bernard's Hospital. The number of new notifications rose from 80 in 1958 to 85 in 1959. Of the 85, 21 were inward transfers, i.e. they were not resident in Southall at the time of development of the disease, and, therefore, the actual figure of new notifications of Southall residents was 64, two of which were subsequently diagnosed as non-tuberculous; while in 1958 the number of inward transfers was 25, making the figure for new notifications of Southall residents 55, less two subsequently cancelled.

Deaths

Tuberculosis of the respiratory system, 2; other forms, 0.

For details of new cases notified and deaths in 1959, see Appendix, Table IX, and for the occupation of new cases see Appendix, Table X.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 172

Action under these powers was not necessary during the year.

After being able to report a low record for deaths from tuberculosis in 1958, it is satisfactory to show a new low record—only two deaths from this disease having occurred in 1959. This, however, combined with a slight increase in the notification rate, suggests, not that there was less tubercular infection, but that cases were found early enough for treatment to be effective.

The amount of tuberculosis amongst Indian residents fell in 1959, comparative figures for the last three years are:—

Year			<i>New Notifications</i>			<i>Number of Indians</i>
1959	...	...	64	...	...	12
1958	...	...	57	...	...	14
1957	...	...	61	...	...	10

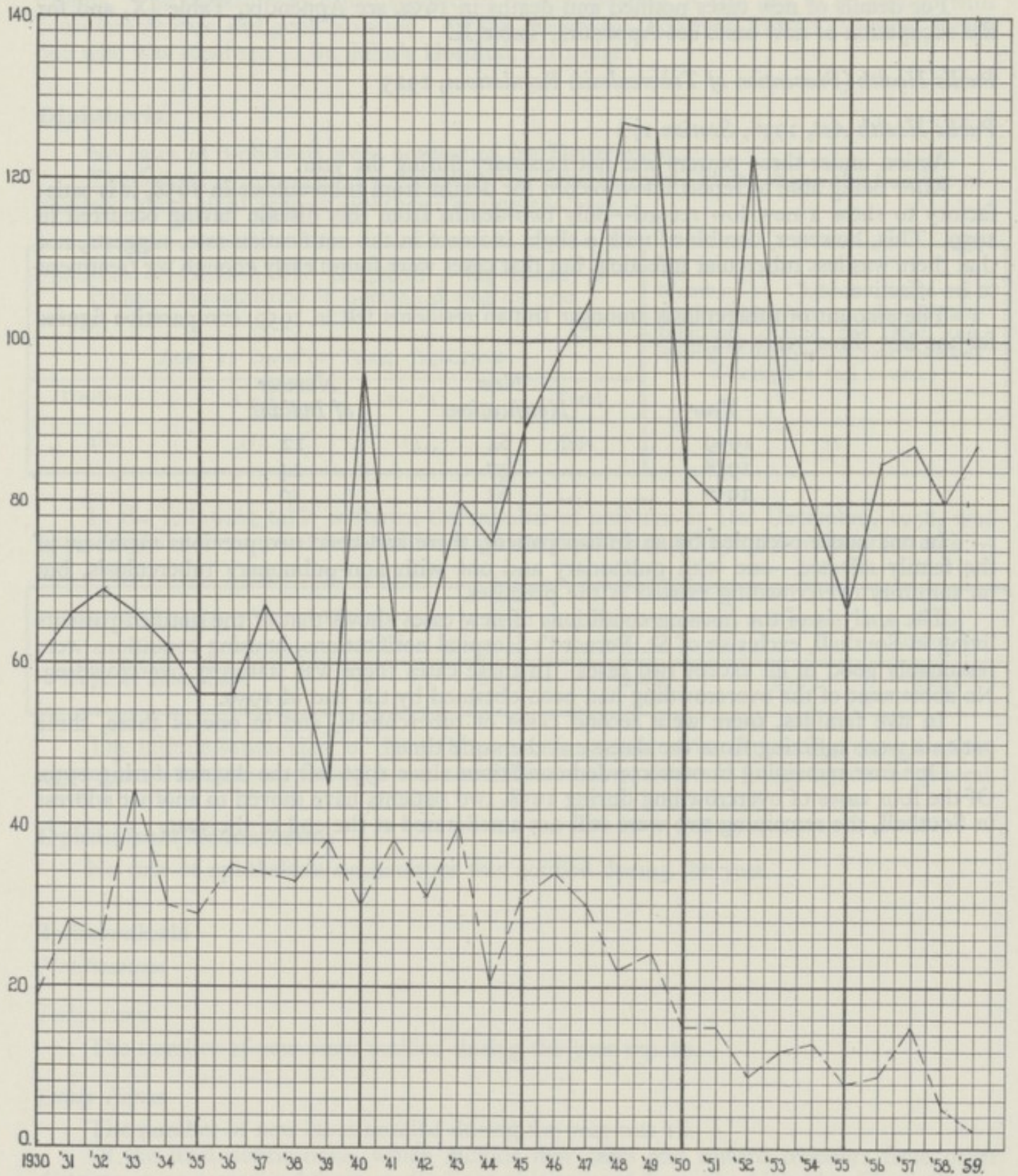
In one house occupied by an Indian patient, there had been two previous members of the family affected—one with pulmonary and one with non-pulmonary tuberculosis, but no statutory overcrowding existed at the premises.

The analysis of the housing conditions of new cases shows that of the notified patients living in Southall, exclusive of St. Bernard's Hospital notifications, housing conditions were reasonably good in all except two cases. In these cases there was statutory overcrowding. No abatement of the overcrowding had been obtained by the end of 1959.

In five families, there were second cases of tuberculosis, and in one of these, three patients were suffering from the disease at the same time.

One case remaining in overcrowded conditions since 1956 left the district during 1959. Of the four cases of overcrowding during 1958, two patients have moved to another address in Southall, the remaining two were still not ameliorated at the end of the year.

GRAPH B



TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS)—Notifications and Deaths from 1930 to 1959

————— Notifications.
- - - - - Deaths

Management of Tuberculosis

For diagnostic purposes, Southall patients are mostly referred either by general practitioners or from hospital doctors to the Uxbridge Chest Clinic, and if tuberculosis is found treatment and following-up is instituted from that Clinic. The Tuberculosis Visitor calls at the home of a patient and submits a copy of her report to the Public Health Department. Contacts are seen by the Visitor and they have suitable tests, either tuberculin tests or X-rays, or both, at the Chest Clinic. If sanitary defects or overcrowding are reported further visiting is carried out from the Public Health Department.

At St. Bernard's Hospital, cases of tuberculosis are isolated in Adelaide Ward, which has 24 male and 24 female beds. One of the doctors from Uxbridge Chest Clinic continues to carry out tuberculin testing and B.C.G. vaccination of members of the nursing staff of the hospital.

B.C.G. Vaccination

B.C.G. vaccination is offered to contacts of cases of tuberculosis, to medical and nursing staffs of tuberculosis wards, and since 1957, as a result of the findings of the Medical Research Council in their Tuberculosis Vaccines Clinical Trial, to children aged 13 and over in Southall schools. Testing with tuberculin is carried out beforehand. The tuberculin test, if positive, shows that infection has occurred at some time during life, and further investigation is undertaken to verify whether this is active, chronic or healed infection, as these all give the same result to the test. When the tuberculin test is negative and in the absence of disease, B.C.G. inoculations are carried out in order to render the individuals tuberculin positive and, therefore, to have immunity to infection by the tuberculous bacillus.

The number of children who received B.C.G. through the Chest Clinic was in total 97 during 1959, and the details are as follows:—

New born babies	...	...	...	5
Children under 1 year	...	...	...	20
Children 1-4 years	...	...	...	18
Children 5-15 years	...	...	...	37
Over 15 years	...	...	...	17
				—
				97
				—

Under the B.C.G. vaccination in schools scheme, details are as follows:—

Number invited to take part in the scheme	Number of consents received	Referred to Chest Clinic		Number of children vaccinated with B.C.G.
		Contacts	Positives	
482	338	3	45	228

All testing and vaccinating during 1959 under this scheme was carried out in Southall by the Medical Research Council's staff.

Tuberculosis Vaccines Clinical Trial

During 1959 the Medical Research Council's Vaccines Trial continued in Southall and in September, 1959, the second progress report of the investigation was published. This report showed that B.C.G. vaccination confers a very substantial protection against tuberculosis which persists for at least 7½ years after being given. Vaccination of school children will, therefore, contribute very substantially to the reduction of tuberculosis in adolescents and young adults. This assessment of the potentialities of B.C.G. vaccine has

been made possible by the close co-operation of the many local health authorities throughout the country. The work has involved the home visiting and X-raying of large numbers of participants.

In 1959 the Medical Research Council X-ray Unit visited Brentford Health Centre and 41 out of the 48 Trial participants living in Southall were invited to attend; of these 30 kept their X-ray appointment.

In view of the duration of the investigation which has been going on since 1950, the proportion of participants who continue to attend for X-ray is highly satisfactory.

It is expected that the Trial will continue in its present form until August, 1960, and the final visit to Brentford will be paid in the week beginning Tuesday, 26th April. At this visit it is hoped to X-ray as many as possible of the participants still living in the area.

Research into Incidence of New Tuberculosis in the Adolescent

In previous reports this piece of research has been described, the purpose of it being to ascertain the amount of tuberculosis occurring during the first years in industry or office life of young persons. This is now the seventh year of the experiment and up to date no active cases have been found amongst adolescents taking part in the investigation in Southall. 516 ex-school leavers were tested during the visit of the Mass X-ray Unit into the Borough.

During the year a visit was made to Southall by the Mobile Mass X-ray Unit, and three small groups of people were X-rayed including the group of ex-school leavers already reported above. From the others, totalling 362, two positive cases were found.

Mass X-ray

There is now available at the West Middlesex Hospital a static Mass X-ray Unit, the second to be introduced in Middlesex, and while primarily intended for the use of hospital patients, there is an open invitation for any member of the public to attend at any time when the Unit is working, for a check. This is a most useful undertaking and supplements the work done during the visits of the Mobile Unit to Southall. It also saves the need, in most cases, of reference by appointment to the Chest X-ray Clinic for a large film to be taken.

Dr. J. T. Nicol Roe, Chest Physician, Uxbridge Chest Clinic, reports that, in spite of the steady diminution of new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, it still remains a considerable public health problem which must continue to be attacked by all means at our disposal. There is no doubt that treatment is best carried out in hospital, especially in the early stages. The stay in hospital is less than was necessary some years ago. The taking of anti-tuberculous drugs must continue for a few years and it is most important that they are taken conscientiously. The slight deterioration in the Southall figures supports him in this.

Dr. Nicol Roe also states that the need for the X-ray and tuberculin testing in Indian immigrants continues and urges that efforts should be made to encourage a visit to the Chest Clinic by every new Indian resident in Southall. It is important also that those found to be tuberculin negative should return for B.C.G. vaccination, and in support of this he submits the following figures, which refer only to Indians sent to the Clinic by their general practitioners.

	Under 1 year	1-4	5-15	Over 15	Total
Tested	-	-	5	119	124
Negative	-	1	4	13	18
Positive	-	-	-	80	80
Vaccinated	-	1	4	13	18

Of those originally skin tested, 26 failed to return to the Clinic for reading of the test.

With regard to prevention and early detection of cases, contacts both at home and factory or workshop should have regular X-rays and/or Tuberculin Tests. Full use should continue to be made of the Mass X-ray Unit's visits to the Borough.

Cancer

It will be seen by the table of causes of death (page 56) that in 1959 115 cases (65 males and 50 females) died from cancer. See Appendix, Table VI, for an analysis of cancer deaths since 1935.

Overleaf is set out in tabular form a classification of the cancer deaths according to the site of the primary growth and in ages.

The total number of deaths from cancer in 1959 fell, being 115 as compared with 139 in 1958. Cancer of the lung in males, again the highest individual figure for site of disease, was two less than in 1958.

Although the drop in cancer deaths is considerable, there is nothing hopeful to be deduced from this drop as the disease is a slow one, and the figure, though better, is still much higher than figures prior to 1953; these however were exclusive of long stay hospital deaths and by the present methods of registration it is difficult to get the exact figure of Southall residents dying from this disease.

