

Report on the sanitary condition of the Borough of Bermondsey for the year 1926.

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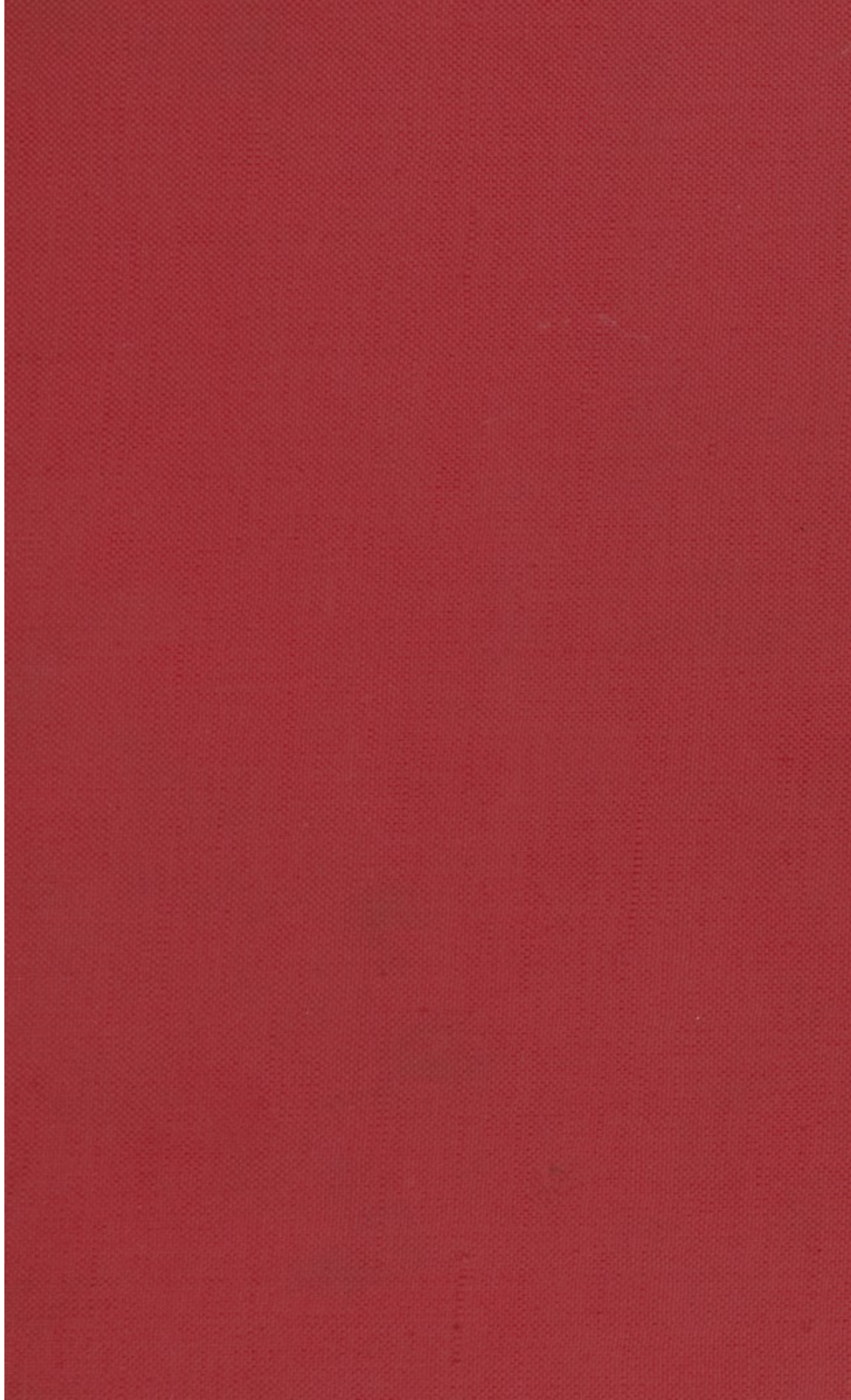
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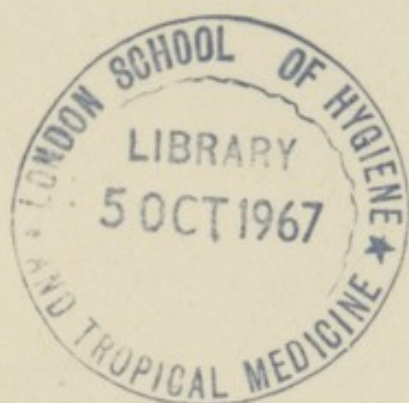
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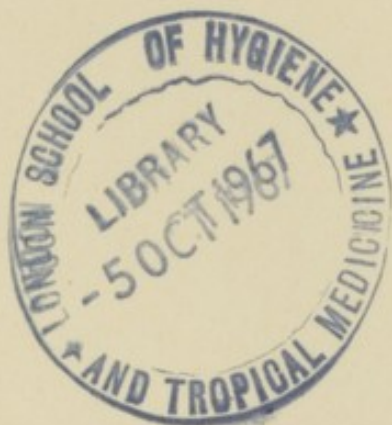


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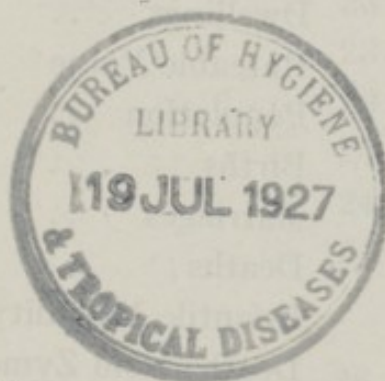
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Borough of



Bermondsey



REPORT

ON THE

SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE

BOROUGH OF BERMONDSEY

For the Year

1926

BY

R. KING BROWN, B.A., M.D., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1926.

Chairman—Councillor WEIGHTMAN.

Alderman Gledhill	Councillor Loveland
„ Wallsgrove	„ Maskell
Councillor Amos	„ Powell
„ Burgess	„ Stokes, E. A.
„ Heather	„ Stokes, I.
„ Henrich	„ Sweeney
„ Horwood	„ Virgo
„ Howard	„ Wayne
„ Kidd	

Ex-officio :

Councillor I. STOKES, J.P., Mayor of Bermondsey, 1925-26.

Councillor G. CATCHPOLE, J.P., Mayor of Bermondsey, 1926-27.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE, 1926.

Chairman—Councillor NIX

Councillor Amos	Councillor Powell
„ Dye	„ Salter, L.C.C.
„ George	„ Stokes, E. A.
„ Jagger	„ Stokes, I.
„ Langley	„ Virgo
„ Loveland	„ Wayne
„ Newton	

Co-opted Members :

Mrs. E. Campbell

Mrs. J. A. Hawke

Miss E. M. Haslam

Miss D. Plummer

Ex-officio :

Councillor I. STOKES, J.P., Mayor of Bermondsey, 1925-26

Councillor G. CATCHPOLE, J.P., Mayor of Bermondsey, 1926-27

STAFF :

Medical Officer of Health—R. KING BROWN, B.A., M.D., D.P.H.

SANITARY INSPECTORS :

Mr. E. C. Freeman, Chief Sanitary Inspector

Mr. G. L. Scott, Wharves and Food Inspector.

Mr. G. A. Hoskins, Wharves and Food Inspector.

Mr. W. Davis, Drainage Inspector.

Mr. H. J. Toogood, Food and Drugs Inspector.

Mr. J. G. Francksen, Markets Inspector

District Inspectors :

No. 1.—Mr. O. W. R. Smart No. 5.—Mr. G. F. J. Toll

No. 2.—Mr. E. J. Pitts No. 6.—Mr. H. E. Butcher

No. 3.—Mr. W. G. Luke No. 7.—Mr. A. H. Merryman

No. 4.—Mr. J. W. Wood

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

Clinical Tuberculosis Officer and Deputy Medical Officer of Health—Dr. D. M. Connan, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Assistant Tuberculosis Officer—Dr. A. H. Kynaston, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Tuberculosis Nurses—Miss O. Pike, Miss M. Stevens and M. Wells.

Caretaker—Mr. H. J. Madasa.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE :

Assistant Medical Officers for Maternity and Child Welfare—
Dr. Maud C. Cairney, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. ; Dr. Ruth W. Plimsoll,
M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Health Visitors :**District.**

No. 1.—Miss F. Mercer

No. 2.—Miss I. White

No. 3.—Miss M. Helden

No. 4.—Miss J. Child

District.

No. 5.—Miss R. Bache

No. 6.—Mrs. D. Cottier

No. 7.—Miss A. Carlton

No. 8.—Miss F. Wadds

Dental Treatment :

Municipal Dental Surgeon—Mr. Grantley Smith, H.D.D. Edin.,
L.D.S. Eng.

Assistant Dental Surgeon (part-time)—Mr. C. O. Gray, L.D.S.
Glas.

Dental Nurses—Miss W. Lambert and Mrs. D. Hodgson

Prosthetic Assistants—Mr. G. W. Clarke and Mr. W. B. Monger

Fairby Grange Convalescent Home :

Matron—Miss A. E. Sewell Nurse—Mrs. M. A. Barden

PUBLIC ANALYST.

Mr. A. Prideaux Davson, A.R.C.Sc., F.I.C., F.C.S.

CLERICAL STAFF :

Mr. H. W. Bush, Chief Clerk and Assistant Administrative Officer

Mr. A. I. Fair, First Clerk Mr. C. F. Yaxley, General Clerk

Mr. F. W. Smith, Second Clerk Miss R. Dutch, Clerk and
Dispenser

Mr. E. F. Walsh, Third Clerk Mr. W. C. Tapsfield, General
Clerk

Mr. A. Manning,
M. and C.W. Clerk Mr. F. J. Carpenter,
Junior Clerk

Mr. C. W. Whye, General Clerk Mr. F. R. Parker, Junior Clerk

MORTUARY KEEPER :

Mr. J. C. Stockwell

FOREMAN DISINFECTOR :

Mr. F. Delacour

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

TOWN HALL,

SPA ROAD, S.E.16.

Borough of Bermondsey.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of
Bermondsey.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—

I have the honour to submit my Twenty-sixth Annual Report on the sanitary condition of the Borough of Bermondsey for the year 1926. The death rate was 12·1, compared with 12·6 in 1925, and 13·6 in 1924, and it is the same figure as that for 1923, which I pointed out as the lowest reported death rate in Bermondsey. When one gets a low record of this kind, one always has a little doubt whether the lowering is permanent, but, in this case, one may consider that the period of probation is past, and that the general death rate will either remain at the present figure or go lower, unless we are visited by some very malignant epidemic.

In infectious diseases generally, the attack rate has gone up to 10·84 against 8·84 in 1925. This is practically wholly due to diphtheria, which was prevalent in the autumn of 1926. There is a movement among some Sanitary Authorities at the present time, not only to find out children who are specially susceptible to diphtheria, but also to provide immunity against attack for those who are susceptible, and this is known as the "Schick" test. I hope to make a report on this matter at an early date, as this is the most fatal of our present infectious diseases, and although the case mortality has been enormously reduced since the introduction of anti-toxins, the general prevalence of the disease seems to be on the increase.

I have to report again a reduction in the birth rate, which was 19·6 against 21·6 in the previous year. This is somewhat unexpected, especially in a district like Bermondsey, which is almost entirely inhabited by the industrial classes. When I first came to Bermondsey, the birth rate was round about 28 to 30, but the reduction has been specially marked since the War period. This is looked upon askance by many persons, but I think that those who are acquainted with the enormous difficulties that the working class mother has to contend with, will not look upon the reduction of the birth rate as an unmitigated evil.

There were several minor changes in the staff during the year. We took over charge of the whole of the drainage, which necessitated the appointment of a special drainage inspector.

The new Regulations for puerperal fever and puerperal pyrexia came into force during the year 1926, and necessitated the appointment of consultants who would be available for the general practitioner requiring a second opinion, especially in cases of puerperal pyrexia, and also facilities were provided under the Regulations for bacteriological examination for these cases.

Before closing these general remarks, I would like to thank first of all the Chairman of the Public Health Committee and the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee for their unfailing courtesy and support on all measures which were introduced for the benefit of the public health. These measures always received the unstinted support of the Committees and the Council. As regards the way my staff have carried out their duties I have nothing but praise. In my last year's annual report I specified the heads of the various sections into which the Public Health Department is divided, and I not only say generally that I do not believe that there is another Medical Officer of Health who is better served, not only by the ladies and gentlemen in charge of these various departments, but by the subordinate staff.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

R. KING BROWN.

I.—VITAL STATISTICS.

GENERAL.

The area of the Borough (exclusive of area covered by water) is 1,336 acres.

At the 1921 Census there were 18,266 structurally separate dwellings in the Borough, which were inhabited by 28,610 families or separate occupiers.

The rateable value of the Borough on the 31st December, 1926, was £1,081,287, the product of a penny rate being £4,335.

POPULATION.

The population of the Borough of Bermondsey, as enumerated in the Census of 1911 and 1921, and the estimate of the year under report are as follows :—

1911	1921	Estimated to June 30th, 1926
125,903	119,452	123,100

The population of Bermondsey for 1926 has been estimated by the Registrar-General as 123,100, and this figure has been utilised in estimating the birth and death rates.

