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Contributors

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BOROUGH OF SOUTHALL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health
for the Year 1962

MARGARET A. GLASS,
Medical Officer of Health



THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR

ALDERMAN W. H. BOSTON, J.P.



Sheriff

BOROUGH OF SOUTHALL

Councillors

ALDERMAN T. J. A. BARNETT, J.P.
ALDERMAN A. J. BARRY, J.P.
ALDERMAN F. B. DAY, J.P.
ALDERMAN F. G. HARRINGTON, J.P.
ALDERMAN MRS. M. C. LEWIS, J.P.

ALDERMAN R. E. HOOK, J.P.
ALDERMAN MRS. E. W. (Chairman)
ALDERMAN F. R. J. HOCKLEY, J.P.
ALDERMAN E. J. PUGH, J.P.

ALDERMAN E. G. SOUTHWELL, J.P.
ALDERMAN T. J. TIERNEY, J.P.
ALDERMAN E. WARD, J.P.
ALDERMAN I. H. WARD, J.P.
ALDERMAN MRS. V. G. I. WILLIAMS, J.P.
ALDERMAN J. A. I. WOODRUFF, J.P.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Borough of Southall.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

Medical Officer of Health for the Year 1962

I have the honour to present the 7th Annual Report on the health and circumstances of the population of the Borough of Southall.

During the year, the general standard of health of the population was reasonably good. The Death Rate and Infant Mortality Rate were both fairly low, the Birth Rate rose very high.

Infectious Disease figures were low for everything except dysentery, an outbreak of which resulted from the case of a woman who discharged herself from hospital in an infectious state, infected her own family, who in turn infected the children in an infant school. The disease was contained locally, except for a few individual cases, but much work and attention to achieve this had to be carried out by the school staff and the staff of the Department.

The amount of Tuberculosis discovered in the year was lower but four persons died of the disease, which accounted for only one death in 1961.

Welfare provisions continued to increase, more meals on Wheels were delivered to a large number of the elderly housebound, more Charitable facilities became available, a scheme for a second Work Centre for the Elderly got under way, the numbers of persons undertaking voluntary work with the social clubs was increasing, and the membership of these clubs was rising steadily.

Work on the conversion of Southall into a smoke-free town was speeded up following a request from the Minister of Health for all black areas to endeavour to become completely smoke-free as quickly as possible.

Work on Multiple Occupation increased during 1962, and a great deal of inspectors'

MARGARET A. GLASS,
Medical Officer of Health

THE COUNCIL OF THE BOROUGH OF SOUTHALL, 1962

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR

*ALDERMAN W. H. HOPKINS, J.P.

Deputy Mayor:

*†COUNCILLOR E. J. SHEIL

Aldermen:

CAVELL, Mrs. I., J.P.

DOUGLAS, H. C.

*HOPKINS, W. H., J.P.

*DANE, A. T.

*HAIGH, J., J.P.

LOVE, P. J.

Councillors:

*ASPELL, T. J. A.

HOOK, R. E.

†SOUTHEY, P. G.

BARRETT, J., J.P.

*†JONES, Mrs. E. W. (Chairman)

STEELE, T. J.

*BARTON, A. J.

*LAMB, W. G.

WARD, E.

DAY, F. R.

*ROCKHILL, F. R. J.

*WARD, J. H.

ERRINGTON, F. G.

*†SHEIL, E. J.

WILLIAMS, Mrs. V. G. I.

*GRIFFITHS, Mrs. M. C.

*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 72nd Annual Report on the health and circumstances of the population of the Borough of Southall.

During the year, the general standard of health of the population was reasonably good.

The Death Rate and the Infant Mortality Rate were slightly lower, the Birth Rate rose very high.

Infectious Disease figures were low for everything except dysentery, an outbreak of which resulted from the case of a woman who discharged herself from hospital in an infectious state, infected her own family, who in turn infected the children in an infant school. The disease was contained locally, except for a few individual cases, but much work and supervision to achieve this had to be carried out by the school staff and the staff of the Department.

The amount of Tuberculosis discovered in the year was lower but four persons died of this disease, which accounted for only one death in 1961.

Welfare provisions continued to increase, more Meals on Wheels were delivered to a larger number of the elderly housebound, more Chiropody facilities became available, a scheme for a second Work Centre for the Elderly got under way, the numbers of persons undertaking voluntary work with the social clubs was growing, and the number of members of these clubs was rising steadily.

Work on the conversion of Southall into a smokeless town was considerable during the year; the programme was speeded up following a request from the Minister of Health for all black areas to endeavour to become completely smoke-free as quickly as possible.

Houses in Multiple Occupation increased during 1962, and a great deal of inspectors'

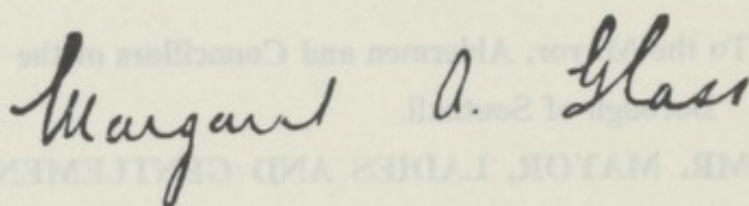
time was taken up with the visits, measurements, and reports necessary in connection with this; the prospect that these houses will be registered compulsorily when the legal sanction becomes operative is most welcome, so that early information on this type of use of a premises can enable the staff to inform owners of the sanitary requirements of any dwelling for a prescribed number of persons before occupation, instead of coming after occupation to investigate whether any fault is being committed.

Patterns of disease change gradually over the years, and so the pattern of planning for health varies also. While the reduction of poverty, the improvement of the physical health of children, the eradication of some infectious diseases and the limitation of others, the improvement of standards of housing, and the greater care taken in the handling of food, are reducing the need for so great a concentration of work on control of infection, sanitary defects in houses and the supervision of food premises, the problems of increasing pollution of air, by smoke and sulphur, and by other industrial gases, the increasing pollution of water from industrial and domestic sources, the increasing deterioration in mental stability shown by the statistics of crime, the increase in drug taking, the longing for publicity, the seeking of sensation, the increasing number of deaths from diseases associated with stress, the increasing use of nuclear fission products, have altered the orientation of the work in the Department. That the old problems remain, however, is evidenced by the reports, in the following pages, on Smallpox, Dysentery, and Vermin Infestation, and no slackening of care can be permitted.

Much trouble has been taken by everyone who has been asked to contribute information for this report, and I am sincerely grateful for this, and also for the work of the Department staff both in the preparation of this report and throughout the year.

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 Area Welfare 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. G. Z. Brett, Medical Officer of Mass X-ray Unit 5A
- The Borough Education Officer
- The Officers of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research
- The General Practitioners of Southall
- The Manager, Southall Office of the Ministry of Labour
- The Youth Employment Officer
- The Chief Officers of the Council
- The Organisers of voluntary associations in Southall

HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF
for the year 1962

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.

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. H. WRIGHT, Cert. S.I.B., Cert. M. & F., Cert. Smoke Inspector.

P. J. McMAHON, Cert. S.I.B., Cert. M. & F.

D. H. RATLIFF, Cert. S.I.B., Cert. M. & F., Cert. Smoke Inspector. (From 22.1.62).

Additional Public Health Inspector:

E. J. W. CROWLE, Cert. S.I.B. (From 15.1.62.)

Trainee Public Health Inspector:

M. R. CHAUDHRY, S.I. Cert. (PAK)., A.R.S.H.

General Assistant:

W. A. J. HYDE. (Until 28.2.62.)

J. E. NIXON. (From 8.3.62.)

Clerical Staff:

Senior Clerk:

Mrs. K. JONES.

Clerks, Shorthand-Typists:

Mrs. K. N. MALAM. (Until 14.7.62.)

Miss C. M. HATELY.

Mrs. D. A. EAST. (From 7.8.62.)

Miss D. P. SWIFT. (Until 30.6.62.)

Miss I. J. ALLEN. (From 23.7.62.)

Miss G. L. HOWARD. (From 7.8.62.)

Interviewing Officer:

W. G. V. HYDE.

GENERAL STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE BOROUGH

Area (Acres)	2,607·762
Population—1961 Census Year	51,337
Population—Registrar-General's estimate (mid 1962)	54,120
Number of inhabited houses according to the Rate Book at 31st March, 1962	15,013
Average number of occupants per house	3·60
Sum produced by a penny rate	£4,167
Rateable Value	£1,025,994

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
King George's Field	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
Tentelow Lane Island Site	0·25 acres
	280·73 acres

Southall is a County District, compact in shape, being almost a square, with water boundaries on three sides—the River Brent on part of the east, the Grand Union Canal and the Yeading Brook on the west and the Grand Union Canal on part of the south. The Borough is highly industrial, containing large factories for food processing and engineering, and many smaller factories producing a great variety of semi-finished or finished products. The development of the Borough has been rapid, mainly within the present century, and so there has been little slum clearance to deal with, but there is still a good deal of sub-standard housing, i.e. houses without baths or without hot water supply, and some without indoor sanitary accommodation. The problem of multi-occupation of such houses by members of the same family or by different families brings problems of cleanliness and the maintenance of freedom from infectious disease and from diseases encouraged by

faulty hygiene. Areas of land in two neighbouring Boroughs have been used for Southall Council house building because of the shortage of land within the Borough and to assist with the housing needs of the people of Southall, and use is also made of New Town housing.

The Census Report has now become available and in 1961, the year of census taking, the number of persons per acre in Southall was 20.3 compared with 21.4 in 1951, and the number of persons per room of each inhabited house was 0.70 compared with 0.77 in 1951. These figures indicate that much improvement of overcrowding has taken place over the decade, although it seems, in day to day working, as if there was little change. Ninety-two persons over ninety years of age were recorded—in 1951 there were only 4; and the number of Old Age Pension age was 7,892 (2,324 males over 65 and 5,568 females over 60) compared with 6,803 (2,141 males, 4,662 females). It will be seen that there has been an increase of over 20% in the number of Pension Age persons in ten years and this increase has been mainly in females. The Census shows also that 3,707 of these people live in one or two person households, 787 alone, and 1,894 in a house where the only other occupant is also of pension age.

The availability of adequate water supply and sanitation in the district can be seen to have extended to a larger proportion of the population since the previous census, but it appears that 1,848 households, comprising a minimum of 4,994 persons, were still entirely without a fixed bath (this compares with 3,071 households, comprising a minimum of 9,362 persons, in 1951); 1,612 households were entirely without a hot water tap, 56 households were without a water closet within or adjoining their premises and 11 households without a water tap within or adjoining their premises (five of these were show ground caravans). In addition, there are large numbers of families sharing household facilities such as water, stove and water closets, with resultant lowering of hygienic standards, and the development of stress situations because of friction over the use of these arrangements.

These figures show the urgent need for the provision of bathing facilities in the interests of hygiene, and the building of slipper baths is planned by the Borough Council and has been given high priority amongst their schemes.

Figures obtained by courtesy of the Manager of the Southall Employment Exchange and the Youth Employment Officer show the general trend of the employment position in Southall during the year, and are as follows:—

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>
Number of persons registered as unemployed at Southall Employment Exchange on 10th December, 1962 ...	275	42
Number of unfilled vacancies as at 5th December, 1962 ...	90	87
	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>
Number of persons registered as unemployed at the Youth Employment Office on 10th December, 1962 ...	11	4
Number of unfilled vacancies as at 5th December, 1962 ...	21	33

The Youth Employment Officer also made the following comments:— “These figures show no appreciable change over last year, and taking the year as a whole, it was possible to find suitable employment for the majority of youngsters without undue difficulty. However, the ‘bulge’ gave us a larger number of school leavers to place and made competition for apprenticeship-type vacancies very keen. By the same token, we had to find work for more boys and girls at the lower end of the ability scale and this was often just as much a problem as to find suitable openings for their brighter contemporaries.”

Swimming Baths

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 Bath Manager's staff for chlorine and pH reading, and from time to time bacteriological testing is carried out by officers from the Public Health Department. At no time during 1962 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 1962 the total number of persons using the bath was 18,189 (32,726 in 1961). The average number of persons attending per day was 119. The maximum number at any one session was 350.

An indoor swimming bath was opened at North Road School in the latter part of the year for the use of the pupils. Sampling of the water in November produced results that were not satisfactory, and increased and more regular chlorination had to be requested.

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 1962. Bacteriological sampling when carried out all proved satisfactory after the two specimens taken in June had given doubtful results and the chlorination had to be increased.

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 20. Two acres of the rather meagre facilities have been lost because of new school building on the Grammar School site. At present considerable use is also made of the play areas within the Council's public parks and negotiations are still proceeding for the acquisition of three further areas of land suitable for playing fields.

VITAL STATISTICS

Total Deaths, 736. (Males 353; Females 383.)

Crude Death Rate, 13.60.

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, fell slightly in 1962. Below is shown the comparative figures for the past ten 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
1960	...	...	...	13.15
1961	...	...	...	13.63
1962	...	...	...	13.60

The principal causes of death were cancer, coronary disease and heart disease.

The figure for cancer deaths rose steeply from 118 in 1960 to 148 in 1961 but in 1962 dropped to 138 and lung cancer accounted for 36 of these (35 male, 1 female)—there were 44 in 1961: the highest number of cancer deaths in 1962 occurred in the alimentary tract, i.e. 39, consisting of 4 sited in the oesophagus, 17 in the stomach, 18 in the intestine.

There were no deaths from whooping cough, diphtheria or poliomyelitis, and no deaths attributed to influenza. There were four deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis.

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 296 (males 163 and females 133).

Deaths of institution inmates (including patients from Southall addresses and from outside areas) number as follows: St. Bernard's Hospital, 258 (males 89 and females 169); Mount Pleasant Hospital, 43 (males 14 and females 29); Southall-Norwood Hospital, 7 (males 5 and females 2); in addition 2 deaths (male 1 and female 1) occurred of persons belonging to other districts.

In 1962, three people died as the result of motor vehicle accidents, as compared with six in 1961 and nine in 1960. The total number of deaths from violent causes was recorded as 24 in 1962 as compared with 28 in 1961 and 39 in 1960.

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 12.24 compared with the rate for England and Wales as a whole, which was 11.9.

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

Births and Birth Rate. (Figures for 1961 are given in brackets.)

The total number of live births belonging to the district, whether occurring within or outside the district, was 1,065 (973). The illegitimate live births were 99 (80). There were 20 stillbirths (22), 18 legitimate and 2 illegitimate.

A rise in the birth rate (live and still) is recorded from 15.58 in 1960 to 18.86 in 1961 and now to 20.05 in 1962. The birth rate is the number of births per 1,000 of the total population.

Ninety-nine illegitimate live births were registered during 1962. The following table gives the comparative figures for the past 25 years, showing that 1962 has the highest figure recorded during that period.

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Illegitimate Live Births</i>						
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
1960	66
1961	80
1962	99

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 20.47. The corresponding rate for the whole of England and Wales was 18.0; this was the highest national birth rate since the year 1948 and the rate for Southall was well above it.

Infant Mortality

Infant mortality i.e. the number of children dying before reaching the age of one year, fell slightly in 1962. Twenty-four infants died compared with 26 in 1961, giving a rate of 22.54 compared with 26.72 in 1961. Of these 24 deaths, one died at home and twenty three in hospital. Sixteen infants (seven male and nine female) died within the first four weeks after birth.

Table IV gives the causes of infant deaths under the age of one year. Graph A on page 10 shows the trend of the infant mortality rate since 1900. The corresponding rate for Middlesex County was 19.0 and for England and Wales as a whole was 21.4.