Distribution of Infectious Disease Notifications

For the incidence of various infectious diseases notified during the year, under age groups and locality, see Appendix, Tables VII and VIII.

Infectious Disease Visits

During the year, the Public Health Inspectors paid 384 visits with reference to cases of infectious disease. In addition, the County Health Visitors did a certain amount of home and school visiting in connection with infectious diseases.

Laboratory Work

Specimens taken for bacteriological or chemical investigations, in connection particularly with infectious disease cases, are brought daily to the Manor House and transported to the Ealing Public Health Laboratory. The necessary investigations are carried out and results reported simultaneously to the Medical Officer of Health and to the doctor who has submitted the specimen from one of his patients. Details of the work carried out in 1959 are as follows:—

Faeces specimens	...	...	...	...	...	...	419
Sputum specimens	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Blood specimens	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Urine specimens	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
Swabs (nose, throat, eye, tongue, ear, rectal and vaginal)	...	...	...	...	...	...	102
Nail scrapings	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Worm	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Disinfection

In cases of infectious disease, rooms, clothing, etc., were disinfected—rooms by sealing and fumigating with a formalin preparation; clothing, bedding and other infected articles remaining in the room for disinfection.

Lists of premises, articles, etc., disinfected during the year:—

Rooms	...	...	...	13	Books	...	...	...	120
Beds	...	...	...	13	Eiderdowns	...	...	...	13
Blankets	...	...	...	30	Pillows	...	...	...	29
Sheets	...	...	...	26					

CLASSIFICATION OF CANCER DEATHS IN SITES AND AGES

AGE GROUPS—MALE

Site	Total				Under 10				10—20				20—30				30—40				40—50				50—60				60—70				70—80				80+			
	'56	'57	'58	'59	'56	'57	'58	'59	'56	'57	'58	'59	'56	'57	'58	'59	'56	'57	'58	'59	'56	'57	'58	'59	'56	'57	'58	'59	'56	'57	'58	'59	'56	'57	'58	'59	'56	'57	'58	'59
Lung ...	29	24	33	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	2	-	2	1	9	5	12	15	12	13	7	8	5	5	8	7	-	1	1	-
Stomach	4	6	16	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	3	1	3	5	5	2	2	6	5	1	-	1	-
Intestine	9	9	13	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	2	2	5	-	7	2	4	3	2	-	-	3	1	1
Bladder...	1	1	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	2	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Prostate	2	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	-				
Breast ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Other ...	22	18	22	8	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	3	3	2	-	1	2	1	2	3	2	6	2	3	5	3	3	7	2	7	-	4	2	1	1
Totals	67	58	91	65	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	4	3	5	-	3	2	4	4	12	11	25	24	21	21	25	20	21	13	26	14	5	6	4	3

AGE GROUPS—FEMALE

Site	Total				Under 10				10—20				20—30				30—40				40—50				50—60				60—70				70—80				80+			
	'56	'57	'58	'59	'56	'57	'58	'59	'56	'57	'58	'59	'56	'57	'58	'59	'56	'57	'58	'59	'56	'57	'58	'59	'56	'57	'58	'59	'56	'57	'58	'59	'56	'57	'58	'59	'56	'57	'58	'59
Breast ...	16	10	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	4	3	1	6	1	-	2	4	4	4	-	2	-	3	2
Lung ...	5	7	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	2	2	2	-	1	-	-	3	2	1	2	1	-	2	1	-
Stomach	8	3	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	1	2	3	2	2	2	1	-	2	4
Uterus ...	6	4	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	2	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intestine	11	13	8	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	1	2	3	-	3	3	1	3	1	5	3	5	3	2	1	3
Bladder...	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Other ...	19	18	19	17	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	5	1	1	3	1	5	6	6	7	4	3	4	3	5	4	2	3	1	4	1
Totals	65	55	48	50	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	-	10	7	1	4	7	14	14	9	23	10	6	14	14	17	15	12	9	5	11	10

Smallpox Disinfection

In the event of smallpox occurring within the district and disinfection being required on a considerable scale, arrangements have been made whereby this could be carried out. An agreement was made with the North-West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board whereby in such an event the staff of St. John's Hospital, Uxbridge, would carry out this work.

Provision of Antitoxin and Vaccine Lymph

The Council provides diphtheria antitoxin and tetanus antitoxin free to local practitioners in the district. These antitoxins are obtained from the Public Health Department during office hours and by direct request to the Medical Officer of Health at other times. In the event of emergency supplies of vaccine lymph being required, they are obtainable at very short notice.

Scabies and Lice

During 1959, three cases of infestation with scabies and one contact of a case were brought to the Public Health Department for cleansing. Baths and treatment were arranged at Hammersmith Cleansing Station by courtesy of Hammersmith Borough Council. In addition from one house with multiple occupation, one case was treated and three contacts declared clear by private practitioners.

Table XI gives details of head inspections in schools. There seems to be a marked decrease in the amount of work being done for this purpose—as the total figure in 1956 for inspections was 17,245, more than double the number inspected in 1959, i.e. 8,016. In that year, for the total number inspected, 28 were found to be verminous, yet with an inspection of half the number, 23 infections were found, giving no grounds for complacency.

WELFARE

General

St. John Ambulance Association:

The local headquarters of the St. John Ambulance Association are situated at Hartington Road, Southall, and the honorary officers are Dr. Mary Ellis, of Lansdowne House, High Street, Harlington, Divisional Surgeon; Miss E. Hobson, 20, Elmfield Road, Southall, Divisional Superintendent, Nursing Division, and Mr. W. Adams, 98, Carlyle Avenue, Southall, Divisional Superintendent, Ambulance Division. There are 21 Nursing Members and 16 Auxiliary Members.

The work carried out is as follows:—

Home Nursing and Nursing Equipment. The St. John Ambulance Nursing Division has been trained in Home Nursing and First Aid to the Injured. It also lends Nursing equipment for use in the home from the Medical Comforts Depot in Hartington Road, open every evening (except Sundays and Bank Holidays) from 7.30 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. for the issue of articles needed by the public. During the year 433 articles were lent under the scheme—the 1958 figure was 489.

Welfare—General. The St. John Ambulance Brigade carried out trainings in First Aid and Home Nursing for all who cared to take advantage of the service, also special courses for Civil Defence Volunteers and for Scouts and Guides. The members of the Nursing and Ambulance Divisions carried out many other duties including attendance at local cinemas, sports, fairs, Old Folks' Clubs, accompanying old people's group excursions to the seaside, Hospital duties, also Sick Visiting. Members also took part in duties further afield, including London Airport, London theatres, concerts, etc.

British Red Cross Society:

The Southall Division of the British Red Cross Society made steady progress in 1959, and membership increased to 125. The Girls' Cadet unit attracted many more members, and courses of First Aid and Nursing were well attended, with satisfactory examination results. A "New Members" Group was registered in 1959, and valuable work and discussions took place at the monthly meetings of these ordinary members, whose duties are mainly non-medical ones.

The Disabled People's Handcraft Club brought much pleasure to the house-bound members who attended weekly at St. George's Hall, to which the meeting was transferred—in order to have increased space.

The main activities in the Borough are:—

Instruction and Examinations in First Aid and Home Nursing. Welfare visiting. Medical Loan Depot. Nursing in the Home. Escort duties to and from Hospitals and holiday homes. Transport for the sick. Clerical work and other duties connected with the National Blood Transfusion Service. Handcraft Club for the Disabled. After-care and emergency help for disabled ex-servicemen.

Club for Disabled Persons:

A Club, for persons suffering from severe disablement, met weekly and was a social and recreational one for people suffering from any physical handicap. Transport was provided by members of the Rotary Club and Round Table for those members who were

unable to make their own way to the Club premises, which were at the Southall Community Centre. The membership rose during 1959 to a figure of 26—the average attendance being 18. Members make themselves useful to the Community Centre staff in little ways, and this is of considerable therapeutic value.

The Hard of Hearing Club:

This Club, which was inaugurated in 1955, continues to be popular and useful to its members, who number about 40. The Committee is very energetic and the programmes arranged for the members were varied, interesting and often directly useful in helping them to come to terms with their disability. The meetings throughout the year were well attended and although the summer was a prolonged one the attendance at group meetings was excellent. The Welfare Committee of the Southall Group had numerous calls for services—assistance was given for all who needed such service. It is felt that there are many more of the residents in the Borough who are hard of hearing or severely deafened who could be helped if they were aware of the facilities provided by the League.

Two members attended the Old Age Pensioners' Holiday at Margate organised by the Welfare Committee of the Middlesex & Surrey League. A party of eleven attended the Southern Area Rally at Clacton organised by the British Association of the Hard of Hearing. One new subject developed in 1959 was "Clear Speech" and members are being encouraged to develop their speech, which may often be difficult due to the fact that the severely deafened person cannot hear his own voice. A Southall member won the West Middlesex Area championship of Clear Speech in 1959. Inter-group activities in the West Middlesex Area have been taking place, giving an expansion of interests, companionship, and cultural activity to the Group.

Diabetic Club:

The Club for Diabetics, started in 1956, continued to function throughout 1959. This Club was founded to enable sufferers from diabetes as well as those interested in diabetes, i.e. for relatives or friends of diabetics, to meet together socially and to have the opportunity to discuss their individual problems with fellow sufferers and to hear authoritative talks from speakers particularly interested in diabetes such as doctors and other nutrition and health experts. The membership was 35 and the attendance at monthly meetings averaged about 24 but altogether some 130 diabetics have enjoyed the benefits of the club since its formation.

Home Advice Group:

This Group, created for the purpose of assisting and advising mothers with problems, continued to function throughout the year. Meetings were held weekly at the Work Centre for the Elderly in the Municipal Sports Ground. A programme of interesting discussions, demonstrations and specialist speakers was carried out during the year. The Group is assisted financially by the Housing Committee of the Borough Council and is under the direction of a Co-ordinating Committee of officials of the various bodies concerned with welfare of the family. The membership increased to 21 by the end of the year, with an average attendance of 15.

Welfare of the Blind and Partially Sighted:

The welfare services for blind and partially-sighted are the responsibility of the County Council under the National Assistance Act, 1948.

The County Council's Welfare Department provides a Home Teaching service, the object of which is to enable blind and partially-sighted people to lead as full and active lives as their handicap allows, by assisting them in overcoming the effects of their disabilities.

The Home Teachers visit all blind and partially-sighted persons in their own homes, hospitals and residential homes, advise on all problems relating to their welfare and keep them in touch with available social services. Instruction is given in Braille and Moon systems of raised type, in handcrafts and where appropriate, in the Deaf-Blind manual alphabet. A handcraft class is held fortnightly at the King's Hall Methodist Church, South Road, Southall.

Close co-operation is maintained between the County Council and Voluntary Organisations including the Social Club for the Blind, which holds fortnightly meetings at the Labour Hall, The Broadway, Southall, and the Middlesex Association for the Blind who maintain a holiday home at Littlehampton, two Residential Homes for the Blind, and assist individual necessitous blind people.

Blind persons are eligible for the loan of a wireless receiver through the British Wireless for the Blind Fund, and the County Council has a scheme for assisting blind and partially-sighted persons with the maintenance of wireless sets.

Other services are provided by the County Council either directly or through a registered agency and these include facilities for the placement of blind persons in employment, courses of residential rehabilitation, training courses for mothers with blind babies, the supply of embossed literature, special equipment and handcraft materials, assistance in the disposal of handcrafts and assisted holidays for those in need.

In 1959, there were resident in the Borough 101 blind and 15 partially-sighted persons. One blind person was training, and 10 were in full-time employment. Of these one was in a Workshop for the Blind, and one was working as a Home Worker. Those employed in Workshops or as Home Workers had their earnings augmented by the County Council.

The majority of blind persons are not available for, or not capable of, training and employment owing to age or some other reason.

Welfare of Handicapped Persons other than Blind:

Schemes for the welfare of handicapped persons other than blind and partially-sighted which are operated by the County Council's Welfare Department under the National Assistance Act, 1948, provide welfare services for the deaf and dumb and hard of hearing, and other persons who are substantially and permanently handicapped by disease, injury, or congenital deformity.

Services to the deaf and dumb and the hard of hearing are provided by appropriate Voluntary Organisations, to whom the County Council makes grants in aid.