BIRTHS.

The total number of births registered in the Borough for the 52 weeks ended January 1st, 1927, was 2,414, consisting of 1,226 males, and 1,188 females. This is 571 below the average for the last 10 years, and 238 below the figure for 1925.

The birth rate for 1926 was 19·6 per thousand persons living, which is 2·0 below that for 1925 and 4·6 below the average for the last 10 years.

The birth rate is unusually low for Bermondsey, but the same may be said of the death rate, and subtracting the latter from the former, leaves us with a net increase of population of 7·5.

MARRIAGES.

The total number of marriages in the Borough in 1926 was 994, being 44 below the number for 1925, and 122 below the average for the last 10 years.

The figures have been supplied by the Superintendent Registrar. This makes a marriage rate of 16·15 per 1,000 of the population, compared with a marriage rate last year of 16·88 of the population, 123,000.

Year						No.	Rate
1916	..	..	..	..	..	1,215	19·65
1917	..	..	..	..	..	1,015	16·92
1918	..	..	..	..	..	1,106	18·21
1919	..	..	..	..	..	1,242	19·19
1920	..	..	..	..	..	1,383	21·40
1921	..	..	..	..	..	1,084	17·99
1922	..	..	..	..	..	1,008	16·64
1923	..	..	..	..	..	1,056	17·34
1924	..	..	..	..	..	1,015	16·62
1925	..	..	..	..	..	1,038	16·88
Average for years 1916—1925 ..						1,116	18·08
1926						994	16·15

DEATHS.

In Tables I. and II. of Appendix will be found tables dealing with deaths in the Borough.

The total number of deaths registered in the Borough for the year ended December 31st, 1926, was 1,163, which is 117 less than in 1925 and 353 below the average for the last 10 years.

When this figure is corrected by exclusion of deaths of non-parishioners occurring in the district, and the inclusion of deaths of parishioners occurring outside the district, the number is raised to 1,484. This is 70 less than in 1925, and 330 less than the average for the last 10 years.

The death rate for the Borough in 1926 was 12·1 per thousand living inhabitants, being 0·5 below that recorded in 1925, and 3·3 below the average for the last 10 years.

In column 1, foot of Table I. of the Appendix, will be found a list of places where deaths of non-parishioners occurred in the district. There were 31 such deaths in all, against 47 in 1925 and 43 in 1924.

352 persons belonging to this Borough died in outlying institutions, against 321 in 1925, and 337 in 1924. The names of the various places where the deaths occurred will be found in columns 2 and 3 at foot of Table I. of Appendix.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The figure for this is 60 deaths under one year to every 1,000 births.

TABLE A.—INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Year	Whole Borough		London	
	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Births	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Births
1916	364	108	8,819	88
1917	335	125	8,273	103
1918	322	139	7,965	107
1919	262	99	7,039	85
1920	337	83	—	75
1921	306	95	—	80
1922	324	102	—	—
1923	220	76	—	—
1924	229	78	—	—
1925	210	79	—	—
Average for years 1916-1925 } ..	291	98	—	—
1926	146	60	—	—

DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

There has been a decrease in the deaths from these diseases, the figures being 94 against 96 in the previous year, and 171 the average for the last 10 years. This gives a zymotic death-rate of .76.

MEASLES.

There were 24 deaths due to this disease, which is 20 below the average for the last 10 years, and 4 above the number for 1925.

WHOOPING COUGH.

One death was due to this cause, against 27 in 1925.

ENTERIC FEVER.

There were no deaths due to this cause in 1926 and 1925.

TUBERCULAR DISEASES.

The number of deaths from all forms of tubercular disease in 1926 was 170, against 170 in 1925.

PHTHISIS.

In Table B will be found particulars of deaths from phthisis since the year 1916. There were 151 deaths due to this cause, which is 6 more than the number recorded in the previous year.

TABLE B.—PHTHISIS.

Sub-District	Bermond-sey		Rother-hithe		St. Olave		Whole Borough		London	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1916.. ..	126	1.70	44	1.38	14	1.78	184	1.61	6288	1.45
1917.. ..	123	1.75	61	2.02	14	1.88	198	1.83	6658	1.57
1918.. ..	117	1.66	43	1.42	9	1.20	169	1.56	7048	1.78
1919.. ..	104	1.28	58	1.66	12	1.39	174	1.40	5332	—
1920.. ..	81	0.96	46	1.27	10	1.12	137	1.06	—	—
1921.. ..	106	—	43	—	14	—	163	1.35	—	—
1922.. ..	119	—	43	—	7	—	169	1.39	—	—
1923.. ..	95	—	35	—	14	—	144	1.18	—	—
1924.. ..	92	—	46	—	11	—	149	1.22	—	—
1925.. ..	99	—	35	—	11	—	145	1.18	—	—
Averages ..										
for years ..										
1916-1925 ..	106	—	45	—	12	—	163	1.38	—	—
1926.. ..	100	—	39	—	12	—	151	1.23	—	—

II.—NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

In Table IV. of Appendix will be found particulars of infectious diseases notified during the year under report.

The number of cases of infectious diseases notified, exclusive of notifications of tuberculosis, which numbered 265, was 1,334, compared with 1,087 in 1925 and 1,264 in 1924.

The attack rate per thousand inhabitants was 10·84 against 8·84 in 1925.

83 cases were returned from hospital as not suffering from the disease for which they were notified, but, if allowance is made for mild unreported cases, the recorded notifications would, if anything, understate the actual number of cases.

DIPHTHERIA.

There were 714 cases of diphtheria notified in 1926 as against 535 cases in 1925.

The attack rate per thousand inhabitants was 5·80, against 4·35 in 1925. The case mortality was 5·9 per cent., against 5·4 per cent. in 1925 and 4·6 per cent. in 1924. Fifty cases were returned as not suffering from this disease.

SCARLET FEVER.

The notifications of scarlet fever in 1926 were 426, against 353 in 1925.

This is an increase of 73. The distribution of the disease in the various Wards, as shown in Table IV. of Appendix, was fairly uniform.

Thirty-two cases were returned from hospital as not suffering from scarlet fever.

There were 6 deaths, which gives the very low case mortality of 1·4 per cent., against ·85 per cent. in 1925. The disease, as in recent years, was of a very mild type. The attack rate per thousand inhabitants was 3·46 against 2·87 in 1925.

SMALL POX.

There were no cases notified during 1926 and 1925.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Three cases were notified during 1926 as against 5 in 1925. One case was returned from hospital as not suffering from this disease.

ERYSIPELAS.

Thirty cases were notified during 1926 as against 35 in 1925.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

There were 10 cases of this disease notified during 1926, as against 15 in 1925.

Under this heading is included every kind of "sore eyes" occurring in the newly born. They were all visited by the Health Visitors, who instructed the mother in each case to immediately seek medical advice.

Cases			Vision Un- Impaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
Notified	Treated					
	At home	In Hospital				
10	7	3	10	—	—	—

It will be observed from the above table, that in no case was vision impaired, which is very satisfactory.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Nine cases were notified during 1926, as against the same number in the previous year.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

This disease was made notifiable on the 1st October, 1926, and from that date until the end of the year 11 cases were notified.

CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.

Five cases were notified in 1926 as against 3 cases in 1925.

ACUTE POLIO-ENCEPHALITIS.

One case was notified in 1926.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

Eight cases were notified in 1926 as against the same number in the previous year.

ANTHRAX.

Four cases were notified in 1926 as against three cases in 1925.

ACUTE PRIMARY AND ACUTE INFLUENZAL PNEUMONIA.

113 cases were notified in 1926 as against 119 cases in 1925.

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

The total number of specimens examined in 1926 was 4,048, as compared with 3,936 in 1925, and 3,624 in 1924.

TABLE C.

Nature of Specimen	Total Examina- tions		Results of Examination			
			Positive		Negative	
	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926
DIPHTHERIA (specimens taken by Medical Officer of Health)	884	1155	23	19	861	1136
Ditto (taken by general practitioners)	1213	1335	93	119	1120	1216
DIPHTHERIA (total specimens taken)	2097	2490	116	138	1981	2352
Phthisis	1806	1497	279	234	1527	1263
Various	33	61	4	12	29	49
Total specimens taken	3936	4048	399	384	3537	3664

CONTACTS.

We still keep very busy in the laboratory, as the above table shows. There was an increase of 271 in the number of school contacts examined, and out of a total of 1,155, 19 were positive. These children came up for re-examination in a week, and were not allowed to return to school until the examination proved negative.

III.—SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.**INSPECTIONS.**

In the following Tables D. and E., will be found particulars of the general sanitary work by the District Inspectors during 1926.

The house-to-house inspections numbered 5,405. This is 832 above the total for the previous year.

6,048 intimation notices were served, compared with 5,297 in the previous year.

TABLE D.—PROCEEDINGS DURING 1926.

Premises	Number on Register at end of 1926	Number of Inspections	Number of Prosecutions
Cowsheds	—	—	—
Milkshops	206	761	—
Houses let in lodgings	223	446	—
Ice Cream Premises	92	197	—
Slaughter-houses	—	—	—
Offensive Trades (including Poultry Slaughter-houses)	13	26	—

SMOKE NUISANCES—

Number of observations	13
Number of notices	7
Number of complaints	2
Number of summons	Nil

HOUSING—

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b))	Nil
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :—	
(i.) By the Local Authority	Nil
(ii.) By other bodies or persons	Nil

(1) UNFIT DWELLING HOUSES :—

Inspection—(i.) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ..	6,039
(ii.) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	5,405
(iii.) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	164
(iv.) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	3,946

(2) REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	3,169
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------

(3) ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.

(A) Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925 :—

(i.) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	3,946
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------

(ii.) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—

(a) By owners	772
-----------------------	-----

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	5
-----------------------------------------------------	---

(iii.) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	Nil
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----

(B) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(i.) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	1,733
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------

(ii.) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—

(a) By owners	322
-----------------------	-----

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
-----------------------------------------------------	-----

(C) Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925 :—

(i.) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	1
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---

(ii.) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	1
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---

(iii.) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	5
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---

(iv.)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ..	Nil
(v.)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ..	Nil
	Total number of houses in the Borough	18,252
	Number of houses occupied by the working classes ..	18,102

UNDERGROUND ROOMS—

Number illegally occupied	1
Number closed or illegal occupation discontinued	1

OVERCROWDING—

Number of rooms overcrowded	Nil
Number remedied	Nil
Prosecutions	Nil

CLEANSING—

Number of adults cleansed	182
Number of children cleansed	Nil
Number of rooms or premises cleansed	2,229

WATER SUPPLY TO TENEMENT HOUSES—

Premises supplied	8
Prosecutions	Nil

SALE OF FOOD—

Number of premises used other than ice-cream premises, milk shops and cowsheds	592
Number of inspections	4,051

DISINFECTION SHELTER—

Persons accommodated	25
------------------------------	----

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM REGULATIONS—

Number of notifications received during the year from certified midwives	Nil
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----

**NUMBER OF PROSECUTIONS UNDER BY-LAWS UNDER
PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1891 :—**

(a)	For prevention of nuisance arising from snow, ice, salt, filth, etc.	—
(b)	For prevention of nuisance arising from offensive matter running out of any manufactory, etc. . .	—
(c)	For the prevention of keeping of animals in such a manner as to be injurious to health . .	—
(d)	As to paving of yards, etc., of dwelling houses . .	—
(e)	In connection with the removal of offensive matter, etc.	—
(f)	As to cesspools and privies, removal and disposal of refuse, etc.	—
(g)	For securing the cleanliness of tanks, cisterns, etc.	—
(h)	With respect to water closets, earth closets, etc. . .	—
(i)	With respect to sufficiency of water supply to water closets	—
(j)	With respect to drainage, etc. (Metropolis Management Act, Sec. 202)	—
(k)	With respect to deposit of plans as to drainage, etc. (Metropolis Management Acts Amendment (By-laws) Act, 1899)	—

Number of prosecutions under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924	1
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---

Number of prosecutions under the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915	1
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---

TABLE E.—WORK OF DISTRICT INSPECTORS, 1926.

			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
			House-to-House	Special Inspections	Complaints	Infectious Diseases	Factories and Workshops Specially Inspected	Offensive Trades	Outworkers' Bi-Annual Inspection	Underground Conveniences	Drains Tested	Other Calls and Visits	Chimneys watched	Bakehouses	Butchers	Fishmongers, Friers and Curers	Food Stores	Fruiters and Greengrocers	Ice Cream	Markets	Restaurants and Eating Houses	Destruction of Food	Various	TOTALS	
																								Visits	Ints.
Mr. Smart	..	..	757	692	429	257	77	9	33	167	23	3453	1	33	151	62	40	92	16	86	52	3	5	6438	1024
Mr. Pitts	..	..	718	492	444	308	20	6	22	78	50	2835	5	28	148	46	153	54	7	148	67	6	11	5646	688
Mr. Luke	..	..	866	383	496	296	40	—	24	78	93	2797	—	48	308	99	471	189	62	112	129	1	13	6505	708
Mr. Wood	..	..	800	330	522	312	119	9	35	—	43	3411	2	50	80	47	110	41	22	75	65	—	7	6080	893
Mr. Toll	..	..	793	261	551	351	79	1	62	59	50	2688	1	48	135	72	189	83	31	165	50	4	1	5674	993
Mr. Francksen	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mr. Butcher	..	..	647	710	403	379	22	—	12	117	109	3120	4	27	65	38	168	59	49	332	74	1	4	6340	935
Mr. Merryman	..	..	824	133	349	355	26	—	19	76	19	3890	—	14	230	37	112	44	10	47	61	1	—	6247	807
Total	..	..	5405	3001	3194	2258	383	25	207	575	387	22194	13	248	1117	401	1243	562	197	965	498	16	41	42930	6048

Mr. Davis, Drainage Inspector (October 1st to December 31st) :—Nuisances, 2 ; Drains tested, 201
Totals—Visits, 702 ; Ints., 2

TABLE F.—WORK OF THE WHARF AND FOOD INSPECTORS, 1926.

