

# **Report on the sanitary condition of the Borough of Bermondsey for the year 1931.**

## **Contributors**

Bermondsey (London, England). Metropolitan Borough.  
Connan, D. M.

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Bermondsey



# REPORT

ON THE

## SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE

## BOROUGH OF BERMONDSEY

For the Year

# 1931

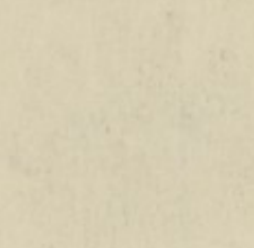
BY

D. M. CONNAN, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

43

1870



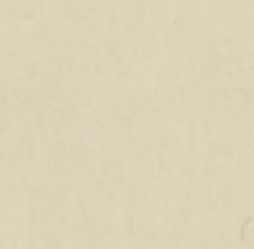
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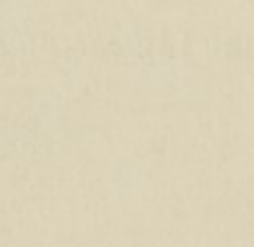
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Borough of



Bermondsey

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D. M. CONNAN, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

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## PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

### PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1931.

Chairman	..	Councillor S. R. WEIGHTMAN	
Vice-chairman	..	Councillor Mrs. M. NIX, 1930-31	
Vice-chairman	..	Councillor J. C. WAYNE, 1931-32	
Alderman	Miss A. Broughton	Councillor	A. V. Parker
Councillor	Mrs. S. C. Amos	"	A. Ponsford
"	F. H. Benfield	"	Mrs. F. A. Powell
"	W. T. Cockett	"	W. Shearring,
"	Mrs. J. Donovan	"	J.P.
"	E. J. Gibson	"	G. H. Stean
"	Mrs. A. M. Hatcher	"	Mrs. E. A. Stokes
"	Mrs. F. I. M. Husk	"	I. Stokes
"	A. V. Kidd	"	J. Sullivan
"	G. Loveland	"	H. E. C. Webb
"	M. E. McAleer	"	W. F. Williams

*Ex-officio :*

Councillor G. S. TINGLE, J.P., Mayor of Bermondsey, 1930-31  
 Councillor J. LYNCH, J.P., Mayor of Bermondsey, 1931-32

### MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE, 1931

Chairman	..	Councillor Mrs. E. F. GEORGE	
Vice-chairman	..	Councillor Mrs. E. A. STOKES	
Alderman	Miss M. I. Henrich	Councillor	Mrs. M. Nix
Councillor	Mrs. E. V. Coyle	"	Mrs. F. A. Powell
"	Mrs. A. M. Fortescue	"	Mrs. J. E. Purser
"	Mrs. L. F. M.	"	Mrs. R. E. Reed
"	Franklin	"	Mrs. A. Salter,
"	Mrs. A. M. Hatcher	"	L.C.C.
"	Mrs. M. Homewood	"	I. Stokes
"	Mrs. H. Jagger	"	R. Wedden
"	Miss J. Langley	"	Mrs. L. L. White
"	Mrs. A. M. Newton	"	Mrs. M. E. Witham

*Co-opted Members :*

Mrs. E. R. Balman	Miss D. Plummer
Miss E. M. Haslam	Mrs. E. C. Starr
Lady Winifred Hawke	

*Ex-officio :*

Councillor G. S. TINGLE, J.P., Mayor of Bermondsey, 1930-31  
 Councillor J. LYNCH, J.P., Mayor of Bermondsey, 1931-32



## STAFF :—

### MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

D. M. Connan, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

### SANITARY INSPECTORS :

G. L. Scott, Wharves and Food Inspector.

G. A. Hoskins, Wharves and Food Inspector.

J. G. Francksen, Wharves and Food Inspector.

W. Davis, Drainage Inspector.

A. H. Merryman, Food and Drugs Inspector.

E. J. Pitts, Market Inspector.

#### *District Inspectors.*

No. 1—H. E. Butcher

No. 5—G. F. J. Toll

No. 2—F. L. Richardson

No. 6—O. W. R. Smart

No. 3—W. G. Luke

No. 7—H. J. Bailey

No. 4—W. C. Tapsfield

### TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Clinical Tuberculosis  
Officer—C. H. C. Toussaint, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Assistant Tuberculosis  
Officer—E. J. MacIntyre, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Lady Almoner—Olive Pike.

#### Tuberculosis Nurses—

Celia Clapson, Louise Colbeck and Edith Riley.

Solarium Nurses—Constance Clarke and Estelle Jagôt.

Caretaker—H. J. Madasa.

### MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Assistant Medical Officers for Maternity and Child Welfare—  
Ruth W. Plimsoll, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. ; Florence L. Telfer, M.D.

#### *Health Visitors.*

Lucy Brown

Alice Lusty

Isabel White

Rosa Bache

Marie Helden

Mrs. Dorothy Cottier

Florence Child

Amy Carlton

Sarah Bowles

Florence Wadds



(6)

Dental Treatment :

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

Assistant Dental Surgeon—W. H. Shapland, L.D.S. Eng.

Dental Nurses—Winifred Lambert and Mrs. Daisy Hodgson

Prosthetic Assistants—G. W. Clarke, W. B. Monger and  
T. H. Baggott.

Fairby Grange Convalescent Home :

Matron—Alice Sewell.

Nurse—Mrs. Mary Barden.

**PUBLIC ANALYST.**

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

**PROPAGANDA AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER :**

H. W. Bush, M.I.H.

**CLERICAL STAFF :**

A. I. Fair, First Clerk	F. R. Parker, General Clerk
F. W. Smith, Second Clerk	W. A. Campbell, General Clerk
C. W. Whye, General Clerk	H. J. Smith, General Clerk
A. Manning, General Clerk	Alice Jones, Solarium Clerk
C. F. Yaxley, General Clerk	L. T. Knott, General Clerk
Rose Dutch, Clerk & Dispenser	H. E. W. Ellery, General Clerk
F. J. Carpenter, General Clerk	A. W. Hancock, Junior Clerk
C. H. Harris, General Clerk	J. W. J. Seward, Junior Clerk
C. F. Lumley, General Clerk	

**MORTUARY KEEPER :**

J. C. Stockwell

**DISINFECTING AND CLEANSING STATION :**

A. C. Davidson, Foreman in Charge.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

MUNICIPAL OFFICES,

SPA ROAD, S.E.16.

# Borough of Bermondsey.

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## ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

---

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

---

SIR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report for the year 1931. I would like especially to draw attention to the fall in the number of cases of Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever which is recorded. In the case of Diphtheria the figure is the lowest for fifteen years, and in the case of Scarlet Fever the lowest for thirteen years. While I do not personally attach a vast importance to figures, I feel sure nevertheless that the Council will be pleased to know that there has been a substantial decline in these two common diseases. I feel justified also in drawing attention to the Infantile Mortality rate of 57 which is the lowest ever recorded in the borough, a fact which I am sure will be gratifying to the Council and to the Chairman and Members of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee in particular.

As in previous years my cordial thanks are due to the Chairmen and Members of Committees for their unfailing support and lively interest in the work of the Department. I desire at the same time to express my appreciation of the work of the staff, and to offer my thanks for their loyalty and willing co-operation in the work of the Department.

I am, Sir, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

D. M. CONNAN.

# I.—VITAL STATISTICS.

## GENERAL.

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

The number of inhabited houses at the end of 1931 according to the Rate Books was 18,656.

The rateable value of the Borough on the 31st December, 1931 was £834,441, the product of a penny rate being £3,315.

## POPULATION.

Census		Estimate of Registrar General	
1921	1931	to 30th June, 1930	to 30th June, 1931
119,452	111,526	113,100	112,400

## BIRTHS.

The total number of births belonging to the Borough registered during 1931 was 1958, consisting of 973 males and 985 females. The number for 1930 was 2,059.

The birth rate for 1931 was 17.4 per 1,000 persons living, compared with 18.1 for 1930.

**DEATHS.**

The total number of deaths belonging to the Borough registered during 1931 was 1,408, consisting of 736 males, 670 females and 2 in which the sex could not be determined. The number for 1930 was 1,488.

The death rate for 1931 was 12·5 per 1,000 persons living, compared with 13·1 for 1930.

**MARRIAGES.**

The total number of marriages in the Borough in 1931 was 1,001, being 20 below the number for 1930, and 28 below the average for the last 10 years.

The figures have been supplied by the Superintendent Registrar. This makes a marriage rate of 17·81 per 1,000 of the population, compared with a marriage rate last year of 17·94.

Year						No.	Rate
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
1926	..	..	..	..	..	994	16·15
1927	..	..	..	..	..	1,021	16·88
1928	..	..	..	..	..	1,055	18·32
1929	..	..	..	..	..	994	17·47
1930	..	..	..	..	..	1,021	17·94
Average for years 1921—1930						1,029	17·22
1931						1,001	17·81

**INFANTILE MORTALITY.**

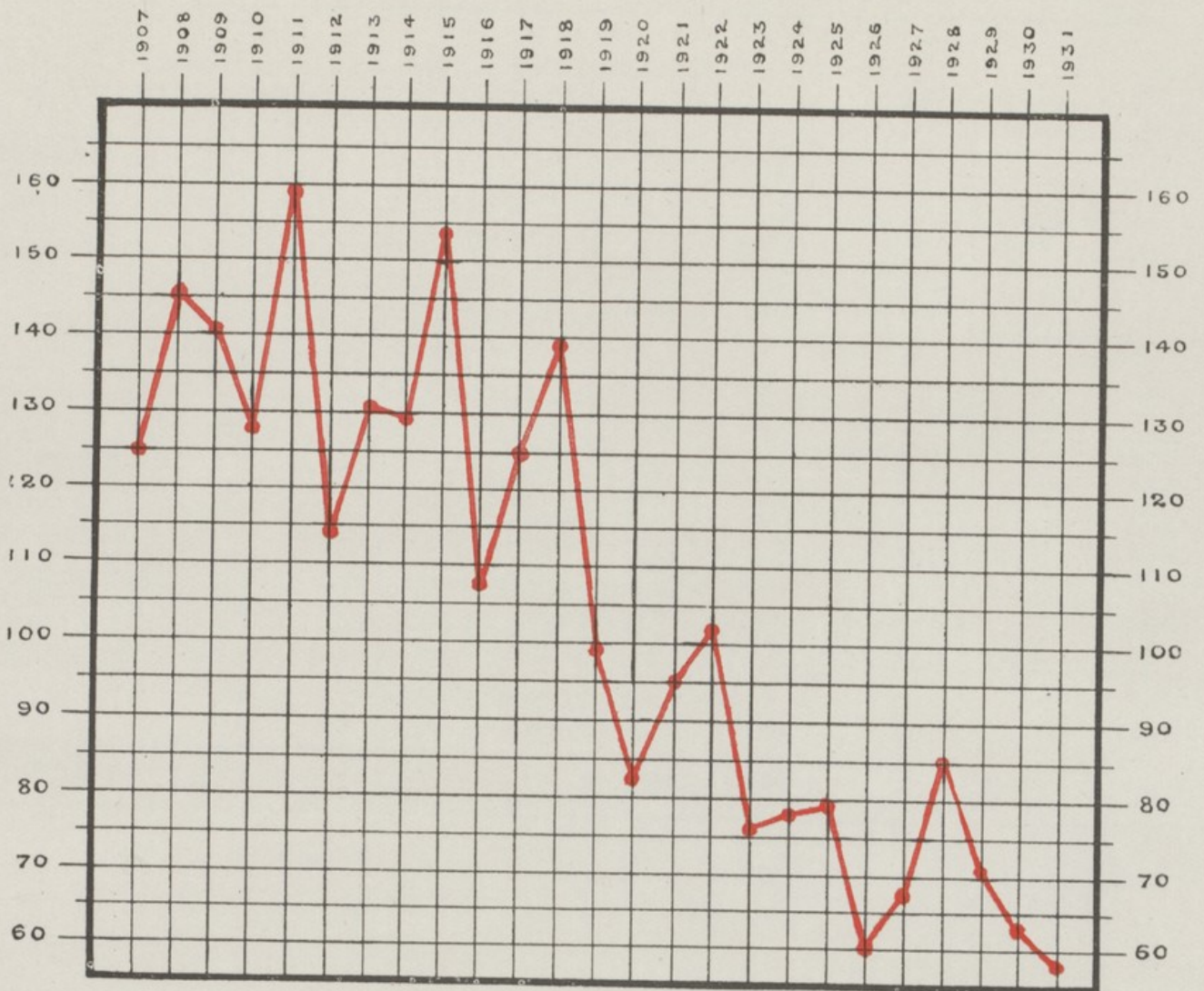
Year	Whole Borough		London	
	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Births	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Births
1921 .. .. .	306	95	8,077	80
1922 .. .. .	324	102	7,089	75
1923 .. .. .	220	76	5,615	61
1924 .. .. .	229	78	5,904	69
1925 .. .. .	210	79	5,599	68
1926 .. .. .	146	60	5,067	64
1927 .. .. .	149	67	4,357	59
1928 .. .. .	178	85	4,879	67
1929 .. .. .	160	71	4,995	71
1930 .. .. .	130	63	4,109	59
Average for years 1921-1930 } ..	205	78	5,569	67
1931 .. .. .	112	57	4,270	65

**TUBERCULOSIS OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.**

In the following Table will be found particulars of deaths from Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System since the year 1921.

Sub-District	Bermondsey	Rotherhithe	St. Olave	Whole Borough		London	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1921.. ..	106	43	14	163	1.35	4813	1.07
1922.. ..	119	43	7	169	1.39	4888	1.08
1923.. ..	95	35	14	144	1.18	4432	0.97
1924.. ..	92	46	11	149	1.22	4486	0.98
1925.. ..	99	35	11	145	1.18	4361	0.95
1926.. ..	100	39	12	151	1.23	4066	0.88
1927.. ..	87	42	15	144	1.19	4140	0.91
1928.. ..	88	43	12	143	1.24	3985	0.89
1929.. ..	78	31	8	117	1.03	4230	0.96
1930.. ..	81	36	15	132	1.16	3826	0.87
Averages for years 1921-1930 ..	94	39	12	146	1.22	4323	0.96
1931.. ..	81	30	5	116	1.03	3907	0.90

# INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE FOR 25 YEARS.





VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1931 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
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	121,700	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
1926	123,100	2,414	19.6	126	52	1,163	9.4	624	31	352	1,484	12.1
1927	121,000	2,233	18.5	119	53	1,236	10.2	616	22	352	1,566	12.9
1928	115,200	2,086	18.1	143	69	1,230	10.7	671	39	329	1,520	13.2
1929	113,800	2,252	19.8	127	56	1,304	11.4	696	32	378	1,650	14.5
1930	113,800	2,059	18.1	90	44	1,169	10.3	686	46	365	1,488	13.1
Averages for years 1921-1930	119,530	2,592	21.6	173	65	1,274	10.6	645	40	361	1,608	13.4
1931	112,400	1,958	17.4	91	46	1,169	10.4	596	92	331	1,408	12.5