The Borough of Southall forms part of Area 9 which includes also the Boroughs of Brentford & Chiswick and Heston & Isleworth. Two Welfare Visitors and a Homework Organiser are included in the staff which has been provided by the County Council's Welfare Department for carrying out the social services required and who visit those suffering from substantial and permanent handicaps. They work from the local Area Welfare Office and the handicapped persons are visited in their own homes with a view to assisting them to obtain services from statutory or voluntary sources (or both).

The County Council supplies aids and appliances not covered by the National Health Service, carries out where necessary adaptations to a house to enable a handicapped person to become more mobile, provides holidays, arranges for the disabled to take part in social activities, attend handcraft classes, etc. Advice and guidance regarding personal problems are given and membership of voluntary organisations catering for particular handicaps is facilitated.

The Home Work Organiser endeavours to procure from Industry appropriate assembly work and arranges for this to be carried out by handicapped persons where this is considered to be suitable and of assistance to the individuals concerned.

Residents of the Borough needing any of the County Welfare Services briefly referred to in this Report should apply to the Area Welfare Officer, at the Local County Offices, Great West Road, Brentford.

Nutrition of school children:

For many years mid-morning milk and meals for school children have been provided in Southall state schools. This is a most important welfare provision, particularly as the mid-day dinners are designed carefully to supply an adequate balanced meal once a day. The value of these provisions is particularly great for children who have to travel some distance to school as it prevents the hurried consumption and digestion of food, when a considerable part of the meal break has to be spent in going to and from school, and there is no doubt that children very often are least difficult about food when they eat communally. Provided school canteens are well maintained and great care is taken over the handling of the food there is undoubted benefit to be obtained from the school meals service. It is interesting to see from figures kindly supplied by the Divisional Education Officer the details of milk and meals acceptance in the various schools in the Borough. One fact which can be picked out from these figures is not a good one, i.e. the milk consumption at the Grammar School where the pupils are at an age when extra milk is most important to them is only 41% and although the meals consumption is better at 51% is it still not good for a school in which the pupils are working hard, both physically and mentally, during the period that their growth and development is probably at the highest peak of their whole lives.

The percentage of children having milk in schools is as follows:—

Primary	...	...	...	97%
Secondary Modern	...	...	...	85%
Technical	...	...	...	83.3%
Grammar	...	...	...	41.1%
Talbot Special	...	...	...	92.5%

The percentages of meals served to daily attendances:—

				<i>Autumn Term 1959</i>		
				<i>% of Attendance taking meals</i>	<i>Average Number taking meals</i>	<i>Average Attendance</i>
PRIMARY SCHOOLS:						
Beaconsfield Road Junior Mixed	...	...	...	45	104	229
Beaconsfield Road Infants'	...	...	...	47	76	163
Clifton Road Junior Mixed	...	...	...	36	65	183
Clifton Road Infants'	...	...	...	35	36	103
Dormers Wells J.M.	...	...	...	59	133	226
Dormers Wells Infants'	...	...	...	55	85	154
Featherstone Road J.M.	...	...	...	32	95	296
Featherstone Road Infants'	...	...	...	36	80	220
George Tomlinson J.M.	...	...	...	56	145	258
George Tomlinson Infants'	...	...	...	50	57	115
Lady Margaret J.M.	...	...	...	49	171	350
Lady Margaret Infants'	...	...	...	43	90	210
North Road J.M. and Infants'	...	...	...	51	188	366
St. Anselm's R.C.	...	...	...	70	251	360
Tudor Road J.M.	...	...	...	38	136	360
Tudor Road Infants'	...	...	...	29	65	221
SECONDARY SCHOOLS:						
Southall Grammar	...	...	...	51	336	662
Dormers Wells Boys'	...	...	...	39	226	581
Dormers Wells Girls'	...	...	...	48	288	595
Featherstone Road Boys'	...	...	...	39	223	577
Western Road Girls'	...	...	...	42	188	445
Technical	...	...	...	36	147	404
SPECIAL SCHOOLS:						
Talbot Road	...	...	...	99	202	204

Old People

The needs of 13 special cases of old people living in difficult circumstances were investigated during 1959, and what happened to them is recorded in the following list:—

Admitted to hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Admitted to old people's home	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Remaining at home	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
(a) Home Help provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
(b) Home Help and District Nurse provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(c) Home Help, District Nurse, and Meals provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(d) Social problem eased	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(e) Awaiting housing for old people	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(f) Holiday arranged	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(g) Rehoused	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(h) No action	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

The difficulties of the old persons recorded on this list were brought to the notice of the Public Health Department staff either by medical practitioners, interested relations, neighbours or friends, or following complaint by one or other of the statutory authorities.

The County Council has the duty, under the National Assistance Act, 1948, of providing residential accommodation for aged and infirm persons in need of care and attention which is not otherwise available to them; and it can do this by providing its own Homes or by arrangements with recognised Voluntary Organisations. The County Council's Welfare Department administers the County Homes, and the number of persons admitted to such homes from the Borough in 1959 was 20.

It has been ascertained from the Area Medical Officer that 389 Southall people were given Home Help during the year and of these 333 consisted of chronic sick or aged persons, a figure which has risen by 16% over the 1958 figure, and of 734 persons who were assisted by the Home Nurses, 402 were of age 65 or over.

Many voluntary associations contributed to provide Christmas parcels or special comforts for old people.

Meals on Wheels Service:

During the year mid-day meals on four days per week were provided for house-bound old people in need of the service. In 1959, 8,860 meals were delivered, an increase of 904 over the 1958 figure. The maximum number of old people receiving the meals on any one day was 47. The number of people who can be helped in this way is too small for the needs of the Borough, and negotiations were in progress during 1959 for the provision of another van, by the use of which the service could be doubled. The cost of the meal was 9d. to the recipient, and for each meal Southall Borough Council made a grant of 1/6. Meals were obtained from the School Canteens and conveyed in a van owned by the Southall Old People's Welfare Association.

Chiropody Service for Old People:

This service was continued throughout 1959. Five local chiropodists gave their services at cheap rates for Old Age Pensioners.

Holidays for Old People:

The holiday scheme whereby old people get a seaside holiday during off season months of May and September, at reduced rates, continued during 1959 and was operated by the various Old People's Clubs in the Borough. In celebration of the 25th anniversary of the granting of a Borough Charter to Southall, the Southall Old People's Welfare Association operated a special holiday provision paid for by the Council whereby 50 old age pensioners were given a free holiday for one week, the Association itself providing the travellers with spending money and comforts.

Other Services:

A service for the provision of cheap laundry and a cheap boot and shoe service are available. The North Thames Gas Board offers a free service of inspection of the gas appliances and service pipes in houses of old age pensioners living alone. The reason for this is to reduce the risk of gas poisoning, a frequent cause of home accidents and fatalities in old people. The offer includes free replacement of faulty pipes and the free repair of faulty appliances. To take advantage of this offer, lists of old people living alone are submitted from the Public Health Department and in due course the homes of the persons nominated on the lists are visited by the Gas Board officers. Fresh lists continued to be supplied from time to time.

Southall Association for the Occupation of the Elderly:

The Work Centre for the Elderly situated in the Municipal Sports Ground, and maintained by a voluntary association supported in part by Middlesex County Council and Southall Borough Council, continued to operate throughout 1959.

Various types of simple work were carried out by the old people in quite a satisfactory way, indeed as the firms supplying the work were expected to pay the proper rate for work, it was essential that the work should be completed to their satisfaction. The number of workers had risen by the end of the year to 50, and various types of work were carried out, carding buttons, sorting mixed metallic wastes from a large engineering company, trimming and stamping of metal bolts, trimming of rubber, assembly of ball point pens, etc., and the old people could be put on the jobs which were most suited to their capabilities.

Any old age pensioner is eligible to apply for work under this Scheme and once taken on is kept on whether his or her output can be considered significant or not. It is realised by the workers that a flat rate of 10/- per week for a ten hour week is certainly much less than the younger healthy pensioner would be able to obtain in the labour market, but they also realise that as they grow older or ill and less able to do very much work this wage will continue the same. The scheme can never become self-supporting, but it is showing great benefits in the social and even physical well-being of the people who are working. There is a very happy atmosphere in the work rooms. Tea-making facilities are available at the Work Centre and during the year new Rest Room Furniture and Equipment were purchased and installed, from money obtained by public appeal. The Public Library Staff arranged to maintain a small selection of books at the Centre.

National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47:

National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951:

No case was dealt with under these powers during 1959.

HEALTH EDUCATION

The education of the public in matters of health and hygiene is one of the most important functions of the Public Health Department and never ceases, as every visit paid by an Inspector is accompanied by some form of explanation of the advantages of hygienic living, i.e. if the Inspector is called to a food shop he will give reasons as to why it is undesirable for food handlers to be passing germs on to the food from their hands or from breathing, and if he visits on a housing defect, in conversation he is certain to talk about some danger to public health.

Talks are given to local organisations, sometimes on the request of the organisation, sometimes at the suggestion of the departmental staff.

The Council maintains close relations with the Central Council for Health Education, so that information is always available of new methods of publicity and new publicity material. Poster, leaflet and book-mark propaganda, while effective if carried out on a considerable scale, must be constantly changed as the eye wearies and the mind closes if the same prohibition or wording is uttered too frequently.

During 1959, revolving lamps carrying pictorial shades with various slogans to remind the public of health hazards, were purchased and displayed in various Corporation departments.

There was an increase in the amount of publicity given to safety in the home, the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents in 1959 made a considerable feature of health education on this subject. Following on the "Guard that Fire" campaign, which had been instituted by this Society during 1958, the new slogan was "Guard that Child" and various aspects of care in the home for young children were emphasised in the poster and newspaper publicity during various months of the year.

DEATHS FROM ACCIDENT

The number who died as a result of accident other than motor vehicle accident appeared to rise again, being 18 in 1959, as compared with 14 in 1958 and 9 in 1957. Five of the accidental deaths, however, occurred as the result of an aircraft falling on houses in Southall in September, 1958; the deaths, although occurring then, did not appear in the Registrar's figures until the findings of the Official Inquiry in 1959. This alters the true 1958 figure to 19, and the true 1959 figure to 13. Three of the accidental deaths were the result of accident in the home, and two happened in Hospital.

Five elderly persons died from the consequences of falls, three at home, and two in Hospital. Five persons were found drowned; one died from barbiturate poisoning; one died from injuries at work, and one following anaesthetic administration.

ROAD SAFETY

The number of motor vehicle accidents occurring within the Borough of Southall was a little greater in 1959 than in 1958. The number of fatalities was the same. Five persons, none of whom were children, were killed in street accidents. Details are as follows:—

Persons Killed

<i>Type of Road User</i>	<i>Cause of Accident</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Sex</i>
Private motor car driver	Motor car travelling east fails to take left-hand bend in road, mounts footway and collides with concrete bridge parapet	35	M
Pedestrian	Male pedestrian walks into the side of a passing heavy goods lorry	35	M
Private motor car driver	Apparently the driver of the first vehicle was travelling west along The Broadway when he collapsed at the wheel and swerved to his right and collided with a motor scooter, a motor cycle combination and a private motor car all travelling east along The Broadway	40	M
Pedal cyclist	Pedal cyclist travelling west is struck at rear by a trolley bus also travelling west	50	M
Public service vehicle passenger	Vehicle travelling south and turning right. Passenger steps off platform into path of solo motor cycle travelling south and is struck	65	M

Persons Injured

	<i>Adult</i>		<i>School Age</i>		<i>Under 5</i>	
	<i>Serious</i>	<i>Slight</i>	<i>Serious</i>	<i>Slight</i>	<i>Serious</i>	<i>Slight</i>
Pedestrians	17	29	2	23	—	2
	<i>Total 46</i>		<i>Total 25</i>		<i>Total 2</i>	
Pedal cyclists	14	67	1	20	Nil	Nil
	<i>Total 81</i>		<i>Total 21</i>			
P.M.C. drivers	2	22				
	<i>Total 24</i>					
P.M.C. passengers	8	25	1	1	—	1
	<i>Total 33</i>		<i>Total 2</i>		<i>Total 1</i>	
Motor cyclists (including scooters and Mopeds)	18	104				
	<i>Total 122</i>					
Drivers of other vehicles ...	2	15				
	<i>Total 17</i>					
Passengers in other vehicles...	1	30	1	3		
	<i>Total 31</i>		<i>Total 4</i>			
Donkey rider				1		
	ADULT TOTAL		354	CHILDREN TOTAL		56
FATALITIES ...	ADULT TOTAL		5	CHILDREN TOTAL		—

Although there were no children killed the number of children injured on the roads was still high, just four less in number than in 1958. The Road Safety Committee of the Borough Council maintained a full programme of education in road safety in which the Metropolitan Police took an active part. The Southall school children received constant training and exhortation on the use of roads.