Visits	1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
	Food Factories			Fish Curers	Food Stores	Food Wharves and Depots	Milk-sellers	Restaurants	Destruction of Food	Nuisances Found	Intimations Served	Various	Number of Samples taken	
	Jam	Butter and Margarine	Other										Food and Drugs	Unsound Food Regulations
Mr. Scott	90	—	90	8	628	2069	—	—	315	—	—	84	—	3
Mr. Hoskins	339	15	492	59	849	2015	—	15	214	12	5	115	—	7
Mr. Davis	—	1	27	—	238	—	571	—	8	30	30	2	1185	—
Mr. Toogood	—	—	—	—	—	—	190	—	—	24	24	54	388	—
Total Visits	429	16	609	67	1715	4084	761	15	537	66	59	255	1573	10

UN SOUND FOOD.

The following were brought to the notice of the Department, found to be unfit for human food, and destroyed :—

	Tons cwts. qrs. lbs.			
Fresh Meat	1	10	0	6
Fresh Fish	—	11	3	19
Fresh Fruit	1	18	2	5
Tinned Goods	—	—	2	0
Total	4	1	0	2

MILK PREMISES.**MILK AND DAIRIES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1922.**

Twenty milksellers were registered under the above Act during 1926, and 27 names were removed from the Register, making a total of 206 milksellers on the Register at the end of the year under report.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923.

During the year under report, the following Licenses were granted :—

Dealers' Licenses :—

To bottle and sell Grade " A " (Tuberculin Tested)	
Milk	9
To sell Grade " A " (Tuberculin Tested) Milk.. .. .	23

Supplementary Licenses :—

To sell " Certified " Milk	4
To sell Grade " A " Milk	4
To sell Grade " A " (Tuberculin Tested) Milk	6
To sell " Pasteurised " Milk	4

FOOD AND DRUGS.

In Table IX. of Appendix will be found a list of the samples taken in 1926, and the action taken ; 1,566 samples were taken, compared with 1,553 in 1925, and 1,330 in 1924. Of these 4.1 per cent. were found adulterated, compared with 2.8 per cent. in the previous year, and 2.2 per cent. in 1924.

HOUSE AND TRADE REFUSE.

The following table shows the amount of house and trade refuse disposed of during the year ended December, 1926 :—

		Loads	tons	cwts.	qrs.
House Refuse to Barge	..	13,343	21,774	8	2
„ various Shoots	..	289	466	0	0
Trade Refuse to Barge	..	1,962	1,937	19	2
„ „ various Shoots		—	—	—	—
Totals ..		15,594	24,178	8	0

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The offensive trades on the Register are as follows :—

Tripe boiler	1	Glue and size makers	4
Fellmongers	3	Fatmelters	4
Manure Manufacturer ..	1		

DISINFECTION.

The following table shows the number of articles passed through the steam disinfector during the year under report :—

Beds	1,341	Pillows (cases) ..	2,074
Blankets	2,949	Quilts	1,522
Bolsters	910	Sheets	1,890
„ (cases)	321	Books	548
Carpets	Nil	Miscellaneous ..	6,999
Cushions	276	Verminous Clothing ..	1,753
Mattresses	292	„ Bedding	325
Overlays	754	Hair (Bundles) ..	Nil
Pillows	2,636	„ (cases) ..	Nil

25,032 new tabs were used to replace those taken off mattresses, palliasses, and cushions before disinfection.

Number of rooms disinfected 2,229

CLEANSING OF PERSONS' ACT, 1897.

During the year under report 163 male and 19 female adults used the Verminous Baths, and had their clothing disinfected. The total number of articles disinfected for this purpose was 1,753.

MORTUARY.

Total number of infectious bodies removed.. ..	5
Total number of bodies removed	73

STREET MARKETS.

Full details of the staff, with the various reports made on the above to the Council, were given in my last annual report for 1925. There is very little to add, except that the Bermondsey Borough Council (Street Trading) Act, 1926, came into force in November, 1926, and hereunder will be found the various details concerning applications for licences, finance, etc.

At the present time the Act is working very smoothly, and the experience gained, not only in our voluntary market scheme, but in the scheme as it is under the Act, has formed the basis of legislation for London generally by the London County Council (General Powers) Bill. Of the various public health measures which have been brought forward of late years, this is one of the most useful, but it is a case in which much more depends on the good-will displayed, not only by the Borough Council, but the trader himself in carrying out the provisions of the Act, than in merely trying to *enforce* the provisions of the Act. Those who take a superficial view of it look upon it as one of the simplest things in the world to get an Act to regulate the markets, and then simply sit down to regulate them on paper, but anybody who gains a little practical experience in the working will find that this is an entirely erroneous view, and that the question of street trading, from the point of view of both the street trader and the Borough Council, is a very complicated affair, and the question of pleasing the traders themselves, who may be presumed to know their own business best, is one requiring an immense amount of patience, knowledge and general goodwill on the part of the officials who are charged with carrying out the Act. We have been very fortunate in Bermondsey in this respect, since we have

in the Chief Inspector, Mr. E. C. Freeman, a man who has not only the necessary knowledge but the goodwill and patience, the result being that the amount of friction in the working of the Act is practically nil. I would like to mention that Mr. Freeman is very ably backed up by the Market Inspector, Mr. Francksen.

Applications received for licenses	..	..	..	..	680
Applications refused	..	..	..	..	74
Applications withdrawn	..	..	..	..	2
Licenses granted	..	..	..	..	581
Licenses revoked	..	..	..	..	2
Licenses cancelled or given up	..	..	..	..	12
Licenses in operation on 31st December, 1926	..	..	..	..	567

Fees collected from commencement of the Act, 1st November, 1926 to 2nd January, 1927..	..	£393	1	0
Fees for Licenses	..	..	..	..
	..	£147	5	0

Fees collected under the voluntary system from 1st January, 1926 to 31st October, 1926	..	£1245	3	0
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----	-------	---	---

The total amount of refuse collected from the Street Markets during 1926 was :—

		Tons	cwt.
805 van loads	..	1,006	5
203 barrow loads	..	30	9
Total	..	1,036	14

IV.—TUBERCULOSIS.

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

SCHEME FOR THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR COMMENCING 1st APRIL, 1927.

The Ministry of Health and the County Council have requested this Council to submit a scheme for the treatment of tuberculosis for the financial year commencing 1st April, 1927. The Medical Officer has submitted the following report, which embodies all the points alluded to in the letter from the County Council.

The following is the staff concerned with the work of Tuberculosis in the Borough :—

Name	Qualifications and Degrees	Remuneration per Annum	Duties	Date of Appointment
Richard King Brown	M.D., D.P.H.	£ s. —	Administrative and Supervisory	1911
Donald M. Connan	M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.	750 0	Clinical	1st April, 1921
A. H. Kynaston	M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	350 0 (half-time)	Clinical	1st May, 1925
Olive Pike	Fully Trained Nurse ..	275 0	Visiting and assisting at Dispensary	1st April, 1921
Celia Clapson	Ditto	200 0	Ditto	7th December, 1926
May Wells	Ditto	225 0	Solarium Nurse	7th October, 1924
Gladys Pearce	Ditto	200 0	Ditto	16th November, 1926
Rose Dutch	Apothecaries' Hall Dispen- sensing Qualification	235 0	Clerk and Dispenser	1st April, 1921
*Frederick W. Smith	—	—	Clerk	20th January, 1920
Caretaker	—	182 0 (fire, lodging, and light)	Various ; Weighing patients, etc.	7th March, 1922

*Mr. F. W. Smith is a Clerk in the Public Health Department, who devotes about six hours weekly to the Tuberculosis Dispensary.

The above staff is a part of the Public Health Department, and the duties comprise the following :—

(1) Receiving notifications of Tuberculosis on Forms A, B, C and D, and keeping a register of these.

(2) Keeping administrative and clinical records of all cases and suspected cases of Tuberculosis in the Borough.

(3) Supervision and periodical examinations of all cases of Tuberculosis, including regular visitation of the homes by a Dispensary Nurse, the giving of advice on hygiene, and reporting insanitary conditions to the Medical Officer of Health.

(4) Assisting general practitioners in the diagnosis of Tuberculosis, and advising them as to treatment, both in insured and non-insured cases.

(5) Examination of "contacts."

(6) Special examinations of ex-sailors and ex-soldiers for the Local Pensions Committee and the Medical Boards of the Ministry of Pensions.

(7) Giving special treatment, such as "Tuberculin," and light treatment, and giving medicinal treatment in cases where, for special reasons, they are not being treated by general practitioners, Poor Law doctors, or other medical men.

(8) Making recommendations to the London County Council regarding treatment in residential institutions, and making progress reports to the London County Council of cases that have been treated in a sanatorium.

(9) Co-operating with general practitioners in the examination, supervision and treatment of insured persons.

(10) Acting as tuberculosis consultant to Bermondsey and Rotherhithe Hospital. The Tuberculosis Officer visits the hospital once a week.

Special Facilities at Hospitals, etc.—The Tuberculosis Dispensary has been linked up with Guy's Hospital for the purpose of providing observation beds and special facilities for treatment and diagnosis. The authorities and medical staff at Guy's have agreed to undertake this work free of charge. Arrangements have

also been made for the taking of X-ray photographs at a charge of 7s. 6d. each, and pneumothorax treatment at Brompton Hospital at 10s. 6d. per refill.

Tuberculosis subjects attend at our Municipal Dental Clinic at 110 Grange Road. A special fortnightly session is set aside for these patients.

The following is the scheme for the distribution of extra nourishment :—

Supply of Extra Nourishment to Tuberculous Persons :—

- (1) Extra nourishment comprises milk, eggs, butter, oatmeal.
- (2) It is supplied only to necessitous tuberculous persons of the borough.
- (3) Extra nourishment is only supplied on the recommendation of the Tuberculosis Officer, after investigation of the conditions by the Dispensary Nurse.
- (4) The period for which extra nourishment is given is fixed by the Tuberculosis Officer and decided on medical grounds.

It is estimated that the expenditure for next year will be as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
1. Salaries of Medical Staff	1,100	0	0
2. Nurses	483	0	0
3. Salaries of other staff employed at the Dispensary	439	0	0
4. Loan charges, rates, taxes, insurance and telephone	245	0	0
5. Heating and lighting and repairs	500	0	0
6. Drugs and medical appliances	100	0	0
7. Special Treatment, etc., <i>e.g.</i> , X-ray examinations	75	0	0
8. Dental treatment	175	0	0
9. Extra nourishment	240	0	0
10. Travelling expenses of staff	5	0	0
11. Printing and stationery	55	0	0
12. Laundry	25	0	0
13. National Insurance Act	7	0	0
14. Workmen's compensation	6	0	0

15. Superannuation contributions	..	..	..	56	0	0
16. Provision of shelters	..	..	..	150	0	0
17. Beds and bedding for shelters	..	..	..	40	0	0
18. Beds and bedding for patients	..	..	..	10	0	0
19. Post-Graduate Course	..	..	..	30	0	0
20. Refresher course for nurses	..	..	..	10	0	0
21. Solarium	..	..	..	855	0	0
22. Patients to Leysin, Switzerland	..	..	..	900	0	0
				<hr/> £5,506 0 0 <hr/>		

LIGHT TREATMENT.

In the following report by Dr. D. M. Connan will be found a full account of the new solarium. I need not say very much about it except just to state generally that light treatment has come to stay. We have only touched the fringe of its possibilities, and what the future will bring forth it would be bold to prophesy. There is one thing, however, I think may be said and that is that it is going to be of very much more benefit to the people of northern countries, where the natural sun is deficient, than to the people from the climates of southern Europe and the tropics who are much more accustomed to plentiful sunlight. It has been found, for instance, that fair skinned Europeans benefit much more by artificial sunlight in the treatment of wounds than the dark skinned Turks of Asia Minor, and this, no doubt, will apply generally.