## 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
St. Olave's Hos- pital .. .. 79	Ladywell Institution 87	Abergavenny Mental Hospital .. 1
Bermondsey Mis- sion Hospital 1		Ambulances on way to Hospital .. 5
Deaths in River Thames, Surrey Commercial Docks, Wharves, etc. 9		Babies Hospital, Albury St., Deptford 1
Railway .. 1		Bexley Mental Hospital .. .. 9
Workplaces .. 1		Brentwood Colony .. .. 1
Private Houses 1		Brompton Hospital .. .. 1
Total .. 92		Brook Hospital, Shooters Hill .. 1
		Cancer Hospital, Chelsea .. .. 1
		Cane Hill Hospital .. .. 6
		Channel View, Lancing .. .. 1
		Charing Cross Hospital .. .. 1
		Chest Hospital, Bethnel Green .. 1
		Children's Hospital, Gt. Ormond St. 3
		Colindale Hospital, Hendon .. .. 5
		Darenth Training Colony .. .. 2
		Dulwich Hospital .. .. 2
		East London Hospital for Children .. 2
		Evelina Hospital .. .. 1
		Forest, The—Epsom .. .. 1
		Fountain Mental Hospital, Wandsworth 1
		Glenhen Nursing Home, Deptford .. 1
		Grand Surrey Canal .. .. 1
		Grosvenor Sanatorium, Kennington, Kent .. .. 1
		Grove, The—Epsom .. .. 2
		Grove Hospital, Tooting .. .. 1
		Guy's Hospital .. .. 78
		Heatherwood Hospital, Ascot .. 1
		Hendon Cottage Hospital .. .. 1
		Hop Garden, Newton Vallence, Alton 1
		Horton Hospital, Epsom .. .. 4
		Hundred Acres, Epsom .. .. 7
		Infants Hospital, Vincent Square .. 1
		Kings College Hospital .. .. 3
		Ladywell Institution .. .. 87
		Lambeth Hospital .. .. 5
		Leavesden Mental Hospital .. .. 1
		Lewisham Hospital .. .. 2
		London Hospital .. .. 1
		Lying-in Hospital, York Road .. 1
		Maudsley Hospital, Camberwell .. 1
		Metropolitan Hospital, Caterham .. 1
		Middlesex Hospital .. .. 2
		Middlesex Hospital Annexe .. .. 1
		Miller Hospital, Greenwich .. .. 1
		Municipal Hospital, Boscombe .. 1
		Newington Institution, Southwark .. 2

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

Institutions, etc., within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	Other Institutions, etc., the Deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
		Northern Hospital, Winchmore Hill.. 1
		North-Western Hospital, Hampstead 1
		Park Hospital, Hither Green .. 7
		Private Houses .. .. 6
		Queen Mary's Hospital for Children, Carshalton .. .. 2
		Queen Mary's Hospital, Chislehurst .. 2
		Queen Mary's Hospital, Wandsworth 2
		Queen Mary's Hospital, West Ham .. 1
		Railway .. .. 1
		Railway Carriage, Hitchin Station .. 1
		River Thames .. .. 1
		Royal Free Hospital .. .. 1
		Sailors' Home, Well Street, Stepney 1
		St. Alfege Hospital, Greenwich .. 2
		St. George-in-the-East Hospital, Stepney 1
		St. Giles Hospital, Camberwell .. 3
		St. John's Hospital, Lewisham .. 1
		St. Joseph's Hospice, Hackney .. 2
		St. Margaret's Hospital, St. Pancras .. 1
		St. Marylebone Home .. .. 1
		St. Peter's Hospital, Stepney .. 1
		St. Thomas's Hospital .. .. 3
		Sea at Ramsgate .. .. 1
		Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich .. 1
		South-Eastern Hospital, New Cross 4
		s.s. Hull Trader, Free Trade Wharf, Shadwell .. .. 1
		Street .. .. 6
		Taken dead to Guy's Hospital in mother's arms .. .. 1
		Tooting Bec Hospital .. .. 12
		The Throat Hospital, Westminster .. 1
		University College Hospital .. .. 2
		Western Hospital, Fulham .. .. 1
		West Kent General Hospital, Maidstone 1
		West Park Mental Hospital, Epsom .. 3
		Workplaces .. .. 1
		Total .. .. 331

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1931.

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	Age Un- known
All Causes	Certified .. .. .	1408	112	22	21	27	91	162	413	558	2
	Uncertified .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever .. .. .		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Small Pox .. .. .		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles .. .. .		3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever .. .. .		1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough .. .. .		5	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria .. .. .		6	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza .. .. .		23	—	—	—	1	—	3	9	10	—
Encephalitis Lethargica .. .. .		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Meningitis .. .. .		6	2	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System .. .. .		116	—	—	—	3	32	41	34	6	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases .. .. .		15	—	—	6	3	4	2	—	—	—
Cancer, Malignant Disease .. .. .		146	—	1	—	—	—	14	60	71	—
Rheumatic Fever .. .. .		9	—	—	—	2	3	3	1	—	—
Diabetes .. .. .		10	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	5	—
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc. .. .. .		90	—	—	—	—	1	2	36	51	—
Heart Disease .. .. .		197	1	—	—	—	16	24	54	102	—
Arterio-sclerosis .. .. .		25	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	14	—

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1931—*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 upwards	Age Unknown
Bronchitis .. .. .	87	2	—	—	2	2	7	32	42	—
Pneumonia (all forms) .. .. .	169	36	11	6	3	3	20	57	33	—
Other Respiratory Diseases .. .. .	19	—	1	—	—	2	2	6	8	—
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum .. .. .	14	—	—	—	—	1	5	6	2	—
Diarrhœa and Enteritis (under 2 years) .. .. .	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Appendicitis .. .. .	6	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	1	—
Cirrhosis of Liver .. .. .	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Acute and Chronic Nephritis .. .. .	65	—	—	—	1	3	2	21	38	—
Puerperal Sepsis .. .. .	7	—	—	—	—	3	4	—	—	—
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition .. .. .	5	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	—
Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth .. .. .	33	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suicide .. .. .	12	—	—	—	—	1	4	5	2	—
Other Deaths from Violence .. .. .	52	1	1	2	5	10	4	14	15	—
Other Defined Diseases .. .. .	264	26	3	1	4	6	18	50	156	—
Diseases ill-defined or unknown .. .. .	10	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	2	2
	1408	112	22	21	27	91	162	413	558	2

(15)

DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES, 1931.

Year	All Causes		Principal Zymotic Diseases		Smallpox		Measles		Scarlet Fever		Diphtheria		Whooping Cough		Enteric Fever		Diarrhoea	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
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
1926	1484	12.1	94	.76	—	—	24	.19	6	.05	42	.34	1	.01	—	—	21	.17
1927	1566	12.9	45	.37	—	—	9	.07	—	—	13	.11	10	.08	1	—	12	.09
1928	1520	13.2	137	1.19	—	—	77	.67	3	.03	16	.14	26	.23	1	.01	14	.12
1929	1650	14.5	62	.54	—	—	1	.01	2	.02	6	.05	33	.29	1	.01	19	.17
1930	1488	13.1	101	.89	—	—	61	.54	7	.06	8	.07	6	.05	2	.02	17	.15
Average for years 1921-1930	1608	13.4	127	1.05	—	—	36	.30	6	.05	33	.27	20	.17	1	.01	30	.25
1931	1408	12.5	24	.21	—	—	3	.03	1	.01	6	.05	5	.04	—	—	9	.08

## II.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES, ETC.

The following diseases are notifiable:—

Anthrax	Acute Polioencephalitis
Acute Poliomyelitis	Acute Primary Pneumonia
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	Cholera
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	Continued Fever
Diphtheria	Encephalitis Lethargica
Enteric Fever and Typhoid Fever	Erysipelas
Glanders	Hydrophobia in Man
Malaria	Membranous Croup
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Puerperal Fever
Puerperal Pyrexia	Relapsing Fever
Scarlet Fever and Scarlatina	Small Pox
Typhus	Tuberculosis—all forms

Owing to the housing conditions of the Borough, it is the practice to remove to hospital nearly all cases of diphtheria and scarlet fever.

### DIPHTHERIA.

I am very glad to be able to record a pronounced fall in the number of cases of Diphtheria notified. The number this year is 263, and of these 8 were returned from hospital as not suffering from Diphtheria, leaving a net total of 255 cases. As the number of cases last year was 431, this is a gratifying drop, and indeed this figure 255 is the lowest recorded for fifteen years. There were 6 deaths.

During the year I have again directed the attention of practitioners to the value of early administration of Antitoxin in cases of Diphtheria. I have also issued to practitioners a small booklet of blank forms for the removal of cases of infectious disease to hospital. There are twenty-five forms in each booklet and on the paper covers of the booklet is printed information as to laboratory facilities, supply of Antitoxin, etc.

The accompanying table shows the number of patients attending the Schick Clinic which is regrettably small in spite of judicious propaganda. There appears to be a widespread aversion in the borough to inoculation of any kind for preventative purposes.

No. of patients examined	No. found to be positive and immunised	No. found to be negative	No. immunised without Test	No. of sessions	Total attendances
24	12	9	3	54	107

### SCARLET FEVER.

The number of cases notified this year is 310, of which 7 cases were returned as not suffering from Scarlet Fever. The net figure of 303 compares very favourably with that of 487 for last year and is the lowest figure recorded since 1918. There was only one death.

### SMALL-POX.

I am very pleased to be able to note that the number of cases of Small-Pox notified was only three. Five re-vaccinations were performed under the Public Health (Small-Pox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

### MEASLES.

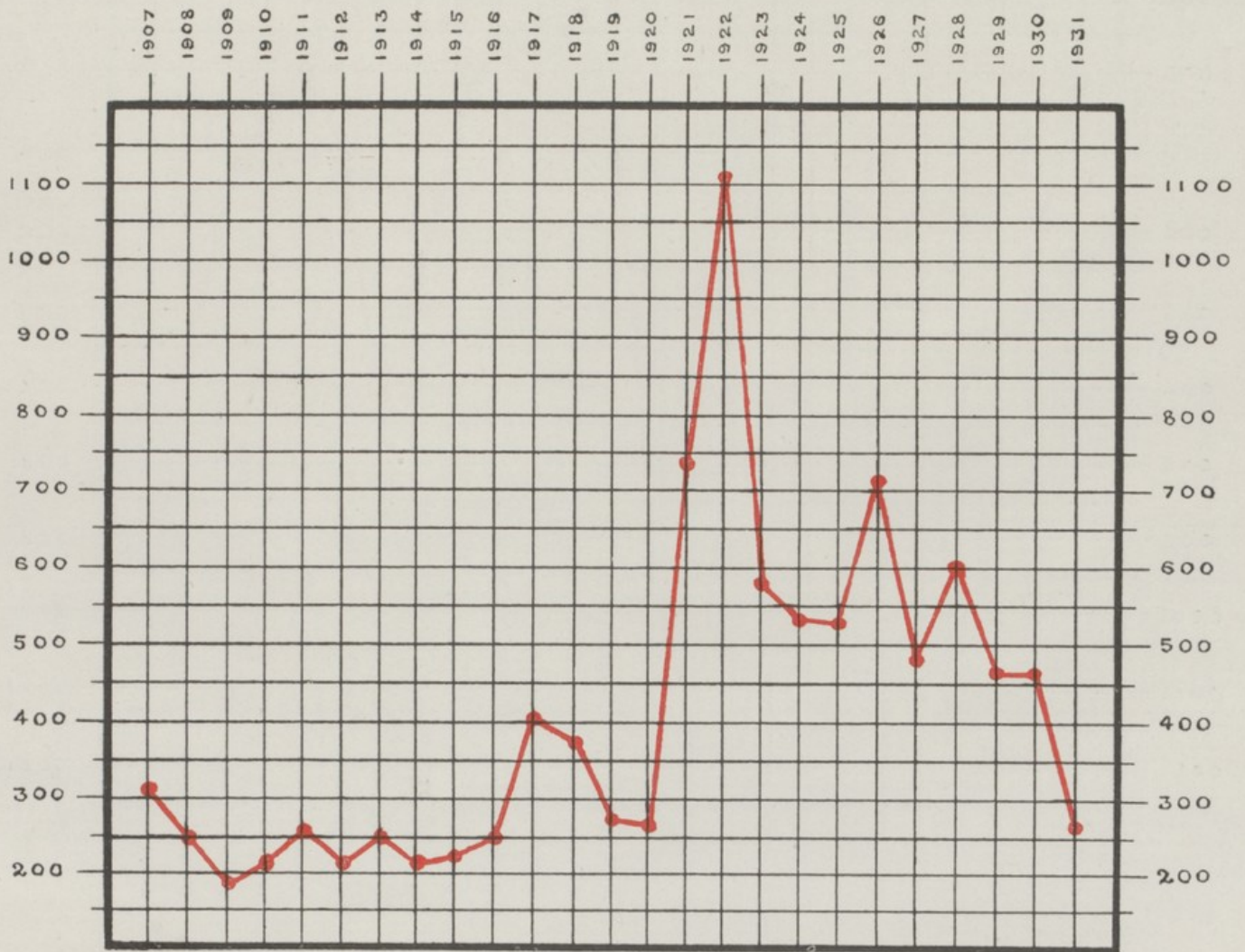
This is not an epidemic year and the number of cases of Measles reported to me was only 216 as compared with 1,418 cases last year. Of these, 69 cases were removed to hospital and 15 patients were nursed at home. Three patients died.

### OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

The following table gives particulars of the number of cases of this disease. In four instances nursing was provided :—

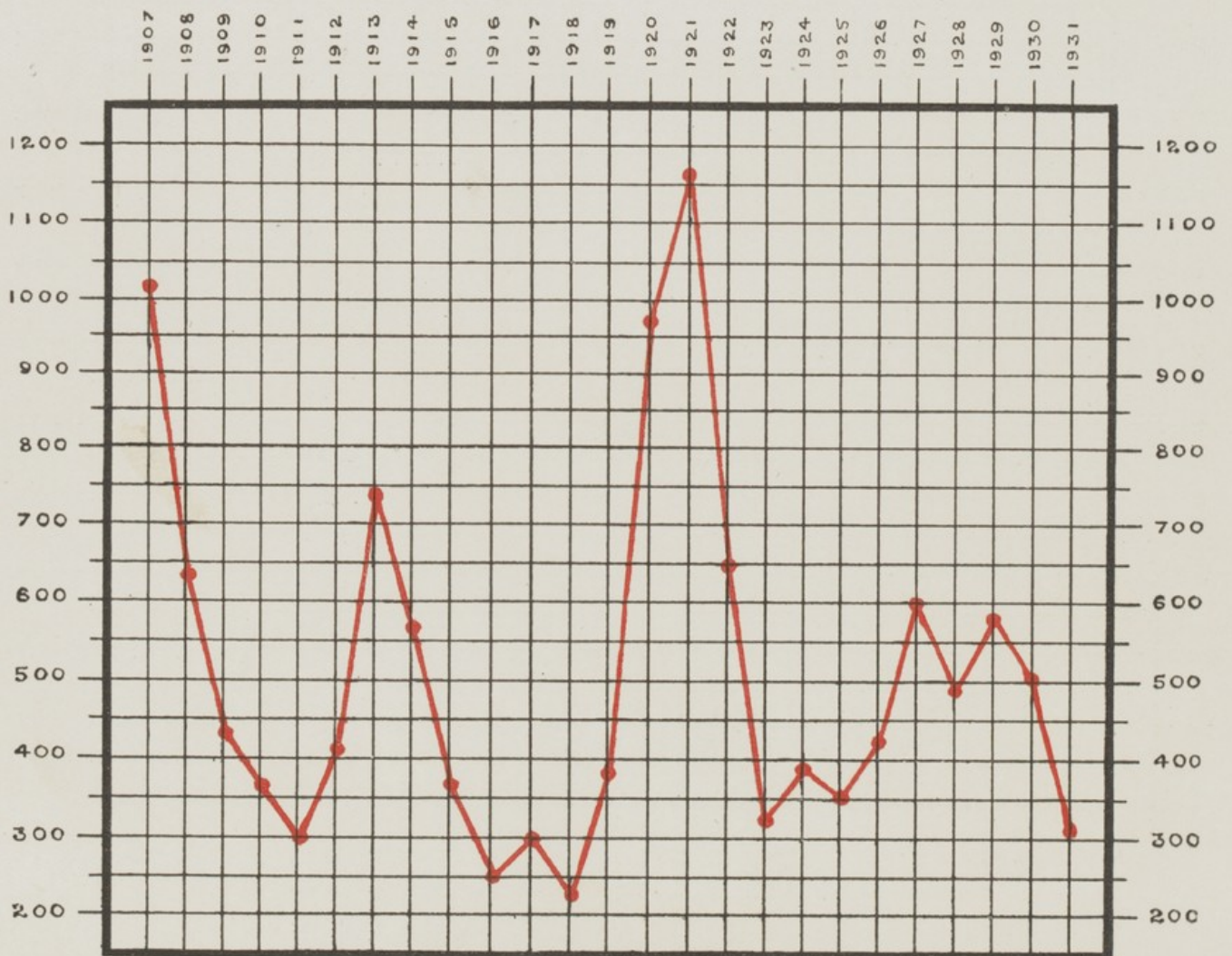
Notified	Cases		Vision Un-Impaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
	Treated					
	At home	In Hospital				
14	8	6	14	—	—	—

NOTIFIED CASES OF DIPHTHERIA FOR 25 YEARS.