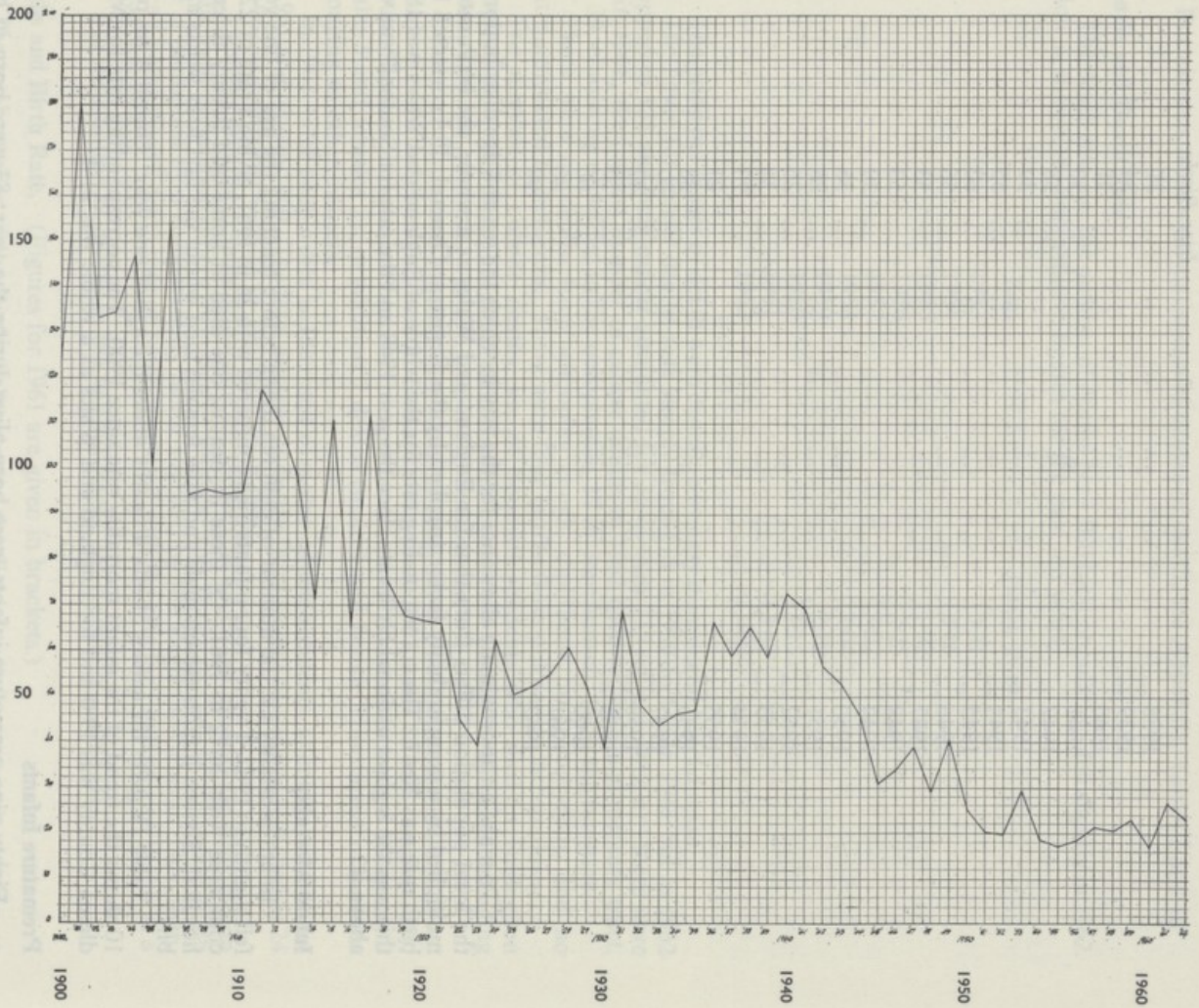
Premature Infants

Eighty-nine premature infants were born alive during the year; 83 were born in hospital and, of these, 75 were surviving at the end of one month; 6 were born at home and all of these were surviving at the end of one month. There were 10 premature still births, all occurring in hospital.

The rise in the number of infants born prematurely is out of all proportion to the rise in the birth rate—in two years this figure has doubled and now accounts for nearly one-tenth

GRAPH A

INFANT MORTALITY RATE FROM 1900 TO 1962



of the total number of births; it seems as if a great increase in ante-natal care is urgently necessary to try to eliminate the possible known factors which reduce a mother's ability to carry her infant to term—exhaustion, mental shock and stress, insufficient or unsuitable nourishment, venereal disease, constant drug-taking. Can there be a link between this problem and the increasing inability of mothers to feed their infants naturally? There is need for research here. Comparable figures for the past six years are:—

Premature Births

Year	Born at Home			Born in Hospital		
	Births	Died within one month	Stillbirths	Births	Died within one month	Stillbirths
1957	8	2	—	40	7	6
1958	8	—	—	49	8	3
1959	7	—	—	48	6	3
1960	15	—	1	45	7	7
1961	12	1	—	63	17	16
1962	6	—	—	83	8	10

Maternal Morbidity

One case of puerperal pyrexia was notified direct to the Department during 1962; in addition 45 cases were notified to other authorities. All of these occurred in Hillingdon Hospital.

The classification of puerperal pyrexia is "any febrile condition occurring in a woman in whom a temperature of 100·4° Fahrenheit (38° Centigrade) or more has occurred within fourteen days after childbirth or miscarriage."

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The number of infectious disease cases notified during 1962 was not great. Apart from a large figure for dysentery (although more than half of these notifications were subsequently cancelled because the bacteriological reports showed no dysentery organisms), 178 measles and one case of typhoid imported from abroad, there was nothing outstanding. See Tables VI and VII on page 64. Details of each disease individually can be found below.

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.

Poliomyelitis

No notifications of anterior poliomyelitis were received in 1962.

Vaccination against poliomyelitis, which is organised by Middlesex County Health Department, continued throughout 1962 and details are as follows:—

Number of persons who had received two injections at any time
up to 31st December, 1962 19,232

Number of persons who received 3 oral doses.

Born in the following years:

1962	1961	1943-1960	1933-1942	Others	Total
47	206	49	12	19	333

Number of persons who received 2 injections.

Born in the following years:

1962	1961	1943-1960	1933-1942	Others	Total
30	256	130	132	239	787

Number of persons who received 3 injections.

Born in the following years:

1962	1961	1943-1960	1933-1942	Others	Total
1	52	461	254	759	1,527

261 school children between the ages of 5 and 12 were given a fourth injection.

680 school children between the ages of 5 and 12 were given a boost dose of oral vaccine, after 3 injections.

Number of persons who received an oral boost after 2 injections.

Born in the following years:

1961	1943-1960	1933-1942	Others	Total
140	345	102	234	821

Of those previously obtaining two injections, by the end of December, 17,084 had received a third injection.

Measles

Measles incidence was not heavy during the year 1962 and there were no deaths from this cause. The following table shows the trend of notifications during the past ten years.

Year	No. of Cases	Deaths
1953	931	1
1954	41	—
1955	1,329	—
1956	61	—
1957	674	1
1958	476	—
1959	674	—
1960	12	—
1961	1,042	1
1962	178	—

Influenza

Influenza was not a serious problem in 1962. There were no deaths during the year attributable to influenza.

Dysentery

Two hundred and thirty notifications for dysentery were received in 1962.

In October, a woman who had been in hospital for treatment was discharged home while still a carrier of Sonne Dysentery. The Public Health Department was not informed of this and the result was an outbreak of this disease in Featherstone Road Infants School, Southall. In spite of speedy tracking of contacts and immediate exclusion from school of suspects, and in spite of the incessant and careful watch on hygiene within the school by the members of the staff, 37 children developed the illness in that school and a further 20 in other schools. Eight hundred and ninety one faeces specimens of patients and contacts were taken—in total 100 positive cases were found and treated. We were very fortunate in being able to contain the disease into a small area of the Borough, and it was noteworthy that cases did not occur among our Indian population who are more careful about their personal cleanliness when handling food. Many notifications were not confirmed bacteriologically.

Smallpox Vaccination

1962	AGE GROUP					TOTAL
	Under 1 year	1-2 years	2-4 years	5-14 years	15 years and over	
Primary Vaccination	440	145	386	2,294	2,615	5,880
Re-vaccination	3	24	311	1,892	5,021	7,251

1961	AGE GROUP					TOTAL
	Under 1 year	1-2 years	2-4 years	5-14 years	15 years and over	
Primary Vaccination	449	52	38	41	75	655
Re-Vaccination	—	—	4	6	119	129

The figures for smallpox vaccination rose sensationally because of the fact of the entry of smallpox cases into this country in the first months of the year. There was an immediate

clamour for mass vaccination which was not encouraged, first attention having to be given to persons likely to have been at first or second contact with any cases of the disease. To help general practitioners a daily transport service of vaccine from the laboratory was managed from the Public Health Department, and as this Borough was in rather a special position because of its nearness to London Airport and its considerable immigrant population, some of whom were from Karachi whence the infection was spreading, it was reasonable to try to obtain a highly vaccinated population at a time when vaccination was freely acceptable by the citizens. In addition some special facilities were offered at County Clinics for vaccination.

International certificates of smallpox vaccination for the use of travellers abroad require to be authenticated in the Public Health Department and towards summer a great increase in the demand for this service was experienced, particularly as many European countries demanded this proof of vaccination before permitting entry. Sixty-five persons were notified between January and April as being contacts of smallpox cases; these were traced and, if remaining in the Borough, checked for or given vaccination and kept under surveillance, while the addresses of those who had passed on to other areas were obtained and other Medical Officers of Health informed. No case of smallpox developed in Southall.

Typhoid Fever

A case of this disease was discovered in a man, in hospital for another reason. He was treated and discharged from hospital as a chronic carrier, probably of long standing, but not previously discovered. He moved at the end of the year to another district.

Scarlet Fever (Scarlatina)

The number of notifications received during the year was 19 as compared with 27 in 1961 and 42 in 1960. There were no secondary cases.

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	
295	217	10	522	327

There was a heavy drop in the figures for immunisation against Diphtheria during the year—from 984 in 1961 to 522 in 1962. The absence of headline news concerning cases of diphtheria seems to let the public forget how swift and deadly this disease can be and that a lifetime's regret is a heavy price to pay for indolence with regard to obtaining protection.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

No cases of ophthalmia neonatorum were notified during the year.

Tuberculosis

Notifications

Pulmonary

The number of notifications received during the year was 59.

Other Forms

The number of notifications received during the year was 12.

Of the total notifications, which include new cases and inward transfers from other districts, 54 were received from the Uxbridge Chest Clinic; 5 from General Hospitals; 8 from St. Bernard's Hospital and 4 from General Practitioners. The number of new notifications fell from 89 in 1961 to 71 in 1962. Of the 71, 31 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 40, three of which were subsequently diagnosed as non-tuberculous; while in 1961 the number of inward transfers was 22, making the figure for new notifications of Southall residents 67, less one subsequently cancelled.

Deaths

Tuberculosis of the respiratory system, 4; other forms, nil.

For details of new cases notified and deaths in 1962, see Appendix, Table VIII, and for the occupation of new cases, see Appendix, Table IX.

The notification figures showed a drop in 1962, pulmonary cases being 15 less and non-pulmonary 3 less than in the previous year. Graph B shows the progress of notifications and deaths since 1930. There were four deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis as compared with one in 1961.

The amount of tuberculosis amongst Indian residents fell greatly in 1962, comparative figures for the last six years are:—

Year	New Cases	Number of Indians
1962	40	12*
1961	67	29
1960	47	13
1959	64	12
1958	57	14
1957	61	10

*Two subsequently not confirmed as Tuberculosis

The analysis of the housing conditions of newly notified cases shows that 30 lived in houses, 3 in flats, 23 in lodgings; information was not available with regard to the other 15 cases for various reasons: one was an inward transfer who was really a recovered case, two cases subsequently not confirmed, ten cases notified from St. Bernard's Hospital, one returned to Ireland and another removed to Buckinghamshire. Of the 56 cases above, ten were inward transfers, i.e. had not contracted the disease in Southall.

There were 8 cases living in overcrowded homes, 7 Indians and one West Indian. Two of the Indians removed during the year, thus abating overcrowding.

In four instances there were multiple cases, one in an English home, two in Indian homes and one in an Irish home. Statutory overcrowding was confirmed in one of these houses. The number of patients was two in three cases, and three in one case.

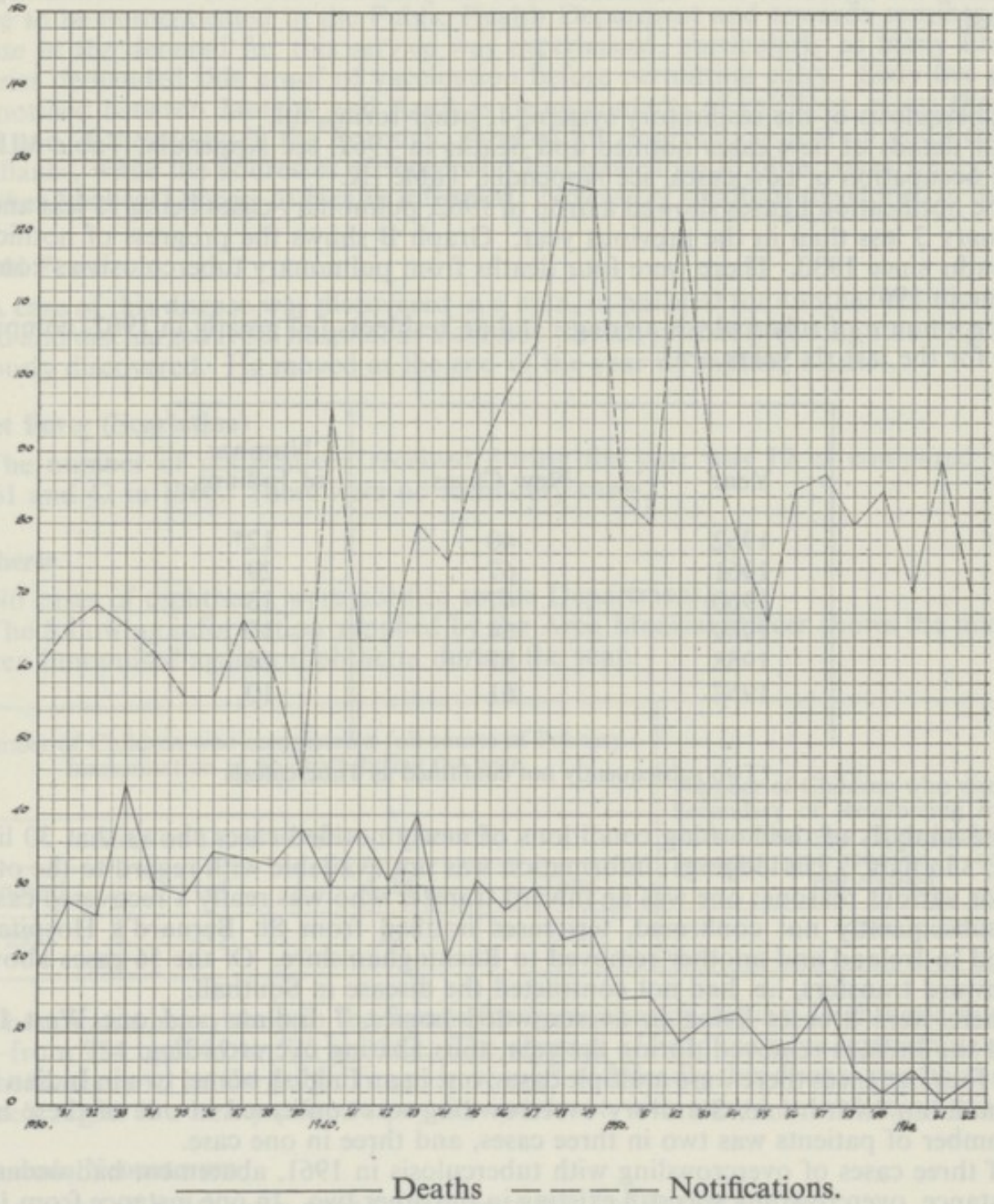
Of three cases of overcrowding with tuberculosis in 1961, abatement had occurred in one instance, overcrowding was still existing in the other two. In one instance from 1960 of dilapidated housing with tuberculosis, no rehousing had taken place by the end of the year.

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

GRAPH B

TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS)—Notifications and Deaths from 1930 to 1962.



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.

Details of work on Southall contacts during 1961 and 1962 at Uxbridge Chest Clinic are as follows:—

1961	Under 1 year	1-4	5-15	Over 15	TOTAL	GRAND TOTAL
Tuberculin tests—Positive result ... *	—	2	10	28	40	153
Tuberculin tests—Negative result ... *	21	24	16	8	69	
B.C.G. given *	11	13	11	6	41	110
B.C.G. given *	21	24	16	8	69	110
B.C.G. given—Babies born in hospital	11	13	11	6	41	4

*Indians and Pakistanis

1962	Under 1 year	1-4	5-15	Over 15	TOTAL	GRAND TOTAL
Tuberculin tests—Positive result ... *	2	2	3	5	12	269
Tuberculin tests—Negative result ... *	—	3	6	248	257	
B.C.G. given *	18	16	20	8	62	143
B.C.G. given *	8	15	3	55	81	104
B.C.G. given—Babies born in hospital	18	16	20	8	62	17
B.C.G. given—Babies born in hospital	8	15	3	16	42	

*Indians and Pakistanis

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

Number invited to take part in scheme	Number of consents received	Referred to Chest Clinic		Number of Children vaccinated with B.C.G.
		Contacts	Positives	
521	412	3	80	256

All testing and vaccinating during 1962 under this scheme was carried out in Southall by the Middlesex County Council Staff.