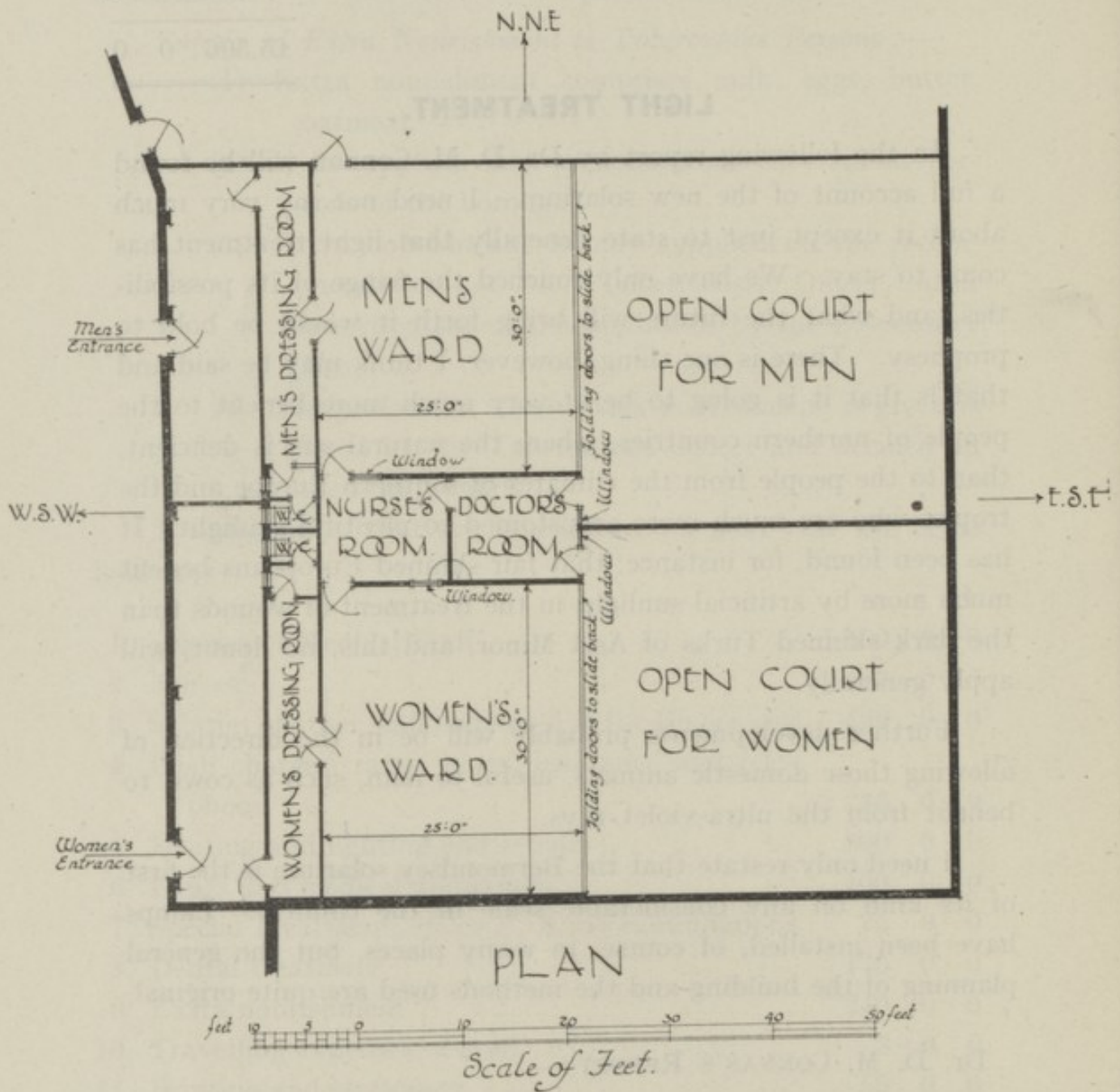
Further developments probably will be in the direction of allowing those domestic animals, useful to man, such as cows, to benefit from the ultra-violet rays.

I need only restate that the Bermondsey solarium is the first of its kind on any considerable scale in the country. Lamps have been installed, of course, in many places, but the general planning of the building and the methods used are quite original.

Dr. D. M. CONNAN'S REPORT :—

“ During the first six months of 1926 light treatment was continued as before in the temporary Light Clinic in the Tuberculosis Dispensary.

The new Solarium was opened by the Mayor in June, 1926, when a large number of Councillors and other persons of prominence in the Borough, were present. Addresses were given by Professor Leonard Hill, F.R.S., and Dr. Salter, M.P., and by the Medical Officer of Health. The building is constructed upon a small site, 73ft. by 80ft., and at the rear of the Tuberculosis Dispensary in Grange Road. The site originally formed the gardens of the two houses, 108 and 110 Grange Road. There are



separate entrances in Alscot Road, one for males and one for females, and there is easy access to the Dispensary. The building is constructed of corrugated iron, lined with matchboarding; the roof is also of corrugated iron, with lantern lights. The accompanying plan gives a clear idea of the arrangement of the rooms. The building is divided into two by the nurses' and doctors' rooms, which occupy the centre. There are two large rooms for light treatment, one for males, and the other for females, each measuring 32ft. by 25ft. Corresponding to each room there is a small dressing room, with lockers and pegs, and a w.c. Two concreted courtyards are provided, 36ft. by 36ft. The mercury vapour lamps are supplied with specially long leads, so that they can be taken out into these yards, when the weather is propitious, thus enabling treatment to be given actually in the open air. On that side of the treatment rooms, which is adjacent to the courtyard, there is a large folding door, which extends the whole width of the room. Except in very inclement weather, this door is kept open, so that the maximum amount of fresh air and natural light may enter the room. This prevents overheating, which seems to be a common defect of many clinics. The "male" half of the building, including entrance, dressing room, treatment room, and courtyard, is entirely separated from the female half. In each treatment room there is one carbon arc lamp, suspended in the centre of the room. From eight to ten patients can be treated simultaneously at these lamps. Each room further has four mercury vapour lamps. Three of these, the Jesionek lamps, fixed on moveable stands which can be wheeled into any desired position in the room or the courtyard. Three patients can be treated at a time with these lamps. The fourth lamp is of the type known as the Hanovia Alpine Sun lamp. This also is a moveable lamp, but is adapted for local rather than general treatment, and is also used for treating infants lying prostrate on a stretcher. The arc lamps are controlled from the consulting room, the mercury vapour lamps by means of a local switch. There is a lamp plug in the consulting room, to which any of the mercury vapour lamps may be attached, thus providing seclusion for those cases in which complete nudity may be necessary during treatment. The Kromayer lamp, which requires a supply of water for cooling purposes, is generally operated in this room.

As will be seen from the plan, the middle of the building is occupied by the nurses' room, and the doctors' consultation room. The patients are weighed in the nurses' room, where also any necessary dressings are done; they are thus examined in the consultation room. This brief description of the building will suffice to explain the size and arrangements of the clinic. If the accommodation were taxed to its utmost, approximately 300 to 350 patients could be treated in one day. At present, the maximum number is 170.

During the year 1926 the total number of individual patients treated has been 341, and the total number of attendances has been 10,416, giving an average of 30 attendances per patient. Each patient attends twice or three times a week, according to the prescription of the doctors, and the length of exposure begins in all cases with a short period. With the mercury vapour lamps the beginning exposure is from 20 secs. to 1 min., and the maximum exposure from 10-15 mins., at a distance of 3ft. With the carbon arc, the beginning exposure is five minutes, going up to a maximum of one hour. In addition, all the patients of school age, with the exception of one or two children are put through a course of physical exercises based on the Board of Education syllabus after the light treatment has been given.

Patients come from various sources; many are sent from the Tuberculosis Dispensary and from the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics—both municipal and voluntary. Private practitioners have made great use of the clinic, and have sent up a large number of patients, and a smaller number attend voluntarily, having heard from various sources of the existence of the clinic. Patients suffering from many different diseases have been sent up for treatment. Thus we have had many varieties of Tuberculosis, *e.g.*, Tuberculosis of bones and joints and glands, Tuberculous enteritis, Tuberculous abdominal glands, and many cases of enlarged bronchial glands, numerous cases of Lupus, and a few cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis have also been treated. Alopecia, Acne, Aortic Disease, Asthma, and Bronchitis, Dermatitis of various sorts, Psoriasis, Neuritis, and Sciatica, various forms of Rheumatism, Rickets, and Malnutrition are among the more prominent types sent up for treatment.

Cases of Definite Tuberculosis of all forms comprise 27 per cent. of the total number treated, while cases of Debility and

Malnutrition form 37 per cent. of the total. The great majority of this latter class—debilitated children—come from the Dispensary as “contacts,” which are likely to develop Tuberculosis later on, in the absence of prophylactic treatment. Thus, approximately 64 per cent. of the cases treated are connected with the Tuberculosis scheme for the Borough.

A list of the principal diseases and the number of cases treated is given below :—

Tuberculosis of Spine	..	..	..	..	..	5
„ Ankle	..	..	..	..	..	2
„ Hip	..	..	..	..	..	3
„ Knee	..	..	..	..	..	3
„ Wrist	..	..	..	..	..	1
„ Abdomen	..	..	..	..	..	2
„ Skin	..	..	..	..	..	7
„ Glands	..	..	..	..	..	18
„ Bronchial Glands	..	..	..	..	..	39
„ Lungs	..	..	..	..	..	12
„ Pleura	..	..	..	..	..	3
Debility, Malnutrition, Scrofula, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	127
Rickets	..	..	..	..	..	32
Sciatica and Neuritis	..	..	..	..	..	9
Chronic Rheumatism, Rheumatoid Arthritis, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	11
Varicose Ulcers	..	..	..	..	..	6
Alopœcia	..	..	..	..	..	10
Acne	..	..	..	..	..	5
Aortic Disease	..	..	..	..	..	1
Asthma	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	9
Bronchiectasis	..	..	..	..	..	2
Dermatitis—trade	..	..	..	..	..	2
Eczema	..	..	..	..	..	1
Fragilitas Ossium	..	..	..	..	..	1
Haemophilia	..	..	..	..	..	1
Psoriasis	..	..	..	..	..	2

It is obviously impossible and unnecessary to give details of all these cases, and the more important classes only will be dealt with in this report. Every patient sent up for treatment is examined carefully by the doctor at the first attendance, and the exact treatment prescribed. Three sessions a week are devoted to examination by myself and Dr. Cairney and Dr. Plimsoll, each do one session a week, at which they see children sent up from the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics for treatment. Subsequent examinations are made at intervals, which vary with the nature of the case and the progress made.

Some general observations should be made at this point :—

(1) Regular attendance for treatment is an absolute essential if the treatment is to be carried out properly and effectively. Progress is often delayed because this fact is not appreciated.

(2) Children who come from very overcrowded homes, and many such attend the clinic, make slow progress. Light treatment is, no doubt, of special value in such cases ; but it will only counteract in part the results of bad housing conditions and overcrowded homes.

(3) Many patients will not believe that they are getting treatment of any value unless it is conveyed to the mouth from a bottle. If all the bottles in Bermondsey were melted up and converted into Grade A T.T. milk bottles, the health of the Borough would be much improved.

(4) Improvement is slow, and prolonged treatment is necessary in most cases. Patients too often look for dramatic results, forgetful of the fact that the treatment requires the exercise of patience and courage on their own part.

Most of the cases of surgical Tuberculosis come to the Solarium having had treatment previously in an institution. The object of light treatment under such circumstances is to prevent relapse, which had hitherto been all too frequent, or to improve the results obtained by institutional treatment. Insufficient time has elapsed to speak with confidence of the results of light treatment from a prophylactic point of view. So far only one patient has been sent away for institutional treatment because progress under light treatment was unsatisfactory. With regard to the improvement of the end results of previous institutional treatment, one case has been of considerable interest. This patient had Tuberculosis of the knee, and on discharge from Sanatorium the knee was ankylosed, there was considerable muscular wasting, and the patient could only get about with the aid of crutches and a splint. This patient can now walk without any adventitious support, and there is a steadily increasing degree of movement in the joint. On the whole, there has been a very satisfactory improvement in those cases, which have been diagnosed as Tuberculous Bronchial Glands. With regard to the treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, the number of cases is too small to allow of the expression

of definite opinion. In one instance, where the patient suffered from advanced Pulmonary Tuberculosis, a secondary Tuberculous ulceration of the cheek healed after a few exposures, although it had previously resisted all other forms of treatment for months. All the Lupus cases have done well; a particularly gratifying result was obtained by "general light treatment" only, in a case of Lupus of the Nasal Septum. The lesion healed in a few weeks, and has remained healed ever since, a matter now of about five months. Striking improvement was noted in the cases of Pleurisy. With regard to the patients included under the heading Debility, Malnutrition and Scrofula, the results on the whole have been good. Some of these patients have done very well indeed; others have not made so much improvement. In general those patients who do not do well are just those ones who attend irregularly, feed irregularly, live in bad home conditions, and keep late hours. In some cases of this class the results of light treatment seem to be delayed. That is to say, treatment does not produce manifest results at once, but after a time, and sometimes after treatment has ceased, the child makes steady and obvious improvement. One or two very striking cases of this kind have been noted.

Thirty-two cases of Rickets have been treated, and on the whole improvement has been satisfactory. The remarkable thing is that not a single case of active Rickets has yet been seen in the clinic. All of these cases showed clinical evidence of Rickets, but in those cases which appeared clinically to be active X-ray examination did not bear out the clinical findings.

With regard to the other diseases treated there is not yet sufficient evidence to justify definite conclusions.

Two cases of Rheumatoid Arthritis were greatly relieved by the treatment, sufficiently so to make the difference between misery and comparative happiness; in others the degree of improvement has been less marked; but in no case has harm resulted.