NOTIFIED CASES OF SCARLET FEVER FOR 25 YEARS.



**PUERPERAL FEVER AND PUERPERAL PYREXIA.**

The number of cases notified was, as follows :—

Puerperal Fever .. 13                      Puerperal Pyrexia .. 37

Facilities are provided by the Council for assistance in the diagnosis and treatment of these cases. These facilities include the provision of the services of a consultant and of a nurse where necessary. We also undertake bacteriological examinations and arrange for the admission of patients to hospital where this is desired.

Facilities	No. of Cases
Second Opinions . . . . .	2
Nursing provided .. .. .	2
Bacteriological examinations .. .. .	Nil
Admitted to Hospital .. .. .	41

**DISINFECTION.**

Disinfection of premises and of articles exposed to infection is insisted upon in all cases of notifiable infectious disease. Respect is always had as far as possible to the convenience and comfort of the householder. Rooms are sealed up for disinfection and beds, bedding, clothes and other articles are removed and disinfected at the station.

I am very glad to be able to report that the new station is now open and in full working order, although a few details yet remain to be completed. By careful arrangement it was found possible to maintain a satisfactory disinfection service during the transition without recourse to outside help. The change over was complete early in September and the cleansing station was opened for the reception of school-children in the first week of October. In one respect the planning has been found to be defective, the accommodation provided for the school nurse was insufficient. It was understood that accommodation was

required only for the storage of records and that all the clerical work of the nurses would be done in school at the time of examination of the children. This was a misapprehension and to meet this difficulty the female staff-room has been allotted to the nurses while the female staff have been provided with a mess-room adjacent to the mangling and ironing room. In addition to the ordinary disinfection work, all the staff laundry including white coats, overalls and towels, is now done in the station. The following table shows the number of articles disinfected during the year :—

Beds .. .. .	618	Pillows .. .. .	1,572
Blankets .. .. .	3,701	Pillows (cases) .. .. .	1,162
Bolsters .. .. .	480	Quilts .. .. .	847
"    (cases) .. .. .	194	Sheets .. .. .	1,022
Books .. .. .	277	Miscellaneous .. .. .	5,909
Cushions .. .. .	117	Verminous Clothing .. .. .	4,312
Mattresses .. .. .	60	"    Bedding .. .. .	779
Overlays .. .. .	520	Scabies, Clothing .. .. .	1,855

19,494 new tabs were used to replace those taken off mattresses, palliasses, and cushions before disinfection.

Number of rooms disinfected .. .. . 1,684

### CLEANSING STATION.

Verminous persons cleansed .. .. .	Adult Females	1
	Adult Males .. .. .	52
	Children .. .. .	620

Persons treated for Scabies :—

	Number treated	Number of baths given
Adult Females .. .. .	2	4
Adult Males .. .. .	3	8
Children—Females .. .. .	26	132
Children—Males .. .. .	13	72

### SHELTER.

Four flats are provided in The Neckinger for the temporary housing of families or persons while their premises are being disinfected. Three families were accommodated during the year, two for Small-Pox and one for Diphtheria, the total number of persons accommodated being 12.

**BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.**

There is no special point to note in connection with the work of the laboratory which consists mainly in the examination of sputa for tubercle bacilli and the examination of throat swabs for diphtheria bacilli. Many of the throat swabs are sent by general practitioners and sterile outfits for this purpose are supplied free on application to the Medical Officer of Health. All Diphtheria contacts of school age are excluded from school until the throat swab is negative. A positive result of course necessitates a further examination, and treatment in the meantime by the private practitioner. Proved "Carriers" are usually referred to the London County Council "Carriers" Clinic at Guy's Hospital.

In addition to the examination of swabs and sputa other bacteriological investigations are undertaken when requested.

Nature of Specimen	Total Examinations		Results of Examination			
			Positive		Negative	
	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931
DIPHTHERIA (specimens taken by Medical Officer of Health) .. ..	1010	798	85	89	925	709
Ditto (taken by general practitioners) .. ..	1854	1628	186	198	1668	1430
DIPHTHERIA (total specimens taken)	2864	2426	271	287	2593	2139
PHTHISIS .. ..	1833	1897	326	260	1507	1637
VARIOUS .. ..	135	305	5	20	130	285
Total specimens taken .. ..	4832	4628	602	567	4230	4061

**FOOT CLINIC.**

The clinic provides treatment for minor foot troubles such as corns, bunions and ingrowing toenails. The total number of attendances during the year was 9,021, consisting of 2,574 males and 6,447 females. In May the charge for treatment was increased from sixpence to one shilling, and for appointments the charge is now two shillings instead of one. Owing to the popularity of the clinic it was found necessary during the year to increase the number of sessions from five to nine sessions per week. The hours of attendance will be found on page 90.

## NURSING.

The following table shows the number of patients nursed under the Council's Scheme, the diseases from which these patients were suffering and the number of visits paid. Under this scheme the Council assists in the provision of nursing for expectant and nursing mothers, children under five, and for patients suffering from the following diseases :—Measles, German Measles, Whooping Cough, Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia, Epidemic Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Influenza, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Polio-myelitis, Encephalitis Lethargica, Malaria, Acute Primary and Acute Influenzal Pneumonia and Tuberculosis.

Disease	St. Olave's District Nursing Association		Rotherhithe Queen's Nursing Association		Totals whole Borough	
	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits
Pneumonia .. ..	42	1,018	24	667	66	1,685
Broncho pneumonia ..	14	251	9	254	23	505
Bronchitis .. ..	31	455	4	38	35	493
Influenza .. ..	36	779	11	154	47	933
Measles .. ..	12	166	3	48	15	214
Whooping Cough ..	1	23	1	12	2	35
Tuberculosis :—						
(a) Respiratory System	75	3,831	43	2,218	118	6,049
(b) Other Forms ..	7	316	1	127	8	443
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	—	1	10	1	10
Puerperal Fever ..	1	38	—	—	1	38
Pregnancy and Labour	47	812	8	163	55	975
Diseases of the Digestive System .. ..	33	187	16	78	49	265
Infantile Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	3	29	2	14	5	43
Discharging Ears ..	11	397	1	8	12	405
Discharging Eyes ..	7	216	7	217	14	433
Post-operative cases :—						
(a) Tonsils & Adenoids	50	216	10	36	60	252
(b) Other cases ..	1	8	3	44	4	52
Other diseases .. ..	27	541	5	80	32	621
Totals .. ..	398	9,283	149	4,168	547	13,451

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1931.

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 .. ..	3	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	263	4	85	128	26	18	2	—	22	32	51	25	23	13	166	35	22	32	89	6	2	—	8	262
Erysipelas .. ..	49	3	3	5	5	9	21	3	9	3	8	5	6	4	35	3	10	1	14	—	—	—	—	14
Scarlet Fever .. ..	310	5	112	162	25	6	—	—	41	33	43	54	30	23	224	29	26	13	68	12	1	5	18	306
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	9	2	1	1	2	2	1	—	1	1	—	1	2	2	7	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	8
Acute Polio-Myelitis and Acute Polio Encephalitis .. ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	5	4	2	2	8	—	—	1	1	6
Anthrax .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever .. ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Fever .. ..	13	—	—	—	4	9	—	—	1	1	3	3	1	1	10	—	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	12
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	37	—	—	—	14	23	—	—	2	3	8	4	4	—	21	5	7	3	15	1	—	—	1	29
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Dysentery .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia (Acute Primary and Acute Influenzal) .. ..	167	10	45	78	14	25	31	14	16	17	17	19	18	9	96	24	23	16	63	3	4	1	8	—
Tuberculosis—Respiratory System	175	—	—	8	67	57	39	4	18	19	18	24	20	17	116	24	12	5	41	12	4	2	18	—
Other forms of Tuberculosis .. ..	40	2	8	15	10	5	—	—	6	5	4	4	4	1	24	7	3	5	15	1	—	—	1	—
Totals .. ..	1083	40	254	347	169	158	94	21	117	115	153	139	110	71	705	136	106	80	322	36	11	9	56	643

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEARS 1922-1931.

Notifiable Disease.	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Small Pox .. .. .	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	46	47	3
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	1,111	586	541	535	714	481	603	463	462	263
Erysipelas .. .. .	50	19	42	35	30	25	43	45	41	49
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	652	323	395	353	426	601	493	584	507	310
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis .. .. .	5	3	1	3	5	3	2	4	5	9
Acute Polio-Myelitis and Acute Polio- Encephalitis .. .. .	2	2	2	1	1	4	2	2	1	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .. .. .	12	18	12	15	10	13	8	11	13	14
Anthrax .. .. .	1	—	2	3	4	—	2	1	1	—
Enteric Fever .. .. .	4	2	2	5	3	1	2	2	5	1
Puerperal Fever .. .. .	7	4	2	9	9	9	7	12	14	13
Puerperal Pyrexia .. .. .	—	—	—	—	11	21	20	20	19	37
Encephalitis Lethargica .. .. .	2	1	21	8	8	5	4	1	4	1
Dysentery .. .. .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria .. .. .	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—
Malaria (induced) .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Pneumonia (Acute Primary and Acute Influenzal) .. .. .	234	125	243	119	113	126	53	110	119	167
Tuberculosis :— Respiratory System .. .. .	317	250	226	245	206	231	184	194	208	175
Other forms of Tuberculosis .. .. .	96	86	90	76	59	65	54	40	46	40
Totals .. .. .	2,496	1,420	1,580	1,408	1,599	1,585	1,478	1,536	1,494	1,083

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### III.—TUBERCULOSIS.

In Table I are set out particulars of new cases and deaths during the year, and Table II shows the period elapsing between notification and death.

**TABLE I.**  
**TUBERCULOSIS, 1931—NEW CASES AND DEATHS.**

AGE—PERIODS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 .. .. .	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
1 .. .. .	—	1	4	7	—	—	1	5
5 .. .. .	6	2	7	6	1	1	1	1
10 .. . .	—	1	2	2	—	1	—	1
15 .. . .	14	14	4	4	4	9	2	2
20 .. . .	22	18	4	1	10	9	—	—
25 .. . .	23	18	1	2	13	14	—	1
35 .. .. .	14	11	3	1	9	5	1	—
45 .. .. .	20	5	—	—	18	5	—	—
55 .. .. .	15	3	—	—	9	2	—	—
65 and upwards .. ..	3	2	—	—	4	2	—	—
	117	75	27	23	68	48	5	10

**TABLE II.**  
**TUBERCULOSIS, 1931—PERIOD BETWEEN NOTIFICATION AND DEATH.**

Period Between Notification and Death	Respiratory System				Other Forms			
	Males	Females	Total	Percentage of Total Deaths	Males	Females	Total	Percentage of Total Deaths
Not notified	5	2	7	6.03	2	6	8	53.34
0-1 month ..	6	3	9	7.76	1	2	3	20.00
1-3 months	8	6	14	12.07	1	1	2	13.33
3-6 months	10	3	13	11.20	—	—	—	—
6-12 months	14	6	20	17.24	—	—	—	—
1-2 years ..	7	11	18	15.52	—	—	—	—
2-5 years ..	10	13	23	19.83	—	—	—	—
Over 5 years	8	4	12	10.35	1	1	2	13.33
Totals ..	68	48	116	100.00	5	10	15	100.00



There has been a steady decline in the number of deaths from Tuberculosis throughout the country for a number of years, and the curve in this borough has been consistent with that for the country in general. This year there has been a fall of twenty in the total number of deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis, and deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis are sixteen less than last year. The death rate for Pulmonary Tuberculosis was 1·03, and apart from 1929 when the rate was the same it is the lowest ever recorded in Bermondsey.

Table II. shows the period elapsing between notification and death. It will be noted that seven cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were not notified to me at all, the cause of death in these cases being ascertained from the death returns. This gives a percentage of 6·03 unnotified deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis as compared with fourteen deaths and a percentage of 10·61 last year. Turning to unnotified cases of the non-pulmonary forms of Tuberculosis we find a total of eight such cases this year, *i.e.*, 53·34 per cent. as compared with eleven unnotified cases last year, *i.e.*, 57·9 per cent. Thus there has been a drop in the number of unnotified cases this year in both categories. This fall is satisfactory as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. Failure to notify may not be wholly the fault of practitioners. In many cases of non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, notably those of Tuberculous Meningitis, the diagnosis is often obscure and of course in cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis the patient may neglect to consult his doctor until forced to do so. Notification of a case of Tuberculous Meningitis will often lead to the discovery of a case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis previously unsuspected. It is still necessary, however, to point out to practitioners that early diagnosis is the crux of the whole position, and to urge them to make fuller use of the facilities provided in connection with the Dispensary.

The Tuberculosis Officers have continued to do artificial pneumothorax refills at the Dispensary, and the provision of this treatment appears to be of great assistance to patients who are fortunate enough to obtain work on return from sanatorium

and are able on this account to attend for treatment in the evenings only. The arrangement with St. Olave's Hospital functions happily and is of great advantage to the Dispensary service in that it enables controlled rest in bed to be obtained for a patient at the earliest possible moment. The District Nursing Associations have also given very valuable help, not only in connection with the care of advanced cases, but also with regard to temperature records of cases under observation.

### **LADY ALMONER.**

The total number of home visits made by the Lady Almoner this year has been exactly 1,000. Of these visits 958 were made to the homes of tuberculous patients, while 42 were in connection with other patients. A great many other visits have been necessitated during the year in the effort to obtain employment for patients who have returned from sanatorium after treatment. This is difficult and trying work, particularly as the patients themselves often seem to have lost heart and are afraid of tackling a fresh job when it has been found. In spite of these difficulties quite a number of patients have successfully found employment.

The handicraft class continues to meet on Friday afternoons except during the summer. The number attending varies from time to time and is not very large; there have been four new members during the year. Quite a number of patients have been successful in selling articles made by themselves. The class has been occupied mainly in leather, raffia and basket work.

The Lady Almoner has also been able to arrange for treatment in convalescent homes for eleven non-tuberculosis patients, chiefly contacts or relatives of Dispensary patients. In addition, a short country or seaside holiday has been arranged for twenty women and five children during the year. Various articles of clothing have been provided to forty-five patients.

It is part of the duty of the Lady Almoner to make assessments for the London County Council in the case of patients

going to Sanatorium, and to collect the payments, mostly in weekly instalments ; 206 assessments have been made during the year and a total of £399 19s., collected on behalf of the London County Council.

The Lady Almoner also visits the schools in the borough to arrange lectures on health subjects, and this year thirty-three visits have been made to schools and 54 lectures arranged.

Our thanks are due to the Invalid Children's Aid Association, the Charity Organisation Society, the Public Assistance Committee and the various Relieving Officers for willing help in many cases, and to the Queen Mary's Needlework Guild for gifts of clothing.

#### **PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1931.**

It was not found necessary to take any action under these Regulations in 1931.

RETURN SHOWING THE WORK OF THE DISPENSARY DURING THE YEAR 1931.