Mass X-ray

The mobile Mass X-ray Unit visited certain organised groups in Southall during 1962, and also paid a longer visit during the summer to include public sessions. The following numbers were X-rayed:—

A.E.C.	1,168
Manor House	1,976
Quaker Oats	152
Abbott Bros.	116
G. Wimpey, Toplocks Depot ...	167
Hygrade Containers, Hanwell ...	369
Crown Cork	378
British Railways Hostel	99
Kearley & Tonge	685
H. G. Sanders	174
James Davies	116
Cramic Engineering	487
Lady Margaret Road	320
The Wolf, Norwood Green	245
Manor House	1,079
St. Bernard's Hospital	1,900
	<u>9,431</u>

Southall residents: 6,723

Cases of active P.T.	5 (Southall residents 4)
Cases for observation	9 (Southall residents 6)
Cases of bronchial carcinoma	6 (Southall residents 6)

It will be seen that a considerable survey of St. Bernard's Hospital patients and staff was also carried out with the purpose of detecting any latent tuberculosis particularly amongst long-stay patients. New staff is subject to X-ray examination on entry to the service.

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 visit 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 on the need for continued aggressive action in detecting the new case of pulmonary tuberculosis, for only by so doing and treating this case effectively will diminution of new cases be maintained.

The continued co-operation of local General Practitioners in referring to the Chest Clinic newly arrived Indians and their families for X-rays and/or Tuberculin testing is an essential part of the anti-tuberculosis programme.

Patients in the Southall area, as before, are admitted to Harefield Hospital. Dr. Nicol Roe considers it is still a desirable thing for anti-tuberculous drugs to be initiated in hospital, as a certain risk always exists towards the development of sensitivity reactions.

Of the Indians and Pakistanis who were referred to the clinic by their general practitioners for X-ray only, the following were skin tested and B.C.G. vaccinated:—

	Under 1 year	1-4	5-15	Over 15	TOTAL
Tested	8	18	9	303	338
Negative	8	15	3	55	81
Positive	—	3	6	248	257
Vaccinated	8	15	3	16	42

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 62) that in 1962 138 cases (males 75 and females 63) died from cancer. See Appendix, Table V, for an analysis of cancer deaths since 1936.

On page 20 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 1962 fell, being 138 as compared with 148 in 1961. Cancer of the lung in males was the highest individual figure for site of disease but was lower than in 1961, i.e. 36 (35 males, 1 female) compared with 44 (39 males, 5 females) in the previous year.

Distribution of Infectious Disease Notifications

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

Infectious Disease Visits

During the year, the Public Health Inspectors paid 478 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 specimens from one of his patients. Details of the work carried out in 1962 are as follows:—

Faeces specimens	...	...	...	957
Sputum specimens	...	...	...	6
Blood specimens	...	...	...	15
Urine specimens	...	...	...	56
Swabs (nose, throat, aural and vaginal)	...	...	...	22
Vaginal smears	...	...	...	1

Disinfection and Disinfestation

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	...	...	...	15	Books	...	...	...	79
Beds	...	...	...	12	Eiderdowns	...	...	...	12
Blankets	...	...	...	36	Pillows	...	...	...	38
Sheets	...	...	...	24					

Lists of premises disinfested from vermin during the year:—

Bug infestation	...	...	...	16 rooms with beds and bedding
Flea infestation	...	...	...	32 rooms with beds and bedding
Cockroach infestation	...	...	...	10 rooms
Lice	...	...	...	5 rooms
Carpet beetles	...	...	...	19 rooms
Woodworm	...	...	...	2 rooms
Ants	...	...	...	4 rooms

In addition, 8 wasps nests were destroyed.

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+
	'58 '59 '60 '61 '62	'58 '59 '60 '61 '62	'58 '59 '60 '61 '62	'58 '59 '60 '61 '62	'58 '59 '60 '61 '62	'58 '59 '60 '61 '62	'58 '59 '60 '61 '62	'58 '59 '60 '61 '62	'58 '59 '60 '61 '62	'58 '59 '60 '61 '62
Lung ...	33 31 28 39 35	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	3 - - - -	2 1 3 3 4	12 15 11 6 8	7 8 9 20 14	8 7 5 10 9	1 - - - -
Stomach ...	16 13 9 13 5	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	4 3 1 2 2	5 5 3 2 1	6 5 5 8 2	1 - - 1 -
Intestine ...	13 6 7 6 7	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	1 1 1 - -	2 2 1 1 2	7 2 3 3 3	2 - - 2 1	1 1 2 - 1
Bladder ...	3 5 - 3 7	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	1 2 - - 1	1 2 - 2 3	1 1 - 1 3	- - - - -
Prostate ...	4 2 6 9 4	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - 1 2 -	2 - 2 2 2	2 1 2 3 1	- 1 1 2 1
Other ...	22 8 20 19 17	- - - - 1	1 - - 1 1	1 - - - -	2 - 2 - 1	1 2 3 1 2	6 2 5 6 4	3 3 7 4 7	7 - 1 4 -	1 1 2 3 1
Totals ...	91 65 70 89 75	- - - - 1	1 - - 1 1	1 - - - -	5 - 2 - 1	4 4 7 4 6	25 24 19 17 17	25 20 24 33 30	26 14 13 28 16	4 3 5 6 3

AGE GROUPS—FEMALE

Site	Total	Under 10	10—20	20—30	30—40	40—50	50—60	60—70	70—80	80+
	'58 '59 '60 '61 '62	'58 '59 '60 '61 '62	'58 '59 '60 '61 '62	'58 '59 '60 '61 '62	'58 '59 '60 '61 '62	'58 '59 '60 '61 '62	'58 '59 '60 '61 '62	'58 '59 '60 '61 '62	'58 '59 '60 '61 '62	'58 '59 '60 '61 '62
Breast ...	10 5 8 15 13	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - 1	- - 2 2 3	3 1 5 6 2	- 2 - 3 2	4 - - 1 2	3 2 1 3 3
Lung ...	5 5 3 5 1	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- 1 - - -	2 - 1 1 1	- 3 2 3 -	2 1 - 1 -	1 - - - -
Stomach ...	5 9 6 8 12	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - 1 -	- - - - -	- 1 1 2 1	1 2 3 1 4	2 2 2 1 6	2 4 - 3 1
Uterus ...	1 2 3 4 3	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - 1	- 1 - 1 -	1 - - - 2	- 1 3 2 -	- - - 1 -
Intestine ...	8 11 9 8 11	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - 1 1 1	3 - 1 2 1	1 3 3 2 6	3 5 4 2 -	1 3 - 1 3
Bladder ...	- 1 - 3 3	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - 1 1	- 1 - - 2	- - - 2 -
Other ...	19 17 19 16 20	- - - 1 -	- - - - -	- 1 - - -	1 - - - -	1 3 1 - -	6 6 2 1 4	3 4 5 3 7	4 2 7 6 4	4 1 4 5 5
Totals ...	48 50 48 59 63	- - - 1 -	- - - - -	- 1 - - -	1 - - 1 1	1 4 4 3 5	14 9 10 13 9	6 14 13 13 22	15 12 16 13 14	11 10 5 15 12

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 free to local practitioners in the district. This antitoxin is obtainable 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 1962, no cases of scabies were brought to the notice of the Department, but 12 cases of head lice from two families required to have treatment. Baths and treatment were arranged at Hammersmith Cleansing Station by courtesy of Hammersmith Borough Council. Three members of one of these families required treatment again during the year, also three members from another family. In addition, three more persons received treatment for head lice and two for body lice.

The results of the routine school surveys of cleanliness in 1962 are not good; the number inspected was very little greater than in 1961 but the number requiring treatment was three times as great, and compulsory cleansing was needed for twice as many. Some parents do not seem to experience the shame and horror of this type of infestation which is the normal reaction of good parents, and infestation recurs over and over again in members of some families in spite of all efforts made by the authorities. Such families can only be cleared by having all the members treated at the same time along with disinfection of clothing and bedding.

Treatment of school children is normally carried out in the ordinary Middlesex County Council Clinics.

Details of head inspections in schools are to be found in Table X, page 67.

WELFARE

General

St. John Ambulance Association:

The local headquarters of the St. John Ambulance Association are situated at Hartington Road, Southall. There are 23 Nursing Members, 4 Officers, 2 N.C.O.s (Nursing) and 11 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 Saturdays, 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 292 articles were lent under the scheme—the 1961 figure was 286. Seven members belong to the National Hospital Service Reserve.

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. The amount of voluntary time given to this good work is considerable. During 1962, 1,199 hours were spent on public duties, and 254 on miscellaneous duties.

British Red Cross Society:

The Southall Division of the British Red Cross Society continued to increase in membership during 1962.

Courses in First Aid, Nursing and Maternal and Child Welfare were given.

The Juniors, amongst their duties, included hospital work, and the two Girls' Cadet units continued to grow. The Handcraft Club for the Disabled increased its membership, and, once again, its members won many prizes in the Handicrafts section of the Southall Show in August. There were various outings during the year for these handicapped people.

Other activities of the local Red Cross included escort duties, medical loan depot, visiting, all clerical work connected with, and attendance at, Blood Donor sessions, emergency help for disabled ex-Servicemen, the almoning of grants from various organisations and charities, first aid duties at the local rugby football ground, the Royal Festival Hall and school functions, and assistance as "casualties" and "casualty fakers" at the Civil Defence exercises at the Hayes training ground.

A valuable section of the Division, apart from the uniformed V.A.D. members, is that of the ordinary members, who help in many ways, other than medical or training ones. They undertake regular escort duties, money-raising activities, and help with the Handcraft Club for the Disabled each week.

Club for Disabled Persons:

A Club, for persons suffering from severe disablement, met fortnightly 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 declined during 1962 to 9, members transferring to the Red Cross Disabled Club (see above).

The Hard of Hearing Club:

This Club, which was inaugurated in 1955, had another successful year in 1962 and continued to be popular and useful to its members. The membership figure remained static. There was an average weekly attendance of 35. The officers and committee have been exceedingly busy, and the programmes continued to be educational, entertaining and also helpful to the members in their endeavour to overcome and live with their disability.

The Welfare Officer has done much work, helping not only Group members, but people in the Borough who required help with hearing-aids, etc.

Six members attended the Old Age Pensioners' Holiday at Dymchurch organised by the Welfare Committee of the Middlesex and Surrey League, and the group was represented at the National Conferences of the British Association for the Hard of Hearing.

Diabetic Club:

The Southall and District Diabetic Club, a Branch of the British Diabetic Association, continued to function throughout 1962. This Club, formed in 1956, aims to enable diabetics, their relatives and friends, and those interested in diabetic welfare, to meet together socially to have more general discussions, and to hear authoritative talks from speakers who specialise or are particularly interested in diabetes such as doctors and other health and nutrition experts.

Membership by subscription was 65, with a Club Newsletter circulation of 118. The attendance at monthly meetings in the Masons Room of the Holy Trinity Hall averaged 26.

The Club has a Committee of 11 members which includes two welfare officers and organisers of various fund-raising activities in aid of the Research Fund of the British Diabetic Association. The Club programme in 1962 included talks on health, food and special subjects, social evenings, a coach outing to Eastbourne, as well as talks by diabetic specialists.

The Club is a member of the North-West Metropolitan Region which consists of 7 Branches in West London, and inter-club visits are organised.

Multiple Sclerosis Society:

The West London Branch of the Multiple Sclerosis Society has six Southall members, and others are attached to the new West Middlesex Branch of the same Society. The Branches arrange social events with transport, and there is much individual help, visiting and advice given to each member. Meetings are held at St. Paul's Hall, South Ealing, and St. Mary's Hall, Bedfont. Swimming is arranged every Saturday at Hounslow Baths; telephone installation and help with provision of clothing or other needs were arranged for individual patients.

In addition, a new Branch of this Society was formed during 1961 to meet the needs of sufferers from this disability in the Boroughs of Southall, Heston and Isleworth, Hayes and Harlington, and Uxbridge. It was named the West Middlesex Branch. The work undertaken by this Society includes the visiting of disabled members in their homes, the organisation of social meetings with provision of transport for members, the provision of financial help for holidays, telephone installation, clothing or other needs.

Spastics Welfare Society:

The Central Middlesex Spastics Welfare Society does much work for spastics in an area which includes Southall, and which at the present time has a number of sufferers from this affliction who live in Southall under its care. The Society is very active in making charitable appeals to benefit its work at its Works Centre, South Ruislip, where 30 young men and women are employed on sub-contract work for local firms doing light engineering, printing, and other light work; other activities include a Social Club held once a month at Perivale. Home-work for the homebound spastics, a day by the sea in the summer, and in special circumstances help with holidays or other welfare needs may be arranged by the Spastics Society.

Women's Voluntary Service:

The Women's Voluntary Service is very active in Southall, and amongst the many services given by its members the following are particularly connected with Welfare:—

Clerical work in all three clinics in Southall; provision of a Trolley Shop in both Southall-Norwood and Mount Pleasant Hospitals; issue of batteries for deaf aids in Southall Hospital; making out-patients' teas on clinic days in Southall Hospital; taking the telephone trolley round Southall Hospital for patients' use; help in the X-ray department with the filing at Southall Hospital; issue of Welfare Foods from W.V.S. Office.

Welfare of the Blind and Partially Sighted:

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

In 1962 there were resident in the Borough 88 blind and 17 partially-sighted persons. There were 3 partially-sighted children attending Special Schools, and 1 blind child aged 4 years, at home. Eleven blind persons were in full-time employment. Of these, 2 were in Workshops for the Blind, and 1 was working as a Home Worker. The earnings of these 3 persons were augmented by the County Council.

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 majority of blind persons are either not capable of employment owing to age or infirmity, or for some reason are not available for employment. Amongst the latter are housewives who may receive instruction in carrying out their household duties from the Home Teachers or in residential courses of social rehabilitation.

The Home Teachers visit all blind and partially-sighted persons in their own homes, in hospitals and in residential homes, advise on all problems relating to their welfare and keep them in touch with available social services. They give instruction in Braille and Moon systems of embossed type, and in handicrafts. Deaf-Blind persons also receive the services of a special Home Teacher for the Deaf-Blind. A handicraft 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, which assists individual necessitous blind people and maintains a holiday home at Littlehampton, two holiday caravans at Lancing, and two Residential Homes for the Blind.

The Southall Blind Club has a membership of 32 with an average age of 73, and transport to Club meetings is carried out by members of Southall Round Table and Inner Wheel. The Club is social and in 1962 also ran two coach outings and a Christmas party.

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 handicraft materials, assistance in the disposal of handicrafts and assisted holidays for those in need.

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 which the County Council makes grants in aid.

The Borough of Southall forms part of Area 9, which includes also the Boroughs of Brentford and Chiswick, and Heston and 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 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.

The County Council supplies aids and appliances not covered by the National Health Services and 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, including choral and dancing classes, attend handicraft classes, etc. Special coaches with a hydraulic hoist to lift wheelchair cases are available for use for social activities, 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 at a Work Centre or in their own homes where this is considered to be suitable and of assistance to the individuals concerned.

At 31st December, 1962, 92 residents of the Borough were registered as generally handicapped.

Alterations to eight houses to make them more suitable for handicapped persons were made as follows:—

Flat:	}	Rail by toilet and ramp at front door.
House:		
House:		Bath hand rail.
Flat:		Rails by front door and toilet.
Flat:		Rail by toilet and ramp at front door.
Flat:	}	Base for shed for invalid carriage and crossover for kerb.
House:		
House:		Rail by bath and on stairs.

Under the County provision of Chiropody Service, one physically handicapped person received one domiciliary chiropody treatment in 1962.

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

Nutrition of School Children:

The following figures kindly supplied by the Divisional Education Officer give the details of milk and meals acceptance in the various schools in the Borough.

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

<i>School</i>	1960	1961	1962
Primary	96%	96%	96%
Secondary Modern	72%	73%	72%
Technical } Grammar Technical in 1962	75%	67%	52%
Grammar }	39%	53%	
Talbot Special	83.5%	87%	78%

The percentage of meals served to daily attendances during the Autumn Term gives a guide to the use being made of the School Meals Service during the year.