Of the five dying as a result of motor accidents in Southall one was a Southall resident; two other Southall residents died as a result of motor accidents received when they were away from home.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE BOROUGH

Water Supply and Water Services

Water is supplied to nearly the whole of the district by the South-West Suburban Water Company. The Metropolitan Water Board supplies a small area in the southern part of the district, and the Rickmansworth & Uxbridge Valley Water Company a small area in the northern part. The supply is satisfactory, both in quality and quantity. Reports on sampling carried out by the Metropolitan Water Board are issued from time to time. All inhabited houses are supplied from public water mains and there are no standpipes in use on mains.

Under Section 35, Middlesex County Council Act, 1956, provision is made for immediate action to be taken by the Local Authority to restore a water supply which has been cut off for some default.

Two samples of factory drinking water were taken by Departmental staff and found to be satisfactory.

In addition 19 samples of artesian well water (from factories situated in the Borough) were taken, all of which were sterile and pure. Samples taken from the Artesian well supplying drinking water at St. Bernard's Hospital gave unsatisfactory results and, following visits from the engineer of the Regional Hospital Board, the use of this water for drinking was discontinued, and South West Suburban Water Company's mains supply substituted.

Sewerage

Middlesex County Council provides the facilities for purification of sewage from the Borough at the Mogden Sewage Works. The amount of congestion occurring in the drains and sewers of the Borough, partly as a result of increase in the number of houses and shops and partly due to the fact that improved knowledge of hygiene results in an increased use of water for cleanliness, meant that problems have arisen of overcharging of sewers, and of flooding during periods of heavy rain. Measures to relieve this have had to be taken, and the latest position with regard to these improvements is as follows:—

The construction of the Tentelow Lane Outfall Sewer was completed during 1959. This outfall sewer discharges into the water course which forms the southern boundary of the Borough, and thence into the River Brent, taking the surface water from the Havelock Road housing estate which formerly was discharged into the Canal. It will also be able to take surface water from the surface water sewers which are being provided in the parts of Tentelow Lane not previously drained.

A soil sewer has been provided for the drainage of houses in Glade Lane and at the eastern end of Havelock Road. By the end of the year these properties which had no main drainage facilities were rapidly being connected to this public sewer. Prior to this it was necessary to maintain a thrice weekly pail closet collection of night soil. It was possible also to get rid of three systems of cesspool drainage by the construction of this sewer.

Further progress was made during the year by the Council consultants on the preparation of the outline scheme for the southern soil relief sewer to relieve surcharging in the area of the Borough bounded by King Street and The Green in the East, the Railway in the North and the Canal in the South. This sewer will also improve conditions in Norwood Road and Tentelow Lane.

Progress has also been made on the preparation of a scheme for the southern surface water relief sewer, to give assistance to the surface water system already in operation, and to take surcharge in the southern part of the Borough. Shortage of staff in the Borough Engineer's Department prevented the amount of progress which was expected with regard to this scheme.

Serious flooding of the Yeading Brook in the area of the houses in Delamere Road and certain streets in Hayes, was improved in 1959 by the re-alignment of the River Crane by the Middlesex County Council's contractors. The River Crane was also widened, dredged and deepened in certain places.

Collection by gully emptier from: 2 cesspools at factories remote from main sewage system; 6 pails at Bulls Bridge; 2 pails at Carlyle Avenue; cesspool at Springdale; two cesspools at Glade Lane Cottages (now connected to sewer); one cesspool at The Aviary; one cesspool at Wycombe Cafe (now connected to sewer).

Sanitary Inspections of the District

The total number of inspections of premises made during the year by the Public Health Inspectors was 8,630. Table XII gives an analysis of the number and nature of such inspections. The number of inspections again increased, being 1,804 more than in 1958, evidence of the need for the full complement of inspectors, which was obtained at last after years of shortage.

There was again a rise in the figure for inspections of houses under the Housing and Rent Acts. Some of the increase was due to inspections for Certificates of Disrepair permitted to be granted before increases of rent could be obtained by landlords of properties.

There was an increase also in the number of inspections of properties for which Improvement Grant was claimed, and a certain amount of house-to-house visiting to bring the housing records a little more up-to-date was carried out when possible.

In former years, inspections and the taking of observations for nuisance from smoke, have been classified in Table XII under the headings "Atmospheric Pollution" and "Smoke Observations," but with the new and very much increased house-to-house visiting connected with the improvement of atmospheric pollution by the operations of the Clean Air Act, 1956, visits specifically connected with the making of a Smoke Control Order have been separated in the table from smoke observations made because of nuisance alleged to be caused by industrial premises, and the figure for these Clean Air Act inspections has risen to 1,708 compared with 309 in 1958.

Market

There is a market, part open, part covered, in the High Street where a weekly horse and cattle sale was held on Wednesdays and a general sale of market produce and goods was held on Saturdays. Special attention was paid regularly to the hygienic provisions and maintenance there. Some disturbance of amenity was caused to tenants of adjacent houses by the delayed collection of livestock on a few occasions.

In addition, travelling fairs and circuses spend periods in the Borough, three to four times a year, and require supervision.

School Sanitation, Ventilation and Lighting

Schools were re-inspected during the year. Certain re-planning was requested for increased sanitary facilities to comply with modern standards of hygiene.

With regard to the disposal of school refuse, the Council assist to the maximum degree by providing the required number of bins on request.

Improved sanitation was provided in Featherstone Road Junior Mixed School in 1959 by the construction (for the boys' section) of a new sanitary block consisting of 6 waterclosets, 12 handbasins, 1 urinal, 1 staff watercloset. An internal drinking fountain was also provided. At Beaconsfield Road Junior School, 10 faulty washbasins were replaced. At Western Road Girls' School the amount of artificial lighting was increased by 50% in 13 rooms and by 33% in one room.

Eradication of Bed Bugs

Statistics for the year:—

(a) Number of Council houses					} Total 14
(1) found to be infested	...	...	...	4
(2) disinfested during the year	...	...	...	4
(b) Number of other houses					
(1) found to be infested	...	...	...	10
(2) disinfested during the year	...	...	...	10

Canal Boats

Southall is not a registration authority for Canal Boats. The routine inspections carried out by neighbouring authorities having boat docks, reduce this work to a minimum and no report on any particular boat was necessary.

Mortuary and Post-Mortem Room

The mortuary, situated in Havelock Road, provides adequate accommodation for the Borough. No bodies were deposited in the mortuary during the year. Two hundred and four bodies were deposited in the mortuary at Acton for post-mortem purposes and coroner's inquest if necessary.

Factories Act, 1937

The following tables give details of the work done in connection with the factories and outworkers in the Borough:—

INSPECTIONS

Factory Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	17	10	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	162	127	3	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	179	137	3	—

DEFECTS FOUND

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	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences—					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	5	5	1	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work)	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	6	6	1	1	—

OUTWORKERS

Nature of Work	SECTION 110			SECTION 111		
	No. of outworkers in August List required by Section 110 (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	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing Apparel—Making...	16	—	—	—	—	—
Curtains and furniture hangings	1	—	—	—	—	—
Boxes—Making	1	—	—	—	—	—
Lampshades	1	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	19	—	—	—	—	—

The Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951

There are no premises in the Borough subject to registration or licence under this Act.

Premises where upholstery is reconditioned and secondhand articles sold are included in the list of general inspections.

HOUSING

Of the 83 houses recommended for slum clearance in the provisional programme for the years 1955 to 1960, the majority are now either demolished or under sentence of demolition as soon as all occupying families have been housed.

Properties already dealt with on the list submitted to the Ministry of Health are :—

Numbers 1 and 2, Bells Cottages and 1 to 6, Pluckington Place	}	Demolished	55
Numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4, Killarney Cottages			
Numbers 5 to 18, Featherstone Terrace			
Numbers 2 to 4 and 18 to 28, Spencer Street			
Numbers 6 to 16, Spencer Street			
Numbers 9 to 15, The Crescent			
Dagmar Cottage	}	Allowed to remain provided no human habitation	1

One cottage was brought up to suitable standard by the owner and is still inhabited.

An offer to modernise five of the houses in the schedule was made and accepted by the Borough Council.

Improvement Grants (*Housing Act, 1949, as amended by the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958*)

Thirty applications were received and twenty-eight were approved for grant for property improvement.

The improvements in standards of housing resulting from the use of this type of grant and from the repair conditions by which increased rents can be obtained under the Rent Act, 1957, make a useful although not extensive advance in the attainment of good environmental conditions for healthy living, and the figure rose greatly—only 3 in 1958 were received; all were approved.

Certificates of Disrepair (*Rent Act, 1957*)

During the year 24 applications have been received, 23 proposals to issue Certificates were approved. Two certificates were issued and 8 certificates cancelled. Cancellation and issue are not necessarily related. Where Undertakings are given by landlord to carry out the required repairs no certificate is issued.

Overcrowding

There was again an increase in the number of visits paid for estimation of overcrowding to the Public Health Department. Twenty-five cases of new overcrowding were confirmed in 1959. Forty cases of overcrowding were relieved during the year—this figure was 26 in 1958. The number remaining on the Department's register of overcrowding at the end of the year was 48 dwellings. For further detail see Table XIII, page 62.

Rehousing of Applicants for Council Dwellings

Council Housing within the Borough

Total number of families obtaining Council accommodation for the first time in 1959 was 72. Three were from slum clearance areas, 22 from requisitioned properties, 26 from other accommodation. Twenty-one were moved into old people's dwellings.

New Town Housing

The total number of families removing to New or Expanded Towns: 25 families nominated under the Industrial Selection Scheme up to April, 1956, since when the Council has had to pay subsidy for every family moving from this Borough to New or Expanded

Towns. The total number of families who have moved to New or Expanded Towns since that data is a further 186, eighteen families having been rehoused in this way during 1959.

There were 426 houses, built between 1930 and 1936, which still had old ranges with hot water supply, except where the tenants themselves installed modern fireplaces. 64 of these ranges were replaced by the Council during 1959, making a total of 163 modernised up to the 31st December, 1959.

The last of the Council houses built with gas lighting were modernised by early 1959. All the 349 houses built before 1929 have now been wired for electricity, and are equipped with modern fireplaces, hot water supply and lavatory basins.

Houses Let in Lodgings

There are 180 houses let in lodgings, owned and occupied mainly by Indians. Their sub-tenants are West Africans and Irish.

Section 90 of the Housing Act, 1957, is applied to each of these houses so that owners shall know as soon as possible "what is in the authority's opinion the maximum number of persons by whom it is suitable to be occupied."

The Public Health Act, 1936, has on occasion to be used for the repair and cleansing of waterclosets and accumulations of rubbish.

A fair amount of time is spent in raising hygiene standards of these new residents, but a great deal more time will be needed.

Middlesex County Council Act, 1944—Section 345

The caravan site at the junction of Regina Road and Pluckington Place continues to be used as the winter quarters of a member of The Showmen's Guild. One family still occupies a caravan near the Grand Union Canal, at Bull's Bridge.

New Housing

The following details have been supplied by the Borough Engineer, outlining the complete amount of house building for Southall since the end of the war.

BUILT BY SOUTHALL BOROUGH COUNCIL

	DURING THE YEAR 1959		SINCE THE END OF THE WAR (INCLUDING 1959)	
	Within the Borough	Outside the Borough	Within the Borough	Outside the Borough
Old People's Dwellings ...	36	—	83	—
Houses (Maisonettes) 14	—	—	324	136
Flats	—	—	390	132
Prefabricated Houses ...	—	—	299	—

In 1959, fifteen of the temporary prefabricated bungalows were demolished and the tenants transferred to permanent housing.