DIAGNOSIS	PULMONARY				NON-PULMONARY				TOTAL				GRAND 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 .. .. .	77	47	2	3	8	6	12	7	85	53	14	10	
(b) Diagnosis not completed .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	10	6	1	
(c) Non-tuberculous .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	122	169	69	52	603
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year:—													
(a) Definitely tuberculous .. .. .	10	10	—	—	—	—	1	—	10	10	1	—	
(b) Diagnosis not completed .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	
(c) Non-tuberculous .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	79	105	159	168	537
C.—CASES written off the Dispensary Register as													
(a) Recovered .. .. .	12	20	15	7	6	6	12	8	18	26	27	15	
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	214	281	235	224	1010
D.—NUMBER OF CASES on Dispensary Register on December 31st:—													
(a) Definitely tuberculous .. .. .	328	231	72	50	43	56	89	72	371	287	161	122	
(b) Diagnosis not completed .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	12	6	3	975

(29)

- |  |       |  |       |
|--|-------|--|-------|
| 1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st ..  | 1,019 | 8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations) .. .. .               | 1,348 |
| 2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years ..                     | 12    | 9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes .. .. .                      | *4059 |
| 3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of" .. .. . | 40    | 10. Number of:—  |       |
| 4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes) ..   | 116   | (a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined .. .. .  | 1,307 |
| 5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts) .. .. .  | 4,085 | (b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work .. .. .   | 605   |
| 6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December .. .. .  | 103   | 11. Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A (a) and A (b) above .. .. . | 2     |
| 7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners:—  |       | 12. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st .. .. .                                | 344   |
| (a) Personal .. .. .   | 113   |  |       |
| (b) Other .. .. .  | 185   |  |       |

\* In addition to these visits 958 visits were made by the Lady Almoner and 231 visits by the School Nurse.

**PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930.**

Summary of Notifications during the period from the 28th December, 1930, to the 2nd January, 1932.

Age Periods .. .. .	Formal notifications												Total Notifications
	Number of primary notifications of new cases of Tuberculosis												
	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 (all ages)	
Pulmonary, Males .. .. .	—	—	5	—	14	22	19	12	18	14	2	106	139
.. Females .. .. .	—	—	2	1	14	17	16	10	4	3	2	69	88
Non-Pulmonary Males .. .. .	2	3	7	2	3	4	1	2	—	—	—	24	25
.. Females .. .. .	—	5	5	1	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	16	18

(30)

New cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the abovementioned period, otherwise than by formal notification.

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
Pulmonary Males .. .. .	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	2	2	1	1	11
.. Females .. .. .	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	—	—	6
Non-Pulmonary Males .. .. .	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
.. Females .. .. .	—	2	1	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	7

**Returns rendered under the PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS)  
REGULATIONS, 1930.**

**1st QUARTER, 1931.**

	Respiratory System		Other Forms	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Cases on Register at commencement of Quarter .. .. .	626	463	220	201
Number of Cases notified during Quarter ..	24	19	5	3
Inward Transfers, etc. .. .. .	2	—	—	—
Number of Cases removed from the Register	33	29	11	5
Number of Cases remaining on the Register at end of Quarter .. .. .	619	453	214	199

**2nd QUARTER, 1931.**

	Respiratory System		Other Forms	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Cases on Register at commencement of Quarter .. .. .	619	453	214	199
Number of Cases notified during Quarter ..	26	22	8	4
Inward Transfers, etc. .. .. .	2	1	—	1
Number of Cases removed from the Register	75	59	21	14
Number of Cases remaining on the Register at end of Quarter .. .. .	572	417	201	190

**3rd QUARTER, 1931.**

	Respiratory System		Other Forms	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Cases on Register at commencement of Quarter .. .. .	572	417	201	190
Number of Cases notified during Quarter	22	15	3	4
Inward Transfers, etc. .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Number of Cases removed from the Register .. .. .	126	106	44	35
Number of Cases remaining on the Register at end of Quarter .. .. .	468	326	160	159

**4th QUARTER, 1931.**

	Respiratory System		Other Forms	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Cases on Register at commencement of Quarter .. .. .	468	326	160	159
Number of Cases notified during Quarter ..	34	13	8	5
Inward Transfers, etc. .. .. .	1	2	1	1
Number of Cases removed from the Register	52	36	13	13
Number of Cases remaining on the Register at end of Quarter .. .. .	451	305	156	152

## IV. LIGHT TREATMENT.

The following table shows the work done in the Solarium during 1931 :—

Number of Attendances .. .. .	25,015
„ of Examinations .. .. .	3,460
„ of New Patients .. .. .	677
„ of Discharges .. .. .	653
„ of Maternity and Child Welfare Cases under treatment during the year .. .. .	317
Number of Tuberculous Patients under treatment during the year .. .. .	81
Total number of other classes under treatment during the year .. .. .	598

(The Maternity and Child Welfare patients formed 31·82 per cent. of the total number under treatment and the tuberculosis patients 8·13 per cent.)

All patients attending for treatment are recommended by general practitioners or by medical officers of the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, the Tuberculosis Dispensary or Hospitals. Every patient is examined by a member of the medical staff before and during treatment and a Medical Officer is on duty in the Solarium during nine of the sessions each week.

A list of the principal diseases treated, together with the number of patients who completed treatment during the year is given below :—

### TUBERCULOSIS.

Pulmonary .. .. .	24
Glandular .. .. .	9
Spine .. .. .	3
Hip .. .. .	3
Skin (Lupus and Bazin's Disease) .. .. .	9
Other non-pulmonary conditions .. .. .	11

**MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.**

Ante-natal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Rickets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75
Marasmus, Debility, Malnutrition, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Septic Adenitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Other conditions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

**OTHER DISEASES.**

Acne	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Adenitis (non-tuberculous)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Alopecia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Bronchiectasis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Bronchitis (including chronic)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58
Chronic Rheumatic conditions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94
Eczema and Dermatitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Emphysema	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Fibroid Lung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Malnutrition, Debility, Anæmia, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	207
Miscellaneous conditions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Psoriasis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Varicose Ulcers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3

During the year certain alterations were made in the male and female treatment rooms, and a considerable addition was made to the electrical equipment. The latter now comprises eight Jesionek mercury-vapour lamps, together with eight large radiant heat lamps, eight Alpine Sun mercury-vapour lamps, together with eight smaller radiant heat lamps, and one Kromayer lamp (for local treatment). Two carbon arc lamps are also used for general treatment. A special table was introduced for the collective treatment of small infants, enabling four to be irradiated at one time by two Alpine Sun and two small radiant heat lamps. Cubicles were constructed in both treatment rooms and in each cubicle treatment is given with combined Alpine Sun and radiant heat lamps.



School-children as a class, comprise a large part of the total numbers treated in the Solarium. The group system of irradiation was put into force during the year. Circles, surrounded by four Jesionek mercury-vapour lamps and four large radiant heat lamps, were marked out in each treatment room, one for boys and the other for girls. The children are timed to arrive in regular groups after the closure of school, and step round the circles, marching time being provided by gramophone music. In warmer weather, each group, after the completion of irradiation, is put through a set of simple physical exercises by the nurse in charge.

In a working-class district, particularly in times of economic distress, malnutrition and debility are not uncommon amongst children of school age. Many such cases are referred to the Tuberculosis Officer as possible cases of tuberculosis, and treatment in the Solarium is of great value in this class of case. Amongst such cases discharged during the year improvement was noted in seventy-five per cent. As pointed out previously, poor and overcrowded housing conditions invalidate the beneficial effects of treatment in some instances, and this accounts for failure in a proportion of the cases.

Amongst the Maternity and Child Welfare cases results were encouraging. Improvement was noted in the ante-natal cases, and of the rachitic infants completing treatment during the year the vast majority received great benefit.

Improvements were also noted in the bronchitic type of infant and in those suffering from marasmus and debility.

A considerable number of patients afflicted with chronic rheumatic affections were again referred for treatment. This type of illness constitutes a great problem amongst the older industrial population, and is the cause of much prolonged misery and incapacity. While artificial light treatment does not effect a cure, experience shows that, in a large number of cases there is decided relief from pain and in many an increase of mobility

in affected joints. On these grounds alone it would seem that this form of treatment is justified in the absence of better methods.

Cases of alopecia on the whole showed good results.

With the object of tiding over the transitional period after return from sanatorium, selected cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were given treatment. The Tuberculosis Officer reports that the results in these cases were good. No cases of active or advancing disease were treated.

We have been particularly unfortunate this year with regard to the nursing staff of the Solarium. In the early part of the year one of the nurses was given six months' leave, without pay, to take the Health Visitor's certificate. She was successful and almost immediately resigned from the Council's service. Later in the year the other nurse was granted three months' sick leave and is at present still away. Under the circumstances it was decided to transfer Mrs. Cottier, one of the Health Visitors, to be in charge of the Solarium. I feel that my personal thanks are due to Mrs. Cottier for the extremely efficient way in which she has stepped into the breach and carried on the work.

The following table shows, as far as we know it, the present condition of the patients who have been sent to Leysin.

### LEYSIN PATIENTS.

In the following table will be found a complete list of patients who have been sent to Leysin by the Borough Council.

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	5/7/27	Well and at Work
I.R.	10	F.	Glands of Neck ..	5 "	28/7/24	6/10/25	Removed from District
M.S.	15	F.	Right Knee .. ..	6 "	28/7/24	6/10/25	Well and at Work
A.L.	19	F.	Glands of Neck ..	2 "	1/10/24	6/10/25	" "
G.P.	37	F.	Forearm & Peritoneum	2 "	1/10/24	6/10/25	" "
M.B.	28	F.	Glands of Neck ..	15 "	26/10/25	22/2/27	" "
E.C.	16	F.	Right Knee .. ..	5 "	26/10/25	8/7/27	Seen recently. Keeping well
H.C.	10	M.	Glands of Neck ..	2 "	26/10/25	20/2/27	Well and at Work
A.H.	21	F.	Left Hip .. ..	9 "	17/5/26	29/6/28	" "
E.W.	23	F.	Spine and Right Hip	18 "	17/5/26	17/9/27	Seen recently. Keeping well
G.B.	20	F.	Left Ankle .. ..	2 "	9/2/27	28/4/29	Well and at Work
L.T.	19	M.	Abscess of Ribs ..	2 "	9/2/27	8/5/28	Removed from District
C.P.	24	M.	Spine .. ..	7 "	5/7/27	8/5/28	Seen recently. Keeping well
A.R.	26	F.	Glands of Neck ..	3 "	5/7/27	8/6/29	Well and at Work
E.G.	16	M.	Lupus of Nose ..	4 "	20/6/28	8/6/29	" "
C.P.	26	M.	Tuberculide of Skin	1 "	20/6/28	8/6/29	Removed from District. Well & at Work
H.S.	18	M.	Right Hip .. ..	3 "	20/6/28	26/9/30	Well and at Work
I.S.	23	F.	Right Hip .. ..	8 "	31/5/29	—	Still at Leysin
C.C.	27	F.	Multiple Lupus ..	20 "	20/1/30	—	" "
A.P.	16	F.	Glands of Neck ..	4 months	20/1/30	20/3/31	Seen recently. Keeping well
E.W.	18	M.	Left Knee .. ..	1 year	15/4/30	—	Still at Leysin
G.L.	15	M.	Spine .. ..	10 months	13/10/30	—	Dead (Tuberculous Meningitis)
V.B.	16	F.	Lupus of Nose ..	1 year	6/2/31	—	Still at Leysin
D.R.	34	M.	Spine .. ..	4 years	4/7/31	—	" "

## V.—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The only change of note which has taken place this year is the transfer of one of the centres from Percy Hall to the neighbouring premises of the Time and Talents Club. This change was necessitated owing to the re-building of Percy Hall.

There has been no alteration in the arrangements made for visiting children. The present scheme requires the Health Visitor to make a first visit as soon after the tenth day as possible. Visits are then made monthly for four months, then at six, eight, ten, twelve, fifteen and eighteen months and at the age of two, two-and-a-half, three, four and five years. The mouth is specially examined and the state of the teeth recorded at the visit between six and nine months, and again at the visits at two, three, four and five years. The Health Visitors have been carefully instructed in the use of the dental mirror by Mr. Grantley Smith.

The attached tables show the work of the Health Visitors on their districts and at the centres. The three largest municipal centres are at 110 Grange Road, 98 Rotherhithe New Road and the Princess Club, Jamaica Road. The average attendance at these centres has been 44·7, 41 and 41·4 respectively, and the average number of children seen by the doctor at each session has been 26·2, 19 and 26. The two remaining municipal centres namely those held at Roseberry Street and Trinity Road are both comparatively small and have an average attendance of 35·4 and 28·4 respectively, the average number of children seen by the doctor being 19·4 and 21·6. I am very pleased to note that the attendances at the Trinity Road centre show a very substantial improvement over last year. This centre is situated "down town" and is the only centre available for most of Rotherhithe Street and Derrick Street area. Owing to the extensive activities of the Housing Department in this region a new centre is very urgently needed and it was hoped that the new

clinic on the Silver Street site would have been ready by the time the new flats were erected. This, however, has unfortunately not been the case, but I trust that progress will be made with the Silver Street Clinic during the coming year ; the need certainly is pressing as the Trinity Road centre is unattractive and badly situated. New buildings were opened by the authorities of the Central Hall during the year and the accommodation is now very much better than that previously provided.

The total number of individual children under the age of one year who have attended a centre during the year was 1881. From a comparison with the total number of births during the year, *i.e.*, 1958, this would indicate that a very high proportion of children born in the borough attend a centre and come under the influence of a trained Health Visitor, a most satisfactory state of affairs.

The infantile mortality rate this year is 57, which is the lowest rate ever recorded in the borough. Considering the nature of the population, the state of housing, the degree of unemployment and the consequent under-nourishment in the borough, I regard this rate as being a very creditable one.

I regret that the maternal mortality is not so creditable. There have been twelve deaths, seven from sepsis and five from other causes. Each of these deaths has been investigated as carefully as possible by the Medical Officer of Health and in no case has it been possible to identify definite error or negligence or to indicate any precise means by which the death could have been prevented.

#### **FAIRBY GRANGE CONVALESCENT HOME.**

The number of admissions during 1931 shows an increase on the two preceding years, the details being as follows :—

Number of women admitted	..	..	..	..	249
Number of babies admitted	..	..	..	..	133
Number of toddlers admitted	..	..	..	..	148

The majority of these patients were mothers requiring convalescence and rest, while a large number were cases recuperating after child-birth.

With the exception of Christmas week, there were patients resident at the Home during the whole year. This indicates, I think, the extent to which it is appreciated. Only three cases were admitted free, the payments of the remainder varying from 2/6 upwards.

### **MIDWIFERY SERVICE.**

The total number of patients booked under this scheme during 1931 was 685, an increase of 43 over the preceding year. In 327 of these cases the Council paid the midwife's fee, and a proportion of the fee in 165 others.

Full details on this subject have been set out in previous reports, and in conjunction with the various ante-natal centres the scheme is working smoothly and satisfactorily.

During the year the Bermondsey Medical Mission Hospital have entered into an arrangement whereby their maternity cases are attended at their own homes by midwives from that Hospital.

The number of cases booked under the agreement with Guy's Hospital authorities is 104. This number is regrettably small and I trust that it will increase as the object of the scheme becomes more widely known in the borough.

There are fifteen midwives practising in the borough and during the year I have been in frequent contact with them, and wish to thank them for their willing co-operation.

### **OBSTETRIC CONSULTANTS.**

As an extension of the midwifery scheme the Council has authorised the payment of an obstetric consultant's fee in cases approved by the Medical Officer of Health. The names of the gentlemen who have agreed to act in this capacity will be found on page 87. The number of consultations during the year has been 10.