The case of aortic disease in the list above calls for special mention. This man, suffering from a severe heart lesion, complained of insomnia and bad dreams which awakened him every night. The improvement in his general condition was very striking after a few exposures, and he was delighted with the result, though, of course, there was no change in the physical signs."

LEYSIN PATIENTS.

In the following table will be found a full account of the Leysin patients. The main question in all these sun cures is one of permanence, and it will be seen that, so far, the experiment of sending patients to Leysin has been fully justified. There is no doubt that an occasional visit to our solarium, especially in the winter time, is most useful in preventing relapses.

Initials of Patient	Age	Sex	Localisation of Disease	Period previously under Medical Treatment prior to going to Leysin	Date sent to Leysin	Date returned from Leysin	Result
S.B.	12	M.	Left Foot	5 years	28/7/24	—	Still at Leysin
I.R.	10	F.	Glands of Neck ..	5 ..	28/7/24	6/10/25	Returned home cured. Remains quite well
M.S.	15	F.	Right Knee ..	6 ..	28/7/24	6/10/25	" " "
A.L.	19	F.	Glands of Neck ..	2 ..	1/10/24	6/10/25	" " "
C.P.	37	F.	Forearm and Peritoneum	2 ..	1/10/24	6/10/25	" " "
M.B.	28	F.	Glands of Neck ..	15 ..	26/10/25	—	Still at Leysin
E.C.	16	F.	Right Knee ..	5 ..	26/10/25	—	" "
H.C.	10	M.	Glands of Neck ..	2 ..	26/10/25	—	" "
A.H.	21	F.	Left Hip	9 ..	17/5/26	—	" "
E.W.	23	F.	Spine and Right Hip	18 ..	17/5/26	—	" "

RETURN SHOWING THE WORK OF THE DISPENSARY DURING THE YEAR 1926.

DIAGNOSIS	PULMONARY				NON-PULMONARY				TOTAL			
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
A.—NEW CASES examined during the year (excluding contacts):—												
(a) Definitely tuberculous	71	45	5	—	4	2	18	9	75	47	23	9
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	69	62	33	25
(c) Non-tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	40	26	35
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year:—												
(a) Definitely tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	12	4	7
(c) Non-tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	62	141	122
C.—CASES written off the Dispensary Register as												
(a) Cured	9	16	12	26	5	5	2	7	14	21	14	33
(b) Diagnosis not confirmed or non-tuberculous (including cancellation of cases notified in error)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	88	180	191	180
D.—NUMBER OF PERSONS on Dispensary Register on December 31st:—												
(a) Diagnosis completed	363	261	136	124	40	45	113	74	403	306	249	198
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	6	14	10
1. Number of persons on Dispensary Register on January 1st	1233											
2. Number of patients transferred from other areas and of "lost sight of" cases returned		36										
3. Number of patients transferred to other areas and cases "lost sight of"		95										
4. Died during the year		103										
5. Number of observation cases under A (b) and B (b) above in which period of observation exceeded 2 months ..		7										
6. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts)		4680										
7. Number of attendances of non-pulmonary cases at Orthopaedic Out-stations for treatment or supervision ..		—										
8. Number of attendances, at General Hospitals or other Institutions approved for the purpose, of patients for (a) "Light" treatment		—										
(b) Other special forms of treatment		—										
9. Number of patients to whom Dental Treatment was given, at or in connection with the Dispensary		255										
10. Number of consultations with medical practitioners:—												
(a) At Homes of Applicants		42										
(b) Otherwise		284										
11. Number of other visits by Tuberculosis Officers to Homes		119										
12. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to Homes for Dispensary purposes		3913										
13. Number of:—												
(a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined		968										
(b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work		138										
14. Number of Insured Persons on Dispensary Register on the 31st December		605										
15. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December		458										
16. Number of reports received during the year in respect of Insured Persons:—												
(a) Form G.P. 17		58										
(b) Form G.P. 36		225										

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.

Summary of Notifications during the period from the 3rd January, 1926, to the 1st January, 1927.

Age Periods	Notifications on Form A.														Notifications on Form B.				No. of Notifications on Form C.	
	Number of Primary Notifications														No. of Primary Notifications				Poor Law Institutions	Sanatoria
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and upwards	Total Primary Notifications	Total Notifications on Form A	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	Total Primary Notifications	Total Notifications on Form B	Poor Law Institutions	Sanatoria
Pulmonary Males	—	—	11	8	18	18	20	20	17	15	3	130	154	—	—	—	—	—	25	100
„ Females	—	—	5	3	8	13	22	16	3	4	1	75	87	—	—	—	—	—	18	45
Non-Pulmonary Males	1	4	9	4	6	3	2	1	—	—	—	30	38	—	—	—	—	4	11	19
„ Females	—	9	6	2	2	3	4	1	2	—	—	29	33	—	—	—	—	1	6	9

New cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the period from the 3rd January, 1926, to 1st January, 1927, otherwise than by notification on Form A or Form B under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912.

Age Periods	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and upwards	Total Cases
Pulmonary Males	—	—	—	1	1	2	4	2	4	4	—	18
„ Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	2	7
Non-Pulmonary Males	1	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	12
„ Females	1	3	2	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	11

**Returns rendered under the PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS)
REGULATIONS, 1924.**

1st QUARTER, 1926.

	Respiratory System		Other Forms	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Cases on Register at commencement of Quarter	1227	1122	449	397
Number of Cases notified during Quarter	27	15	9	10
Notified Cases removed to Bermondsey from other Districts	—	1	1	—
Number of Cases removed from the Register	23	29	6	5
Number of Cases remaining on the Register at end of Quarter	1231	1109	453	402

2nd QUARTER, 1926.

	Respiratory System		Other Forms	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Cases on Register at commencement of Quarter	1231	1109	453	402
Number of Cases notified during Quarter	37	23	5	2
Number of Cases removed from the Register	20	28	5	2
Number of Cases remaining on the Register at end of Quarter	1248	1104	453	402

3rd QUARTER, 1926.

	Respiratory System		Other Forms	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Cases on Register at commencement of Quarter	1248	1104	453	402
Number of Cases notified during Quarter	39	20	8	5
Notified Cases removed to Bermondsey from other Districts	—	—	—	1
Number of Cases removed from the Register	23	21	7	4
Number of Cases remaining on the Register at end of Quarter	1264	1103	454	404

4th QUARTER, 1926.

	Respiratory System		Other Forms	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Cases on Register at commencement of Quarter	1264	1103	454	404
Number of Cases notified during Quarter	28	17	8	12
Number of Cases removed from the Register	33	29	4	3
Number of Cases remaining on the Register at end of Quarter	1259	1091	458	413

TUBERCULOSIS, 1926.

AGE—PERIODS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	2	1	1	—	1	1
1	—	—	8	12	1	2	3	1
5	11	5	11	8	1	—	3	2
10	9	3	6	5	5	3	—	1
15	19	8	6	3	6	8	—	1
20	20	13	3	3	9	14	1	—
25	24	22	2	4	14	10	—	—
35	22	18	1	1	13	13	—	—
45	21	4	—	3	19	6	—	1
55	19	6	3	—	16	3	4	—
65 and upwards	3	3	—	—	3	4	—	—
	148	82	42	40	88	63	12	7

V.—PROPAGANDA.

As I have emphasised, not only in previous annual reports, but in various lectures which I have given and articles I have written, there is no more important public health matter than the question of propaganda. By propaganda I mean the education of the general public in the laws of health. Repressive legislation has practically gone as far as it is advisable to have it enacted at present, and further developments can only proceed properly on the question of general education, with a view to co-operation of the general population in all health measures.

The staff of the Propaganda Department, under Dr. D. M. Connan, with the able assistance of Mr. H. W. Bush, has now had 3½ years' experience in this particular branch of work, and they have embodied this most ably in a small book which has just been published under the title of "Better than Cure," and those who desire to get all available information on this subject up to date, cannot do better than read this little volume.

Dr. Connan's report speaks for itself, and all their efforts have not only my unstinted approval, but my best wishes for their good.

Dr. D. M. CONNAN'S REPORT :—

" A very full description of the propaganda scheme was given in the Annual Report for 1925, and it is not, therefore, necessary to go into the same details in this year's report. In general, the work has followed the lines set out in the previous report. The most important, and at the same time, the most arduous part of the work is the lecturing. It is, perhaps, not generally realised what a large amount of work this entails. At least one, and very often two, personal visits have to be made before a lecture can be arranged. As we have to comply strictly with the London County Council Regulations as to precautions against fire, such visits as these take up a considerable amount of time, and require a good deal of tact. In one case this year a lecture was arranged in a school, and I had already begun to address the children, when a telephone message was received from the London County Council forbidding the lecture on account of a trivial irregularity in the arrangements. The fault was our own, and of course, the lecture was stopped, but the example illustrates the difficulties which have to be faced and overcome. The arrangements for lectures are in the hands of Mr. Bush, who also attends all the lectures, and superintends the running of the lantern and the cinematograph. During the year a total of fifty-nine indoor lectures has been given. This is an average of considerably more than one per week, and I do not think that a higher average than this can be aimed at under the present arrangement, whereby much of the work is done after office hours. A definite attempt has been made to concentrate upon the schools in order to teach the children, since they are more likely to be influenced by the lectures and to profit by them. Without exception we have had good audiences and excellent attention. The number of outdoor lectures was twenty-eight. This is less than was given last year, the reduction being chiefly due to the bad weather. The total attendance numbered 18,000. As further experience is gained in this form of propaganda, its value becomes more and more evident. Intelligent interest is always displayed by the audience in the form of question and comment, the latter being far more often flattering

than otherwise. We now have five series of pictures for the electric sign, which unfortunately, has not been fully in use during the year owing to the restrictions on lighting, which have been in force. Instructions have been given for the sign to be removed from time to time, so that it may be displayed in various parts of the Borough. The pictures are changed at regular intervals. Only one poster has been in use during the year, but we have made considerable use of pamphlets for distribution at the lectures, and, altogether, there are eleven pamphlets in use, most of them prepared in our own department on the Multigraph machine. During the year we have also prepared two bookmarks for use in connection with library. Most of our attention has been given to the propaganda by means of the spoken word, as opposed to that by the printed word. It becomes increasingly clear as the work goes on, that the spoken word carries far more weight than does any other form of propaganda, and that the main use of pamphlets and posters is to reinforce and repeat the advice already given by the lecturer.

I have to thank Dr. Cairney for giving two lectures, and Mr. Grantley Smith for giving two indoor lectures and one lecture in the street."

VI.—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

It gives me great pleasure to report that the infantile mortality for 1926 went down to 60 per thousand births. This is the lowest we have ever had, and looking back a quarter of a century's work in Bermondsey, I can honestly say that had anyone prophesied a reduction from nearly 200 deaths per thousand births to 60 in that time, I would have looked upon him as an optimist of the first water, for at that period I think I would have been quite content to cut it down somewhere between 110 and 120 per thousand births. The causes of this reduction are extremely complicated, and although I would be perfectly within my rights in claiming it as a large part due to the efficiency of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department, still, in the interests of scientific truth, one must admit that there are other factors, such as the reduction in the birth rate, various climatic factors, general improvement in education and so on, which have all played their part in bringing about this most desirable end. The work of the

Doctors and Health Visitors is, of course, largely educational in itself, and I have no doubt that we are reaping the benefit from their unceasing and devoted work.

The scheme mentioned in the last annual report of having two lady doctors has thoroughly justified itself, especially as one of the great difficulties is that the large majority of the mothers are anxious to get in personal touch with the medical officers direct, but, of course, the numbers who do so must be restricted, because if the lady doctors see too many mothers and infants in one session, the giving of advice becomes a mere matter of routine and consequently much less impressive. Full details of the work of the Health Visitors and attendances at Centres will be found in Tables G and H.

The work of the Voluntary Centres has gone on very satisfactorily, and is very much appreciated, not only by the mothers themselves, but by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

FAIRBY GRANGE CONVALESCENT HOME, HARTLEY, KENT.

Fairby Grange continues to be appreciated by the mothers of Bermondsey. During 1926, the number of mothers admitted was 247, the number of babies 133, and the number of toddlers 119. I would like to say a word of appreciation of the way the home is managed by the matron, Miss Sewell, and her staff. This home is one of the most economical institutions that the Borough Council has under its care. There is accommodation for sixteen mothers and sixteen children with a staff of six, and it provides an immense amount of happiness at a total cost of less than $\frac{1}{4}$ d. rate.

During the year, the Mayor, Councillor I. Stokes, provided a wireless set, which has proved a great boon. The only difficulty we have is filling the home during the months of November, December, January, and February. Special efforts were made by the Committee to advertise it, and also gave facilities to allow women who were convalescent from various illnesses to go down, but, notwithstanding this, the country is not very attractive during the winter for towns people. Possibly we may be able to devise some additional attraction for the coming winter.

TABLE G.—HEALTH VISITORS.