BUILT BY PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

	DURING THE YEAR 1959		SINCE THE END OF THE WAR (INCLUDING 1959)	
	Within the Borough	Outside the Borough	Within the Borough	Outside the Borough
Old People's Bungalows	—	—	20	—
Houses	39	—	266	—
Flats	20	—	98	—
Prefabricated Houses ...	—	—	—	—

HYGIENE OF FOOD

Food Poisoning

Nineteen notifications of food poisoning were received during 1959. Nine of these were not confirmed bacteriologically, and of the ten confirmed, eight had been infected with *Salmonella Typhi Murium* and two with the organisms *Salmonella St. Paul*. In addition, two notified as dysentery and two notified as enteritis were subsequently confirmed as having been infected with *Salmonella Thompson* and *Salmonella Typhi Murium* respectively, and therefore, are included as confirmed cases of food poisoning. One case of suspected food poisoning was confirmed as *Salmonella Typhi Murium*. The total number of confirmed cases was fifteen.

The cases were widely spread and although various items of food were suspected and some investigated no agent of infection was found in any of the cases. In one instance two members of the same family were infected with *Salmonella St. Paul* and in one instance two members of the same household were infected with *Salmonella Typhi Murium* and one with *Salmonella Thompson*.

Personal Hygiene

The free washing facilities in the public conveniences, which were brought into operation in September, 1950, continued to be available throughout 1959. During that period 8,500 paper towels were issued free, and also 4,081 linen towels, which were provided at a cost of 2d. per person.

Milk

The following licences under the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949 and 1950, and Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949 and 1950 were issued:—

for the sale of Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...	...	22
for the sale of Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	26
for the sale of Sterilised Milk	...	...	...	25
Supplementary Licences	...	...	...	18
				—
				91
				—

Ice Cream

The Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947-1952. As there were no manufacturers in the Borough, temperature control observations, as laid down in these Regulations, were not required. Routine work was carried out under Article 4 of the 1947 Regulations to check the conservation of ice-cream in cinemas.

Food Sampling

The bacteriological analyses of 249 food samples, taken during the year, were carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service.

197 of these specimens were ice-cream samples, covering 9 makes of ice-cream, and following bacteriological analyses the ice-creams were graded as follows:—

Excellent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113
Satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Doubtful	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Unsatisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7

The freezer was out of order at the Laboratory for one week during the year, and consequently nine samples of ice cream were submitted but results were not available.

Forty-six samples were taken of Imitation Cream. The results of these were all satisfactory.

Other samples taken:—

	<i>Result</i>
Sausage Meat	Coliforms—faecal and non-faecal
Pork Sausage Meat	Satisfactory
Sausages	Coliforms—faecal and non-faecal
Bacon	No pathogenic organisms
Dripping	Satisfactory
Corned Beef	Satisfactory

Satisfactory communication has been maintained during the year with the County Public Control Department, and the report on the work carried out in Southall by the staff of that Department is as follows:—

<i>Article</i>	<i>Total Samples Procured</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>
Milk (new)	43	13
Milk (various)	58	—
Butter	15	—
Cakes	5	2
Cooked Meat	5	—
Cream	9	—
Drugs	6	—
Fish and Fish Products	12	—
Fruit, Fresh and Canned	5	—
Ice Cream	19	—
Liver	3	—
Margarine	3	—
Meat and Meat Products	21	—
Preserves	6	—
Sausages, etc.	3	—
Sweets	3	1
Vinegar and Non-Brewed Condi- ment	15	—
Miscellaneous	13	2
	244	18

Milk (New). Two consignments of new milk delivered to milk depots in this district were found to include churns of milk deficient in solids-not-fat. There was no evidence of added water and the low solids-not-fat found were probably due to a natural diet deficiency. Subsequent samples were satisfactory and no further action was taken.

Cakes. One retailer was found to have Vanilla Slices for sale marked "Cream Slices." The ticket was written and affixed by a part-time assistant contrary to the firm's instructions. An official caution was given for this offence. Another retailer was responsible for selling a Fruit Pie which was found to contain a nail. Exhaustive investigation failed to establish how it had got into the pie, and it was decided to send an official caution to the manufacturer.

Confectionery. Some sweets displayed as "Rum Truffles" were purchased from a retail shop. These should have been labelled "Rum Flavour Truffles." Printed tickets had been supplied with the word "Flavour" omitted, and as a temporary measure these were being used. The assistants had been instructed to write in the word "Flavour," which had not been done in this instance. The matter was dealt with by the sending of an official caution.

Miscellaneous. A bottle of Olive Oil was sold by a retailer, the bottle not being marked with the name or address of the packer or labeller. This omission was rectified and a letter of caution sent. A packet of Bisto submitted by a purchaser was found to contain some green wax. Enquiries produced no conclusive result as it was not possible to establish at what stage the wax had got into the packet. No further action was taken in this case.

Merchandise Marks Acts, 1887-1953. The majority of the inspection work carried out under the provisions of these Acts is to ensure compliance with the requirements of the various Marking Orders made under the provisions of the Act of 1926. These Orders apply to the marking of the country of origin on imported foodstuffs, principally meat, apples, tomatoes, dried fruits, bacon, ham, poultry, butter and honey, upon sale and exposure for sale. The inspections were made at 152 premises of 347 displays of these foodstuffs, and no infringements were detected.

Labelling of Food Order, 1953. This Order requires pre-packed food to be marked with the name and address, or with the registered trade mark of the packer or labeller. It also requires such food to be labelled with its common or usual name (if any), and in the case of a compounded food with the names of the ingredients in descending order of proportion by weight. It also controls the manner in which the presence of vitamins and minerals is disclosed and prescribes specific labelling of certain foods. A total of 208 articles of pre-packed food was examined at 107 different premises, and apart from the Olive Oil item previously mentioned in this report, satisfactory compliance with the terms of the Order was noted.

False and Misleading Descriptions. Food advertisements and labels have been scrutinised for false and misleading statements and descriptions. Other than the cakes and sweets specified in this report no infringements were disclosed. Corrective action taken within the whole area of the County has equal effect within the Boroughs and work under this heading is combined with inspections made to ensure the proper operation of the Merchandise Marks Acts and the Labelling of Food Order.

Special Designated Milks. During 1959, 60 samples of designated milks were taken, one of which failed to satisfy the methylene blue test for keeping quality. However no action was taken as the failure does not constitute a breach of licence within the meaning of Section 43 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Safe Milk. In addition to the foregoing, 7 samples of raw milk were procured within this Borough and submitted to test for the presence of tubercle bacilli. None was found contaminated.

Meat Inspections

During 1959 one remaining slaughterhouse in Southall Borough situated at St. Bernard's Hospital was closed down. Before closure, 55 pigs were slaughtered for consumption within the hospital. No diseased animals were found.

Regulations in 1959 made under the Slaughterhouse Act, 1958, asked for consultation with local interested persons to be carried out regarding the needs of the Borough for

slaughterhouse provision, but the decision was reached that facilities available elsewhere were enough and that no Corporation slaughterhouse need be provided within the Borough.

The District Public Health Inspectors are qualified to inspect meat to be consumed by the public and visits are paid to butchers shops, grocers shops, canteens and restaurants where meat is inspected both in bulk and after cooking. In addition to these routine spot inspections a visit is paid immediately on receipt of a complaint either from a member of the public or from a trader that meat is suspected of being unsound.

Food Premises—Inspection

There was an increase in the amount of visiting to food premises during 1959. Certain new shop premises with first class modern design and applying modern hygienic standards to methods of food handling have been opened in the Borough and this helps to improve the standard of existing food premises because of the competition for trade which ensues.

The number of food premises in the Borough by type of business is shown as follows:—

Shops	332
Greengrocers	48
Grocers	116
Confectioners	95
Fish Friers	11
Bakers	17
Butchers	33
Fishmongers	12
Catering Establishments (including Canteens)	130
Food Factories	20
	482

Premises required to be registered are as follows:—

Food & Drugs Act, 1955, Section 16

Fish Curing	7
Manufacture of Sausages or Preserved Food	30
Manufacture of Ice-cream	—
Sale only of Ice-cream	132
Manufacture and Sale of Iced-Lollies	—

Middlesex County Council Act, 1950, Section 11

Premises of Street Traders	8
-----------------------------------	---

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949

Dealer/Processors	1
--------------------------	---

The following table shows the quantity of food examined and the disposal of condemned food.

	Total Inspected (lbs.)	SOUND				UN SOUND			
		Total (lbs.)	Stock (lbs.)	Pro-duction (lbs.)	Con-summation (lbs.)	Total (lbs.)	Animal Feeding (lbs.)	By-Products (lbs.)	Destruc-tion (lbs.)
Canned ...	22,735½	26½	26½	—	—	22,709	40	—	22,669
Raw ...	10,032½	8,901½	208½	—	8,693	1,131	—	—	1,131
Totals ...	32,768	8,928	235	—	8,693	23,840	40	—	23,800

Food Hygiene

Food & Drugs Act, 1955.

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955-1956

The general standard of food premises in the Borough is good and visits to all premises are carried out from time to time to secure that the standard is maintained.

CONTRAVENTIONS:—

	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>
Articles/Equipment not kept clean	2	2
Articles/Equipment not in good order	1	1
Containers not protected from contamination	1	1
Food so placed as to involve risk of contamination	1	1
Food placed within 18 inches of ground and not adequately protected	12	12
Waterclosets not kept clean and in efficient order	3	1
Insufficient lighting and ventilation to waterclosets	2	1
Absence of "Wash your hands" notices in waterclosets	2	—
Absence of suitable and sufficient wash hand basins	4	4
Absence of hot water at a suitably controlled temperature over wash hand basins	3	2
Absence of soap, nail brushes, clean towels, etc., near wash hand basins	6	3
Absence of first-aid materials	3	3
Absence of suitable and sufficient sinks for the washing of food and equipment	1	—
Absence of hot water at a suitably controlled temperature over sink	2	2
Absence of soap, clean cloths, etc., at sink	3	2
Absence of suitable and sufficient ventilation in food rooms	1	—
Walls, floors, etc. not kept clean	14	9
Walls, floors, etc. not kept in good order	11	7
Covered receptacle for refuse not provided	1	1
Accumulations of refuse, etc.	3	3
Rodent infestations	10	10
Miscellaneous	1	1
	—	—
Totals	87	66
	—	—

No prosecutions were taken under Section 2 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1955.

Unsound Food

The following table shows items of unsound food which were investigated during the year, and the action taken.

Vendor	Subject of Enquiry	Source of Supply	Action
Local Shop	Beetle in loaf		Warning letter
Local Shop	Mould on cheese		Warning letter
Local Shop	Maggot in wrapped bread roll	Baked outside Southall	Warning letter
Local Shop	Glass in sliced loaf	Baked outside Southall	Warning letter
Local Shop	Mould in loaf	Baked outside Southall	Warning letter
Local Shop	Mould in loaf	Baked outside Southall	Warning letter
Local Shop	Mould in loaf	Baked outside Southall	Warning letter
Delivered by roundsman	Maggots in bag of flour		Warning letter
Local Shop	Nail in fruit pie	Baked outside Southall	Legal proceedings—£5 fine
Local Shop	Maggot in chocolate		Warning letter
Local Shop	Wood in loaf	Baked outside Southall	Warning letter
Local Shop*	Fly in loaf crust	Baked outside Southall	Legal proceedings—£3 fine, 2 guineas costs

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The amount of smoke, grit and sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere over the Borough of Southall continued to be recorded during the year 1959 at the five sites at which recordings have been carried out for previous years.

The averages of total solids deposited were reduced in 1959 from the 1958 figures at the Hortus Cemetery site and at Dormers Wells, but after an increase in 1958 there was a further rise in the year's figures for the Railway Allotments site where the total deposit was more than twice that found at the Dormers Wells site.

1959 was a year of low rainfall which always gives improved figures for solids deposited so that the figures recorded are not truly indicative of any improvement in the amount of atmospheric pollution in Southall. In fact, since in 1957 the figure at the Hortus Cemetery site was 10.66 in a comparatively wet year compared with 13.04 in 1959, a very dry year, it suggests that atmospheric pollution is increasing.