### HEALTH VISITORS.

The following table shows the work done by the Municipal and Voluntary Centres and Health Visitors during 1931 :—

District	Births Notified	First Visits	Re-visits	Ante-natal	Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia		Ophthalmia Neonatorum		Other Visits	Attendances at Centres	Health Talks
					Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits			
No. 1 .. .. .	105	117	1787	189	4	4	1	1	700	240	39
" 2 .. .. .	143	160	1522	229	2	5	1	1	900	189	5
" 3 .. .. .	118	100	1105	254	2	2	—	—	1227	228	36
" 4 (St. George's Hall) ..	153	168	2515	256	1	1	—	—	736	75	52
" 5 .. .. .	124	139	1546	242	—	—	2	2	706	208	18
" 6 .. .. .	118	129	1989	171	2	2	—	—	686	194	35
" 7 .. .. .	148	139	2508	221	3	3	1	1	558	260	111
" 8 .. .. .	198	194	3175	105	15	15	—	—	340	177	1
" 9 (Fulford Street) ..	221	210	1674	421	4	4	1	1	632	168	35
" 10 .. .. .	156	176	3523	298	3	3	4	4	395	220	10
" 11 .. .. .	206	207	2331	402	7	8	1	1	169	235	—
" 12 .. .. .	142	143	2339	505	7	7	3	3	262	121	—
Salomon's Centre .. .. .	126	120	5368	1281	—	—	—	—	—	342	61
Central Hall .. .. .	—	84	667	61	—	—	—	—	335	209	—
Totals .. .. .	1958	2086	32052	4635	50	54	14	14	7646	2866	403

**ATTENDANCES AT MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.**

The following table shows attendances at Maternity and Child Welfare Centres during 1931 :—

Name of Centre	Children's Consultations			Sewing Class		Ante-natal Clinic	
	No. of Sessions	No. of attendances	No. seen by Doctor	No. of Sessions	No. of attendances	No. of Sessions	No. of attendances
110 Grange Road .. ..	210	9,396	5,517	50	893	101	1,429
98 Rotherhithe New Road ..	149	6,122	2,869	48	390	99	1,173
Trinity Road .. .. .	52	1,477	1,126	—	—	—	—
Percy Hall and Time and Talents	103	4,014	2,167	—	—	—	—
Roseberry Street .. ..	49	1,736	955	—	—	—	—
Salomon's Centre .. ..	142	3,233	1,977	—	—	200	2,793
Princess Club .. ..	156	6,461	4,131	92	1,867	55	706
Fulford Street .. .. .	100	3,418	2,239	44	347	47	531
St. George's Hall .. .. .	53	2,274	1,090	45	626	—	—
Central Hall .. .. .	204	18,388	—	—	—	—	—
Totals .. .. .	1218	56,519	22,071	279	4,123	502	6,632



**Maternity and Child Welfare.**

STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR, 1931.

**Borough Council of Bermondsey.**

POPULATION according to the Census of 1931.—111,526.

**Births.**

Registered—

		Total	Males	Females
Live Births	Legitimate ..	1,913	950	963
	Illegitimate ..	45	23	22
Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population				.. 17.4
Stillbirths	.. .. .	49	29	20
	Rate per 1,000 total (live and stillbirths) births .. .. .			

Notified within 36 hours of birth—

(1) Live Births, 1,896.	(2) Stillbirths, 35.	(3) Total, 1,931.
(1) By Midwives, 570.	(2) By Parents and Doctors, 1,361.	

	Total.	Males.	Females.	Sex unknown.
<b>Deaths</b> .. .. .	1,408	736	670	2
Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population				.. 12.5

**Infant Deaths.**

Number—

(1) Legitimate, 112.	(2) Illegitimate, —.	(3) Total, 112.
Rate per 1,000 births—		
(1) Legitimate, 57.	(2) Illegitimate, —.	(3) Total, 57.

**Maternal Deaths.**

Number of deaths from diseases and accidents of pregnancy and childbirth :—

From Sepsis ..	7	Other causes	5
----------------	---	--------------	---

Rate per 1,000 Live Births 6.1.

Rate per 1,000 total (live and stillbirths) births .. 5.9.

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

To Expectant Mothers	(1) First Visits, 1,912.	(2) Total Visits, 4,635.
To Infants under 1	(1) First Visits, 2,086.	(2) Total Visits, 15,931.
To Children, 1—5	.. .. .	.. Total Visits, 18,207.

**Convalescent Homes for Children under 5.**

Number of Beds, 16. Number of Children under 5 received during the year, 281.

**Day Nurseries.**

Total number of attendances of Children during the year :—

Municipal	.. Whole Day	.. —	Half-day	.. .. —
Voluntary	.. Whole Day	.. 9,349.	Half Day	.. .. 1,475.
Deaths from Measles (all ages) .. .. .				3
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) .. .. .				5
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) .. .. .				9

## VI. DENTAL TREATMENT.

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I have to report an increase in the number of patients treated compared with 1930. During this year 6,357 patients were treated entailing 12,771 attendances, an increase of 537 patients treated and 95 attendances. This is more gratifying since no *locum tenens* was provided during the holiday season.

There is a fall in the number of school-children treated, due possibly to the opening of an additional L.C.C. School Dental Clinic near the Bermondsey Centre.

The tuberculosis cases include 37 children from the Nightingale House Open-air School.

Four visits were paid to the Rotherhithe Maternity and Child Welfare Centre to inspect toddlers in connection with an investigation into ear, nose and throat disease of children.

A few patients unable to attend the centre have been treated in their homes.

The X-ray apparatus continues to prove a great boon both to patient and dental surgeon.

## TREATMENT OF CHILDREN DURING 1931

CENTRE	Age Group	Number examined	Number Treated	Number of extractions	Anaesthetics		Number of Fillings	Number of Scalings	Number of Attendances for Orthodontics	Total Number of Attendances
					Local	General				
110, GRANGE ROAD.	Under 5 years	399	402	1656	12	377	30	—	—	820
	Over 5 years	514	500	1232	148	343	178	4	260	1332
	Totals ..	913	902	2888	160	720	208	4	260	2152
98, ROTHERHITHE NEW ROAD.	Under 5 years	222	220	775	20	174	16	—	—	429
	Over 5 years	221	266	679	37	168	79	2	18	489
	Totals ..	443	486	1454	57	342	95	2	18	918

## DENTAL TREATMENT CARRIED OUT DURING 1931

CENTRE	Type of Case	Number of Patients examined		Number of Patients Treated	Number of Extractions	Anæsthetics		Number of Fillings	Number of Scalings	Number of Dentures Fitted	Number of Repairs to Dentures	Number of attendances
						Local	General					
110, GRANGE ROAD	Maternity Cases	700	793	2104	765	193	133	26	168	75	1813	
	Women ..	1203	1263	2227	1170	132	253	19	139	76	2267	
	Men .. ..	1530	1577	2902	1635	42	194	36	230	92	2820	
	Tuberculosis Cases	103	78	173	45	43	61	6	11	—	187	
	Children (Table I.)	913	902	2888	160	720	208	4	—	—	2152	
	Totals ..	4449	4613	10294	3775	1130	849	91	548	243	9239	
98, ROTHERHITHE NEW ROAD.	Maternity Cases	515	465	1741	243	233	27	41	144	29	1198	
	Women ..	275	330	755	255	66	67	17	49	27	583	
	Men .. ..	362	460	895	407	38	76	23	63	29	817	
	Tuberculosis Cases	3	3	6	3	1	7	—	—	2	16	
	Children (Table I.)	443	486	1454	57	342	95	2	—	—	918	
	Totals ..	1598	1744	4851	965	680	272	83	256	87	3532	

## VII.—PROPAGANDA.

The Propaganda Section of the Department has now completed its seventh year and the number of lectures given during 1931 were as follows:—

	<i>Lectures</i>	<i>Audiences</i>
Schools .. .. .	51	11,115
Clubs and Other Institutions .. .. .	58	5,810
Open Air with Cinema Van	42	29,000
Total .. .. .	<u>151</u>	<u>45,925</u>

Three new films were produced increasing the library to a total of 21. The first was entitled "Germs" and deals in a popular way with the germ theory, with particular relation to diphtheria. This film was produced as an attempt to popularise the Schick Test and Immunisation. The second film was a simple treatise on the work of a Municipal Authority and the third, exercises and drill for groups of children.

Nine new pamphlets were produced and published, and these, together with the 35 already in use, make a total of 44 now in circulation.

During the past few years, cinema performances have been given to school children in the hall at the Central Baths, Grange Road. These were arranged through the "school organisation" with the sanction of the London County Council. Suitable films were hired and a small charge was made to the children to cover the cost. Owing to the fact, however, that "talkie" films are now almost universal we find it impossible to hire suitable silent films because they are not being produced. The cost of altering the

cinema apparatus at the Baths to show sound films would be very heavy, and as the usefulness of this form of propaganda is limited, the expenditure is not justified. Consequently, for the time being this section of the work has been suspended.

It was stated in my last Annual Report that the Council are granting, with the co-operation of the Head Teachers and teaching staffs of the schools, three classes of certificate by examination for Personal Hygiene, *i.e.*, Elementary, Intermediate, and Advanced. During the past year 10 of the children who obtained the Elementary Certificate in 1930 were awarded the Intermediate Certificate, and 30 children obtained the Elementary Certificate.

For the fourth year in succession, 2,000 copies of "Better Health" have been distributed each month in the borough. Owing to the smallness of the number of copies available, we find a certain amount of difficulty in supplying all the demands for copies, but we have endeavoured to share them out as evenly as possible.

## VIII.—SANITARY ADMINISTRATION. HOUSING.

The section dealing with housing in my last annual report was confined almost entirely to figures, and no attempt was made to discuss the position with regard to housing generally. Later in the year I was asked by the Ministry of Health to amplify my report, particularly with regard to certain points. I, therefore, propose to discuss these points in this year's report.

This is an industrial borough, and practically all the inhabitants earn their living by manual labour. It is also a riverside borough, and much of the labour is casual and uncertain, and there is a high rate of unemployment. Very few well-to-do people and few professional folk live in the borough, and such of these as dwell here do so only on account of the exigencies of their work. It is thus true that while there are still many large houses which were in former days inhabited by the comparatively well off, these houses are at the present time, occupied in almost every case by two or more families. This is quite often the case also with regard to four, five and six-roomed cottages, which constitute a large part of the property of the borough. In many cases there is difficulty in securing proper provision for cooking and washing and adequate water closet accommodation.

While the question of registering these houses as tenement houses and applying the bye-laws is always considered, yet in many cases it appears to me that such registration is hardly justified. It is the practice generally to register a house as a tenement house where it is inhabited by three or more families, and where no responsible person lives on the premises, but even then, the house is not registered if the property is in good condition and the tenants are respectable. The total number of houses on the register at present is 63; three have been removed and 11 have been registered during this year. A point which arises in this connection is that quite a number of houses are let out by an absent tenant, in single so-called "furnished rooms," at rents which are exorbitant and highly profitable to the tenant, although the actual owner may be charging the "tenant" a

reasonable rent. Naturally, under such circumstances there are frequent changes of occupants, and in general the conditions of living in such houses are most unsatisfactory. The houses, so far as they are known, are all registered as tenement houses.

In a somewhat similar category is the class of house in which the tenant lets off rooms to two or more families, charging sufficient rent to his sub-tenants to cover the whole, or nearly the whole rent of the house. These premises are practically always overcrowded, and in many cases the sub-letting arrangement is made without the knowledge or concurrence of the owner, and it is very probable that the conditions under which the sub-tenants live are often unsatisfactory, and in the absence of complaint remain unremedied until the Sanitary Inspector pays a "House to House" visit. It appears to me that these are instances of profiteering which ought not to be allowed, and which at present cannot be prevented.

In addition to cottage property, there are many blocks of flats in the borough, including more than 4,000 separate tenements. Recently both the London County Council and the Borough Council have erected blocks of flats, but apart from these, quite a number of the older blocks are well designed, administered and maintained. On the other hand, one or two of these blocks of dwellings are very far from being satisfactory. A particularly bad example is to be found in Wolseley Buildings, Dockhead. At the request of the London County Council, who proposed to deal with this block as an improvement area under the Housing Act, 1930, these buildings were the subject of a special inspection made by Mr. H. E. Butcher. The block was built in 1883, and is, therefore, not very old. The design, planning and amenities are alike bad, but by abating overcrowding, replanning and doing necessary repairs the buildings could be rendered fit for human habitation. No doubt this was one of the reasons which actuated the London County Council in selecting this block as one of three areas in London to be dealt with as improvement areas under the new Act. There are, in all, 191 tenements, with 1 milkshop, an office, workshop and 1 hair-dresser's shop. Of these, 163 tenements consist of two rooms,



14 of three rooms, 11 of four rooms, and 1 of one room. There are 207 families in the block, comprising 1,036 persons. The acreage covered is  $\frac{5}{8}$  of an acre, and the density per acre is 1,650 persons. One common yard is provided for the whole block. The surface is of tarmac; the yard is enclosed on every side, and is a dumping ground for all kinds of household refuse. Great difficulty is experienced in keeping it even passably clean, and this in spite of continued effort on the part of both Sanitary Inspector and owner. There are nine common staircases lighted by gas. One w.c. is provided on the landings between two families, and one tap and sink between four families. There are no sculleries and no baths. The dust shoots are inadequate, obsolete and frequently out of order. There is a bi-weekly collection of refuse. Washing accommodation is provided on the roof, and consists of nine washhouses with four coppers in each; there is no drying room. Many of the inhabitants make use of the public washhouses maintained by the Borough Council.

There is no doubt that this block of buildings is particularly bad, but there are other blocks in the borough which are not very much better. At the present moment I understand that the question of proceeding with an Improvement Scheme for his area is in abeyance.

Excluding new buildings and blocks of flats most of the property in the borough is between 70 and 150 years old, and a goodly proportion is frankly worn out, irreparable and scarcely habitable. I suppose that the prime defect in most cases is dampness, followed closely by darkness and inadequate flow of air both inside and around the houses. Bad original design and the decrepitude of age, complete the picture. The prevailing overcrowding accelerates the rate of deterioration, and necessitates the continual attention of the Sanitary Inspectors and the frequent service of notices. Rents range from 5s. for one room to 35s. per week for 6 rooms. Having regard to the average wage in the borough, which cannot be more than from £2 2s. to £2 5s. per week, I regard the rents as being high. Taking into consideration the accommodation provided, the rent is often exorbitant.

With regard to the measures taken to meet the position, the following tables show the position so far as clearance areas are concerned, and the number of new houses and flats which have been built and the houses purchased, leased and converted by the Borough Council since the Housing Act of 1919 :—

### CLEARANCE AREAS.

Title of Clearance Area	Area in sq. ft. (approx.)	No. of dwelling houses	Population		Date declared by Council	
			families	persons		
Bethel Place } Prospect St. } Leroy Street }	In abeyance	32,670	49	—	195	20/1/20
		27,225	55	—	291	20/1/20
		49,005	64	—	346	20/1/21
Vauban St. Clearance Area and Lands Adjoining ..	114,532	129	218	903	18/11/30	
†Essex Place Clearance Area	9,512	7	7	35	18/11/30	
†St. Paul's Lane Clearance Area and Lands Adjoining .. ..	57,695	34	49	180	18/11/30	
†Beatson St. Clearance Area and Lands Adjoining	11,197	5	8	40	2/12/30	
†Globe Stairs Clearance Area	1,606	12	13	67	2/12/30	
†Lavender Lane Clearance Area and Lands Adjoining	28,355	26	48	172	2/12/30	
†Mistears Buildings Clearance Area and Lands Adjoining .. ..	50,974	37	72	275	2/12/30	
†Rotherhithe Street Nos. 334 and 336 Clearance Area and Lands Adjoining	7,030	5	9	40	2/12/30	
†Rotherhithe Street Nos. 382 to 390 Clearance Area and Lands Adjoining .. ..	6,657	6	12	47	2/12/30	
*Rotherhithe Street Nos. 540 to 606 Clearance Area and Lands Adjoining .. ..	98,594	48	100	431	5/5/31	
*Silver Street Nos. 7 to 10 Clearance Area and Lands Adjoining ..	12,171	10	15	74	5/5/31	

**CLEARANCE AREAS**—*continued.*

Title of Clearance Area	Area in sq. ft. (approx.)	No. of dwelling houses	Population		Date declared by Council
			families	persons	
*Bryants Alley Clearance Area and Lands Adjoining	20,259	26	34	157	7/7/31
*Elgar St. Clearance Area .. ..	17,141	16	23	110	7/7/31
†Charlotte Place Clearance Area	2,530	4	4	17	7/7/31
*Odessa St. Clearance Area and Lands Adjoining ..	181,989	124	216	901	1/12/31

† Rotherhithe Street (West) Area.

\* Rotherhithe Street (East) Area.