The following table shows the work done by Health Visitors during the year 1926 :—

Health Visitors	No. of District	Births Notified	First Visits	Subsequent Visits		Ante-natal	Puerperal Fever	Ophthalmia neonatorum	Various Calls and Visits	Lost Visits	Attendances at Centres	Reports to M.O.H.
				Under 1 year	1 to 5 years							
Miss Mercer	1	278	294	897	1235	54	1	1	51	298	278	52
Miss White	2	252	271	782	2324	139	9	11	65	506	192	33
Miss Helden	3	277	240	504	1621	92	—	6	296	—	197	52
Miss Child	4	297	309	300	934	147	5	8	292	—	270	71
Miss Bache	5	259	263	334	818	42	3	4	150	11	364	18
Mrs. Cottier	6	276	256	596	1235	9	—	8	97	75	248	39
Miss Carlton	7	318	299	681	1409	10	—	4	125	104	255	23
Miss Wadds	8	288	276	310	860	35	3	5	110	153	255	14
Salomon's Centre	—	141	180	1724	3619	999	—	—	1017	24	—	—
Princess Club	—	—	48	136	22	47	—	—	1279	25	105	2
Fulford Street	—	—	—	1103	1073	294	—	—	—	111	—	14
St. George's Hall	—	—	—	1127	1418	223	—	—	66	—	—	—
Central Hall	—	—	39	346	322	42	—	—	182	—	147	—
Totals	—	2386	2475	8840	16890	*2133	*21	*47	3730	1307	2311	318

* Includes Re-visits.

TABLE H.—ATTENDANCES AT M. AND C. W. CENTRES FOR THE YEAR 1926.

Name of Centre	Class for Mothers			Sewing Class		Ante-Natal Clinic		Evening Clinic	
	No. of Sessions	Nos. attending children		No. of Sessions	No. attending	No. of Sessions	No. attending	No. of Sessions	No. attending
		Under 1 year	1 to 5 years						
110 Grange Rd.	169	3656	2463	48	1422	48	443	46	686
98 Rotherhithe New Road	169	3204	1537	50	826	49	402	48	455
Trinity Road ..	50	885	670	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oxley Street ..	101	1654	1197	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roseberry St...	47	1719	836	42	366	—	—	—	—
Salomon's Centre	151	1459	843	—	—	215	3352	—	—
Princess Club	175	3558	3386	74	2111	46	516	—	—
Fulford Street	98	2085	1219	86	1191	12	105	—	—
St. George's Hall	48	826	689	41	517	—	—	—	—
Central Hall ..	194	8355	9526	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	1202	27401	22366	341	6433	370	4818	94	1141

VII.—DENTAL TREATMENT.

In my report for the year 1925, reasons were given why the question of the care of the teeth is of such great importance. It was pointed out there that poisons are manufactured by carious and pyorrhoeic teeth and these poisons get into the system, causing rheumatism and many other diseases. Mr. Grantley Smith has given a very full dental report, and the number of patients attending the clinic is steadily increasing. Probably, the greatest difficulty to be encountered is to get parents to bring up the very young children. There is an idea prevalent that it does not matter what happens to the milk teeth, but these, although they are not permanent, require just as much care as the others, because an enormous amount of mischief may be done in the first six or seven years of life through defective primary teeth.

An important development in the Dental Department was the re-opening of the clinic at 98 Rotherhithe New Road. It has been found that patients from Rotherhithe were often unwilling to undertake the long journey up to the Grange Road clinic. As the former clinic has only just restarted, I shall reserve any further remarks on the subject for the next annual report.

MR. GRANTLEY SMITH'S REPORT :—

" I have the honour to submit the sixth annual report for the work carried out at the Dental Treatment Centre.

" I have to record that, with the exception of maternity cases and tuberculosis patients, the numbers treated have increased.

" The new centre at 98 Rotherhithe New Road was opened on November 17th, its staff consisting of a half-time dental surgeon and nurse. The progress of this centre is slow at first, but at the moment of writing, it is showing considerable signs that its existence is justified. Its existence, too, does not affect the amount of work coming in at the centre at 110 Grange Road. Here the staff is very fully occupied, and an additional dental mechanic is necessary.

"The number of adolescents treated during the year has increased, especially the number of young girls of the age group 16—21. This category is of great importance, since here the good work done by the school dental service may be followed up. These patients show great prejudice to conservative work, but its terror is being abolished by the wider use of local anæsthesia. Treatment carried out for this category is of a preventive nature, since the greater the number of young people who are kept dentally fit and dentally wise, the lesser will be the number of adults who are usually found to require drastic treatment, whether they be maternity patients or otherwise.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

GRANTLEY SMITH,

Municipal Dental Surgeon.

TABLE II.—DENTAL TREATMENT DURING 1926.

	Number of Patients Examined	Number of Patients Treated	Number of Extractions	Number of Administrations of Anaesthetics		Number of Fillings, including Root Fillings	Number of Scalings	Number of Dentures Fitted	Number of Repairs to Dentures	Number of Crowns	Number of Visits
				Local	General						
Maternity Cases	254	189	865	173	81	21	17	106	10	—	511
Women	826	686	2732	551	231	105	48	243	106	—	1987
Unmarried Girls (16-20)	220	208	309	176	20	37	6	8	—	—	266
Men	638	566	2129	600	90	74	44	201	43	1	1317
Tuberculosis Cases ..	78	47	172	27	22	14	2	15	3	—	106
Children (Table I.) ..	626	567	2563	73	467	74	—	—	—	—	1120
Total, including Children Table I. ..	2642	2263	8770	1600	911	325	117	573	162	1	5307

TABLE I.—VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1926 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year	Population estimated to Middle of each Year	Births		Total Deaths registered in the District				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District	Deaths of Non-Residents registered in Public Institutions, etc. in the District	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District	Net Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District	
		No.	Rate	Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages					No.	Rate
				No.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	No.	Rate					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1916	123,665	3,361	27.1	364	108	1,507	13.2	608	155	453	1,960	17.2
1917	119,983	2,613	21.7	329	125	1,807	18.8	840	186	411	2,032	18.8
1918	121,465	2,323	19.1	322	139	2,142	19.8	1,007	191	439	2,390	22.0
1919	124,239	2,637	20.4	212	80	1,600	12.8	709	165	313	1,748	14.1
1920	129,189	4,038	31.2	280	69	1,466	11.3	689	105	281	1,642	12.7
1921	120,500	3,231	26.8	261	80	1,313	10.8	657	51	394	1,656	13.7
1922	121,100	3,167	26.1	259	81	1,572	12.9	778	43	496	2,025	16.7
1923	121,709	2,912	23.9	220	76	1,192	9.7	330	42	288	1,480	12.1
1924	122,100	2,913	23.8	200	68	1,277	10.4	720	43	337	1,657	13.6
1925	123,000	2,652	21.6	188	71	1,280	10.4	669	47	321	1,554	12.6
Averages for years 1916-1925	122,695	2,985	24.2	264	90	1,516	13.0	701	103	373	1,814	15.4
1926	123,100	2,414	19.6	126	52	1,163	9.4	624	31	352	1,484	12.1

OTHER INSTITUTIONS, Etc., Etc.

I. Institutions, etc., within the District receiving sick and in- firm persons from out- side the District.	II. Institutions outside the District receiv- ing sick and infirm persons from the District.	III Other Institutions, etc., the Deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
No. of Deaths	No. of Deaths	No. of Deaths
Bermondsey and Rotherhithe Hospital .. 11	Ladywell Institution 82	Ambulances on way to Hospital .. 7 Banstead Mental Hospital .. 5 Bexley Mental Hospital .. 10 Brompton Hospital .. 1 Brompton Hospital Sanatorium, Frimley .. 1 Brook Hospital, Shooters Hill .. 5 Cane Hill Mental Hospital .. 12 Central London Throat, Nose and Ear Hospital .. 1 Charing Cross Hospital .. 1 Children's Hospital, Holborn .. 1 Chilworth Road Institution, South- ampton .. 1 City Mental Hospital, Leicester .. 1 City of London Institution, Poplar .. 1 City of London Mental Hospital, Dart- ford .. 1 Claybury Mental Hospital .. 2 Colindale Hospital, Hendon .. 3 Cottage Hospital, Margate .. 1 Downs Hospital, Sutton .. 1 Eastern Hospital, Homerton .. 1 East London Hospital .. 1 Elizabeth Garratt Anderson Hospital.. 1 Empire Nursing Home, Westminster.. 1 Evelina Hospital .. 2 General Hospital, Tunbridge Wells .. 1 Grand Surrey Canal .. 1 Grosvenor Sanatorium, Kennington, Kent .. 3 Grove Hospital, Tooting .. 1 Grove Park Hospital, Mottingham .. 3 Guy's Hospital .. 66 Hanwell Mental Hospital .. 2 Hawthorne Dene, Bonchurch .. 1 Heigham Hall, Norwich .. 1 Holy Cross Sanatorium, Shottermill .. 1 Honorton Farm, Brenchley .. 1 Horton Mental Hospital, Epsom .. 1 Hospital for Men, Westminster .. 1 Isolation Hospital, Logmore, Dorking .. 1 Joyce Green Hospital, Dartford .. 3 King George's Sanatorium, Bramshott .. 1 King's College Hospital .. 1 Ladywell Institution .. 82 Lambeth Hospital .. 3 Leavesden Mental Hospital .. 1
Deaths in River Thames, Surrey Commercial Docks, Wharves, etc. 17		
Private Houses 3		
Total .. 31		

OTHER INSTITUTIONS, Etc., Etc.—*continued*

Institutions, etc., within the District receiving sick and in- firm persons from out- side the District.	Institutions outside the District receiv- ing sick and infirm persons from the District.	Other Institutions, etc., the Deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
		London Fever Hospital 3
		London Hospital 3
		Long Grove Mental Hospital .. 2
		Lying-in Hospital, York Road .. 2
		Metropolitan Mental Hospital, Cater- ham 1
		Middlesex Hospital 1
		Mildmay Mission Hospital, Bethnal Green 1
		Miller Hospital, Greenwich .. 1
		National Hospital for Diseases of the Heart, St. Marylebone 1
		National Hospital, Holborn .. 1
		Newington Institution 1
		North Middlesex Hospital, Edmonton 1
		Oast Garden Udiam Farm, Ewhurst 1
		Park Hospital, Hither Green .. 10
		Peckham House 2
		Princess Alice Hospital, Eastbourne .. 1
		Princess Mary's Hospital for Children, Margate 1
		Private Houses 9
		Queen Mary's Hospital for Children, Carshalton 1
		Queen's Hospital, Chislehurst .. 2
		Railway Station, Huntingdon .. 1
		River Thames 3
		Royal Waterloo Hospital 1
		St. Andrew's Hospital, Dollis Hill .. 1
		St. Bartholomew's Hospital .. 4
		St. Thomas's Hospital 4
		Seaman's Hospital, Greenwich .. 2
		Ship in River Thames 1
		South Eastern Hospital, New Cross .. 24
		South London Hospital, Wandsworth 2
		South Western Hospital, Stockwell .. 2
		Southwark Hospital 1
		Street 1
		Tooting Bec Hospital 17
		University College Hospital .. 1
		Western Hospital, Fulham .. 1
		Westminster Hospital 1
		West Park Mental Hospital, Epsom .. 4
		Total 352

TABLE II.—CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATHS, DURING THE YEAR 1926.

Causes of Death							Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the District.								
							All Ages	Under 1	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and up- wards
All Causes	{ Certified	..	..	..	..	..	1483	146	51	57	74	69	177	392	517
	{ Uncertified	..	..	..	..	..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Enteric Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Small Pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	5	11	7	1	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	—	2	3	1	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Croup	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	1	4	16	21	—	—	—	—
Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	—	—	2	—	—	1	8	5
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	..	..	..	..	..	..	151	1	1	2	9	37	50	44	7
Tuberculous Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	2	—	4	4	—	—	1	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	—	—	—	2	2	—	4	—
Cancer, Malignant Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	158	—	—	—	—	—	16	80	62
Rheumatic Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	1
Organic Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	159	—	—	—	8	17	16	56	72
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	148	8	1	—	—	1	9	42	87
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	128	32	20	8	4	2	14	25	23

TABLE II.—CAUSES OF AND AGES AT DEATHS, DURING THE YEAR 1926—continued.

Causes of Death	Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the district.								
	All Ages	Under 1	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and up- wards
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	16	1	1	—	1	—	1	4	8
Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years	21	18	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	11	—	—	1	5	1	2	2	—
Cirrhosis of Liver	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	1
Alcoholism	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	31	—	1	—	2	1	5	13	9
Puerperal Fever	4	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	4	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	52	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	48	1	2	3	5	2	8	12	15
Suicide	19	—	—	—	—	2	5	9	3
Encephalitis Lethargica	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Other Defined Diseases	399	23	3	7	8	9	44	84	221
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
All Causes	1484	146	51	57	74	69	177	392	518

TABLE III.—DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES, 1926.