The results obtained from the five sites, i.e. Recreation Ground and Railway Allotments—lead peroxide method, Hortus Cemetery, New Primary School, Railway Allotments—deposit gauges, are tabulated on page 46 and graphs prepared from the figures on the tables are to be found on pages 47-49.

Comparison of eight years' averages at Hortus Cemetery.

Total solids Deposited:—

1952	...	11.93	1956	...	12.93
1953	...	10.67	1957	...	10.66
1954	...	14.30	1958	...	13.83
1955	...	16.94	1959	...	13.04

Comparisons with three other places, i.e. Westminster, Cambridge and Sheffield, still show that Southall is not atmospherically as impure as that in a highly industrial area, but the Borough is included in a large ring around and including London itself designated as a black area for atmospheric pollution under the Clean Air Act, 1956.

Observations of individual factory chimneys seeming to be emitting smoke or grit to excess were continued throughout the year. There was a marked improvement in the amount of smoke emission recorded during these observations.

Details of the observations made because of particular subjects of complaint and the results of these observations can be seen in the following table.

	1959	1958
Number of sites of routine observation ...	5 (3 deposit gauges and 2 lead peroxide gauges)	5 (3 deposit gauges and 2 lead peroxide gauges)
Number of complaints of nuisance from smoke, smell or grit and number of premises concerned	16 complaints <i>re</i> 12 premises	34 complaints <i>re</i> 23 premises
Number of places kept under observation ...	19	15
Number of observations made ...	76	83
Number of times black smoke was detected ...	2	16
Total time of black smoke emissions ...	2½ minutes	13¾ minutes
Number of times dark smoke observed ...	16	47
Total time of dark smoke emissions ...	62¾ minutes	249¾ minutes
Minimum time of observations ...	10 minutes	1 minute
Maximum time of observations ...	110 minutes	35 minutes
Total time of observations ...	2,073 minutes	1,276 minutes

On 2 occasions black smoke (Ringelmann 4) was detected from 2 industrial premises;

On 16 occasions dark smoke (Ringelmann 2-4) was detected from 8 industrial premises.

The debate continues between public health and town planning interests on the height of chimneys, within the confines of Section 10 of the Clean Air Act, 1956. In May, 1959, a local inquiry was held into an application for a new steel chimney (oil firing), the result of which permitted a chimney of thirty feet with an aluminium external shield.

In no instance was black smoke emission of sufficient quantity to warrant prosecution.

Smoke Control Areas

The coming into operation of the section of the Clean Air Act, 1956, on Smoke Control Areas meant that Southall had to be divided into districts to form a plan for the gradual obtaining of complete smoke control, and in 1959, Smoke Control Area No. 1 of 62 acres, in the South of the Borough, comprising approximately 300 Corporation-owned houses and shops together with 8 factories, was approved in principle by the Minister of Housing and Local Government. Not much work of adaptation was necessary and the Order was ultimately confirmed to come into operation on the 1st May, 1960. In July, 1959, preliminary survey work was completed in respect of Smoke Control Area No. 2, adjoining No. 1 on the west and south, and comprising 860 dwellings, 6 industrial premises, 62 commercial (shops, etc.) premises, 18 other buildings (Churches, Library, School) and consisting of 82 acres, was submitted for approval in principle in 1959.

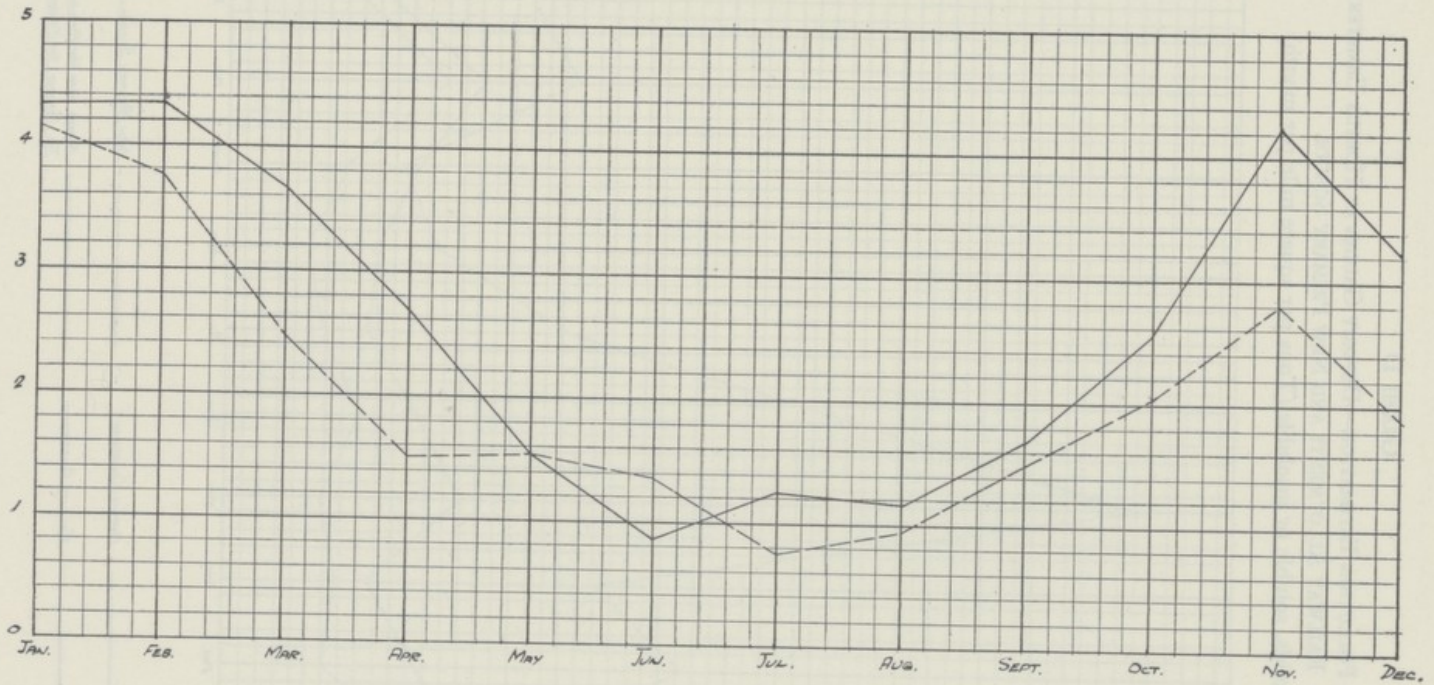
ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION ESTIMATION

Month of Year	Sulphur Trioxide Lead Peroxide Method, Milligrams per day per 100 sq. cms.		DEPOSIT GAUGES																									
			Rainfall in mms.						Tons per Square Mile per Month																			
									Soluble				Insoluble				Total											
			Recreation Ground		Railway Allotment		Hortus Cemetery		Dormers Wells School		Railway Allotment		Hortus Cemetery		Dormers Wells School		Railway Allotment		Hortus Cemetery		Dormers Wells School		Railway Allotment					
			1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958		
January ...	4.12	7.13	4.33	10.42	54	60	48	52	49	52	12.93	8.3	11.0	6.0	9.89	5.16	5.53	6.9	2.95	3.79	9.32	11.68	18.46	15.2	13.95	9.8	19.21	16.85
February ...	3.74		4.37	5.32	2	52	1	50	2	51	4.72	5.33	5.23	6.25	4.76	8.47	9.83	6.62	6.26	4.46	13.09	12.15	14.55	11.94	11.49	10.71	17.85	20.62
March ...	2.47	3.38	3.67	4.07	48	29	42	25	42	29	5.74	5.0	1.95	5.89	7.44	5.0	5.8	9.33	4.1	5.27	19.7	9.33	11.54	14.33	6.05	11.16	27.14	14.33
April ...	1.5	1.76	2.67	1.77	52	30	43	20	46	30	2.67	4.46	2.55	5.08	5.83	5.92	5.75	14.9	4.17	36.1	16.15	12.74	8.42	19.4	6.72	41.1	21.98	18.67
May ...	1.53	0.73	1.53	2.02	8	59	1	48	4	54	3.26	5.03	2.38	3.74	3.47	4.66	10.72	4.89	3.38	4.19	50.30	17.46	13.98	9.93	5.76	7.92	53.77	22.12
June ...	1.39	0.89	0.87	2.0	7	107	4	90		102	2.14	10.8	3.01	6.78		7.92	9.5	8.08	5.06	3.66		17.75	11.64	18.88	8.07	10.45		25.67
July ...	0.77	1.11	1.25	1.34	40	62	26	43	38	59	1.52	5.21	1.96	11.22	6.51	6.61	6.99	16.45	3.89	3.5	13.92	20.79	8.51	21.65	5.85	14.72	20.43	27.41
August ...	0.96	0.54	1.18	1.45	25	78	12	52	23	71	2.94	0.73	1.91	0.86	3.10	0.61	6.21	5.68	2.91	3.39	9.35	11.54	9.15	6.41	4.82	4.25	12.45	12.15
September ...	1.48	1.01	1.69	2.0	Nil	119	Nil	108	Nil	113	3.03	0.81	2.49	0.66	2.61	11.52	8.49	3.3	4.85	2.4	7.9	7.23	11.52	4.15	7.34	3.06	10.51	18.75
October ...	2.04	1.35	2.56	2.35	46	58.5	41	56.5	37	58	7.2	5.38	6.86	10.89	7.35	6.36	8.07	2.32	6.10	2.24	13.34	7.29	15.27	7.70	12.96	13.13	20.60	13.64
November ...	2.8	2.9	4.24	2.79	53	53.5	47	57	51	54	3.74	16.09	3.96	9.97	4.78	18.42	5.22	9.14	3.87	2.93	12.84	8.2	8.96	25.23	7.83	12.91	17.62	26.6
December ...	1.92	2.94	3.26	3.2	81	83	78	77	81	79	20.5	4.4	14.2	6.9	19.28	12.75	3.93	6.86	2.85	4.56	9.95	12.52	24.43	11.3	17.05	11.46	29.23	25.27
Average for Year	2.06	1.98	2.63	3.23	35	66	29	56.5	33	62.5	5.86	5.96	4.79	6.19	6.82	7.78	7.17	7.87	4.2	6.37	15.99	12.39	13.04	13.83	8.99	12.56	22.81	20.17

GRAPH C

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION BY SULPHUR OXIDES (LEAD PEROXIDE METHOD)

Micrograms Per Dry Ltr. 100 Sq. Ltrs.



————— LEAD PEROXIDE GAUGE, RAILWAY ALLOTMENTS.
- - - - - LEAD PEROXIDE GAUGE, RECREATION GROUND.