**New premises erected.**

*No. of families accommodated*

Salisbury Street Area ..	54 cottages ..	54
Rotherhithe Street ..	12 „ ..	12
„ (Surrey House)	9 flats ..	9
„ (Acorn Walk)	55 „ ..	55
Brunel Road .. ..	11 cottages ..	11
„ .. ..	4 bungalows ..	4
Albion Street .. ..	5 cottages ..	5
„ .. ..	1 bungalow ..	1
Paulin Street .. ..	5 cottages ..	5
Orange Place .. ..	3 „ ..	3
Corbett's Lane .. ..	4 bungalows ..	4
Silver Street .. ..	30 flats .. ..	30
Grange Walk .. ..	2 cottages ..	2
Acorn Walk Site .. ..	On this site, 57 flats are in course of erection.	
Grange House .. ..	32 flats are in course of erection.	
Millpond Estate .. ..	30 flats „ ..	„
Pages Walk .. ..	50 flats „ ..	„
Horney Lane .. ..	14 flats „ ..	„
Bermondsey Street .. ..	6 flats and 2 cottages are in course of erection.	
Rotherhithe Street, 254/262	32 flats and 2 shops are in course of erection.	
Elgar Street .. ..	24 flats are in course of erection.	

<b>Premises purchased or leased and converted:</b>				No. of families accommodated
Parish Street Institution..	47 flats	..	..	47
Grange Walk (1 factory)..	8 „	..	..	8
Swan Mead (1 factory) ..	8 „	..	..	8
Gomm Road Fire Station	10 „	..	..	10
The Grange				
(6 empty cottages) ..	4 cottages	..	..	4
The Grange .. ..	2 flats	..	..	2
Maze Pond (1 house) ..	3 „	..	..	3
Maze Pond Terrace (1 house)	2 „	..	..	2
Old Kent Road (1 house)	4 „	..	..	4
Rotherhithe Street	5 flats	..	..	5
„ .. ..	5 houses..	..	..	9
Rotherhithe Old Rd.				
(1 house)	4 flats	.	..	4
Dartmouth Road .. ..	2 houses	..	..	5
Derrick Street .. ..	4 „	..	..	5
Dockley Road .. ..	2 „	..	..	3
Bermondsey Wall .. ..	5 „	..	..	9
Clarence Street .. ..	1 „	..	..	1
Esmeralda Road .. ..	1 „	..	..	1
Fendall Street .. ..	1 „	..	..	1
Freda Street .. ..	1 „	..	..	1
Neptune Street .. ..	1 „	..	..	1
Odessa Street .. ..	1 „	..	..	2
Paradise Street .. ..	1 „	..	..	1
Reverdy Road .. ..	1 „	..	..	2
Ridge Street .. ..	1 „	..	..	1
St. James's Road .. ..	1 „	..	..	2
Millstream Road .. ..	3 „	..	..	3
Neston Street .. ..	2 „	..	..	2
Union Road .. ..	2 „	..	..	4
Rock Grove .. ..	3 cottages	..	..	3
„ .. ..	2 flats	..	..	2

The following blocks of flats have been erected in the borough since 1919 by the London County Council on the area known

as the Hickman's Folly area. The estate is called the Dickens Estate :—

- 28 flats, Dombey House, Dockhead ;
- 34 flats, Oliver House, Flockton Street ;
- 52 flats, Pickwick House, George Row.

At the end of the year, two further blocks on this estate were practically completed, 6 flats at Dombey House and 31 flats at Copperfield House.

In addition to the above, several blocks of flats and houses have been erected by private enterprise since 1919, and these comprise the following :—

Year	Situation of property	No. of houses	No. of flats
1921	28/29 George Row .. .. .	2	—
1922	11 Upper Russell Street .. .. .	1	—
	50 Larnaca Street .. .. .	1	—
1925	66/88 Tower Bridge Road .. .. .	—	12
1926	65a to 65e The Grange .. .. .	6	—
	171 Grange Road .. .. .	1	—
1927	129a to 129g Brunel Road .. .. .	7	—
	22/24 Pages Walk .. .. .	2	—
1928	11/17 Boss Street .. .. .	—	4
	56 Neptune Street .. .. .	1	—
1929	69/69b Snowsfields .. .. .	—	3
1930	18a Lower Road .. .. .	1	—
1931	1/12 Murdock House, Moodkee Street .. .. .	—	12
	1/6 Clegg House, Moodkee Street .. .. .	—	6
	1/12 Neptune House, Neptune Street .. .. .	—	12
	1/8 Huxley Tenements, Paradise Street .. .. .	—	8
	Empire House, Tooley Street .. .. .	—	1
	Totals ..	22	58

At the end of 1930, the Housing Committee of the Borough Council had under consideration the following plan for the succeeding five years. They considered that the Rotherhithe Street (West) Area, the Vauban Street Area and Gilhams Court area should be completed. The general position at present with regard to these Areas is that the properties are being demolished by stages and the residents re-housed elsewhere. The Committee thought that considerable progress should also have been made

with the following Areas, Rotherhithe Street (East), Leroy Street and Bethel Place. Work has already been begun on the first of these Areas, and I understand that Leroy Street and Bethel Place will be tackled this year. The Committee also felt that a number of smaller Areas should be dealt with as Clearance Areas, namely :—

	houses		houses.
Bala Place .. ..	10	Kintore Street .. ..	12
Clove Place .. ..	9	Mellicks Place .. ..	20
Cloyne Row .. ..	8	New Cottage Row .. ..	3
Cottage Row .. ..	4	Paradise Place .. ..	6
Coxson's Place .. ..	4	Queens Place .. ..	6
Cundall's Court .. ..	15	Rowleys Buildings .. ..	10
English Grounds .. ..	8	Sarnells Court .. ..	5
Epsom Court .. ..	6	Surrey Buildings .. ..	13
Fells Square .. ..	5	Ship & Mermaid Row .. ..	8
Finnemore Place .. ..	6	Truscott Court .. ..	5
Gibbons Rents .. ..	4	White Lion Court .. ..	4

No official representation has yet been made in any of these cases, but Closing Orders were placed on 9 houses in White Lion Court in 1919. Six of these houses are still standing, four of them being occupied, and these will be demolished within the course of the next few months.

The following table shows the number of houses and estimated population in the Areas mentioned in this report :—

	houses.	persons
Rotherhithe Street (West) .. ..	136	873
Vauban Street .. ..	129	903
Gilham's Court .. ..	22	190
Rotherhithe Street (East) .. ..	307	2,290
Leroy Street .. ..	64	346
Bethel Place' .. ..	49	195
Smaller Areas (as above) .. ..	171	900

The question of Improvement Areas has been left to the London County Council, and, so far as I am aware, only one

Area in this borough has been considered, namely, Wolseley Buildings. The Committee also had under consideration a number of Insanitary Areas in different parts of the borough, which they felt could be dealt with by means of demolition orders, namely :—

Bermondsey Wall and Rotherhithe Street	.. ..	12 houses	
Blackman's Court	2 houses	Phoenix Place	1 house
Charlotte Place	.. 4 ,,	Rose Court	.. 3 houses
Davis Buildings	3 ,,	Stanworth Street	1 house
Fort Passage	.. 3 ,,	Tidal Place	.. 3 houses
Musk Court	.. 3 ,,	Wright's Buildings	4 ,,

It is hoped that these will be dealt with during the next five years. Another considerable Area bounded by Long Lane, Weston Street, Alice Street and Rephidim Street has been under consideration, and the Committee took the view that this Area should be dealt with by the London County Council, but, so far as I am aware, no further action has been taken in the matter.

On September 1st, 1931, I gave evidence at a Public Enquiry held at the Town Hall into the Council's application for confirmation of a Compulsory Purchase Order in connection with the Vauban Street Area.

With regard to vacant sites suitable for housing accommodation, I believe that it is true to say that every available site in the borough has been brought to the notice of the Housing Committee.

The following statement shows the sites which have been acquired, the number of houses or flats contemplated and the stage reached at present :—

Site	Houses and flats contemplated	No. erected	No. in course of erection
Acorn Walk .. ..	112	55	57
Gilham's Court .. ..	62	—	30
The Grange .. ..	32	—	32
Grange Walk .. ..	2	2	—
Pages Walk .. ..	50	—	50
Horney Lane .. ..	14	—	14
Bermondsey Street ..	8	—	8
Rotherhithe Street (254/262)	32	—	32
Elgar Street .. ..	24	—	—
Fort Road .. ..	49	—	—

**Overcrowding.**—It is a matter of great difficulty to form a clear idea of the position with regard to overcrowding in the borough. The general impression of everybody in a position to speak is that overcrowding is ubiquitous. In 1927 a special census was made, and, taking a standard of more than two persons to a room, it was found that nearly 3,000 families were living in overcrowded conditions. This standard is arbitrary and takes no account of cubic space; further it ignores sex and age, and many cases have been brought to my notice of young adults of opposite sex sleeping in the same room, under conditions which, while not strictly overcrowded, according to a standard of cubic space, are yet hopelessly wrong from every other point of view. In fact several cases have been reported to me in which the family has been split up, and the father and mother have had to separate on account of insufficient room. In last year's report, I stated that there were 1,102 overcrowded families, the vast majority of whom required local accommodation.

The corresponding figures for this year are as follows:—

	Desiring local accommodation	Willing to move to London County Council Estates
Overcrowded families .. .. .	1,180	295
Other families (not overcrowded) ..	588	295
Totals ..	1,768	590

It will be seen that, although 300 families have been moved during the year, there are, at present, 1,475 families known to us who are living in overcrowded conditions. It appears from these figures that the position is getting worse rather than better. It must be borne in mind, however, that the figures are at best approximate, and probably contain a number of duplicates, and further that the building activities of the Council have led to an increase in the number of applications for local accommodation. While this latter fact does not affect the actual number of overcrowded families in the borough, it probably has increased the number known to us. When a family has been removed,



the house from which it went is visited at regular intervals by the Sanitary Inspector to prevent a recurrence of the nuisance. During the year we have been faced with this difficulty. A man in regular work and living in overcrowded conditions is accepted by the London County Council as a tenant on an out-lying estate. The premises are regularly visited in the interval, and, on one of his visits, the Sanitary Inspector finds that the family has returned and the premises are again overcrowded. The father states that he has lost his work, fallen in arrears with rent, and has had to leave the estate. He returns to the home of his parents, the only home he has ever known both as a single man and the father of a family. More commonly perhaps he returns to other premises, and crowds his young family into one room. I do not know the immediate solution to this problem, and have left it to the wiser heads of the Public Health Committee.

**Underground Rooms.**—The number of underground rooms in this borough is as follows :—

Living only	Living and sleeping	Sleeping only	Total
309	40	3	352

and the number of cases where the whole of the accommodation occupied by a family is underground is 13.

**Housing Act, 1930.**—It has been the practice when extensive works are required under Section 17 and 18 of the Housing Act, 1930, to refer these houses to the Housing Department for action. Forty-one houses have been referred during the year ; notices have been served in 13 cases, the work has been completed in 6 cases, and is in course of completion in the remaining 7. Demolition Orders were made in respect of 4 of the houses referred to the Housing Department, one house having been demolished and another closed for demolition. In other cases the owners have completed the work required by negotiation without the service of formal notices.

Hereunder will be found particulars of Inspections, Proceedings, etc., for the year 1931 :—

INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) .. .. .	9,302
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose	32,791
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 .. .. .	5,530
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose	5,530
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation .. .. .	403
(4) 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 .. .. .	41

REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES :—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers .. .. .	3,981
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ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR :—

(A) Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	13
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners .. .. .	6
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners .. .. .	Nil

(B) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied .. .. .	5,416
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(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a)	By owners .. .. .	1,435
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners .. .. .	Nil
(C)	Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ..	4
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders.. ..	1
(D)	Proceedings under section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—	
(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made .. .. .	Nil
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit .. ..	Nil
(E)	Proceedings under section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925 :—	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs .. .. .	Nil
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a)	By owners .. .. .	Nil
(b)	By local authority in default of owners .. .. .	Nil
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close .. .. .	Nil
(F)	Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925 :—	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made.. ..	6
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit .. .. .	Nil
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ..	Nil
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders .. ..	Nil
	Total number of houses in the Borough .. ..	18,656
	Number of houses occupied by the working classes	18,512

**REGISTERED PREMISES—**

Premises	Number on Register at end of 1931	Number of Inspections	Number of Prosecutions
Milkshops .. .. .	290	641	—
Houses let in lodgings .. .. .	63	357	—
Ice Cream Premises .. .. .	137	200	—
Offensive Trades (including Poultry Slaughter-houses) .. .. .	15	47	—

**SMOKE NUISANCES—**

Number of observations .. .. .	15
Number of notices .. .. .	5
Number of complaints .. .. .	3
Number of summonses .. .. .	Nil

**UNDERGROUND ROOMS—**

Number illegally occupied .. .. .	13
Number closed or illegal occupation discontinued	Nil

**WATER SUPPLY TO TENEMENT HOUSES—**

Premises supplied .. .. .	4
Prosecutions .. .. .	Nil

**SALE OF FOOD—**

Number of premises used other than ice-cream premises, milk shops and cowsheds .. .. .	659
Number of inspections .. .. .	2,959

**RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 AND 1928—**

There are three premises in the District where rag flock is used. All premises were inspected during the year, the total number of inspections being six. There were no prosecutions.

**Water Supply.**—A very large number of houses inhabited by more than one family have the water supply either on the ground floor or in the yard, and there are many houses without a direct supply from the rising main.

**Water Closet Accommodation.**—Practically every house in the borough has one water-closet, which, of course is, in many cases shared by two or more families. Many of the flats have one water-closet to two families.

**Schools.**—The sanitary accommodation in every school in the borough is inspected at least twice a year. In some of the schools the provision is somewhat antiquated and might be improved. Attention has been drawn to these cases.

**Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919.**—Complaints with regard to vermin are fairly numerous, but not more than would be expected in a riparian borough, where much of the property is of considerable age. Complaints are always investigated by the District Sanitary Inspectors. Where rat runs are traced to a drain, the latter is always tested and action taken when defects are found. Rat traps are loaned and rat biscuits given out when necessary, but the use of "sticky boards" has been discontinued. The sewers are baited annually during "Rat" Week.

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

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

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

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

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Number of prosecutions under the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926 .. .. .

WORK OF DISTRICT INSPECTORS, 1931.

	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 & 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. Butcher ..	815	1183	397	134	168	3	32	—	68	1681	4	39	61	44	77	111	36	72	170	3	2	5100	651
Mr. Richardson ..	796	1101	502	163	111	9	28	—	40	2427	2	47	61	2	158	69	17	151	50	8	1	5783	972
Mr. Luke ..	788	766	327	106	125	6	35	—	101	2508	—	34	234	88	275	147	42	225	147	1	14	5969	724
Mr. Tapsfield ..	781	1781	398	151	100	26	33	—	48	2160	3	35	70	58	70	67	14	97	81	2	3	5978	979
Mr. Toll ..	795	971	504	184	149	3	74	—	42	2423	1	38	117	47	264	63	26	102	64	1	9	5877	1143
Mr. Smart ..	782	1055	263	156	129	—	24	—	48	2484	4	22	103	48	121	127	32	103	64	5	1	5571	966
Mr. Bailey ..	773	1221	366	121	78	—	38	—	21	2728	1	25	51	29	92	25	33	96	53	2	—	5753	993
Total ..	5530	8078	2757	1015	860	47	264	—	368	16411	15	240	697	356	1057	609	200	846	629	22	30	40031	6428

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES, AND HOMEWORK.

HOMEWORK.