Year	All Causes		Principal Zymotic Diseases		Smallpox		Measles		Scarlet Fever		Diphtheria		Whooping Cough		Typhus Fever		Enteric Fever		Pyrexia (origin uncertain)		Diarrhoea	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1916	1960	17.2	155	1.36	—	—	42	.36	5	.04	29	.25	16	.14	—	—	2	.01	—	—	61	.53
1917	2032	18.8	218	2.02	—	—	72	.66	1	.01	18	.16	32	.29	—	—	6	.05	—	—	89	.82
1918	2390	22.0	229	2.11	—	—	71	.66	3	.03	23	.21	84	.78	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	.44
1919	1748	14.1	113	.91	—	—	18	.14	5	.04	21	.17	4	.03	—	—	3	.02	—	—	62	.49
1920	1642	12.7	163	1.26	—	—	56	.44	7	.06	25	.19	41	.32	—	—	1	.01	—	—	33	.26
1921	1656	13.7	197	1.63	—	—	3	—	18	.15	69	.57	14	.11	—	—	3	.03	—	—	87	.72
1922	2025	16.7	292	2.41	—	—	101	.83	11	.09	90	.74	65	.53	—	—	1	—	—	—	24	.19
1923	1480	12.1	125	1.02	—	—	13	.10	3	.02	33	.27	12	.09	—	—	2	.01	—	—	62	.50
1924	1657	13.6	117	.95	—	—	48	.39	6	.04	25	.20	11	.09	—	—	1	—	—	—	26	.21
1925	1554	12.6	96	.78	—	—	20	.16	3	.02	29	.24	27	.22	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	.14
Average for years 1916-1925	1814	15.4	171	1.45	—	—	44	.37	6	.05	36	.30	31	.26	—	—	2	.01	—	—	51	.43
1926	1484	12.1	94	.76	—	—	24	.19	6	.05	42	.34	1	.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	.17

TABLE IV.—CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1926.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED								BERMONDSEY							ROTHERHITHE				ST. OLAVE				Total Cases removed to Hospital	
	At all Ages	At Ages—Year							1	2	3	4	5	6	Total	1	2	3	Total	St. John	St. Olave	St. Thomas	Total		
		Under 1 year	1 and under 5 years	5 and under 15 years	15 and under 25 years	25 and under 45 years	45 and under 65 years	65 and upwards																	
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	714	9	237	388	47	28	5	—	97	99	77	65	99	63	500	93	56	38	187	16	6	5	27	713	
Erysipelas	30	—	1	2	7	10	9	1	1	3	3	4	2	4	17	6	3	3	12	1	—	—	1	1	
Scarlet Fever ..	426	5	160	236	20	5	—	—	25	32	50	33	36	26	202	81	56	63	200	14	7	3	24	418	
Relapsing Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	5	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	5	
Acute Polio-Encephalitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	1	—	6	1	1	1	3	1	—	—	1	3	
Anthrax	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	4	
Enteric Fever ..	3	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	
Puerperal Fever ..	9	—	—	—	1	8	—	—	1	—	1	—	4	—	6	—	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	8	
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	11	—	—	—	1	10	—	—	2	3	2	—	2	—	9	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	6	
Encephalitis Lethargica	8	—	—	2	2	1	3	—	—	1	1	1	2	—	5	1	1	—	2	—	1	—	1	2	
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Continued Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pneumonia (Acute Primary and Acute Influenzal) ..	113	5	46	19	14	18	10	1	11	17	21	6	6	8	69	5	13	11	29	10	3	2	15	—	
Tuberculosis—Respiratory System	206	—	—	26	58	79	39	4	15	29	30	21	22	13	130	23	28	13	64	9	1	2	12	—	
Other forms of Tuberculosis	59	1	13	21	14	8	2	—	5	8	9	5	5	7	39	9	6	3	18	—	1	1	2	—	
Totals	1599	31	459	696	165	168	74	6	159	196	199	139	179	121	993	220	166	133	519	55	19	13	87	1162	

TABLE V.—FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES, AND HOMEWORK. HOMEWORK.

NATURE OF WORK	Outworkers' Lists, Section 107									Outwork in Unwholesome Premises Section, 108			Outwork in Infected Premises (Sections 109, 110)		
	Lists received from Employers						Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists	Prosecutions		In- stances	Notices served	Prosecu- tions	In- stances	Order made (S. 110)	Prosecu- tions (Sections 109, 110)
	Sending twice in the year			Sending once in the year				Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists	Failing to send lists						
	Lists	Outworkers		Lists	Outworkers										
(1)	(2)	Con- tractors (3)	Work- men (4)	(5)	Con- tractors (6)	Work- men (7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Wearing Apparel :—															
(1) Making, etc.	34	10	164	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Cleansing and washing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household linen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lace, lace curtains and nets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Curtains and furniture hangings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and upholstery . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electro plate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
File making	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brass and brass articles . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fur pulling	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cables and chains	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rubber and Waterproof sun- dries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cart gear	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Locks, latches and keys . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Umbrellas, etc.	2	—	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Artificial flowers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nets, other than wire nets . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tents	4	—	21	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sacks	6	—	17	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Racquets and Tennis Balls . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paper, etc., Boxes, Paper Bags	4	—	8	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brush making	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pea Picking	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feather Sorting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carding, etc., of Buttons, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Surgical Instructions	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Basket making	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chocolates and Sweetmeats . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cosaques, Christmas Crackers, Christmas Stockings, etc. . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Textile Weaving	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leather Goods	2	—	8	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coat hangers	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	54	10	224	1	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

**TABLE VI.—FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES
AND HOMEWORK.
INSPECTION.**

Premises	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
F a c t o r i e s (including Factory Laundries)	130	7	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	434	27	—
Workplaces (other than Out workers' Premises)	34	2	—
Total ..	598	36	—

DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—				
Want of Cleanliness	7	7	—	—
Want of Ventilation	1	1	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of Drainage of Floors ..	—	—	—	—
Other Nuisances	29	29	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation—				
Insufficient	2	2	—	—
Unsuitable or Defective	10	10	—	—
Not separate for Sexes	—	—	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act—				
Illegal Occupation of Underground Bakehouse (s. 101) ..	—	—	—	—
Breach of Special Sanitary Requirements for Bake houses (ss. 97 to 100)	25	25	—	—
Other Offences	—	—	—	—
Total	74	74	—	—

OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number
Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)	—
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factories Act (s. 7)	—
Notified by H.M. Inspectors ..	—
Reports (of action taken sent to H.M. Inspectors) ..	—
Other	—
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during 1926	—
In use at end of 1926	19
Workshop Bakehouses	27
Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of 1926	413
Total Number of Workshops on Register	440

TABLE VII.—No. OF BAKEHOUSES IN THE BOROUGH.

In Use		Not in Use	
Underground	Above ground	Above ground	Underground
19	42	1	2

34 of these are Factory Bakehouses.

TABLE VIII.**Maternity and Child Welfare.**

STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR, 1926.

Borough Council of Bermondsey.

POPULATION according to the Census of 1921.—119,452.

Births.

Registered.—

(1) Legitimate, 2,369. (2) Illegitimate, 45. (3) Total, 2,414.

Notified within 36 hours of birth—

(1) Live Births, 2,412. (2) Still Births, 34. (3) Total, 2,446.

(1) By Midwives, 575. (2) By Parents and Doctors, 1871.

Infant Deaths.

Number—

(1) Legitimate, 146. (2) Illegitimate, — (3) Total, 146.

Rate per 1,000 births—

(1) Legitimate, 60. (2) Illegitimate, — (3) Total, 60.

Maternal Deaths.

Number of Women dying in, or in consequence of Childbirth—

(1) From Sepsis, 4. (2) Other causes, 4.

Health Visitors. Visits paid by Health Visitors during the year :—

To Expectant Mothers (1) First Visits, 2,120. (2) Total Visits, 2,133.

To Infants under 1 (1) First Visits, 2,475. (2) Total Visits, 11,315.

To Children 1—5 Total Visits, 16,890.

Municipal Homes and Hospitals for Children under 5.

Number of Beds, 16. Number of children under 5 received during the year, 252.

Total number of weeks spent in the Homes by such cases, 533.

Municipal Day Nurseries.

Total number of attendances of Children under 5 during the year—

(a) Whole :—

(b) Half :—

Deaths from Measles (all ages) 24

Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) .. 1

Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) 21

TABLE IX.—FOOD AND DRUGS.

Articles submitted for Analysis	Total Samples Taken	Number Genuine	Number Adulterated	Percentages of Articles Adulterated
Almonds, Ground	3	3	—	—
Apples	1	1	—	—
Arrowroot	12	12	—	—
Aspirin Tablets	8	6	2	25·0
Baking Powder	3	3	—	—
Balsam of Aniseed	1	1	—	—
Barley, Pearl	10	10	—	—
Beans, Tinned	1	1	—	—
Bicarbonate of Soda	7	7	—	—
Black Pudding	1	1	—	—
Boracic Powder	4	4	—	—
Borax	1	1	—	—
Butter	129	128	1	0·8
Cake	6	6	—	—
Cake, Currant	2	2	—	—
Cake, Lemon	2	2	—	—
Cake, Plain	1	1	—	—
Cake, Sponge	20	19	1	5·0
Cake, Sultana	1	1	—	—
Cake, Sultana and Cherry	1	1	—	—
Camphorated Oil	8	8	—	—
Carbonate of Magnesia	1	1	—	—
Castor Oil	1	1	—	—
Cheese	21	21	—	—
Cherry Brandy Flavour	1	1	—	—
Cinnamon, Ground	1	1	—	—
Citrate of Magnesia	8	8	—	—
Citric Acid	1	1	—	—
Cocoa	24	24	—	—
Cocoanut, Dessicated	5	5	—	—
Cod Liver Oil	1	1	—	—
Coffee	17	17	—	—
Cordial, Raspberry Flavour	1	1	—	—
Corn Flour	1	1	—	—
Crab Paste	1	1	—	—
Cream	2	2	—	—
Cream of Tartar	8	8	—	—
Custard Powder	3	3	—	—
Dripping	62	62	—	—
Egg Powder	1	—	1	100·0
Eucalyptus Oil	1	1	—	—
Fat (Nusu)	1	1	—	—
Fish Paste	21	21	—	—
Flour	1	1	—	—
Flour, Self-raising	26	26	—	—
Flowers of Sulphur	2	2	—	—
Ginger	1	1	—	—
Ginger, Ground	2	2	—	—
Glycerine	6	6	—	—
Golden Syrup	1	1	—	—
Gravy Salt	1	1	—	—
Ice Cream	3	3	—	—
Jam, Black Currant	7	7	—	—
Jam, Greengage	1	1	—	—
Jam, Plum	1	1	—	—
Jam, Raspberry	4	4	—	—

TABLE IX.—FOOD AND DRUGS—continued.

Articles submitted for for Analysis				Total Samples Taken	Number Genuine	Number Adulterated	Percentages of Articles Adulterated
Jam, Strawberry	..	..	..	8	8	—	—
Lard	..	..	..	22	22	—	—
Lemon Curd	..	..	..	1	1	—	—
Lemonade	..	..	..	1	1	—	—
Lemonade, Crystals	..	..	..	5	5	—	—
Lemonade Powder	..	..	..	9	9	—	—
Lemon Squash	..	..	..	1	1	—	—
Lime Water	..	..	..	1	1	—	—
Linseed, Crushed	..	..	..	3	3	—	—
Linseed Meal	..	..	..	1	1	—	—
Liquorice Powder, Compound	..	..	..	1	1	—	—
Margarine	..	..	..	72	72	—	—
Marmalade	..	..	..	6	6	—	—
Milk	..	..	..	498	477	21	4·2
Milk, Condensed Evaporated	..	..	..	1	1	—	—
Milk, Condensed Full Cream	..	..	..	6	6	—	—
Milk, Condensed Skimmed	..	..	..	8	8	—	—
Milk, Grade "A" (Tuberculin Tested)	..	..	..	64	38	26	40·6
Milk, Separated	..	..	..	3	3	—	—
Milk, Sterilised	..	..	..	5	5	—	—
Mincemeat	..	..	..	4	4	—	—
Mustard	..	..	..	50	50	—	—
Oatmeal	..	..	..	1	1	—	—
Olive Oil	..	..	..	1	1	—	—
Pea Flour	..	..	..	3	3	—	—
Pepper	..	..	..	52	52	—	—
Quinine, Ammon., Tincture of	..	..	..	6	4	2	33·3
Rice	..	..	..	24	24	—	—
Rice, Flaked	..	..	..	1	1	—	—
Rice, Ground	..	..	..	2	2	—	—
Roll, Ham and Chicken	..	..	..	1	1	—	—
Sago	..	..	..	2	2	—	—
Salmon and Shrimp Paste	..	..	..	3	3	—	—
Salts, Epsom	..	..	..	1	1	—	—
Salts, Glauber	..	..	..	4	4	—	—
Sausages	..	..	..	7	7	—	—
Sausages, Beef	..	..	..	2	2	—	—
Sausages, Breakfast	..	..	..	4	4	—	—
Sausages, Pork	..	..	..	1	1	—	—
Semolina	..	..	..	1	1	—	—
Spirits of Nitre (Sweet)	..	..	..	2	2	—	—
Suet, Beef, Flaked	..	..	..	1	1	—	—
Suet, Beef, Shredded	..	..	..	7	6	1	14·3
Sugar, Demerara	..	..	..	6	6	—	—
Sugar, Granulated White	..	..	..	1	1	—	—
Sulphate of Magnesia	..	..	..	1	1	—	—
Tapioca	..	..	..	7	7	—	—
Tapioca Flakes	..	..	..	2	2	—	—
Tartaric Acid	..	..	..	3	3	—	—
Tea Dust	..	..	..	1	1	—	—
Treacle	..	..	..	1	1	—	—
Vermicelli	..	..	..	1	1	—	—
Vinegar, Malt	..	..	..	41	39	2	4·9
Vinegar, Wood	..	..	..	142	135	7	4·9
Zinc Ointment	..	..	..	2	2	—	—
Total				1566	1502	64	4·1

PROSECUTIONS IN CONNECTION WITH SAMPLES TAKEN DURING 1926.