GRAPH D

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION ESTIMATION—DEPOSIT GAUGES AT HORTUS CEMETERY,
RAILWAY ALLOTMENTS AND NEW PRIMARY SCHOOL

Total solids, soluble or insoluble (Tons per square mile per month)

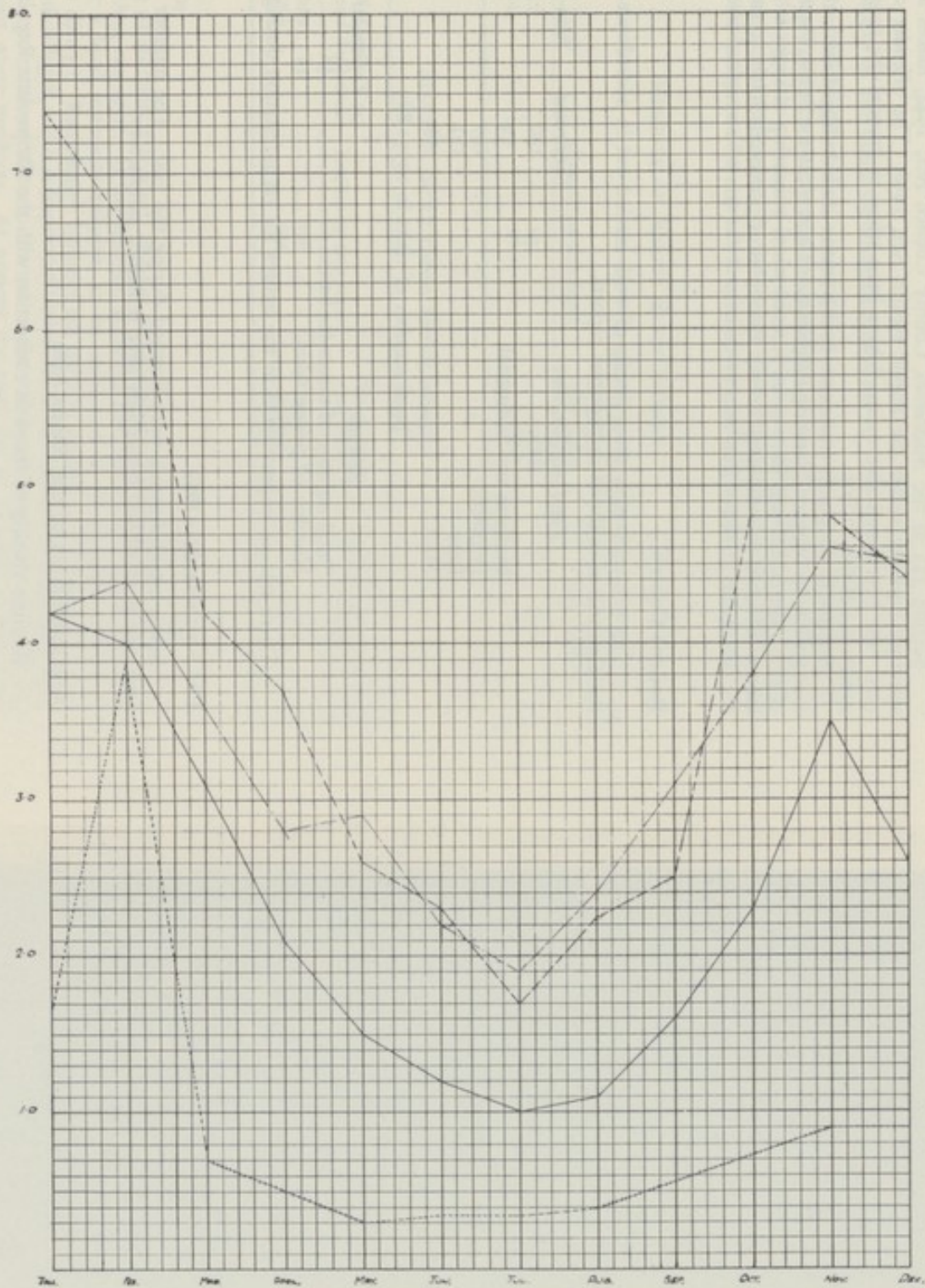


———— - HORTUS CEMETERY - - - - - NEW PRIMARY SCHOOL
 - - - - - RAILWAY ALLOTMENTS FIGURES WERE NOT AVAILABLE FOR THE PERIOD SO MARKED.

GRAPH E

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION BY SULPHUR OXIDES DETERMINED BY THE LEAD PEROXIDE METHOD
COMPARISON WITH OTHER DISTRICTS

These figures are printed with the permission of the Authorities concerned



- - WESTMINSTER.
- - SHEFFIELD.
- - CAMBRIDGE.
- - SOUTHAM.
- - *EXCEPT WHERE NOT AVAILABLE FOR THE PERIOD SO MARKED.*

MISCELLANEOUS

Noise Nuisance

Three complaints of noisy animals and five complaints of factory noise were received during the year.

Byelaws of Good Rule and Government give control of noisy animals and a local example is donkeys grazing near houses. They were removed in the course of further proceedings.

Section 313 of the Middlesex County Council Act, 1944, makes a noise nuisance a statutory nuisance under the Public Health Act, 1936. The offender can however plead that "the best practicable means" have been taken to prevent the nuisance and this is a sufficient defence in law.

Stirring of the public conscience in this matter should oblige local authorities to establish a closer liaison between Planning Requirements and those for Public Health. Some measure of prior agreement will have to be secured when ownership changes of the small factories long established in residential areas. Examples of provisions likely to cause noise nuisance are the fitting of heavy iron factory doors and the use of corrugated iron.

Rodent Control

The following table gives details of work carried out in accordance with the policy of the Council, as outlined in previous reports.

<i>Total notifications</i>				<i>Confirmed</i>	<i>Non-Confirmed</i>
245				180	65
Business and Industrial	...	...	33	
Domestic	...	...	147	
Rats	...	...	121	
Mice	...	...	60	
Total number of visits in 1959: 889					

SEWERS			<i>1st Treatment</i>
Total number of manholes baited	...	...	48
Number of poison takes	...	...	11

There was no improvement in the figures for rat infestation during 1959.

Pet Animals Act, 1951

Seven establishments were licensed during the year. The number of animals kept in each case is small and conditions have remained satisfactory.

Administration of the Shops Acts

Routine visiting of shops in connection with the Shops Acts Regulations continued.

River Pollution

Inspection of the rivers and canal of Southall, during the year did not give evidence of any individual site of pollution on which action could be taken, therefore, no work on the abatement of pollution of rivers was carried out during 1959.

Middlesex County Council officers carried out certain improvements to the River Crane in Southall to relieve flooding in the Delamere Road area. This has already been mentioned on page 32.

Establishments for Massage and Special Treatment

Seven establishments were inspected for licence under this heading and all were found satisfactory for the purpose which was intended. Details are as follows:—

Purpose	No. of Licences
Chiropody only	2
Massage, Chiropody and Electrical Treatment	5

Medical Examination of Borough Council Employees

During 1959, a total of 78 medical examinations were carried out on applicants for Borough Council employment or members of the Borough Council staff. These examinations were carried out with regard to suitability for employment on the Council's permanent staff, for entry into the Sickness Pay Scheme, or for review after prolonged periods of sick leave.

A survey of sickness absence amongst Borough Council staff during the year is shown in the table below.

MEMBERS OF INDOOR ESTABLISHMENT

Year	Staff Total	Requiring sick leave	Total days sick leave	Percentage requiring sick leave
1959	157	93	1,295	59
1958	154	37	1,183	24

MEMBERS OF OUTDOOR ESTABLISHMENT

Year	Staff Total (Part-time and Full-time)	Requiring sick leave	Total days sick leave	Percentage requiring sick leave
1959	282	206	5,371½	73
1958	299	194	5,509½	65

Nuclear Radiation

The increasing production, transport, and use of radioactive material means that a new Public Health problem can arise. It has become apparent that some method of control is necessary and that a local authority requires to be informed of all possible sources of radiation within its district. Radioactive isotopes are used in industry, in hospitals and in technical schools and colleges, and it is important that as much information as possible should be available as to the precautions taken in the use of the substances, and what, if anything, has to be done about waste products. At present the total use in Southall is extremely minute.

The Metropolitan Water Board now gives with its monthly report on the state of the water coming into public supply, a short notice of the radioactivity as estimated by the Board's Laboratory Staff, and also records the reports of the Atomic Energy Authority on the radioactive content of outfalls into the Thames from the Nuclear reactors.

HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDED BY OTHER AUTHORITIES

North-West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board

Through the Uxbridge Group Management Committee this authority maintains two hospitals in Southall, the Southall-Norwood Hospital (28 beds) for treatment of general medical and surgical cases and casualties, and Mount Pleasant Hospital (59 beds) for the treatment of geriatric cases.

St. Bernard's Hospital is managed by its own Committee and is for the reception of cases of mental and nervous disorders; it has 2,507 beds and takes patients from an extensive area, comprising parts of Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Middlesex, including the Borough of Southall. Voluntary, temporary and certified patients of all types are admitted, and all modern forms of treatment are carried out. Patients are now admitted informally (under the Mental Health Act, 1959) and in due course the above categories will be replaced by two only, viz. Informal and Compulsory.

Other hospitals outside the Borough which are used to a considerable extent by patients from Southall are Hillingdon Hospital, West Middlesex Hospital and King Edward Hospital, Ealing, and Southall cases for geriatric treatment may be admitted to St. John's Hospital, Uxbridge. The greatest number attend Hillingdon, which has all the facilities of an Acute General Hospital, a Geriatric Section and a Maternity Wing, either as outpatients, or as inpatients; in 1959, 2,077 Southall residents had inpatient treatment in Hillingdon compared with 1,940 in 1958.

The Uxbridge Chest Clinic is the regional centre to which residents of the Borough of Southall may be referred regarding chest disorders. It is also the regional centre for the diagnosis, treatment, aftercare and prevention of tuberculosis (both pulmonary and non-pulmonary). Persons may be referred there by their own doctors, from Clinics, etc. Special "X-ray only" Clinics are available without appointment, otherwise persons are seen by appointment.

There are male and female beds under the surveillance of clinic physicians at:—

- (1) Harefield Hospital for the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis; and at
- (2) Hillingdon Hospital for the treatment of other chest disorders.

County Council of Middlesex—Health Department

The County Council of Middlesex is the Local Health Authority under the National Health Service Act, 1946, and provides the following services in the Borough.

(a) *Care of Mothers and Young Children*

Ante-Natal Clinics	... ..	} Jubilee Gardens Centre, Northcote Avenue and 13, King Street.
Infant Welfare Clinics	... ..
Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus Immunisation, Smallpox and Poliomyelitis Vaccination Clinics	... ..	} Jubilee Gardens Centre and 13, King Street.
Ultra Violet Light Clinic	... ..
Priority Dental Service for Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Children under School Age	... ..	} Northcote Avenue and 13, King Street.

(b) *Midwifery Service*

Certified Midwives are employed, for attendance on women in their homes in the Borough, as midwives or as maternity nurses during childbirth.

(c) *Health Visitors*

Health Visitors are employed to undertake home visiting for the purpose of giving advice on the care of young children, to persons suffering from illness, to expectant and nursing mothers, and on the measures necessary to prevent the spread of infection. (The Health Visitors also act as school nurses.)

(d) *Home Nursing and Nursing Equipment*

Home Nurses are employed to undertake the nursing of persons in their own homes. (This work was formerly undertaken by "District Nurses.")

Where nursing equipment is required for use in the home, it is available on loan through the British Red Cross Society.

(e) *Vaccination and Immunisation*

In addition to the vaccination and immunisation of infants and young children carried out at the clinics already referred to, vaccination and immunisation against the diseases mentioned on the previous page are carried out by most general practitioners.

(f) *Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care*

The County Council's scheme includes provision for the admission of suitable cases to recognised recuperative homes. (Such cases should not be in need of medical or nursing care.)

The care and after care of tuberculous persons is dealt with through the Welfare Officer at the Chest Clinic.

(g) *Home Helps*

Home help for householders where this is required owing to the presence of a person who is ill, lying in, an expectant mother, mental defective, aged, or a child not over compulsory school age within the meaning of the Education Act, 1944, is provided under the County Council's scheme.

(h) *Ambulance Service*

A County Ambulance Service is provided for the removal to hospital, where necessary, of accident and sickness cases. There is an Ambulance Accident Station situated in Southall beside the Town Hall, and the Sick Removal Service operates from the Depot in Hanwell.

(i) *Mental Health Service*

The Mental Health Service deals with persons suffering from mental deficiency or mental illness.

(j) *School Health Service*

Medical inspection and dental inspection of school children are arranged by the County Council through the Southall Divisional Executive. Medical treatment and dental treatment are provided by the County Council in the Borough as follows:—

Minor ailments treatment	...	...	...	Northcote Avenue and 13, King Street.
Orthopaedic treatment	...	...	...	Northcote Avenue Clinic.
Ophthalmic treatment	...	...	...	Northcote Avenue Clinic.
Physiotherapy	...	...	...	{ Northcote Avenue Clinic and Jubilee Gardens Centre.
Ultra Violet Light treatment	...	...	...	Northcote Avenue Clinic.
Speech Therapy	...	...	...	{ 13, King Street, Talbot Road School and Jubilee Gardens Centre.
Dental treatment	...	...	...	Northcote Avenue and 13, King Street.
Diphtheria, Tetanus and Whooping Cough Immunisation, Smallpox and Poliomye- litis vaccination	...	...	...	} Jubilee Gardens and 13, King Street.
Poliomyelitis vaccination	...	...	...	Northcote Avenue Clinic.

County Council of Middlesex—Children's Department

The County Council, through the Children's Department, is also concerned in caring for children deprived of a normal home life. Area Children's Officers have been appointed to deal locally with such cases as they arise.