NATURE OF WORK (1)	Outworkers' Lists, Section 107									Outwork in Unwholesome Premises Section, 108			Outwork in Infected Premises (Sections 109, 110)			
	Lists received from Employers					Outworkers resident in Bermondsey received from other Districts	Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists	Prosecutions		In-stances	Notices served	Prosecu-tions	In-stances	Notices served	Prosecu-tions	
	Lists	Outworkers			Con-tractors			Work-men	Failing to keep lists							Failing to send lists
		Resident in Bermondsey	Resident in other Districts	Con-tractors												
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)		
Wearing Apparel :—																
(1) Making, etc. .. ..	25	—	30	62	7	53	7	—	—	9	9	—	1	—	—	
(2) Cleansing and washing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Fur pulling .. ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Umbrellas, etc. .. ..	2	—	1	5	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sacks .. ..	4	—	4	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Paper, etc., Boxes, Paper Bags	4	—	2	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Brush making .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	
Chocolates and Sweetmeats ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Leather Goods .. ..	4	—	6	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Surgical Instruments .. ..	2	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Electro-plating .. ..	2	—	10	27	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	
Carding of buttons, etc. ..	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	



**FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES  
AND HOMEWORK  
INSPECTION.**

Premises	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
Factories (including Factory Laundries) .. .. .	954	27	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) .. .. .	310	18	—
Workplaces (other than Out workers' Premises) .. .. .	191	7	—
Total ..	1455	52	—

**DEFECTS FOUND.**

Particulars	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
<b>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—</b>				
Want of Cleanliness .. .. .	33	33	—	—
Want of Ventilation .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Overcrowding .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Want of Drainage of Floors .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Other Nuisances .. .. .	27	27	—	—
<b>Sanitary Accommodation—</b>				
Insufficient .. .. .	6	6	—	—
Unsuitable or Defective .. .. .	18	18	—	—
Not separate for Sexes .. .. .	—	—	—	—
<b>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act—</b>				
Illegal Occupation of Underground Bakehouse (s. 101) .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Breach of Special Sanitary Requirements * for Bake-houses (ss. 97 to 100) .. .. .	56	56	—	—
Other Offences .. .. .	4	4	—	—
Total .. .. .	145	145	—	—

**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 .. 23 Reports (of action taken sent to H.M. Inspectors) .. 23
Other .. .. .	
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :-	
Certificates granted during 1931 .. .. .	—
In use at end of 1931 .. .. .	18
Workshop Bakehouses .. .. .	19
Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of 1931 .. .. .	423
Total Number of Workshops on Register .. .. .	442

**No. OF BAKEHOUSES IN THE BOROUGH.**

In Use		Not in Use	
Underground	Above ground	Above ground	Underground
18	38	3	2

37 of these are Factory Bakehouses.

**HOUSE, TRADE AND MARKET REFUSE.**

The following table shows the amount of house, trade and market refuse disposed of during 1931 :—

Disposal	Loads	tons	cwts.	qrs.
House Refuse to Barge ..	1,398	2,948	18	1
"    "    "    Destructor..	10,983	22,099	7	—
Trade Refuse " Barge ..	1,514	1,614	1	2
"    "    "    Destructor..	1,862	2,130	14	—
Street Markets Refuse to Barge	951	1,179	9	—
"    "    "    Destructor	890	1,346	12	3
Totals ..	17,598	31,319	2	2

**OFFENSIVE TRADES.**

The offensive trades on the Register are as follows :

Fellmongers .. .. .	3	Fatmelters .. .. .	2
Glue and size makers	3	Dresser of Fur Skins..	7

**MORTUARY.**

Particulars of bodies removed to the Mortuary during the year are, as follows :—

Total number of infectious bodies removed	12
Total number of bodies removed ..	75

**STREET MARKETS.**

The market scheme continues to work smoothly and satisfactorily.

Number of Licences in operation .. .. .	624
Applications on waiting list .. .. .	17
Income .. .. .	£2,637 12s. 0d.

There have been seven prosecutions during the year for infringements of the Act.

**DRAINAGE WORK.**

Hereunder will be found particulars of drainage work, &c., carried out by the Drainage Inspector during 1931 :—

Drains Tested .. .. .	751
Intimation Notices served .. .. .	12
Visits to Underground Conveniences .. .. .	446
Other Visits .. .. .	3,633

## IX.—FOOD CONTROL.

The information contained in this section of the Report is concerned mainly with the work done by the Wharves Inspectors and the Food and Drugs Inspector. One of the Wharves Inspectors is always present when a ship or barge is unloading a cargo of food. This often entails their presence on the wharves early in the morning or late at night, since the time of berthing varies with the tide. At one wharf bi-weekly boats regularly discharge cargo, generally at midnight, one of the Inspectors always being present. I pointed out in my last report that there seemed to have been a considerable increase in the amount of food coming into the Wharves in this borough and that this increase had been particularly noted with regard to bacon. I have no means of ascertaining even approximately the total amount of food which comes into the borough by water, but the general impression amongst the Inspectors engaged in the work is that the total volume of imported food is increasing year by year. On a number of occasions during the year as many as 14,000 to 16,000 bales of uncertified bacon (4 sides in a bale) have been delivered to the Wharves in a single day. On such occasions I have arranged for one of the district Inspectors to help in the work of inspection.

On March 7th there was a serious fire at Butler's Wharf and much damage was done. As a large amount of food was stored at this Wharf a general "Stop" Notice was immediately placed on all wet and damaged foodstuffs. The damaged foodstuffs were disposed of in the following manner:—

	tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Disposed of for purposes other than human food .. .. .	3	10	0	0
Destroyed .. .. .	88	17	3	6
Removed for sorting under Supervision of Sanitary Authority .. ..	379	7	1	16
Exported .. .. .	—	17	1	0
-	472	12	1	22

The samples taken on the Wharves under the Imported Food Regulations have numbered 41 consisting of the following :—

Baking Powder	..	..	..	..	1
Butter	..	..	..	..	21
Butter Mixture	..	..	..	..	2
Canned Beef	..	..	..	..	2
Cheese	..	..	..	..	1
Egg Albumen	..	..	..	..	1
Fruit Pulp	..	..	..	..	1
Fruit Sweets	..	..	..	..	2
Gherkins	..	..	..	..	1
*Infusorial Earth	..	..	..	..	1
Lemon Juice	..	..	..	..	1
Oleine	..	..	..	..	1
Salt	..	..	..	..	1
Soya Bean Oil	..	..	..	..	2
Wafers	..	..	..	..	1
Yeast	..	..	..	..	2
				—	
				41	
				—	

(\* An unknown mixture sampled to ascertain composition.)

All the samples were genuine and the butter samples were also examined for preservatives with negative results; the water content in the latter was remarkably low being 11.35 per cent. against a standard of 16 per cent. This butter was all of Russian origin.

With regard to the two samples of butter mixture mentioned above, this was found to be an illegal mixture and the parcels were consequently refused admission.

**UNSOOUND FOOD.**

The general inspection of food in shops and on stalls forms part of the duty of the District Sanitary Inspector. The following quantities of food came under the notice of the Inspectors during the year, and being found unfit for human consumption was destroyed :—

Description of Food	Weight			
	Tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Fresh Meat .. .. .	—	2	0	12
Fresh Fish .. .. .	—	2	2	16
Fresh Fruit .. .. .	—	10	3	26
Bacon .. .. .	—	1	1	2
Poultry .. .. .	—	1	2	6
Vegetables .. .. .	—	4	2	5
Total ..	1	3	0	11

**WORK OF THE WHARF AND FOOD INSPECTORS, 1931.**

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	Imported Food Regulations	Milk (Special Designation) Order
Mr. Scott .. .. .	54	5	56	8	302	2434	—	—	201	—	—	19	—	4	—
Mr. Hoskins .. .. .	10	11	109	—	960	1767	—	—	248	16	2	63	—	3	—
Mr. Francksen .. .. .	108	1	241	16	45	1700	—	—	181	1	1	7	—	34	—
Mr. Merryman .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	641	—	—	2	2	233	1508	—	80
Totals .. .. .	172	17	406	24	1307	5901	641	—	630	19	5	322	1508	41	80

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

Fifty milksellers were registered under the above Act during 1931, and 40 names were removed from the Register, making a total of 290 milksellers on the Register at the end of the year under report.

**MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923.**

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

## Dealers' Licences :—

To bottle and sell Grade " A " (Tuberculin Tested) Milk .. .. .	11
To sell Grade " A " (Tuberculin Tested) Milk.. ..	27
To sell " Pasteurised " Milk .. .. .	5

## Supplementary Licences :—

To sell " Certified " Milk .. .. .	3
To sell Grade " A " Milk .. .. .	3
To sell Grade " A " (Tuberculin Tested) Milk ..	5
To sell " Pasteurised " Milk .. .. .	3

All premises used for the sale of milk are regularly inspected to ensure that the standard of cleanliness laid down is maintained.

**MILK SAMPLING.**

A total of 513 milk samples has been taken during the year. This is made up as follows :—

**" For chemical (i.e., Fat and non-Fatty Solids) Examination."**

Liquid milk undesignated .. .. .	489
Condensed milk .. .. .	1
Condensed full cream milk .. .. .	2
Condensed machine skimmed milk .. .. .	3
Evaporated milk .. .. .	1
Separated milk .. .. .	1
Skimmed milk .. .. .	1
Sterilised milk .. .. .	11
Grade ' A ' (T.T.) milk .. .. .	1
Pasteurised milk .. .. .	3



**" For bacteriological examination."**

Grade ' A ' (T.T.) milk .. .. .	69
Pasteurised milk .. .. .	11
Liquid milk undesignated .. .. .	1
For tubercle bacilli .. .. .	9
	—
	<b>90</b>
	—

The milk supply of every school in the borough is sampled at least once a quarter, bacteriological and chemical examinations being made alternately. These samples are included in the numbers, given above and all were found to be genuine. In addition samples have also been taken from St. Olave's Hospital and South Wharf Small-Pox Receiving Station.

With regard to the designated milks mentioned above, 14 samples were found to be below standard. Of these only one sample showed a bacterial count above standard, the defect in the other cases being the presence of B.Coli.

In every case where a sample has failed to reach the standard prescribed, I have made personal enquiries of the bottler and if necessary the actual farmer has been approached. In one or two cases the source of supply has been changed as a result of these enquiries. As will be seen from the figures given on page 73, 57 licences were granted during the year under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923. The premises of these licensees are kept under continuous observation and on the whole the standard maintained is high. In one case the results of a sample showed so small a bacterial count that it appeared to me that the bacteriological technique must be at fault. After a somewhat prolonged inquiry which included a visit to the bottling premises by myself and our bacteriologist and an interview with the bacteriologist of the firm, we could find no fault with the process nor with our own bacteriological technique. Everything that we can do is being done in the borough to encourage the consumption of tuberculin tested milk, and on the whole our milksellers, particularly the bottlers of designated milk, make real efforts to

comply with our requirements. A great deal of the milk sold in the borough is pasteurised, but it is not of course all sold under that designation. There has been much controversy in the press on the question of the pasteurisation of all milk, and I have been asked a variety of questions on this subject more especially by mothers attending Maternity and Child Welfare centres with their children. While I fully appreciate the possible value of pasteurisation as a safeguard, its disadvantages are also apparent, and I cannot regard pasteurisation of the total milk supply as the ideal at which to aim. On the other hand it is true that the standards and designations prescribed under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923, leave a good deal to be desired, and I have little doubt personally that the solution will be found ultimately in a compromise, whereby all milk will be required to comply with standards approximately those obtaining for Grade 'A' (Tuberculin Tested) Milk at present, or be pasteurised. Price is a factor of the utmost importance, and while the price at which Grade 'A' (T.T.) Milk is sold is one which our people can pay, that of Certified Milk is prohibitive and renders this grade unsaleable in this borough. There appears to be a steadily increasing sale for sterilised milk in the borough which is, I think, to be regretted, since in my opinion this product is quite unfit for infants and young children.

## FOOD AND DRUGS.

Articles submitted for Analysis	Total Samples Taken	Number Genuine	Number Adulterated	Percentages of Articles Adulterated
Acid Boric Crystals .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Acid Tartaric .. .. .	4	4	—	—
Almonds, Ground .. .. .	4	4	—	—
Antelope .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Apricots .. .. .	4	4	—	—
Arrowroot .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Bacon .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Barley, Pearl .. .. .	15	15	—	—
Barley, Pot .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Beef, Corned .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Beef, Pressed .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Brawn.. .. .	7	7	—	—
Brawn, Pork .. .. .	2	2	—	—
Brawn Veal .. .. .	2	2	—	—
Brimstone and Treacle .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Borax Refined .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Borax Purified .. .. .	2	2	—	—
Butter .. .. .	233	232	1	0.4
Cake, Currant .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Cake, Dessert .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Cake, Seed .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Cake, Genoa .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Cheese .. .. .	11	11	—	—
Cheese, Cheddar .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Cheese, Full Cream Pasteurised .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Cherries, Glacé .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Cider .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Cocoa .. .. .	7	7	—	—
Cocoanut, Desiccated .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Coffee .. .. .	9	9	—	—
Coffee, Creamia .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Coffee Essence .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Cold Cream .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Collared Head .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Cough Drops .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Cream .. .. .	6	6	—	—
Cream of Tartar .. .. .	2	2	—	—
Cream and Raspberry Sandwich .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Cyder .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Dripping .. .. .	76	76	—	—
Eggs, Liquid .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Fat .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Fat, Baking .. .. .	7	7	—	—
Fat, Frying .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Fat, White .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Fat, Compound White .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Fish Paste .. .. .	11	11	—	—
Flour .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Flour, Self-raising .. .. .	9	9	—	—
Friar's Balsam .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Gherkins .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Ginger, Ground .. .. .	2	2	—	—
Golco Baking Fat .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Honey.. .. .	2	2	—	—
Jam, Apricot .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Jam, Blackberry and Apple .. .. .	1	1	—	—

## FOOD AND DRUGS—continued.

Articles submitted for for Analysis	Total Samples Taken	Number Genuine	Number Adulterated	Percentages of Articles Adulterated
Jam, Blackcurrant .. .. .	5	5	—	—
Jam, Plum .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Jam, Raspberry .. .. .	7	6	1	14.3
Jam, Raspberry Flavour .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Jam, Raspberry and Red Currant..	1	1	—	—
Jam, Strawberry .. .. .	4	4	—	—
Kup Kakes .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Lard .. .. .	8	8	—	—
Lemon Curd .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Lemonade .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Lemon Squash .. .. .	2	2	—	—
Lentils .. .. .	2	2	—	—
Linseed, Crushed .. .. .	2	2	—	—
Loganberries, Dessert (Informal) ..	1	1	—	—
Mace, Ground .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Malted Milk Lunch Tablets .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Margarine .. .. .	95	95	—	—
Marmalade .. .. .	2	2	—	—
Marmalade Orange .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Milk .. .. .	489	480	9	1.8
Milk, Condensed .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Milk, Condensed, Full Cream .. .. .	2	2	—	—
Milk, Condensed, Machine-Skimmed	3	3	—	—
Milk, Evaporated .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Milk, Grade "A" (T.T.) .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Milk, Pasteurised .. .. .	3	3	—	—
Milk, Separated .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Milk, Skimmed .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Milk, Sterilised .. .. .	11	11	—	—
Mincemeat .. .. .	3	3	—	—
Mustard .. .. .	7	7	—	—
Nitre, Sweet Spirit of .. .. .	4	2	2	50.0
Oil, Camphorated .. .. .	4	4	—	—
Oil, Castor .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Oil, Cod Liver .. .. .	2	2	—	—
Oil, Eucalyptus .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Oil, Nut .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Oil, Olive .. .. .	3	3	—	—
Oil, Soya Bean .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Ointment, Boracic .. .. .	2	2	—	—
Ointment, Zinc .. .. .	3	3	—	—
Orange Squash .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Paraffin Liquid .. .. .	2	2	—	—
Parrish's Chemical Food .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Paste, Fish .. .. .	11	11	—	—
Paste, Lobster .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Paste, Turkey and Tongue .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Pears .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Peas, Italian .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Peel, Citron .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Pepper .. .. .	33	33	—	—
Picalilli .. .. .	2	2	—	—
Pickles .. .. .	2	2	—	—
Powder, Baking .. .. .	3	3	—	—
Powder, Compound Liquorice .. .. .	2	2	—	—
Powder, Custard .. .. .	2	2	—	—
Powder, Egg Substitute .. .. .	2	2	—	—