<i>School</i>	<i>Autumn Term</i>					
	<i>Average % of Attendance taking meals</i>		<i>Average Number taking meals</i>		<i>Average attendance</i>	
	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961
PRIMARY SCHOOLS:						
Beaconsfield Road Junior Mixed ...	39	40	114	118	294	294
Beaconsfield Road Infants' ...	51	42	95	82	186	196
Clifton Road Junior Mixed ...	43	46	70	67	163	146
Clifton Road Infants' ...	45	43	65	51	144	119
Dormers Wells Junior Mixed ...	65	61	131	124	201	203
Dormers Wells Infants' ...	61	66	88	89	144	134
Featherstone Road Junior Mixed ...	44	41	126	118	284	289
Featherstone Road Infants' ...	46	45	98	103	215	228
George Tomlinson Junior Mixed	69	65	120	141	173	216
George Tomlinson Infants' ...	45	50	45	58	101	115
Lady Margaret Junior Mixed ...	54	55	166	161	309	291
Lady Margaret Infants' ...	46	42	107	91	235	215
North Road Junior Mixed & Infants'	56	55	222	213	396	384
St. Anselm's R.C. ...	79	77	306	302	386	393
Tudor Road Junior Mixed ...	41	47	138	146	334	312
Tudor Road Infants' ...	41	35	80	70	196	201
SECONDARY SCHOOLS:						
Southall Grammar ...	—	57	—	343	—	597
Southall Grammar/Technical ...	48	—†	417	—†	871	—†
Dormers Wells Boys' ...	39	37	191	203	487	549
Dormers Wells Girls' ...	59	56	281	287	474	513
Featherstone Road Boys' ...	38	44	233	273	621	615
Western Road Girls' ...	49	45	209	198	428	437
Grammar/Technical* ...	—	37	—	126	—	339
SPECIAL SCHOOLS:						
Talbot Road ...	100	97	203	204	203	210

*Dudley Road Annexe only.

†No comparative figure available because of the amalgamation of the Southall Grammar and the Southall Technical Schools during 1962.

It is interesting and pleasing to report an annual increase in the percentage of children taking school meals:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Autumn Term</i>
1958	43.69
1959	46.51
1960	50.67
1961	50.95
1962	51.21

Old People

The needs of 20 special cases of old people living in difficult circumstances were investigated during 1962, and what happened to them is recorded in the following list:—

Admitted to hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Admitted to old people's home	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Remaining at home	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
(a) Rehoused	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(b) Home Help and District Nurse provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
(c) Home Help and meals provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(d) Repairs to house awaited	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
(e) Awaiting housing for old people	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
(f) Awaiting old people's home admission	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(g) No action required	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
(h) Chiropody	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(i) National Assistance arranged	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(j) Medical attendance and extra equipment provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	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 1962 was 19, only one of whom had been previously brought to our attention in 1961.

It has been ascertained from the Area Medical Officer that 420 Southall people were given home help during the year, and of these 356 consisted of chronic sick or aged persons, and of 871 persons who were assisted by the home nurses, 341 were of age 65 or over, 118 male and 223 female.

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 1962, 16,506 meals were delivered, an increase of 3,352 over the 1961 figure. One hundred and ninety-eight old persons were assisted by means of this scheme during the year. The maximum number of old people receiving the meals on any one day was 93, so that both vans were working to capacity on many occasions. Special Christmas dinners (frozen pack) were delivered to 96 people and also to them went 96 special parcels to cover the Christmas period when meals were not being delivered.

Chiropody Service for Old People:

This service was continued throughout 1962. Five local chiropodists gave their services at cheap rates for Old Age Pensioners. In 1962, Middlesex County Officers were empowered to proceed with a scheme for the increase in the provision of chiropody as part of the County Health Services and 68 old age pensioners had attention during the year at the Northcote Avenue Clinic, the number of attendances by them at the Clinic being 343. The County Council was able also to offer financial assistance to voluntary organisations providing chiropody, and the Southall Old People's Welfare Committee reported the number of treatments given during the year under this scheme to be 1,222, i.e., treatments at surgeries

761, and visits to homebound 461. The number of Old Age Pensioners receiving treatment under this scheme was 259.

The County Council made provision for a limited amount of domiciliary service from 26th October, 1962. One Old Age Pensioner was given 6 treatments under this provision.

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 1962 and was operated by the various Old People's Clubs in the Borough. In addition, the Southall Old People's Welfare Association sent 20 Old Age Pensioners for one week's free holiday by the sea. Two day outings were arranged by this Association for 40 elderly housebound, and two afternoon and evening outings to Southend by coach were arranged for 76 persons.

Clubs for Old People:

Old Age Pensioners Federation—Southall Branch:

This Club had a membership of 150 and met once a week on Monday afternoons for social purposes, the average attendance being about 125. Seaside outings were arranged on five occasions during the summer, also a Christmas party.

St. Anselm's "Over Sixties" Club:

St. Anselm's "Over Sixties" Club continued under the auspices of the Southall Section of the Catholic Women's League, but members of any religion were welcomed. There were about 160 members in 1962, with an average weekly attendance of 125 to 130 at the Tuesday meetings. There was usually an entertainment or film-show each week, with refreshments provided for 2d. per person. During the year there were four free outings to the seaside, and a visit to a London pantomime. Parties were held for the Club's 6th Birthday in October, and at Christmas, when parcels were distributed. Sick members are visited, birthdays remembered with cards and small gifts, and this Club, like others in Southall, is offered free tickets for concerts, etc., by various organisations from time to time.

The Silverthreads Group:

This Club had a membership of 150, meeting once a week on Thursdays at the Community Centre, with an average attendance of 95. The Club is a social one, and entertainment was provided for the members each week. There were two coach outings, a birthday party, a Christmas party and a harvest festival also arranged.

The Darby and Joan Club:

This Club met weekly and had a membership in 1962 of 66, with an average attendance at each meeting of about 50. The meetings were social, entertainment being provided and refreshments. Summer outings and Christmas parties were arranged.

The Allenby Old Age Pensioners Club:

This Club met weekly on Wednesdays, had a membership of 152, with an average attendance of over 100. The Club is social, and entertainment and refreshments were provided at each meeting. Five seaside outings were arranged by this Club, the organiser of which takes a special pride in the facts that the Club is entirely self-supporting, and that a small orchestra has been formed by members of the Club.

The United Old Folks Club:

The average attendance at this Club was 170–200. Meetings were once a week on Mondays and these were social with entertainment provided. The members had free outings to the seaside, including one special visit to the sea for the elderly housebound. A Christmas party, Christmas parcels and gifts for the sick were also provided from this Club and a free pantomime outing.

St. John's Church Old Folks Club:

This is a social Club with entertainments and outings and the average attendance at the weekly meeting was 45.

Other Services:

A service for the provision of cheap laundry and a cheap boot and shoe service are available for Old Age Pensioners. 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 person nominated on the lists are visited by the Gas Board Officers. Fresh lists continued to be supplied from time to time.

A visiting library service for old people who were housebound was started early in 1959—operated by the Southall Old People's Welfare Committee, and with distribution assisted by various young people's groups. This has proved to be a very successful scheme, not only because the elderly obtain reading material without effort, but because the voluntary visitors, who include young people from the Girl Guides, give pleasure by their interest in the old people.

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 1962.

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 at the end of the year was 50, and various types of work were carried out, carding buttons, trimming and stamping of metal bolts, trimming of rubber, sorting of porcelain fittings, 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. Cups of tea are provided during the morning and afternoon sessions.

A second Work Centre is planned to commence working in the Autumn of 1963 to serve the southern end of the Borough.

National Assistance Act, 1948, section 47:

National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951:

No case was dealt with under these powers during 1962.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Continuous education of the people in the method and importance of healthy living was carried on throughout the year by means of individual conversations, during visits to homes for any reason by any member of the staff of the Public Health Department; by means of the display of topical posters on health hazards; by means of the issue of handbills and leaflets.

A considerable amount of publicity was given to the visit of the Mass X-ray Unit in the summer when newspaper notices and advertisements, and the display of two large banners on the Town Hall and at the busy crossing at the Iron Bridge, were added to the handbill and poster publicity. Leaflets were also distributed through the post to every house in the Borough on this occasion.

In Southall for many years we have been able to claim that the incidence of infectious disease, and of the dirt diseases, was good compared with Regional and National figures, but to keep dysentery and food poisoning at bay has meant that incessant vigilance over the handling of food and insistence in propaganda in personal cleanliness has been necessary. Facilities for the washing of hands in places where the public congregate to eat meals and in the public conveniences of the Borough are reasonably good and improving constantly, but all the washbasins in the world are of no avail to prevent contamination if the people will not use them, and this is one of the hardest tasks of the health educator. In this an excellent example is given to the population as a whole by the Indian citizens, to whom ritual hand washing before the handling of food is a practice from earliest childhood. Carelessness in this respect can at any time bring disaster in the form of intestinal disease, which, however transitory, detracts from perfect health and can have debilitating effects tending to lower the resistance of the body to more serious illness.

The problems of the increase of Venereal Disease and drug taking are difficult ones, and health education must be directed more to these evils, which are social diseases of considerable importance. As health educators the staff of the Public Health Department have to deal with these matters purely on health grounds, avoiding the moral issues, but there is no difficulty in pointing out the health hazards of these terrible scourges. Mental health is as important as physical health and clean and healthy living must be preached with the aim of securing for every man, woman and child perfect mental balance combined with a splendid physical frame and structure. It is necessary all the time to combat the morbid fascination which sickness, operations, hospital attendances, medicines to make people sleep, and other medicines to make the same people wake up and be stimulated, have to the minds of persons of all social classes. The answer to "How do you do?" these days is more likely to be a string of complaints of ill-health and visits to doctors or hospitals, than "Very well, thank you!" and ill-health gradually becomes as much of an English topic as the weather, at least amongst the over-thirty population. Positive Health is our essential slogan, and we need to teach people to be ashamed to speak about illness, and to take pride in their health and wellbeing, and to live clean, active and useful lives.

At a Conference held by the Central Council for Health Education in January, various problems connected with the relationships between parents and their children were discussed, and the usefulness of parents clubs, and the teaching of Motherhood and Fatherhood.

Early in the year a drive for increased care in the deposit of litter on the roads included the provision of more litter bins and the widespread display of a clever Lion poster with the slogan "Keep Britain Tidy"—this poster was copied for inclusion in the Southall Carnival brochure, the wording being changed to "Keep Southall Tidy."

Use was made of the Carnival procession in August for propaganda against infectious disease. A large float was designed and entered in the Show by a famous baby food and drug firm; this displayed information about prevention by inoculation. The Mass X-ray Unit and the Gas Board also took part in the Display.

A special issue of new posters warning against the dangers of Venereal Disease was obtained, and circulated to medical practitioners for use in their waiting rooms or other offices as well as to factories and other sites suitable for these notices.

HOME SAFETY

The number who died as a result of accident other than motor vehicle accident was identical with that for the previous year—14 in 1962 and 14 in 1961. Eight of the accidental deaths were the result of accident in the home, four happened in hospital, and two on the railway.

Six elderly persons died from the consequences of falls, two from accidents at home and four from accidents in hospital. Two persons died from swallowing poison, three from gas poisoning, one was drowned in the bath during an epileptic fit. There were seven suicides: two swallowed drugs, one was found hanged, and four died from gas poisoning; the ages of these varied from 42 to 64.

Health Education on Home Safety in its various aspects continued through the year, new ideas being obtained at a Conference held by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents in October. The need for dwelling-houses and homes for the elderly to be built or adapted for safety is continually being stressed by the staff of the Public Health Department, and there have been notable improvements in this respect locally.

Year	Deaths	Accidents	Deaths	Accidents
1961	14	14	14	14
1962	14	14	14	14

The only pail closets emptied by the Council are two at "Springdale". The Council also empties pail closets at "The Grange" and "The Grange" and "The Grange".

Year	Deaths	Accidents	Deaths	Accidents
1961	14	14	14	14
1962	14	14	14	14

The Council maintains a fleet of vehicles to collect refuse and to collect refuse. Refuse is packed over for salvage to the Council Depot; salvaged materials being sold and the residue is either incinerated at the Depot or carried to be tipped at an authorized site at West Drayton.

Street Cleaning

The main shopping streets are cleaned daily and other roads are cleaned once, twice or three times a week depending on various conditions. For this purpose, one lorry, one mechanical sweeper-collector and one suction footpath sweeper are used. There are 14 street orderlies with hand trucks. Sweepings are conveyed to the Depot and subsequently to the tip at West Drayton.

ROAD SAFETY

Three persons (2 adults, 1 child) were killed in street accidents in Southall during 1962. The figure was seven in 1961. Details are as follows:—

Persons Killed

Type of Road User	Cause of Accident	Age	Sex
Pedestrian	Van travelling South hit child running across road from West to East	2 yrs. 11 mths.	M
Pedal Cyclist	Pedal Cyclist entering main road from side road collided with motor car on main road	75	M
Pedestrian	Pedestrian stepped from West kerb into path of on-coming private motor car travelling North	70	F

Persons Injured

	Adult		School Age		Under 5	
	Serious	Slight	Serious	Slight	Serious	Slight
Pedestrians	15	40	8	21	—	5
	<i>Total 55</i>		<i>Total 29</i>			
Pedal Cyclists... ..	10	60	4	17	—	—
	<i>Total 70</i>		<i>Total 21</i>			
Private Motor Car Drivers	5	46	—	—	—	—
	<i>Total 51</i>					
Private Motor Car Passengers	6	37	—	3	—	3
	<i>Total 43</i>					
Motor Cyclists	14	42	—	—	—	—
	<i>Total 56</i>					
Scooter and Moped Riders	7	33	—	—	—	—
	<i>Total 40</i>					
Drivers of other vehicles	1	6	—	—	—	—
	<i>Total 7</i>					
Passengers in/on other vehicles	3	22	—	2	—	—
	<i>Total 25</i>					

Summary

Persons killed	2 Adults	1 Child
Persons injured:		
Serious	61 Adults	12 Children
Slight	286 Adults	51 Children
	<u>347 Adults</u>	<u>63 Children</u>

The year showed an improvement in the motor vehicle accident figures for Southall. The total of persons killed or injured was lower by 73 than in 1961, but a 2-year-old boy was killed; and the number of children injured was down from 82 in 1961 to 63 in 1962.

Of the three dying as a result of motor accidents in Southall, two were Southall residents and this included the 2-year-old boy; one other Southall resident died as a result of a road accident received when he was away from home.

The slogan "Keep Britain Tidy" was copied for inclusion in the Southall Carnival brochure, the wording being changed to "Keep Southall Tidy."

Use was made of the Carnival procession in August for propaganda against infectious disease. A large float was designed and entered in the Show by a famous baby food and drug firm; this displayed information about prevention by inoculation. The Mass X-ray Unit and the Gas Board also took part in the Display.

A special issue of new posters warning against the dangers of Venereal Disease was obtained, and circulated to medical practitioners for use in their waiting rooms or other offices as well as to factories and other sites suitable for these notices.

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 stand-pipes 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.

Sampling of artesian wells used in certain local industrial plants was carried out; thirteen samples were taken from six factories, two for chemical analysis, eleven for bacterial. In two instances doubtful bacteriological findings were followed by further sampling which proved satisfactory.

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, 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:—

Additional surface water sewers were installed in part of Dormers Wells Lane, reducing the risk of flooding in this road.

The Southern Soil Relief Sewer was completed, and risk of overflow of sewage in the south of the Borough removed.

The only pail closets emptied by the Council are two at "Springdale."

There are two cesspools emptied by the Council's gully emptier—one at "Springdale" and one at Wyke Green.

Refuse Collection and Disposal

Southall Borough Council provides one dustbin free to every separately rated hereditament, the number of bins so supplied is approximately 17,000. The renewal period for these is when the dustbins have worn out, but not more frequently than once in ten years. Weekly collections are made from houses; three times a week from St. Bernard's Hospital; twice-weekly collections are made from other Hospitals and high flats. Weekly collections from shops and industrial premises are generally made, sometimes more frequently. Large amounts are charged for. Special collections from domestic and other premises are made by arrangement.

The Council maintain a fleet of vehicles, including 9 freighters on refuse collection, one lorry for special collections. Refuse is picked over for salvage in the Council Depot; salvaged materials being sold and the residue is either incinerated at the Depot or carried to be tipped at an authorised site at West Drayton.

Street Cleansing

The main shopping streets are cleansed daily and other roads are cleansed once, twice or three times a week depending on various conditions. For this purpose, one lorry, one mechanical sweeper-collector and one suction footpath sweeper are used. There are 14 street orderlies with hand trucks. Sweepings are conveyed to the Depot and subsequently to the tip at West Drayton.

In addition, one gully-emptying machine is used to cleanse the street gullies, which number approximately 3,250 in the Borough; each gully being cleansed four times a year. The refuse is tipped at the Council Depot and then carted to West Drayton.

Public Conveniences

Five public conveniences are maintained by the Borough Council in the Borough in addition to those provided in the public parks. These are sited at the Town Hall, High Street; The Green (Manor House Grounds); Jubilee Gardens; King George's Field, Lady Margaret Road; and Norwood Green. Each convenience provides accommodation for both sexes. No charge is made for the use of the facilities, attendance is provided and free washing facilities are available, but a small charge is made for linen towels. For details of use of towels see page 39.

In addition, the public conveniences in the public parks are as follows: Cranleigh Playpark; Municipal Sports Ground, in pavilion; Southall Park; Recreation Ground, in ground, pavilion and Swimming Bath; Wolf Fields, in pavilion. The old conveniences in Southall Park were renovated during the year.