No.	Sample	Adulteration or Infringement	Remarks
311	Vinegar	Deficient in acetic acid, 7 per cent.	Dismissed on payment of costs, 17s. 6d.
498	Vinegar	Deficient in acetic acid, 35.5 per cent.	Summons withdrawn. £2 2s. costs paid by wholesaler
578	Margarine	Wrapper not marked ..	Fined 2s. 6d. Costs 17s. 6d.
662	Milk	Deficient in fat, 8.3 per cent.	Fined 40/-. Costs 17s. 6d.
705	Egg Powder	Contained no egg ..	Fined 20s. Costs 21s.
829	Milk	2 per cent. excess of water	Fined 20s. Costs 17s. 6d.
867	Milk	2.1 per cent. excess of water	Fined 20s. Costs 17s. 6d.
868	Milk	1.3 per cent. excess of water	Fined 20s. Costs 17s. 6d.
61	Vinegar	Deficient in acetic acid, 17.5 per cent.	Fined 40s.
94	Vinegar	Deficient in acetic acid, 7 per cent.	Fined 2s. 6d. Costs 17s. 6d.
130	Milk	Deficient in fat, 20 per cent.	Dismissed. Warranty proved.
191	Vinegar	Deficient in acetic acid, 14.5 per cent.	Fined 10s. Costs 17s. 6d.
255	Sponge Cake ..	Boric acid 0.30 per cent.	Dismissed on payment of costs, 17s. 6d.
337	Vinegar	Deficient in acetic acid, 27.0 per cent.	Dismissed on payment of costs, 17s. 6d.
423	Vinegar	Deficient in acetic acid, 27.0 per cent.	Summons withdrawn. £2 2s. costs paid by wholesaler
428	Milk	Added water, 1.9 per cent.	Fined 40s.
430	Milk	Added water, 1.3 per cent.	Fined 40s.
434	Milk	Added water, 3.2 per cent.	Fined £5
435	Milk	Added water, 1.0 per cent.	Fined 40s.
451	Milk	Added water, 3.3 per cent.	Fined £10. Costs 21s. 6d.
474	Vinegar	Deficient in acetic acid, 28.0 per cent.	Fined 20s. Costs 17s. 6d.
612	Milk	Deficient in fat, 11.0 per cent.	Fined 40s.

SUMMARY.

					£	s.	d.
Fines	..	..	..	..	..	32	15 0
Costs	..	..	..	..	..	15	19 0
					<hr/>		
					£48 14 0		
					<hr/>		

TABLE X. PUBLIC HEALTH (IMPORTED FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1925.

Articles	Quantity Unsound							
	Disposed of for Purposes other than Human Food		Destroyed		Removed for Sorting under S.A.		Exported	
	Quantity	Weight	Quantity	Weight	Quantity	Weight	Quantity	Weight
		tons cwt qr lbs		tons cwt qr lbs		tons cwt qr lbs		tons cwt qr lbs
Anchovies	—	— — — —	45 tins	— 2 3 0	17 cases	— 11 1 15	—	— — — —
Apples	—	— — — —	1,618 boxes and 3 cases	29 2 3 11	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Apple Jelly	—	— — — —	244 cases	6 1 3 0	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Apricots, Canned	—	— — — —	23 cases	1 4 0 0	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Apricots, Dried	—	— — — —	33 cases	— 5 3 16	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Apricot Pulp	—	— — — —	77 cases and 68 tins	3 13 2 24	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Bacon	70 bales and trimmings	8 14 3 2	20 sides, pieces and trimmings	3 9 0 0	92 sides and various parcels	4 17 3 14	—	— — — —
Beef Cubes	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	47 cases and 87 tins, 235 jars, 105 cups	— — — —	—	— — — —
Blackcurrant Pulp	—	— — — —	46 cases and 6 tins	1 3 2 2	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Butter	—	— — — —	1 box	— — 2 0	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Butter Beans	—	7 19 0 0	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Canned Goods, Various	—	— — — —	2289 tins and various packages	42 1 2 9	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Caviare	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	21 casks and 34 cases	4 0 0 0	21 casks and 34 cases	4 0 0 0

(#9)

TABLE X.—PUBLIC HEALTH (IMPORTED FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1925.—continued

Articles	Quantity Unsound							
	Disposed of for Purposes other than Human Food		Destroyed		Removed for Sorting under S.A.		Exported	
	Quantity	Weight	Quantity	Weight	Quantity	Weight	Quantity	Weight
Cheese	various packages	tons cwt qr lbs 1 19 0 0	various packages	tons cwt qr lbs — 15 3 14	—	tons cwt qr lbs — — — —	375 cases 1225 boxes 755 bundles	tons cwt qr lbs 26 13 3 0
Cherries	—	— — — —	16 boats and 22 tins	— 8 1 16	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Cherries, Crushed ..	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	6 barrels and 3 kegs	320 gallons	—	— — — —
Chicken, Boned	—	— — — —	79 tins	— 1 0 0	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Christmas Pudding ..	various packages	2 7 2 21	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Cocoa Powder	—	— — — —	89 cases	4 9 0 0	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Coffee	—	— — — —	1 bag	— — — 24	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Condensed Milk	35 cases and 864 tins	1 9 3 19	5 casks	1 8 0 0	107 cases	1 13 2 0	—	— — — —
Crab, Tinned	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	30 cases and 244 tins	— 14 2 12	—	— — — —
Dates	—	— — — —	11 packages	— 16 2 0	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Ducks	—	— — — —	29 ducks	— 1 1 14	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Eggs	—	— — — —	3339 tins	226 0 3 13	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Egg Yolk	—	— — — —	2 cases	— 2 0 0	—	— — — —	19 cases	1 3 3 0
Extract of Beef	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	2 cases 58 boxes and various packages 1 Tierce	— 9 2 7	—	— — — —
Fat	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	—	— 3 2 0	—	— — — —
Figs	—	— — — —	616 bags and 199 boxes	9 18 0 0	—	— — — —	—	— — — —

TABLE X.—PUBLIC HEALTH (IMPORTED FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1925—continued

Articles	Quantity Unsound							
	Disposed of for Purposes other than Human Food		Destroyed		Removed for Sorting under S.A.		Exported	
	Quantity	Weight	Quantity	Weight	Quantity	Weight	Quantity	Weight
		tons cwt qr lbs		tons cwt qr lbs		tons cwt qr lbs		tons cwt qr lbs
Fig Paste	—	— — — —	2 cases	— — 3 25	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Fish, Canned	—	— — — —	22 cases and various packages	— 8 1 14	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Fish, Fresh	—	— — — —	97 cases	4 19 0 0	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Flour	—	— 1 2 0	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Fruit, Canned, Various ..	—	— — — —	various packages	6 1 1 0	277 cases and 77 tins	4 11 0 13	—	— — — —
Fruit, Various	—	— — — —	72 cases, 19 boxes and various packages	4 6 3 7	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Fruit Pulp	—	— — — —	various packages	8 10 1 0	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Glucose	—	— — — —	1 cask	— 6 0 0	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Grapes	—	— — — —	18 boxes and 1 crate	— 1 1 0	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Hams	—	— — — —	1 case and 9 hams	— 2 0 5	24 cases, 35 hams, and 2,634 tins	14 5 0 14	75 cases, 29 tins and 25 hams	4 6 2 1
Horseradish	—	— — — —	3 barrels and 27 bags	1 0 0 0	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Haricot Beans	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	—	— — 1 12	—	— — — —
Ice Wafers	—	— — — —	19 cases	1 3 0 0	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Kidneys, Pig	—	— — — —	8 casks	— 8 3 7	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Kidneys, Sheep	—	— — — —	1 box	— — — 7	—	— — — —	—	— — — —

TABLE X.—PUBLIC HEALTH (IMPORTED FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1925—continued

Articles	Quantity Unsound							
	Disposed of for Purposes other than Human Food		Destroyed		Removed for Sorting under S.A.		Exported	
	Quantity	Weight	Quantity	Weight	Quantity	Weight	Quantity	Weight
Lamb and Mutton ..	—	tons cwt qr lbs — — — —	1 carcase	— — 1 7	8,569 carcases	tons cwt qr lbs 138 10 0 0	—	tons cwt qr lbs — — — —
Lard	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	10 cases	— 5 3 23
Lemon Curd	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	26½ boxes	— 5 0 17	—	— — — —
Lime Pickle	—	— — — —	2 cases	— 2 0 0	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Mandarines	—	— — — —	2 crates	— 1 1 0	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Margarine	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	1 box	— — 2 3	—	— — — —
Meat, Canned, Various ..	2,365 tins	5 13 1 23	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	55 cases and 587 tins	3 0 3 12
Meat, Fresh	various pieces	— 13 3 18	—	— — — —	83 pieces	— 11 2 13	—	— — — —
Melons	—	— — — —	74 cases	3 4 0 0	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Offal	—	— — — —	18 bags	— 14 2 9	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Onions	—	— — — —	128 cases and various packages	6 17 3 0	—	— 2 1 4	—	— — — —
Ox Cheeks	—	— — — —	—	— — — 24	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Ox Tongues	—	— — — —	116 tongues	— 7 1 11	2 barrels	— — — —	—	— — — —
Oranges	—	— — — —	456 cases and 718 x ½ cases	76 14 0 0	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Orange Juice	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	3 tierces and 4 casks	188½ gallons	—	— — — —
Orange Pulp	—	— — — —	—	— — 2 19	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Peaches, Tinned	—	— — — —	2 cases	— 1 1 4	28 cases	— 14 0 0	—	— — — —
Pears	—	— — — —	18 barrels and various packages	4 0 2 3	—	— — — —	—	— — — —

TABLE X.—PUBLIC HEALTH (IMPORTED FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1925—continued.

Articles	Quantity Unsound							
	Disposed of for Purposes other than Human Food		Destroyed		Removed for Sorting under S.A.		Exported	
	Quantity	Weight	Quantity	Weight	Quantity	Weight	Quantity	Weight
		tons cwt qr lbs		tons cwt qr lbs		tons cwt qr lbs		tons cwt qr lbs
Pigs Heads	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Pigs Plucks	—	— — — —	1 case	— 1 0 0	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Pigs Tongues	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	15 casks	2 5 0 0	—	— — — —
Pines, Grated .. ..	..	— — — —	10 cases	— 5 1 12	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Pineapples, Tinned ..	—	— — — —	66 cases and various packages	4 2 2 20	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Plums	—	— — — —	280 cases	3 2 2 0	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Pork	—	— — — —	trimmings	— 2 2 5	707 carcasses	42 0 0 0	—	— — — —
Pork Loins	—	— — — —	2 cases	— — 2 24	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Potatoes	999 bags	49 19 0 0	6 bags, 1 basket and 24 boxes	1 6 0 0	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Poultry	—	— — — —	21 cases	— 5 1 14	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Prunes	—	— — — —	4 bags	— 6 3 6	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Quaker Oats	44 cases	— 15 3 0	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Raisins	—	— — — —	1 box	— — — 14	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Raspberry Pulp	—	— — — —	2 tins	— — — 20	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Rice	various parcels	116 11 2 7	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Sage	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	—	— 1 1 14	—	— — — —
Salmon	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	970 cases	20 0 0 0	—	— — — —
Salmon, Salted	—	— — — —	1 cask	— 8 0 0	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Sardines	—	— — — —	6 cases and 56 tins	— 7 0 7	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Sheep	—	— — — —	2 carcasses	— — 2 12	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Shrimps	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	1 barrel	— — — —	—	— — — —

TABLE X.—PUBLIC HEALTH (IMPORTED FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1925—continued

Articles	Quantity Unsound							
	Disposed of for Purposes other than Human Food		Destroyed		Removed for Sorting under S.A.		Exported	
	Quantity	Weight	Quantity	Weight	Quantity	Weight	Quantity	Weight
		tons cwt qr lbs		tons cwt qr lbs		tons cwt qr lbs		tons cwt qr lbs
Strawberries	—	— — — —	769 baskets and 2 tubs	1 0 2 9	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Sugar	—	— — — —	2 bags and sweepings	1 3 2 7	42 bags	1 19 1 0	—	— — — —
Sweet Breads	—	— — — —	5 boxes and 3 tins	— — 3 8	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Syrup	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	6 kegs	30 gallons	—	— — — —
Tallow	962 casks	336 14 0 0	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	3,712 casks	1304 4 0 0
Tapioca	749 bags	48 0 0 0	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Tomatoes	—	— — — —	61 pack- ages, 10 cases and 40 tins	3 5 1 8	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Tomatoes, Peeled	—	— — — —	324 tins	— 8 2 20	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Tomato Pulp	—	— — — —	9 cases and 8 tins	— 8 0 0	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Tomato Puree	—	— — — —	12 cases	— 6 2 0	6 tins	— — 1 5	—	— — — —
Tongues	—	— — — —	1 case and 85 tongues	— 5 3 4	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Tripe	—	— — — —	4 bags	— 2 2 13	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Wheat	various packages	738 6 1 25	various packages	1 12 0 0	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Whortleberries	—	— — — —	5 barrels	1 0 0 0	—	— — — —	—	— — — —