APPENDICES

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

TABLE I

							<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Comparative Figures for 1958</i>
Live Births—	Legitimate	...	...	...	...	688	357	331	778
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	55	30	25	42
Stillbirths—	Legitimate	...	...	...	...	8	5	3	10
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	2	—	2	1
Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	641	327	314	636
Birth rate (live and stillbirths) per 1,000 of the estimated population								14·23	15·73	
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births								...	13·28	13·24
Crude death rate per 1,000 of the civilian population								...	12·12	12·04
Deaths from Puerperal Causes (Heading 30 of the Registrar-General's Short List):—										
					<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births</i>				
No. 30.	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion				1	—	1·33	—		
Death rate of infants under 1 year of age:—										
All infants per 1,000 live births						...	...	22·88	20·73
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births						...	...	21·80	19·28
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births						...	...	36·36	47·62
Deaths from cancer (all ages)								115	139	
Deaths from measles (all ages)								—	—	
Deaths from whooping cough (all ages)								—	—	
Deaths from diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years of age)								—	1	

TABLE II

Causes of Death, 1959

	Male	Female	Total 1959	Total 1958
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	1	2	4
2. Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—	1
3. Syphilitic disease	2	—	2	1
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping cough	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections... ..	—	—	—	—
7. Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	1	1	1
10/15. Cancer (all forms)	65	50	115	139
16. Diabetes	—	4	4	1
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	22	40	62	69
18. Coronary disease, angina	71	43	114	97
19/20. Heart disease	31	52	83	82
21. Other circulatory disease... ..	18	28	46	60
22. Influenza	4	8	12	3
23. Pneumonia	21	26	47	43
24. Bronchitis	35	7	42	37
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	6	4	10	12
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	4	2	6	8
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	2	3	5	3
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	3	1	4	3
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	5	—	5	3
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	1	1	—
31. Congenital malformations	4	1	5	7
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	15	30	45	40
33. Motor vehicle accidents	4	1	5	3
34. All other accidents	11	7	18	14
35. Suicide	2	3	5	5
36. Homicide and operations of war	1	1	2	—
TOTAL DEATHS ...	327	314	641	636

TABLE III

Deaths in Wards

Ward	Male	Female	Total
Waxlow Manor	28	31	59
Northcote	50	34	84
Hambrough	47	30	77
Dormers Wells	92	124	216
Glebe	56	48	104
Norwood Green	54	47	101
Total ...	327	314	641

TABLE IV

Monthly Registration of Births

The monthly registration of births classified as to Wards is given in the following table:—

	Waxlow Manor	Northcote	Ham-brough	Dormers Wells	Glebe	Norwood Green	Total
January ...	2	4	4	3	3	1	17
February ...	1	1	2	2	3	2	11
March ...	3	2	1	3	—	1	10
April ...	2	3	3	8	5	5	26
May ...	1	2	—	—	1	2	6
June ...	2	3	3	1	2	3	14
July ...	2	1	4	4	2	1	14
August ...	1	5	4	5	4	2	21
September ...	6	1	3	1	3	1	15
October ...	3	1	1	4	2	—	11
November ...	—	2	2	4	6	2	16
December ...	3	1	—	1	2	3	10
Total ...	26	26	27	36	33	23	171

TABLE V

CAUSES OF DEATH UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

Certified Causes of Death	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
Atelectesis ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Birth Injury	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Bronchitis, pneumonia, etc. ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	3
Cerebrospinal infections ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital malformations and congenital heart disease ...	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2
Gastro-enteritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haemorrhagic diseases of newborn ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prematurity ...	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	7
Peritonitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Violence ...	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	2
Total ...	11	1	—	1	13	1	2	—	1	17

Live Births. Legitimate ... 688
 Illegitimate ... 55

Infant Deaths. Legitimate ... 15
 Illegitimate ... 2

TABLE VI
DEATHS FROM CANCER

Year	Male	Female	Total	Estimated population	Rate per 1,000 population
1935	30	27	57	48,270	1.18
1936	22	30	52	49,550	1.05
1937	42	28	70	51,560	1.35
1938	27	30	57	52,400	0.51
1939	33	41	74	52,430	1.41
1940	28	36	64	51,670	1.23
1941	34	37	71	50,280	1.41
1942	34	38	72	50,350	1.43
1943	51	46	97	49,730	1.95
1944	37	32	69	48,970	1.41
1945	39	44	83	49,880	1.88
1946	40	54	94	54,440	1.64
1947	45	32	77	56,240	1.36
1948	48	36	84	56,130	1.49
1949	46	54	100	56,350	1.77
1950	52	38	90	56,310	1.60
1951	48	46	94	55,620	1.69
1952	46	49	95	} 55,430	2.01
1952	54	57	111		
1953	63	57	120	54,910	2.19
1954	72	43	115	54,440	2.11
1955	60	49	109	53,840	2.02
1956	67	65	132	53,220	2.48
1957	58	55	113	53,000	2.13
1958	91	48	139	52,830	2.63
1959	65	50	115	52,900	2.17

TABLE VII
NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1959 (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS)

Diseases	Ages												Total cases notified	Deaths
	Under 1 year	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and over		
Dysentery	2	3	1	1	6	1	4	3	6	3	7	1	38	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	3	-
Food poisoning	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	6	3	4	4	-	19	-
Measles	16	68	93	80	116	291	6	1	2	1	-	-	674	-
Meningococcal Infection	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Pneumonia	3	1	1	1	1	4	3	1	-	3	20	10	48	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	7	8	24	72	11	2	-	-	-	-	124	-
Whooping Cough	6	8	9	11	6	34	3	-	2	-	-	-	79	-
Total	28	80	111	102	153	403	29	14	13	11	32	13	989	3

Dysentery 15 Cases confirmed *Shigella Sonnei*
 1 Case confirmed amoebic dysentery
 2 Cases originally notified as dysentery confirmed *Salmonella Typhi Murium* and *Salmonella Thomson*
 6 Cases originally notified as gastro-enteritis confirmed *Shigella Sonnei*

Food Poisoning 8 Cases confirmed *Salmonella Typhi Murium*
 2 Cases confirmed *Salmonella St. Paul*
 2 Cases originally notified as gastro-enteritis confirmed *Salmonella Typhi Murium*
 1 Case originally notified as suspected food poisoning confirmed

The number of cases of infectious diseases (including Tuberculosis) notified during the year, according to the locality, is shown below :—

TABLE VIII

Diseases	Total	Waxlow Manor	North-cote	Ham-brough	Dormers Wells	Glebe	Norwood Green	Total Deaths
Dysentery	38	5	3	5	4	17	4	—
Erysipelas	3	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
Food Poisoning	19	2	1	6	—	3	7	—
Measles	674	75	166	106	71	184	72	—
Meningococcal Infection	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Paratyphoid Fever	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Pneumonia	48	4	4	4	20	8	8	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Scarlet Fever	124	16	17	12	30	23	26	—
Whooping Cough	79	9	9	2	17	27	15	—
Tuberculosis	85	13	10	21	20	13	8	2
Total ...	1,074	126	210	157	162	278	141	5

Dysentery 15 Cases confirmed *Shigella Sonnei*
 1 Case confirmed amoebic dysentery
 2 Cases originally notified as dysentery confirmed *Salmonella Typhi Murium* and *Salmonella Thomson*
 6 Cases originally notified as gastro-enteritis confirmed *Shigella Sonnei*

Food Poisoning 8 Cases confirmed *Salmonella Typhi Murium*
 2 Cases confirmed *Salmonella St. Paul*
 2 Cases originally notified as gastro-enteritis confirmed *Salmonella Typhi Murium*
 1 Case originally notified as suspected food poisoning confirmed

TABLE IX

TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATIONS—AGES AND CLASSIFICATIONS

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-10	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-25	—	7	1	—	—	—	—	—
25-35	6	12	2	—	—	—	—	—
35-45	12	2	3	3	—	—	—	—
45-65	15	7	2	1	—	1	—	—
65+	2	1	1	3	1	—	—	—
Total ...	38	31	9	7	1	1	—	—

TABLE X

The occupations of the new cases are as follows:—

Occupation	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Aircraft Workers	I	—	I	—
Assembler	—	—	—	I
Bank Clerk	I	—	—	—
Bench Hand	I	—	—	—
Bakery Hand	I	—	—	—
Bus Driver	I	—	—	—
Clerk	—	I	—	—
Civil Servant	I	—	—	—
Coach Builder	I	—	—	—
Engineer	2	—	—	—
Engine Fitter	I	—	—	—
Factory Hand	I	I	I	—
Fitter	—	—	I	—
General Labourer	I	—	—	—
GPO Engineer	I	—	—	—
Housewife	—	I4	—	5
Hall Porter	I	—	—	—
Labourer... ..	2	—	I	—
Mental Patient	4	5	I	I
Maintenance Fitter	I	—	—	—
Machinist	—	2	—	—
News vendor	I	—	—	—
Nurse	—	I	—	—
Painter	—	—	I	—
Pre-School	3	—	—	—
Retired	I	—	—	—
Railway Clerk	I	—	—	—
Retort House Foreman	I	—	—	—
Research Engineer	I	—	—	—
Restaurant Car Conductor	I	—	—	—
Schoolchild	—	2	—	—
Student	I	—	—	—
Sand Blaster	I	—	—	—
Store Assistant	I	I	—	—
Tyre Trimmer	—	—	I	—
Unknown	5	4	I	—
Vacuum Cleaner Inspector	—	—	I	—
Total	38	3I	9	7

TABLE XI

EXAMINATIONS FOR VERMINOUS CONDITIONS AND CHILDREN FOUND TO BE VERMINOUS ATTENDING MAINTAINED SCHOOLS IN SOUTHALL DURING 1959 AND 1958

School	Total number of examinations		Total number of instances of infestation among pupils		Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued		Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued	
	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958
Beaconsfield Road, J.M. ...	737	858	2	—	2	—	1	—
Beaconsfield Road, I. ...	154	446	—	1	—	1	—	1
Clifton Road, J.M. ...	381	725	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clifton Road, I. ...	247	423	1	1	—	—	—	—
Dormers Wells, J.M. ...	249	772	—	2	—	1	—	—
Dormers Wells, I. ...	149	438	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Dormers Wells, S.B. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Dormers Wells, S.G. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Featherstone Road, J.M. ...	661	724	—	2	—	—	—	—
Featherstone Road, I. ...	656	627	4	2	—	—	—	—
George Tomlinson, J.M. & I. ...	783	1,413	—	1	—	—	—	—
*Featherstone Road, S.B....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lady Margaret, J.M. ...	372	1,283	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lady Margaret, I. ...	381	746	—	5	—	3	—	1
North Road, J.M. ...	850	826	5	6	4	6	3	5
North Road, I. ...	—	456	—	10	—	9	—	7
St. Anselm's R.C. ...	958	1,178	1	7	1	5	1	1
*Talbot Road, Mixed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Talbot Road, Specials ...	73	156	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tudor Road, J.B. ...	767	1,124	3	1	2	1	2	1
Tudor Road, J.G. ...								
Tudor Road, I. ...	598	629	6	6	4	3	3	1
Western Road, J.M. & I. ...	—	230	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Western Road, S.G. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
†Routine Medical Inspections ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	8,016	13,054	23	45	14	30	11	18

* Not inspected

† Figures are included in school totals

TABLE XII

SANITARY INSPECTIONS—CLASSIFICATION OF VISITS

Houses, Public Health Act, 1936	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,639
Houses, Housing and Rent Acts, 1936-1957...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	897
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	258
Disinfestation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110
Clean Air Act, 1956	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,708
Smoke Observations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124
Moveable Dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Shops Act, 1950	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Food Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	329
Fried Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Cafes, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	215
Factories (Mechanical)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127
Factories (Non-Mechanical)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Outworkers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Food Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Dairies and Milkshops, Farms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Water Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Ice-Cream Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194
Other Foods Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	384
Stables and Piggeries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Markets—Saturday and General	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
Pet Animals Act, 1951	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Rats and Mice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	195
Slaughterhouses...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
								8,630

TABLE XIII

HOUSING—GENERAL

Statistics

Housing Act, 1936—Overcrowding:

(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	266
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	229
(d) Particulars of any case in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the local authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