Sanitary Inspection of the District

The total number of inspections of premises made during the year by the Public Health Inspectors was 8,777. Table XI gives an analysis of the number and nature of such inspections.

One considerable figure is the amount of visits carried out under the Clean Air Act (Smoke Control Areas) requirements. The progress of this work is good, as the difficult early problems have gradually been overcome and a routine of survey, enquiry, report and assessment established. These visits serve multiple purposes, as any sanitary defects in the houses visited would be brought to the notice of a health inspector calling, even though the purpose of his call was specific.

Another figure showing an increase is that for Infectious Disease visits, required by the need for firm control of any home conditions likely to permit the spread of infection—notification of any of the notifiable diseases other than measles and whooping cough is followed as a routine by a visit from the Public Health Inspector to ascertain the source of infection and advise on action to be taken, even when in notified dysentery or food poisoning the disease is only marked as "suspected."

Market

There is a market, part open, part covered, in the High Street where a weekly horse and cattle sale is held on Wednesdays and a general sale of market produce and goods is held on Saturdays. Special attention was paid regularly to the hygienic provisions and maintenance there.

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

Schemes for the improvement of sanitary conditions in Southall schools made progress during the year as follows:—

Featherstone Road Infants—Four new indoor water closets and four hand basins were provided.

Western Road Girls —Seven new indoor water closets and seven wash basins were provided.

The Borough Council provides the number of dustbins required for the removal of school refuse.

Eradication of Bed Bugs, Fleas and Lice

Statistics for the year:—

(a) Number of Council houses				} Total 15
(1) found to be infested	...	...	4
(2) disinfested during the year	...	...	4
(b) Number of other houses				} Total 15
(1) found to be infested	...	...	11
(2) disinfested during the year	...	...	11

Canal Boats

Southall is not a registration authority for Canal Boats. Inspections are carried out in the Boroughs having mooring depots for these boats as a routine procedure and only rarely is there need for interference by any officer of Southall. No report was necessary during 1962.

Mortuary and Post-Mortem Room

The mortuary, situated in Havelock Road, provides adequate accommodation for the Borough but is little used. No bodies were deposited in the mortuary during the year. Twenty-five bodies were deposited in the mortuary at Acton and ninety-eight bodies in the mortuary at Uxbridge, 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	13	3	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	168	208	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	181	211	—	—

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	3	3	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	9	9	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork).	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	12	12	—	—	—

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 ...	7	—	—	—	—	—
Wig Making	1	—	—	—	—	—
Artificial Flowers	1	—	—	—	—	—
Artificial Jewellery	1	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	10	—	—	—	—	—

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 included in the provisional programme of slum clearance submitted to the Minister of Health in 1955, 3 still remain to be dealt with. A further five years' programme of 72 houses was approved by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government on the 17th August, 1961. During 1962 an undertaking was given that Nos. 3 and 4 Park View Road, which were in the second list, would not be used for human habitation, and Nos. 1-14 Buckingham Terrace from the first list were represented as unfit; no order for demolition had, however, been made up to the end of the year. No slum properties were demolished during the year.

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

Twenty-nine applications were approved for grant for property improvement.

This figure was thirty-eight in 1961, and it is a great pity that grants for works of improvement which can be subsidised in part by the State are not applied for to a very much greater extent. As can be seen from the earlier part of the Report, the need for the provision of sanitary facilities, particularly baths, is quite considerable, enough to justify the provision of new slipper baths, and therefore certainly enough to warrant support and assistance for the improvement of houses which are still structurally sound, though lacking in modern facilities.

In all, up to the end of 1962 only 146 of these Improvement Grants have been approved.

Certificates of Disrepair (*Rent Act, 1957*)

During the year 8 applications were received, 8 proposals to issue certificates were approved. One certificate of revocation of the disrepair certificate was approved.

Overcrowding

More visits were required in 1962 to be paid for estimation of overcrowding and thirteen cases of new overcrowding were confirmed. Ten cases of overcrowding were relieved during the year. The number remaining on the Department's register of overcrowding at the end of the year was 38 dwellings, which is an increase of three on last year's figure. For further details see Table XII, page 69.

Rehousing of Applicants for Council Dwellings

Council Housing within the Borough

The number of families obtaining Council accommodation for the first time in 1962 was 36. Nine old persons were rehoused from the waiting list and six were transferred from larger Council properties. Two old age pensioners' bungalows in Telford Road and eight bedsitting room flats in Jersey Court were completed during the year.

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); in addition, 50 families who had found their own accommodation in one of the New Towns were subsequently accepted as Council nominees; the total number of families who have moved to New or Expanded Towns since that date is a further 296, thirty-six families having been rehoused in this way during 1962.

Modernisation of Council Houses

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. Twenty-six of these ranges were replaced by the Council during 1962, making a total of 305 modernised up to the 31st December, 1962.

Bathrooms were provided and new grates and electrical power points were installed in six old persons' bungalows in Saxon Gardens, and five old persons' bungalows in Allenby Road.

New grates and electrical power points were installed in eight old persons' bungalows in Brunel Place and two old persons' bungalows in Brindley Way.

Bathrooms, modern grates and electric power points were provided in three purchased houses, one in Allenby Road, one in Abbots Road and one in Beaconsfield Road.

Houses in Multiple Occupation

At the end of the year, 475 houses had been ascertained to be let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family.

The relevant sections of the Public Health Act, 1936, were applied as fully as possible to the conditions where deterioration of hygiene standards occurred.

The Housing Act, 1961, came into force on the 24th November, 1961, affording a measure of new control. The Council in 1962 adopted a new standard of occupation, making this correspond with the standard which renders the owner or tenant of a dwelling-house liable to Abatement Notice.

Middlesex County Council Act, 1944—Section 345

The caravan site at the junction of Regina Road and Pluckington Place continued to be used as the winter quarters of a member of the Showmen's Guild.

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 1962		Since the End of the War (including 1962)	
	Within the Borough	Outside the Borough	Within the Borough	Outside the Borough
Old Peoples' Dwellings ...	8	—	125	12
Houses	2	—	332	136
Flats	9	—	399	144
Prefabricated Houses ...	—	—	299	—

Twenty-one of the temporary prefabricated bungalows have now been demolished and the tenants transferred to permanent housing, leaving 278 still standing.

BUILT BY PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

	During the Year 1962	Since the End of the War (including 1962)
Old Peoples' Dwellings	—	20
Houses	1	299
Flats	—	106
Prefabricated Houses	—	—
Almshouses (Association built) ...	4	4

HYGIENE OF FOOD

Food Poisoning

Three notifications of food poisoning were received during 1962. All of these were confirmed bacteriologically as being due to infection with the organism *Salmonella Typhi Murium*.

One case notified as gastro-enteritis was subsequently found to be food poisoning caused by *Salmonella Bredeney*, and twenty cases notified as dysentery were subsequently confirmed as being due to *Salmonellas*, types Heidelberg and Bredeney, and one untyped. The Medical Research Council sent an observer to try to trace the origins of the type Heidelberg and Bredeney infections, but nothing conclusive was obtained from these researches, though it seemed likely that cooked meats were the source of infection in the first cases of both illnesses.

Personal Hygiene

The free washing facilities in the public conveniences, which were brought into operation in September, 1950, continued to be available throughout 1962. During that period 6,800 paper towels were issued free, and also 943 linen towels, which were provided at a cost of 2d. per person.

Milk

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960, transferred licensing to the food and drugs authority, which for this area is the Middlesex County Council (see report of Public Control Officer, pages 40, 41, 42, and 43). Seven distributors of bottled milk registered under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959, making a total of 39 on the register.

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 169 food samples, taken during the year, were carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service.

One hundred and thirty-one of these specimens were ice-cream samples covering six makes of ice-cream, and following bacteriological analyses the ice-creams were graded as follows:—

Excellent	...	...	...	...	...	...	95
Satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Doubtful	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Unsatisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

These ice-cream figures were very much improved on those for 1961, and as our local control is much more strict than elsewhere, being based on a bacterial count rather than a rough chemical one, which is sufficient for statutory requirements, this is very satisfactory.

Thirty-five samples were taken of imitation cream. Thirty-four of these were satisfactory and one was unsatisfactory.

Other samples taken:—

Steak...	...	...	...	...	Satisfactory
Peas	...	...	...	...	Satisfactory
Potatoes	...	...	...	...	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 Taken</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>
Milk (new)	77	4
Milk (various)	5	—
Butter	38	—
Cakes, Cake Mixes	3	—
Cream	17	1
Drugs	6	—
Fish and Fish Products	15	—
Fruit (fresh)	19	—
Fruit (canned)	4	—
Ice Cream	14	—
Liver	13	—
Margarine	4	—
Meat and Meat Products... ..	44	3
Preserves	6	—
Sausages	9	1
Vinegar and Non-Brewed Condiment	14	—
Miscellaneous	7	2
<i>Total</i>	295	11

Milk

Four samples of new milk taken at a dairy in this area were found to be deficient in milk fat. The samples were procured from churns which were parts of larger consignments, the bulked quantity of which was satisfactory.

Cream

A resident complained of cream purchased from a self-service store that it had a bitter taste. This was confirmed by the Public Analyst who explained that nothing chemically was wrong with the sample and that bitterness could have arisen from bacterial contamination. It might also develop in cream not properly stirred and cooled and could also have arisen from the consumption of certain obnoxious weeds by cows whose milk was used in the preparation of the cream. In the circumstances a caution was sent to the sellers.

Meat and Meat Products

Three samples of minced beef which were procured from a butcher in Southall were found to contain sulphur dioxide, a preservative not permitted in minced beef. The butcher was prosecuted in respect of one sample which contained 422 parts per million of the preservative and he was fined £5 and ordered to pay eight guineas towards the costs.

Sausages

A sample of sausages was found to contain sulphur dioxide, which fact was not, as is required, declared by notice at the time of purchase. When on the following day an attempt was made to obtain a similar purchase the requisite notice was properly displayed. In these circumstances no punitive action was taken.

Miscellaneous

Two samples of fried chipped potatoes were procured from a fried fishmonger's shop and were found to contain a small quantity of sulphur dioxide which was not at that

time permitted. Regulations permitting the presence of sulphur dioxide in chipped potatoes were due to come into force within a few weeks and for this reason the seller was cautioned.

Examination of Natural Foods

In addition to samples of natural foods purchased in the Borough (54), labelled stacks and displays of fish (29), meat (51), apples (77), citrus fruit (20), offal (21), and potatoes (19) were examined in 120 shops. Formal samples are selectively procured based on these examinations and labelled displays of natural foods where there is doubt as to the accuracy of the label or where there is need for further more detailed examination. The inspectors of the Department have, over a number of years, acquired a considerable expertise in the identification of cuts of meat and varieties of fish and fruit. No serious infringements were disclosed.

New Legislation

In 1962 regulations were introduced dealing with emulsifiers and stabilisers in food, and with preservatives in food. In addition, there has been an amended food standard relating to table jellies. The effect of the regulations dealing with emulsifiers and stabilisers and with preservatives is to define and limit the additives, and (in the case of preservatives), to extend the range of foods in which preservatives are allowed, and the types of preservative which are permitted, but nevertheless closely limiting the quantities of such preservatives. No infringements arising from the new regulations have been reported during the year.

The Merchandise Marks Acts, 1887-1953

Inspections are carried out under the above Acts to ensure that the requirements of the various Marking Orders relating to the indications of origin of imported foodstuffs are applied. Inspections were made at 166 premises and 56 stacks and displays of meat, 109 of apples, 71 of tomatoes, 68 of butter, 7 of bacon and 50 of other miscellaneous foods were examined for compliance with the Orders. Minor infringements have been dealt with by verbal warnings.

Safe Milk

Fifty samples of pasteurised or sterilised milk were procured from retailers in the district and tested to ascertain whether or not pasteurisation or sterilisation had been correctly performed. One failure has been reported. This was of a bottle of tuberculin tested pasteurised milk which failed the methylene blue test and in respect of which the notice of failure required by statute was sent to the licensee. Seventy-seven inspections of premises in which milk is pasteurised or at which it was sold were carried out during the year to ensure that the premises concerned conformed to the requirements of the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960.

Sixteen samples of raw milk were procured and tested for the presence of tubercle bacilli. All were satisfactory.

Labelling of Food Order, 1953

This Order requires prepacked food to be marked with the name and address of the packer or labeller, or to bear a registered trade mark; to be marked with its common or usual name or its appropriate designation; and to bear a statement of ingredients if the food consists of more than one ingredient. It also controls the manner in which the presence of vitamins and minerals is disclosed. A total of 103 premises have been visited in connection with the Order, and 536 articles of food have been examined. Arising from these inspections in the borough a firm was sent a letter of caution for failing to disclose the ingredients on packets of mixed vegetables.

A letter of caution was sent to a manufacturer of sweets which were claimed to be "made with fresh dairy butter, glucose and treacle." Because only 6% of the total 11% of fat in the sweets was milk fat the manufacturers' advertising literature was altered so as to make clear that although butter fat was present it was not the only fat used. A retail shopkeeper

was cautioned because, in relation to sterilised cream, he used an advertisement offering "thick" cream. Thick cream must have a butter fat content of not less than 48% whereas sterilised cream is required to have 23% of butter fat. The misleading advertisement was displayed in ignorance of the specialised meaning of "thick" in this context.

Labelling and Advertising of Foodstuffs

A considerable amount of work was done in the year which, while it did not arise from samples and inspections in the Southall area, nevertheless has the effect of protecting the residents of the County District. The matters mentioned below were of nationally retailed articles of food, which are widely distributed throughout the county. Several manufacturers and importers were reminded of the obligation to put on the labels of food the name and address of the packer or labeller. Similar action was taken in respect of pickles, canned peas and mixed vegetables which did not bear a statement of ingredients. One manufacturer of ice cream was found to be putting all the statutory declarations on the base of the carton. He was reminded that these declarations are required to be both conspicuous and prominent.

Two advertisements for honey did not disclose that the honeys offered were of foreign origin. The Merchandise Marks Act requires this, and letters were sent to the advertisers reminding them of their obligations to declare the origin in advertisements. Some pre-packed lamb chops found to be generally on sale were of imported origin. The declaration in such a case is required to be in half-inch letters; the lettering used was so small as to be quite inconspicuous, and the packers were required to comply with the prescribed conditions.

Matters dealt with under the Food and Drugs Act by correspondence included a sample of cream cheese containing less milk fat than was considered sufficient to justify the title. Five examples of cake-mixes, which were not complete mixes in that other additions, such as egg or milk, were necessary before the mix could be used, were found. The manufacturers were required prominently to show what additions were necessary.

The manufacturer of a lemon juice was challenged that a claim on the label for slimming properties for the juice was not justified, and he amended his labels to delete the claim.

A manufacturer of a canned meat product claimed on the label that it was "full of lean red meat." In fact, the meat content was no more than is normal for this class of product, and the manufacturer was therefore challenged as to the accuracy of the claim. It was withdrawn.

It was claimed for a sample of chopped pork that it contained "more meat." In fact the percentage of meat was no greater than that of comparable products, and the manufacturer was required to delete the claim.

The manufacturers of several breakfast cereals were challenged on the ground that the labels claimed the foods to be "vitamin enriched." The vitamins present did not provide one-half of the daily requirement which, it is considered, is the minimum to support claim to enrichment. The labels were amended to "vitamin fortified" which, because vitamins were added, was true.

A sample of ice lollies, for which it was claimed that glucose was present, was found on analysis not to be correct. The lollies originally, it was found, had been made with added glucose, but glucose had been dropped from the recipe. The label was not amended to conform to the new recipe and was therefore incorrect. Reference to glucose was deleted from the new labels.

A sample of sodium fluoride tablets was found on analysis to be deficient of the stated amount of the chemical. Because, in spite of the deficiency in the chemical, it was considered that the efficacy of the tablets was not impaired, the manufacturer was not prosecuted but was sent a letter of caution.

Two samples of instant coffee were found to contain sulphur dioxide, a preservative not at the time permitted in instant coffee. The manufacturers and importers concerned were sent letters of caution. Similar action was taken in respect of a sample of dried apricots which were found to contain sulphur dioxide. The quantity of preservative would have been satisfactory if its presence had been declared, and the manufacturers were required to amend the label.

A firm of confectionery importers was cautioned for selling sweets containing colouring matter not permitted. The firm had withdrawn from retailers sweets imported earlier, and had thought the stock from which the samples were procured were satisfactory. Only permitted colours are now used.

During the year a manufacturer put on to the market with a large scale newspaper advertising campaign a new product which consisted of 99% pure sugar with 1% of saccharin. It was claimed for this product that it was "Slimmers Sugar." The manufacturer was challenged on the ground that the product (because it contained saccharin) was not sugar. Exception was taken to advertising matter for the same reasons. Correction of advertising matter and the labels was secured, the manufacturer devising a new description for his product.

An advertisement for vitamin capsules made extravagant claims. On being challenged, the advertiser modified his literature so as to delete the objectionable wording used.

Meat Inspections

No slaughtering of meat is carried on in Southall.

Food Premises—Inspection

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

Shops	337
Greengrocers	51
Grocers	115
Confectioners	96
Fish Fryers	11
Bakers	17
Butchers	35
Fishmongers	12
Catering Establishments (including Canteens)	130
Food Factories	19
	<hr/>
	486
	<hr/>

Premises required to be registered are as follows:—

Food & Drugs Act, 1955, Section 16.

Fish Curing	6
Manufacture of Sausages or Preserved Food	33
Manufacture of Ice-Cream	—
Sale only of Ice-Cream	160
Manufacture and Sale of Iced-Lollies	—

Middlesex County Council Act, 1950, Section 11

Premises of Street Traders	11
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The following table shows the quantity of food examined and the disposal of condemned food.

Total Inspected (lbs.)	SOUND				UNSOUND			
	Total (lbs.)	Stock (lbs.)	Pro- duction (lbs.)	Con- sumption (lbs.)	Total (lbs.)	Animal Feeding (lbs.)	By Products (lbs.)	Destruc- tion (lbs.)
Canned ... 1,384½	—	—	—	—	1,384½	—	—	1,384½
Raw ... 7,992	—	—	—	—	7,992	2	—	7,990
Totals ... 9,376½	—	—	—	—	9,376½	2	—	9,374½

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	Found	Remedied
Articles/Equipment not kept clean	7	6
Articles/Equipment not in good order	—	—
Containers not protected from contamination	10	9
Food so placed as to involve risk of contamination	16	15
Food placed within 18 inches of ground and not adequately protected	6	6
Waterclosets not kept clean and in efficient order	3	1
Insufficient lighting and ventilation to waterclosets	1	—
Absence of "Wash your hands" notices in waterclosets	5	4
Absence of suitable and sufficient wash hand basins	2	1
Absence of hot water at a suitably controlled temperature over wash hand basins	1	—
Absence of soap, nail brushes, clean towels, etc., near wash hand basins	2	—
Absence of First-aid materials	2	2
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	1	—
Absence of soap, clean cloths, etc., at sink	1	—
Lack of accommodation for clothing	1	—
Walls, floors, etc., not kept clean	9	7
Walls, floors, etc., not kept in good order	1	2
Covered receptacle for refuse not provided	4	4
Accumulations of refuse, etc.	9	9
Rodent infestations	8	6
Miscellaneous	7	7
Totals	97	79

Unsound Food

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

<i>Subject of Enquiry</i>	<i>Action</i>
Tinned Fruit Salad, Metal contamination ...	Warning Letter to Retailer. Canners Fined £5.0.0. £10.10.0 Costs.
Maggots in Currants ...	Prosecution. £20.0.0 Fine. £5.0.0 Costs.
Wood pencil in Loaf ...	Warning Letter.
Insect in Wrapped Loaf ...	Warning Letter.
Mould in Apple Pie ...	Prosecution. £10.0.0 Fine. £7.7.0 Costs.
Dirt in Bottle of Milk ...	Absolute Discharge. £2.2.0 Costs.
Mould in Cheese Spread ...	Warning Letter.
Live ants in Fruit Pie ...	Warning Letter.
Mould on Bread Roll ...	Prosecution. £10.0.0 Fine. £5.5.0 Costs.
Grease in Loaf ...	Warning Letter.
Wood splinter in Loaf ...	Warning Letter.

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 1962 at the five sites at which recordings have been carried out for previous years.

In addition, the station which was established in 1959 at the Manor House, for the estimation of smoke and sulphur dioxide pollution by the volumetric method, whereby air is drawn through two filters, one dry and one liquid, continuously and the amount of atmospheric pollution calculated every 24 hours from the matter deposited on the filter, and from the amount of sulphur taken up by the liquid, continued to operate during 1962. For 1962 results see page 47.

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 54 and graphs prepared from the figures on the table are to be found on pages 48, 49, 50, 51 and 52.

Comparison of ten years' averages at Hortus Cemetery.

Total solids deposited:—

1953	...	10.67	1958	...	13.83
1954	...	14.30	1959	...	13.04
1955	...	16.94	1960	...	10.30
1956	...	12.93	1961	...	10.86
1957	...	10.66	1962	...	11.32

Comparisons with three other places, i.e. Westminster, Cambridge and Sheffield, still show that Southall is atmospherically much less impure all the year round than a highly industrial area, but the Borough is included in a large ring round and including London itself designated as a black area for atmospheric pollution under the Clean Air Act, 1956.

The position regarding industrial smoke emissions remains reasonably satisfactory. Unsatisfactory conditions are now mainly due to carelessness in operation or mechanical defects and present no special technical problem.

As a result of discussions during the year a large timber yard, which has been a persistent source of smoke and grit from the burning of wood waste, is to arrange disposal of this waste away from the premises.

One laundry firm, following warnings, was prosecuted and fined £3 under the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958, for the emission of five minutes' continuous black smoke from an oil-fired boiler.

Fourteen complaints of smoke and ash, mainly covering the burning of garden and trade refuse, were received. In twelve cases the nuisances were remedied following informal action. In two cases the alleged nuisances were not confirmed.

Smoke Control Areas

Smoke Control Order No. 3 came into operation on the 1st July, 1962. The premises now covered by operative Orders are 2,286 houses, 27 industrial premises, 158 commercial premises and 27 other buildings.

Smoke Control Order No. 4 was submitted and confirmed during the year. This becomes operative on the 1st July, 1963, and covers 908 houses, 14 industrial premises, 87 commercial premises and 11 other buildings in an area of 63 acres.

Smoke Control Order No. 5 was submitted but confirmation had not been received by the end of the year. This area of 205 acres includes 1,428 houses, 16 industrial premises, 50 commercial premises and 4 other buildings.

In response to Ministry of Housing and Local Government Circular No. 4/62, the Council revised their smoke control programme and brought forward the estimated date of completion from 1973 to 1969.

Infringements of Smoke Control Orders

Warning Letters were sent in three cases where smoke was emitted in a Smoke Control Area. The emissions were due in two cases to the burning of bituminous coal and in one case the burning of cardboard cartons.

Acid Smuts from oil-burning chimneys

Towards the end of the year replacement of two metal stacks serving four large oil-fired central heating boilers was commenced. The new stacks are insulated to prevent the formation of acid smuts, and are at the factory referred to in the last Annual Report.

This type of construction is now required for all new metal stacks serving oil fired boilers.

Volumetric Method

The daily mean concentration of smoke and sulphur dioxide is measured by volumetric apparatus in the Manor House.

The gauge faces west and a main road in a built up area of residential and commercial premises.

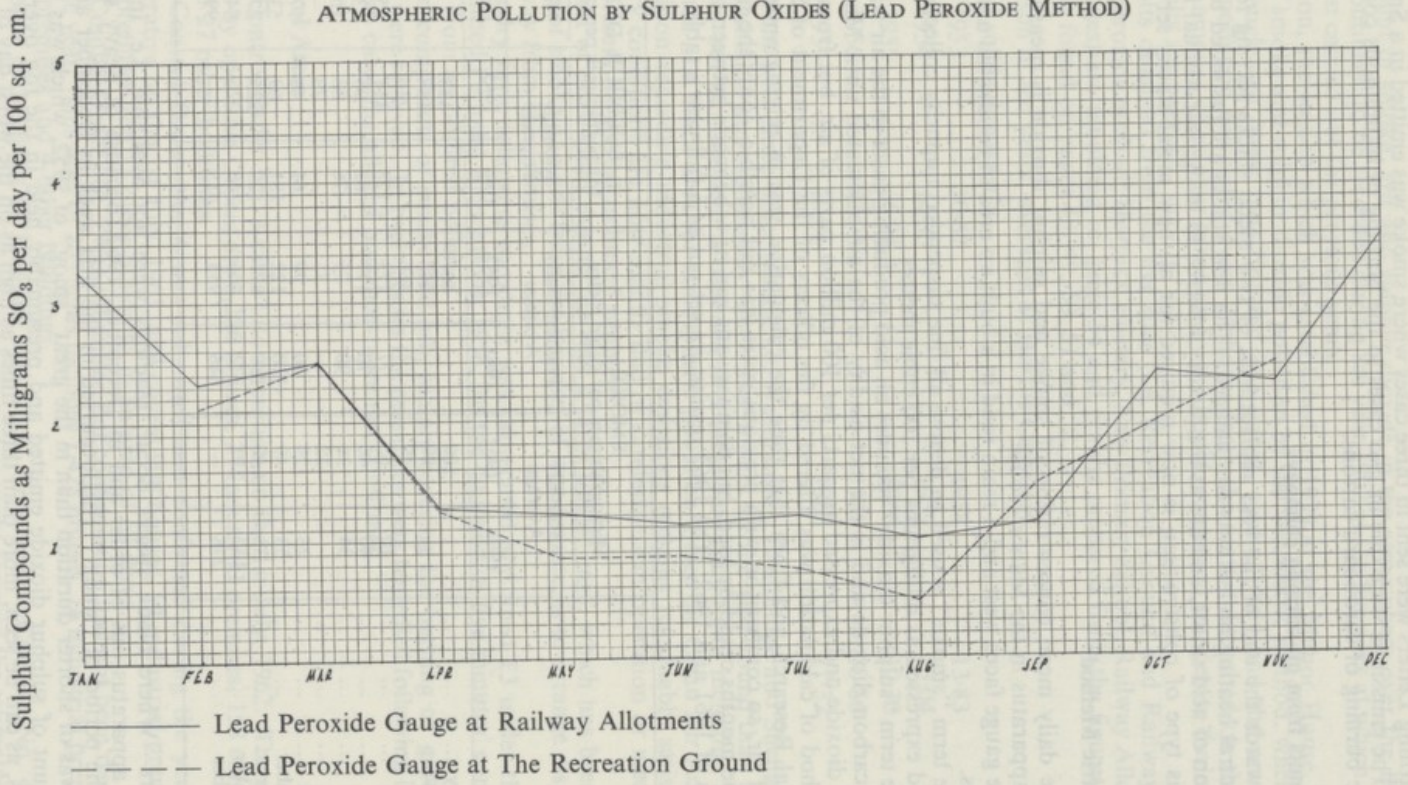
The term "smoke" is used to denote all fine suspended impurity collected by the test filter and expressed as milligrams per 100 cubic metres.

The term "sulphur dioxide" includes all acid producing gases in the air with the exception of carbon dioxide and is the net acidity of the air calculated until March, 1961, as sulphur dioxide and expressed as parts per 100 million parts of air, but from April, 1961, the method of calculation was altered by the officers of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research and from that time the calculation was in microgrammes per cubic metre of air, so comparison with previous years was not possible—only the figures for the final nine months could be used, but comparisons can now be made between the final three quarters of 1961 and 1962. The 1962 results are set out as a full year's table.

	SMOKE Microgrammes per cubic metre				SULPHUR DIOXIDE Microgrammes per cubic metre			
	Monthly Average		Highest Daily Average		Monthly Average		Highest Daily Average	
	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962
January		100		407		183		737
February... ..		80		242		188		455
March		140		366		216		508
April	10	65	77	173	128	111	257	329
May	40	46	70	177	82	95	137	257
June	34	26	90	75	76	88	166	237
July	—	32	—	71	—	78	—	233
August	25	29	70	99	61	48	177	162
September	53	49	110	122	181	69	532	199
October	33	140	180	477	129	225	277	637
November	137	191	372	466	246	226	841	702
December	236	—	646	933	415	—	994	3,202

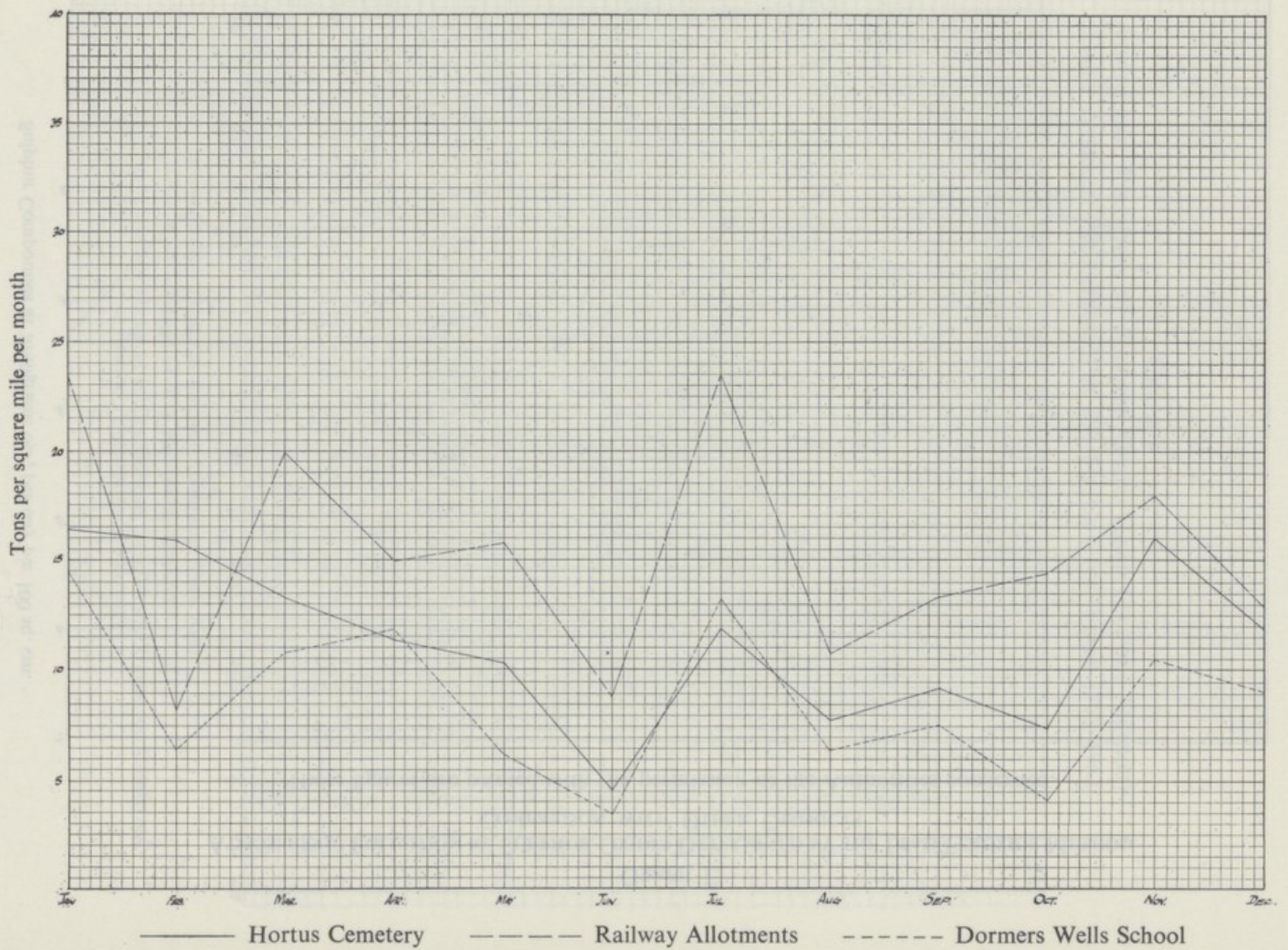
NOTE—Where blank spaces occur, readings were not available, i.e. in July, 1961, because apparatus out of order and in December, 1962, because of heavy smoke stains during the period of "smog." This occurred in the first week in December and, although severe, was of shorter duration than in the great "smog" of 1952, which was fortunate, as the amount of sulphur dioxide emitted and presumably held in the fog over a period of days was, as can be seen, more than three times as high as on the worst day of the previous year.

GRAPH C
ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION BY SULPHUR OXIDES (LEAD PEROXIDE METHOD)



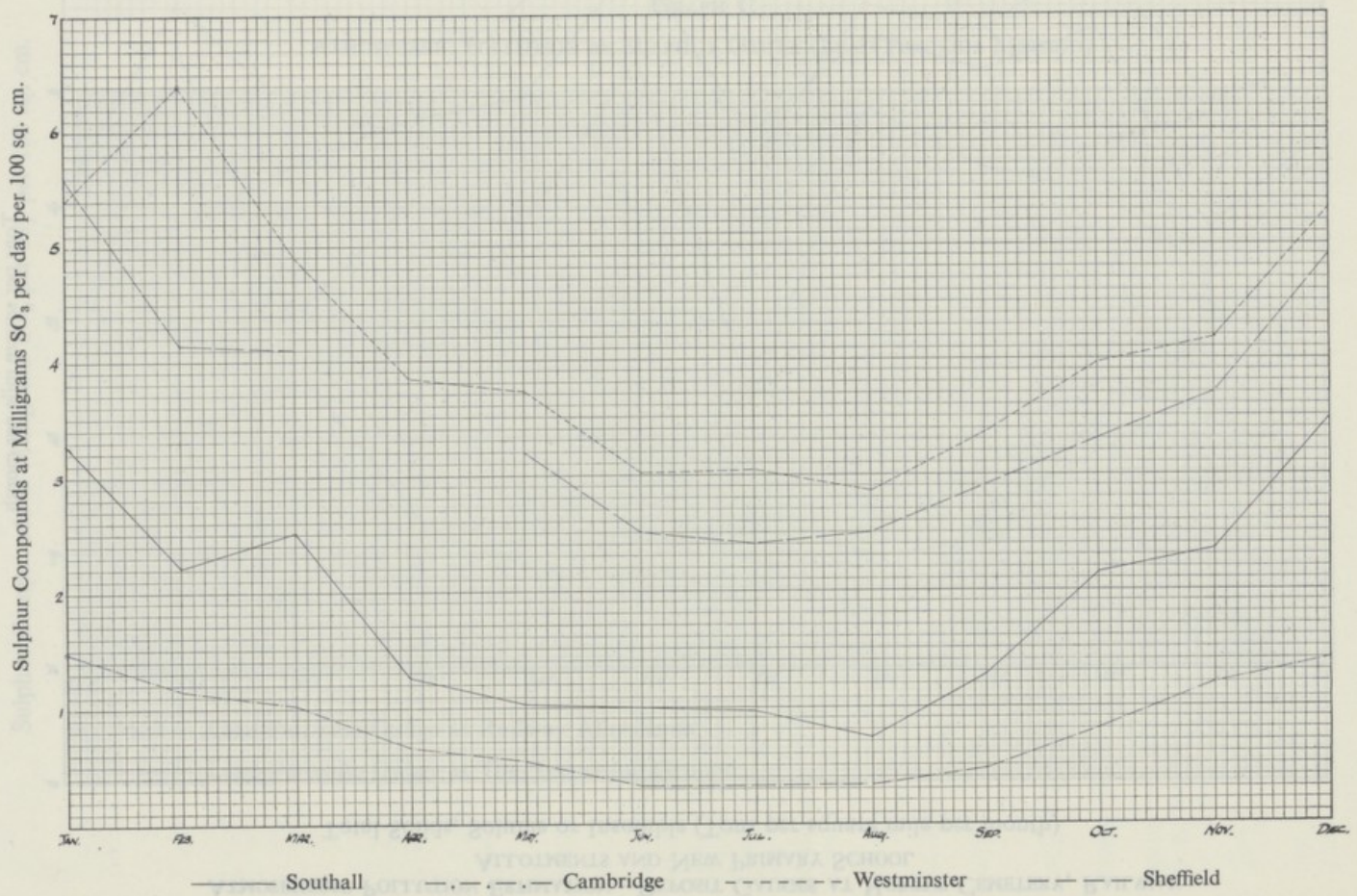
GRAPH D
 ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION ESTIMATION—DEPOSIT GAUGES AT HORTUS CEMETERY, RAILWAY
 ALLOTMENTS AND NEW PRIMARY SCHOOL

Total Solids, Soluble or Insoluble (Tons per square mile per month).

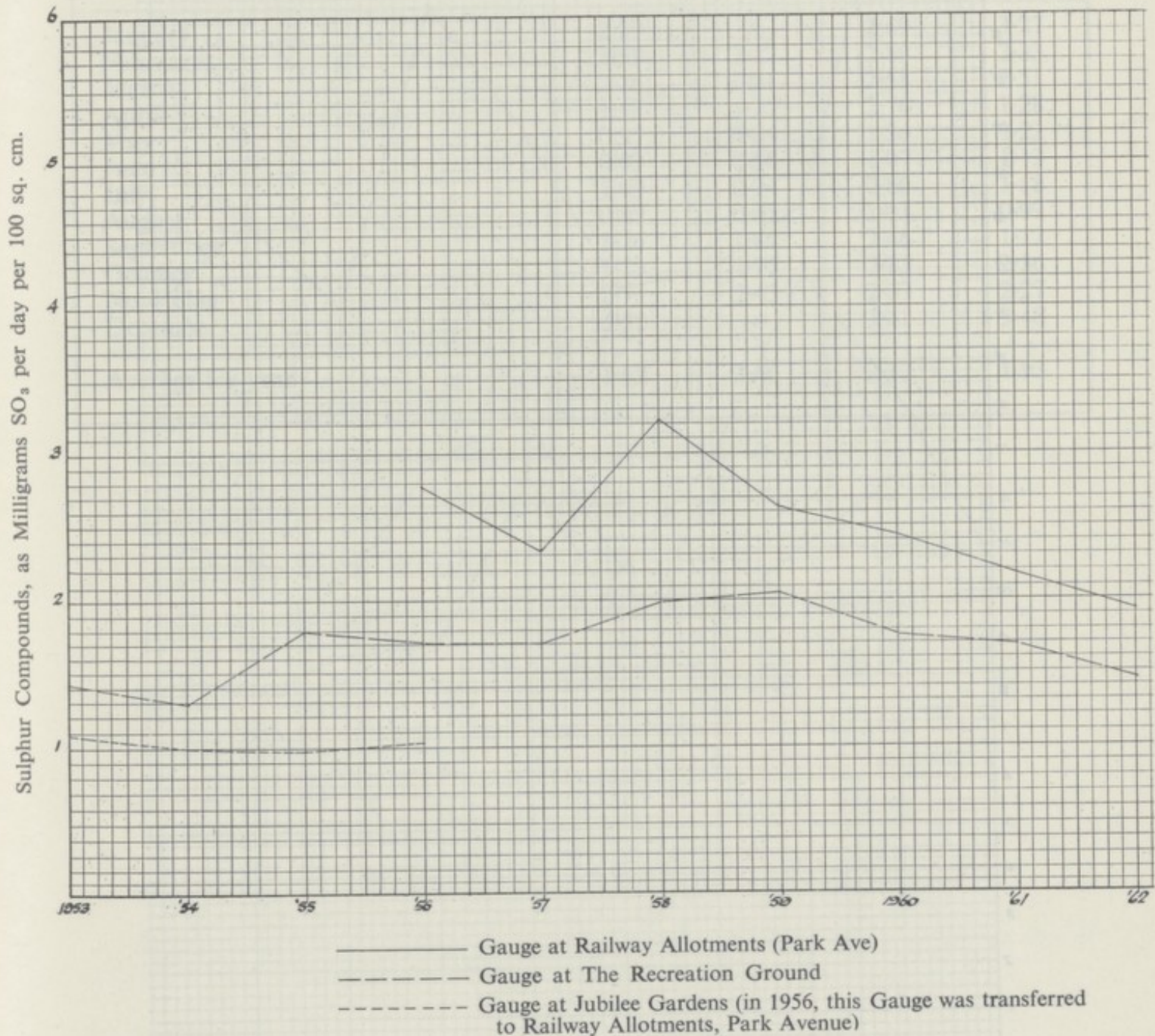


GRAPH E
 ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION BY SULPHUR OXIDES DETERMINED BY THE LEAD PEROXIDE METHOD
 COMPARISON WITH OTHER DISTRICTS

These figures are printed with the permission of the Authorities concerned.

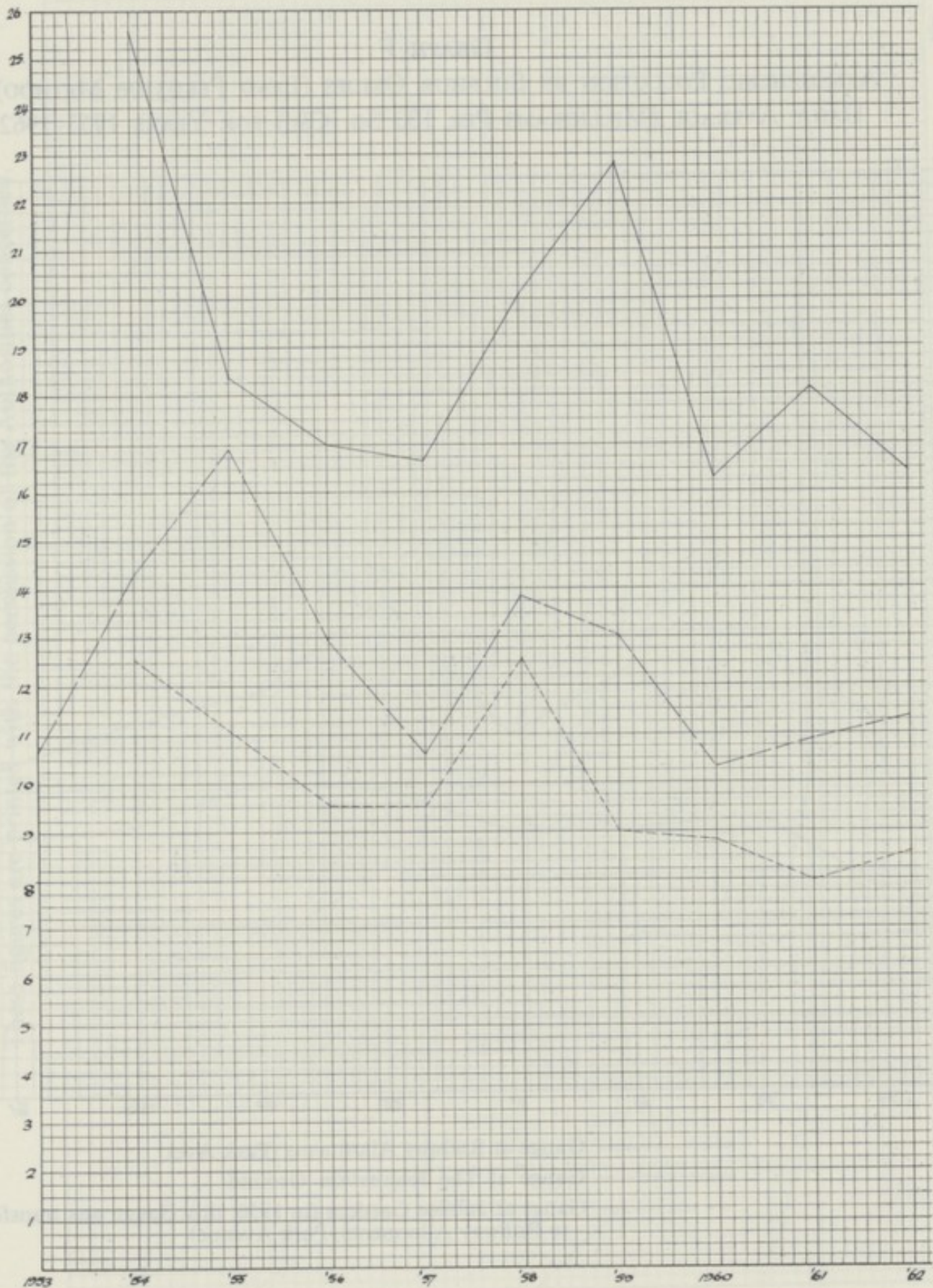


GRAPH F
ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION BY SULPHUR OXIDES (LEAD PEROXIDE METHOD)
DAILY AVERAGE (MILLIGRAMS PER 100 SQ. CM.) FOR YEARS 1953-1962



GRAPH G

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION ESTIMATION BY DEPOSIT GAUGES
 AVERAGE MONTHLY DEPOSIT OF SOLUBLE AND INSOLUBLE SOLIDS (TONS PER SQ. MILE
 PER MONTH) FOR YEARS 1953-1962



————— Gauge at Railway Allotments (Park Ave)
 - - - - - Gauge at Hortus Cemetery
 - · - · - Gauge at Dormers Wells Primary School

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION ESTIMATION

Month of Year	Sulphur Compounds by the Lead Dioxide Method, as Milligrams SO ₃ per day per 100 sq. cm.			
	Recreation Ground		Railway Allotments	
	1961	1962	1961	1962
January ...	2.29	—	2.69	3.27
February...	1.99	2.12	2.89	2.33
March ...	2.26	2.51	2.58	2.51
April ...	1.68	1.25	2.76	1.28
May ...	0.97	0.84	1.36	1.22
June ...	0.83	0.86	1.07	1.13
July ...	1.09	0.74	0.80	1.18
August ...	0.69	0.47	1.03	0.99
September	1.26	1.44	2.46	1.12
October ...	1.19	1.95	2.33	2.36
November	2.73	2.43	2.67	2.27
December	3.32	—	3.41	3.48
Average for year	1.69	1.46	2.17	1.93

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION ESTIMATION

DEPOSIT GAUGES																								
Month of Year	Rainfall in mms.						Tons per Square Mile per Month																	
							Soluble				Insoluble				Total									
	Hortus Cemetery		Dormers Wells School		Railway Allotments		Hortus Cemetery		Dormers Wells School		Railway Allotments		Hortus Cemetery		Dormers Wells School		Railway Allotments		Hortus Cemetery		Dormers Wells School		Railway Allotments	
	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962
January	63.0	3.58	56.0	3.08	57.8	3.34	3.93	10.56	3.49	10.76	3.85	11.29	4.91	5.82	3.46	3.71	10.9	12.12	8.84	16.38	6.95	14.47	14.75	23.41
February... ..	54.8	0.43	50.2	0.23	50.8	0.40	1.73	10.17	1.46	3.82	2.95	5.85	4.56	5.73	3.97	2.59	10.2	4.37	6.29	15.90	5.43	6.41	12.97	8.22
March	3.0	1.27	2.0	1.18	1.0	1.33	3.62	5.05	3.94	6.12	4.10	6.05	4.18	8.25	1.98	4.66	7.41	13.90	7.80	13.30	5.92	10.78	11.51	19.95
April	54.4	1.93	51.7	1.43	53.2	1.77	4.83	4.67	7.93	8.66	5.35	5.44	7.43	6.68	6.05	3.20	14.71	9.54	12.36	11.35	13.98	11.86	20.06	14.98
May	13.0	1.08	5.0	1.08	12.0	1.44	3.41	3.56	2.96	2.90	3.72	6.14	7.84	6.82	2.88	3.31	8.91	11.65	11.25	10.38	5.84	6.21	12.62	15.79
June	32.0	0.12	16.0	0.02	31.0	0.17	4.68	1.17	4.59	0.15	7.45	1.39	8.54	3.37	3.42	3.31	15.80	7.54	13.22	4.54	8.01	3.46	23.25	8.93
July	21.8	2.86	—	2.68	23.2	2.91	2.77	5.98	2.33	8.52	3.26	5.38	7.36	5.83	3.05	4.74	10.39	18.11	10.13	11.81	5.38	13.26	13.65	23.49
August	48.6	2.08	43.1	1.81	53.0	2.09	4.59	3.10	3.57	3.62	4.22	3.07	5.24	4.62	4.74	2.86	6.76	7.70	9.83	7.72	8.31	6.48	10.98	10.77
September	60.0	3.06	52.0	3.39	59.0	3.56	5.06	4.91	5.32	5.36	6.48	5.97	5.08	4.35	3.54	2.20	26.05	7.39	10.14	9.26	8.86	7.56	32.53	13.36
October	53.0	1.58	46.0	1.46	50.0	1.56	3.58	1.08	4.14	1.20	4.86	6.50	8.76	6.35	2.76	2.83	12.19	7.94	12.34	7.43	6.90	4.03	17.06	14.44
November	55.0	1.58	53.0	1.87	56.0	1.84	8.02	7.85	2.67	7.44	7.46	10.44	5.66	8.15	3.66	3.09	6.62	7.42	12.68	16.00	6.33	10.53	14.08	17.86
December	72.0	1.51	73.0	1.28	73.0	1.22	9.12	5.98	9.98	5.42	10.92	6.26	6.36	5.84	3.84	3.65	23.92	6.55	15.48	11.82	13.82	9.07	34.84	12.81
Average for year	44.21	1.76	37.33	1.71	43.33	1.80	4.61	5.34	4.37	5.33	5.39	5.81	6.33	5.98	3.61	3.34	12.82	9.52	10.86	11.32	7.98	8.67	18.19	15.33

MISCELLANEOUS

Noise Nuisance

Eleven complaints of noise were received during the year. Particulars of these are given below.

Source	Result of Investigation
Air Compressor in Factory	Remedied.
Early morning unloading of milk crates outside house	Remedied.
Factory Radio Relay System	Remedied.
Television, Radio, etc. in House	Remedied.
Playing of Musical Instruments in House	No action.
Pigs kept over-night in Market	No action.
Machinery, etc., in Laundry	Remedied following service of Statutory Notice under Public Health Act, 1936 and Noise Abatement Act, 1960.
Machinery in Factory	No action.
Machinery in Factory	No action.
Advertising Loud Speaker in Shop Doorway... ..	Remedied.
Loading Gas Cylinders on Lorries	Remedied.

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 of Rats and Mice</i> 167	<i>Confirmed</i> 167	<i>Non-Confirmed</i> —
Business and Industrial	28 premises treated	
Domestic	139 " "	
Rats found and cleared in	87 " "	
Mice " " " "	80 " "	

Total number of visits in 1962—829

SEWERS	
Total number of manholes baited ...	96
Number of poison takes	5
No takes	91

For the second year in succession the figures show an improvement in the amount of infestation with rats discovered in the Borough.

Pet Animals Act, 1951

Six establishments were licensed during the year. The number of animals kept in each case was 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 in Southall on which action could be taken, but the general condition of the water continued to deteriorate.

Sampling of river water from the Brent at various stations in the County is carried out several times a year by officers of the Middlesex County Council.

No premises were found during 1962 to be discharging polluting effluent into the river or canal.

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:—

<i>Purpose</i>	<i>No. of Licences</i>
Chiropody only	2
Massage, Chiropody and Electrical Treatment	5

Medical Examination of Borough Council Employees

During 1962, a total of 75 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, and the comparable statistics for the three previous years.

MEMBERS OF INDOOR ESTABLISHMENT

Year	Staff Total	Requiring Sick Leave	Total days sick leave	Percentage requiring sick leave
1962	168	94	1,154	56
1961	165	89	1,187	54
1960	154	74	888	48
1959	157	93	1,295	59

MEMBERS OF OUTDOOR ESTABLISHMENT

Year	Staff Total (Part-time and Full-time)	Requiring Sick Leave	Total days sick leave	Percentage requiring sick leave
1962	256	149	3,779½	58
1961	281	127	4,561	45
1960	278	153	4,077½	55
1959	282	206	5,509½	73

Nuclear Radiation

The increased 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. The total use in Southall is said to be still 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.

The Radio Active Substances Act (1960) provided for the central registration and control of the keeping and use of radioactive materials and the disposal of radioactive waste, and enabled the central authority to notify local authorities of the existence of registered premises within their boundaries. No notifications of this nature have yet been received in the Public Health Department.

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 over 2,500 beds and takes patients from an extensive area comprising parts of Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Middlesex, including the Borough of Southall. Informal, temporary and compulsorily 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 Informal and Compulsory became the sole categories of admissions after 1st November, 1960.

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 Memorial Hospital, Ealing. Southall cases of infectious disease mainly enter St. John's Hospital, Uxbridge, which also has facilities for the treatment of geriatric cases. 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 1962, 2,998 Southall residents had inpatient treatment in Hillingdon compared with 1,562 in 1961. This figure includes 1,362 maternity mothers and babies discharged, compared with 1,170 in 1961 and 807 in 1960. So the figure for maternity cases has grown over 50% in the last two years. In 1962, 17.73% of all the patients treated to a conclusion in Hillingdon Hospital came from Southall.

Mount Pleasant Hospital provides accommodation for 39 female and 20 male elderly patients who are in need of medical and nursing care. Facilities are provided for occupational therapy and physiotherapy treatment. Patients who are normally looked after at home, are admitted for short periods to enable their relatives to have a holiday, etc.

The Hospital has a very active Comforts Committee who raise funds to provide additional amenities to the patients. In addition, a trolley shop organised by the local W.V.S. caters for their daily needs. A weekly library service is provided by the Red Cross Society. Of the total number of discharges and deaths of 134 at this hospital for the year, 73 had been admitted from residences within the Borough.

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, and
- (3) Adelaide Ward of St. Bernard's Hospital—24 male and 24 female beds—
for tuberculous patients—pulmonary and non-pulmonary.

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, which are operated through the Area Health Office, 92 Bath Road, Hounslow.

(a) *Care of Mothers and Young Children*

Ante-Natal Clinics	} Jubilee Gardens Centre, Northcote Avenue Clinic and 13 King Street.
Infant Welfare Clinics	

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

(b) Midwifery Service

Certified Midwives are employed, for attendance on women in their homes in the Borough 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, to the elderly, 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 at the request of general practitioners and hospitals. Where nursing equipment is required for use in the home, it is available on loan, through the British Red Cross Society. (For details, see page 22.)

(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 this 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 of 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 Accident Ambulance Station situated in Southall beside the Town Hall. The Sick Removal Service operates from the Depot in Hanwell under the control of 'C' District Headquarters in Mogden Lane, Isleworth. (Telephone Number POPesgrove 8123.)

(i) Mental Health Service

The Mental Health Service deals with persons suffering from 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 Clinic 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 Clinic and 13 King Street
Diphtheria, Tetanus and Whooping Cough Immunisation, Smallpox and Poliomyelitis Vaccination	...	...	Jubilee Gardens Centre, Northcote Avenue Clinic and 13 King Street

(k) *Chiropody Service*

Since January, 1961, the County Council has provided a Chiropody Service at the Northcote Avenue Clinic where expectant mothers, elderly persons and physically handicapped persons may receive treatment.

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, and operate from the Middlesex County Offices, Great West Road, Brentford.

APPENDICES

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

TABLE I

	Total	Male	Female	Comparative Figures for 1961
Live Births—Legitimate	966	509	457	893
Illegitimate	99	60	39	80
Stillbirths— Legitimate	18	8	10	22
Illegitimate	2	1	1	—
Deaths	736	353	383	719
Crude birth rate (live and stillbirths) per 1,000 of the estimated population			20.05	18.86
Corrected birth rate (live births only) per 1,000 of the estimated population			19.68	19.18
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births			18.43	22.11
Crude death rate per 1,000 of the civilian population			13.60	13.63
Corrected death rate per 1,000 of the civilian population			12.24	12.13
Deaths from Puerperal Causes (Heading 30 of the Registrar-General's Short List):—				
		<i>Rate per 1,000 total (live and still)</i>		
		<i>Deaths</i>	<i>births</i>	
No. 30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	—	—	—	—
Death rate of infants under 1 year of age:—				
All infants per 1,000 live births			22.54	26.72
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births			21.74	25.76
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births			30.30	37.5
Deaths from cancer (all ages)			138	148
Deaths from measles (all ages)			—	1
Deaths from whooping cough (all ages)			—	—
Deaths from diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years of age)			1	—

TABLE II

Causes of Death, 1962

	Male	Female	Total 1962	Total 1961
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	4	—	4	1
2. Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic disease	1	1	2	—
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping cough	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections	—	—	—	—
7. Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	1
8. Measles	—	—	—	2
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	3	3	2
10/15. Cancer (all forms)	75	63	138	148
16. Diabetes	—	4	4	4
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	36	43	79	68
18. Coronary disease, angina	73	64	137	118
19/20. Heart disease	45	50	95	111
21. Other circulatory disease	13	25	38	37
22. Influenza	—	—	—	11
23. Pneumonia	24	50	74	61
24. Bronchitis	24	8	32	40
25. Other diseases of respiratory system ...	8	2	10	7
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	5	3	8	5
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	2	1	3	4
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	1	2	3	3
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	4	—	4	5
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations	3	5	8	5
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases...	25	45	70	60
33. Motor vehicle accidents	3	—	3	6
34. All other accidents	5	9	14	14
35. Suicide	2	5	7	8
36. Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—	—
TOTAL DEATHS	353	383	736	719

TABLE III

Deaths in wards

Ward	Male	Female	Total
Waxlow Manor	38	31	69
Northcote	48	43	91
Hambrough	56	42	98
Dormers Wells	109	175	284
Glebe	58	45	103
Norwood Green	44	47	91
Total	353	383	736

TABLE IV
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	2	1	—	6
Cerebrospinal infections	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital malformation and congenital heart disease	3	2	—	1	6	—	1	—	—	7
Gastro-enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Otitis Media	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Prematurity	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	5
Total ...	11	2	1	2	16	2	5	1	—	24

Live Births. Legitimate 966
Illegitimate 99

Infant Deaths. Legitimate 21
Illegitimate 3

TABLE V
DEATHS FROM CANCER

Year	Male	Female	Total	Estimated population	Rate per 1,000 population
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 } including long stay hospital deaths	54	57	111		
1953 } including long stay hospital deaths	63	57	120	54,910	2.19
1954 } including long stay hospital deaths	72	43	115	54,440	2.11
1955 } including long stay hospital deaths	60	49	109	53,840	2.02
1956 } including long stay hospital deaths	67	65	132	53,220	2.48
1957 } including long stay hospital deaths	58	55	113	53,000	2.13
1958 } including long stay hospital deaths	91	48	139	52,830	2.63
1959 } including long stay hospital deaths	65	50	115	52,900	2.17
1960 } including long stay hospital deaths	70	48	118	53,150	2.22
1961 } including long stay hospital deaths	89	59	148	52,770	2.80
1962 } including long stay hospital deaths	75	63	138	54,120	2.55

TABLE VI
NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1962 (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS)

Disease	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	7	17	10	4	22	79	20	9	28	13	14	7	230	
Acute Infective Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	3	
Measles	3	18	16	22	18	97	3	1	—	—	—	—	178	
Pneumonia	—	1	1	1	—	3	—	2	2	—	11	12	33	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	1	1	10	4	2	—	1	—	—	19	
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	
Whooping Cough	2	—	1	—	—	7	—	1	1	—	—	—	12	
Total ...	12	36	28	28	41	198	27	18	33	14	29	19	483	3

Dysentery 111 cases Pathological investigation gave negative results.
89 cases Pathological investigation confirmed Shigella Sonnei.
2 cases Pathological investigation confirmed Shigella Flexneri.
12 cases Pathological investigation confirmed Salmonella Heidelberg.
1 case Pathological investigation confirmed Salmonella.
7 cases Pathological investigation confirmed Salmonella Bredeney.
8 cases Specimens not provided.
10 cases Originally notified as gastro-enteritis confirmed Shigella Sonnei.
3 cases Originally notified as ? food poisoning confirmed Shigella Sonnei.
1 case Originally notified as suspected dysentery confirmed Shigella Sonnei.

Food Poisoning ... 3 cases Pathological investigation confirmed Salmonella Typhi Murium.
1 case Originally notified as gastro-enteritis confirmed Salmonella Bredeney.

TABLE VII

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

Diseases	Total	Waxlow Manor	North-cote	Ham-brough	Dormers Wells	Glebe	Norwood Green	Total Deaths
Dysentery	230	6	14	5	22	162	21	
Acute Infective encephalitis	3	1	—	1	—	1	—	
Erysipelas	3	—	—	—	1	2	—	
Food Poisoning	3	—	—	—	1	—	2	
Measles	178	5	3	10	83	66	11	
Pneumonia	33	1	2	—	24	4	2	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Scarlet Fever	19	2	2	3	2	9	1	
Typhoid Fever	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Whooping Cough	12	—	1	8	3	—	—	
Tuberculosis	71	5	9	23	18	9	7	1
Total ...	554	20	32	50	154	253	45	4

Dysentery	...	...	111 cases	Pathological investigation gave negative results.
			89 cases	Pathological investigation confirmed Shigella Sonnei.
			2 cases	Pathological investigation confirmed Shigella Flexneri.
			12 cases	Pathological investigation confirmed Salmonella Heidelberg.
			1 case	Pathological investigation confirmed Salmonella.
			7 cases	Pathological investigation confirmed Salmonella Bredeney.
			8 cases	Specimens not provided.
			10 cases	Originally notified as gastro-enteritis confirmed Shigella Sonnei.
			3 cases	Originally notified as ? food poisoning confirmed Shigella Sonnei.
			1 case	Originally notified as suspected dysentery confirmed Shigella Sonnei.
Food Poisoning	...		3 cases	Pathological investigation confirmed Salmonella Typhi Murium.
			1 case	Originally notified as gastro-enteritis confirmed Salmonella Bredeney.

TABLE VIII
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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-10	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-15	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-25	10	5	2	—	—	—	—	—
25-35	5	6	4	1	—	—	—	—
35-45	9	2	2	1	—	—	—	—
45-65	10	5	1	—	3	—	—	—
65+	4	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Total	38	21	9	3	4	—	—	—

TABLE IX

The occupation of the new cases are as follows:—

Occupation	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Able Seaman	1	—	—	—
Bakery Assistant	—	—	1	—
Bakers Roundsman	1	—	—	—
Bricklayer	1	—	—	—
Caretaker	1	—	1	—
Carpenter	2	—	—	—
Driver	3	—	1	—
Factory Hand	1	—	—	—
Foundry Worker	1	—	—	—
Grinder	—	14	—	1
Housewife	3	—	1	—
Labourer	—	1	1	—
Machine Operator	4	1	2	1
Mental Patient	1	—	—	—
Painter	1	—	—	—
Picture Frame Maker	1	—	—	—
Plasterer	1	—	—	—
Retired	1	—	—	—
Rubber Worker	—	3	—	—
Schoolchild	1	2	—	—
Shop Assistant	1	—	—	—
Spinner	1	—	—	—
Stoker	1	—	—	—
Storeman	2	—	—	—
Teacher	1	—	—	—
Toolmaker	—	—	1	—
Tree-lopper	1	—	—	—
Unknown	7	—	1	—
Waitress	—	—	—	1
Total ...	38	21	9	3

TABLE VII

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

Disease	Total	Wexley Manor	North-once	Hare-trough	Sporners Wells	Globe	Norwood Green	Total Deaths
Dysentery	230	6	14	5	22	162	21	—
Acute Infective enteritis	3	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
Scarlet Fever	178	5	3	10	25	66	71	—
Measles	33	1	2	—	24	4	2	3
Parasitosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	19	2	1	3	—	9	1	—
Typhoid Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	12	—	1	8	2	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	71	3	9	23	18	9	7	1
Total	554	20	22	30	154	203	42	4

TABLE X

EXAMINATIONS FOR VERMINOUS CONDITIONS AND CHILDREN FOUND TO BE VERMINOUS
ATTENDING MAINTAINED SCHOOLS IN SOUTHALL DURING 1962 AND 1961

School	Total number of examinations		Total 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	
	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961
Beaconsfield Road I. ...	421	1,185	4	6	3	5	—	4
Beaconsfield Road, J.M. ...	685	903	17	5	13	4	9	1
Clifton Road, I. ...	450	401	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clifton Road, J.M. ...	475	504	4	—	1	—	—	—
Dormers Wells, I. ...	424	466	—	1	—	1	—	1
Dormers Wells, J.M. ...	429	447	3	2	2	2	1	2
*Dormers Wells, S.B. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Dormers Wells, S.G. ...	1,010	—	16	—	12	—	8	—
Featherstone Road, I. ...	748	863	1	—	1	—	—	—
Featherstone Road, J.M. ...	905	1,202	3	2	2	2	—	1
Featherstone Road, S.B. ...	374	460	2	—	2	—	—	—
George Tomlinson, I. ...	211	356	—	—	—	—	—	—
George Tomlinson, J.M. ...	383	614	—	5	—	2	—	—
Lady Margaret, I. ...	497	674	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lady Margaret, J.M. ...	602	1,145	3	1	3	1	—	—
North Road J.M. & I. ...	1,259	1,141	19	5	15	5	8	4
St. Anselm's R.C.M. ...	1,693	1,147	15	3	12	1	4	—
Talbot Road Mixed ...	325	294	13	4	8	3	3	2
Tudor Road, I. ...	1,318	494	28	4	22	2	12	2
Tudor Road, J.M. ...	1,682	710	28	4	19	2	13	1
Western Road, S.G. ...	461	1,040	9	9	8	8	3	6
Total ...	14,352	14,046	165	51	123	38	61	24

*Not Inspected during 1961.

TABLE XI

SANITARY INSPECTIONS—CLASSIFICATION OF VISITS

Houses, Public Health Act, 1936	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,838
Houses, Housing and Rent Act, 1936-1957	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,385
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	411
Disinfestation	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
Clean Air Act, 1956	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,171
Smoke Observations	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Moveable Dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	...	82
Shops Act, 1950	...	...	...	...	...	...	221
Food Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	317
Cafés, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	84
Factories (Mechanical)	...	...	...	...	...	...	208
Factories (Non-Mechanical)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Outworkers	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Food Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Dairies and Milkshops, Farms	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Water Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Ice-Cream Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	...	140
Other Food Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	478
Stables and Piggeries	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Markets—								
Cattle (Wednesday)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
General (Saturday)	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Hairdressers	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Pet Animals Act, 1951	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Rats and Mice	...	...	...	...	...	...	128
Total							...	8,777

TABLE XII
HOUSING—GENERAL

Statistics

Housing Act, 1936—Overcrowding:

(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	...	...	38
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	...	...	44
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	...	...	189
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	...	13
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	...	10
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	...	...	61
(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 of overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report	—

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