## FOOD AND DRUGS—continued

Articles submitted for Analysis	Total Samples Taken	Number Genuine	Number Adulterated	Percentages of Articles Adulterated
Powder, Gregory .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Powder, Lemon .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Powder, Lemonade .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Powder, Milk .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Powder, Seidlitz .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Quinine, Ammoniated Tincture of ..	4	4	—	—
Quinine, Rhubarb Compound ..	1	1	—	—
Tincture of .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Raisins .. .. .	2	2	—	—
Raisins (Stoned) .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Rhubarb, Compound Tincture of ..	2	2	—	—
Rice .. .. .	7	7	—	—
Rice, Ground .. .. .	2	2	—	—
Roll, Swiss .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Salts, Glauber .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Sardines (Informal) .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Sarsaparilla .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Sauce .. .. .	2	2	—	—
Sauce, Worcestershire .. .. .	2	2	—	—
Sausage .. .. .	3	3	—	—
Sausage, Breakfast .. .. .	25	24	1	4.0
Sausage, Liver .. .. .	3	3	—	—
Sausage, Luncheon .. .. .	3	3	—	—
Sausage, Luncheon Pork .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Sausage, Smoked .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Sausages, Beef .. .. .	42	42	—	—
Sausages, Parisian .. .. .	2	2	—	—
Sausages, Pork .. .. .	13	13	—	—
Semolina .. .. .	3	3	—	—
Sherry .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Spice, Mixed .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Sponge Cakes .. .. .	6	6	—	—
Sponge Fingers .. .. .	2	2	—	—
Sponge Sandwich .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Suet, Shredded .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Suet, Beef .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Sugar, Castor .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Sugar, Demerara .. .. .	3	3	—	—
Sugar, Icing .. .. .	3	—	—	—
Sugar, Moist .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Sugar, Pudding .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Sultanas .. .. .	5	5	—	—
Tablets, Aspirin .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Tablets, Aspro .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Tartaric Acid .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Tapioca .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Tea .. .. .	6	6	—	—
Tea Dust .. .. .	4	4	—	—
Thymol, Compound Glycerine of ..	1	1	—	—
Tomato Ketchup .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Tomatoes, Peeled .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Vinegar .. .. .	92	88	4	4.3
Vinegar, Malt .. .. .	38	36	2	5.3
Veal and Ham .. .. .	2	2	—	—
Wine, Barley .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Wine, Ginger .. .. .	2	2	—	—
Wine, Ipecacuanha .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Wine, Orange Quinine .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Total .. .. .	1508	1488	20	1.3

## PROSECUTIONS IN CONNECTION WITH SAMPLES TAKEN DURING 1931.

No.	Sample	Adulteration or Infringement	Remarks
341	Margarine ..	Margarine wrapper not marked.	Dismissed on payment of 17s. 6d. costs.
427	Milk .. ..	Deficient in milk fat, 16·0 per cent.	Dismissed on payment of 17s. 6d. costs—first offence
739	Milk .. ..	Deficient in milk fat, 26·0 per cent.	Fined £5. Costs £2 2s.
740	Milk .. ..	Deficient in milk fat, 29·7 per cent.	Taken in with above Summons.
801	Vinegar .. ..	Deficient in acetic acid, 15·0 per cent.	Dismissed on payment of 15s. 0d. costs.
989	Sweet Spirit of Nitre .. ..	Deficient in Ethyl Nitrite to the extent of at least 43·5 per cent.	Fined £10. Costs £10 10s.
90	Breakfast Sausage	Containing Sulphur-dioxide 0·0325 (equivalent to 325·0 parts per million).	Dismissed with caution. Summons against Wholesaler under Public Health (preservatives, etc., in food) Regulations dismissed with caution and ordered to pay 24s. 6d. costs.
225	Vinegar .. ..	Deficient in acetic acid, 8·5 per cent.	Dismissed with caution, and ordered to pay 17s. 6d. costs.
471	Raspberry Jam ..	Deficient in Raspberry fruit to the extent of 42·0 per cent.	Dismissed. Warranty proved. Summons against wholesaler for false warranty. Fined £10. Costs £10 10s.
611	Malt Vinegar ..	Deficient in acetic acid 90·0 per cent.	Dismissed on payment of 17s. 6d. costs.

## SUMMARY.

				£	s.	d.
Fines	..	..	..	..	25	0 0
Costs	..	..	..	..	28	11 6
				<hr/>		
				£53 11 6		
				<hr/>		

**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
Almond Substitute (Fire damaged) .. ..	—	— — — —	6 boxes	— 1 2 0	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Anchovies, Tinned .. ..	—	— — — —	8 tins	— 1 3 4	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Apples .. ..	—	— — — —	264 boxes	5 7 0 0	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Apples, Tinned .. ..	—	— — — —	18 cases and 4 tins	— 10 0 0	250 cases	10 0 3 16	—	— — — —
Apricots, Tinned .. ..	—	— — — —	22 cases	— 11 0 0	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Apricot Pulp .. ..	—	— — — —	1 cask	8 16 0 8	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
			31 cases and Various parcels					
Bacon .. ..	64 sides	1 17 1 22	—	— — — —	2 bales	— 4 1 22	—	— — — —
	95 gammons							
	3 fore-ends & 6 pieces							
Barley (Damaged) .. ..	—	1 10 3 2	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Beef, Corned .. ..	68 cases and 931 tins	3 17 1 4	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Beef, Bungs .. ..	—	— — — —	12 casks and 1 barrel	3 4 0 0	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Blackcurrant Pulp .. ..	—	— — — —	12 cases	— 15 0 0	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Brawn, Tinned .. ..	—	— — — —	5 cases and 203 tins	— 10 0 27	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Butter .. ..	—	— — — —	2 casks and 1 box	— 2 2 0	Trimmings	— 4 — —	—	— — — —

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
Butter Mixture .. ..	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	100 casks	5 — — —
Butter Beans (Fire damaged)	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	1 bag	— 1 2 0	—	— — — —
Cake .. ..	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	11 cases	— 11 0 0	—	— — — —
Canned Goods (Various) ..	—	— — — —	—	104 17 0 10	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Cardamons (Fire damaged)	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	5 cases	— 2 2 0	—	— — — —
Casings, Horse .. ..	—	— — — —	70 sets	— 1 2 0	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Casings, Salted .. ..	—	— — — —	1 cask	— 3 2 0	—	— — — —	3 casks	— 12 0 0
Cereals (Fire damaged) ..	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	97 bags	7 9 2 0	—	— — — —
Cheese .. ..	—	— — — —	Various packages	4 9 1 11	8 crates	— 8 1 3	—	— — — —
Cherries .. ..	—	— — — —	346 baskets	1 11 2 14	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Chickens .. ..	—	— — — —	1 basket	— 1 0	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Chicken (Canned) .. ..	—	— — — —	137 tins	— 4 2 14	—	— — — —	1 case	— 2 7
Cinnamon Quills (Fire damaged) .. ..	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	50 bales	1 5 0 0	—	— — — —
Cloves (Fire damaged) ..	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	6 bags and 9 bales	— 11 1 0	—	— — — —
Cocoa (Fire damaged) ..	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	72 bags	6 0 3 26	—	— — — —
Cocoa Beans (Fire damaged)	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	23 bags	— 17 1 0
Cocoa, Desiccated (Fire damaged) .. ..	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	139 cases	6 19 0 0	—	— — — —
Cocoanuts .. ..	—	— — — —	757 bags	34 18 5 0	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Cocoanuts (Fire damaged)	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	218 cases	10 5 1 0	—	— — — —
Coffee (Damaged) .. ..	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	26 bags	2 0 0 0
Cornflour .. ..	—	— — — —	3 bags	— 3 0 0	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Crab, Tinned .. ..	—	— — — —	29 cases and 66 tins	— 12 2 25	—	— — — —	30 tins	— — — 15



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
Cream, Bottled .. ..	—	tons cwt qr lbs	140 bottle	tons cwt qr lbs	—	tons cwt qr lbs	—	tons cwt qr lbs
Cream, Tinned .. ..	—	—	o cases and 491 tins	— 3 0 2	—	—	—	—
Dates (Fire damaged) ..	—	—	—	—	200 boxes	12 10 0 0	—	—
Eggs .. ..	—	—	2149 tins	113 0 2 0	—	—	—	—
Eggs (Frozen whole) ..	—	—	14711 tins	280 0 0 0	—	—	107 tins	1 5 0 0
Fat, Cooking .. ..	31 tierces	8 0 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Figs .. ..	—	—	70 bags	— 17 2 0	—	—	50 boxes	— 11 0 18
Figs (Fire damaged) ..	—	—	—	—	9 cases and 3 tins	2 1 2 0	—	—
Fish, Fresh .. ..	—	—	13 cases and 2 trunks	— 13 0 0	—	—	—	—
Flour (Water damaged) ..	103 bags	1 14 3 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gherkins .. ..	—	—	46 casks	11 8 0 0	—	—	—	—
Ginger (Fire damaged) ..	—	—	—	—	1 barrel and 109 bags	5 11 0 0	—	—
Ginger Root .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	11 bags	— 13 2 0
Gooseberries, Tinned ..	—	—	—	—	450 cases	18 1 2 12	—	—
Hams, Salted .. ..	—	—	15 hams	— 1 3 18	35 cases	1 5 0 0	—	—
Hams, Tinned .. ..	—	—	116 tins	— 14 0 11	13 cases	— 13 2 0	5 cases	— 3 3 0
Herbs, Various (Fire damaged) .. ..	22 cases	— 15 3 23	—	—	209 bales and 26 bags	5 17 2 0	—	—
Lard .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	80 cases	— 2 0 0 0
Lemons .. ..	—	—	1 case	— 1 0 0	—	—	—	—
Lemon Juice (Fire damaged) .. ..	—	—	155 half pipes	65 5 1 12	—	—	—	—

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
Lime Juice (Fire damaged)	—	—	1 puncheon	— 8 3 0	—	—	—	—
Macaroni (Fire damaged)	—	—	—	—	1509 boxes	22 9 3 0	—	—
Maize (Damaged) .. ..	—	2 1 1 14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Margarine (Fire damaged)	—	—	—	—	425 cases	5 6 0 0	—	—
Mayonnaise .. ..	—	—	1 case	— — 14	—	—	—	—
Milk, Condensed .. ..	—	—	2702 tins	— 17 1 14	60 cases	1 5 2 24	—	—
Milk, Tinned Evaporated..	—	—	574 tins	— 5 0 16	—	—	—	—
Mincemeat .. ..	—	—	12 trays	— 3 2 6	—	—	—	—
Nutmegs (Fire damaged)..	—	—	—	—	83 bags and 48 boxes	6 0 0 0	—	—
Oats (Fire damaged) ..	—	—	—	—	1 bag	— 1 1 0	—	—
Onions .. ..	—	—	731 bags	32 16 0 0	—	—	—	—
Oranges .. ..	—	—	8 cases	— 8 0 0	—	—	—	—
Oranges, Bitter .. ..	—	—	11 cases	— 11 0 0	—	—	—	—
Orange Juice (Fire damaged)	—	—	39 half pipes	17 6 2 22	—	—	—	—
Ox Kidneys .. ..	—	—	1 cask	— 5 0 0	—	—	—	—
Ox Tongue, Tinned ..	—	—	34 tins	— 1 0 11	—	—	—	—
Pears .. ..	—	—	23 cases	— 8 1 4	—	—	—	—
Peas, Green .. ..	—	—	—	— 2 2 0	—	—	—	—
Peanuts (Fire damaged) ..	—	—	—	—	2 bags	— 2 0 0	—	—
Pepper (Fire damaged) ..	—	—	—	—	869 bags	84 15 0 0	—	—
Pigs, Fresh .. ..	—	—	2 cases	— 4 0 0	—	—	2 casks	— 2 —
Pig Feet, Salted .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pigs Rinds .. ..	15 tierces 104 barrels & 898 casks	165 16 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pines, Cubes and Slices ..	—	—	73 cases and 160 tins	2 10 2 24	—	—	—	—

**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	
Pineapples, Tinned .. ..	—	— — — —	116 tins	— 1 2 2	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Plum Pulp .. ..	—	— — — —	33 cases and 2 tins	1 5 3 12	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Plums, Tinned .. ..	—	— — — —	388 cases and 34 tins	10 16 1 12	200 cases	8 0 2 24	—	— — — —
Potatoes .. ..	274 bags	13 14 0 0	315 bags	15 15 0 0	3477 bags	173 17 0 0	—	— — — —
Potatoes (Fire damaged) ..	70 bags	3 10 0 0	103 bags	5 3 0 0	2518 bags	125 18 0 0	—	— — — —
Poultry .. ..	—	— — — —	8 cases	— 3 14	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Prunes (Fire damaged) ..	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	50 boxes	— 11 0 18	—	— — — —
Raisins .. ..	—	— — — —	3 cases	— 2 19	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Raspberries, Tinned ..	—	— — — —	20 tins	— 1 12	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Rice, Sweepings .. ..	—	12 18 0 25	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Salmon, Tinned .. ..	—	— — — —	177 cases and 155 tins	4 5 0 6	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Sheep .. ..	3 carcasses & 8 split sides	— 2 1 19	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Sauerkraut .. ..	—	— — — —	1 cask	— 4 0 0	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Strawberries .. ..	—	— — — —	704 boxes and 5 trays	2 2 1 19	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Sultanas .. ..	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	200 boxes	2 4 2 16	—	— — — —
Sultanas (Fire damaged) ..	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	12 bags and 9 cases	— 8 1 0	—	— — — —
Sugar (Fire damaged) ..	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	300 bags	30 0 0 0	—	— — — —
Tallow, Unrefined .. ..	497 tierces, 48 pipes, 22 barrels, 186 casks & 1 case	180 11 1 8	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	189 tierces	37 16 0 0

**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
Trotter Oil.. .. .	22 barrels	tons cwt qr lbs 5 10 0 0	—	tons cwt qr lbs — — — —	—	tons cwt qr lbs — — — —	—	tons cwt qr lbs — — — —
Tea .. .. .	—	— — — —	3 chests	— 5 2 0	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Tea (Fire damaged) ..	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	642 chests	43 4 3 0	—	— — — —
Tea Sweepings .. ..	—	47 14 1 12	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Tomato Puree .. .. .	—	— — — —	45 cases & 2,122 tins	10 2 0 27	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Tongues, Salted .. ..	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	1 cask	— 5 0 0
Tongue, Tinned .. ..	—	— — — —	106 tins	— 3 3 15	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Turmeric (Fire damaged) ..	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	43 bags	1 12 1 0	—	— — — —
Veal, Jellied .. .. .	—	— — — —	136 tins	— 7 1 14	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Walnuts (Fire damaged) ..	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	4 cases	— 4 0 0	—	— — — —
Wheat, damaged .. .. .	—	141 14 1 4	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Yeast (Fire damaged) ..	—	— — — —	25 barrels	— 12 2 0	—	— — — —	—	— — — —

**X.—HEALTH SERVICES.****MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.****110 Grange Road.**

Monday, 2.0 p.m.-4.0 p.m.	Tuesday, 9.45 a.m. to 12 noon
Wednesday, 9.45 a.m.-12 noon	Thursday, 2.0 p.m.-4.0 p.m.
Ante-natal Clinics ..	Tuesday, 4.30 p.m.-6.30 p.m.
	Wednesday, 2.0 p.m.-4.0 p.m.
Sewing Class .. ..	Friday, 1.45 p.m.-4.0 p.m.

**98 Rotherhithe New Road.**

Tuesday, 9.45 a.m.-12 noon	Wednesday, 2.0 p.m.-4.0 p.m.
Friday, 2.0 p.m.-4.0 p.m.	
Ante-natal Clinics ..	Thursday, 2.0 p.m.-4.0 p.m. and 5.30 p.m.-7.30 p.m.
Sewing Class ..	Monday, 1.45 p.m.-4.0 p.m.

**Time and Talents, 225 Abbey Street.**

Monday, 2.0 p.m.-4.0 p.m.	Thursday, 9.45 a.m.-12 noon
---------------------------	-----------------------------

**Roseberry Street.**

Monday, 2.0 p.m.-4.0 p.m.

**Trinity Road.**

Thursday, 2.0 p.m.-4.0 p.m.

**Princess Club, Jamaica Road.**

Monday, 2.0 p.m.-4.0 p.m.	Tuesday, 9.45 a.m.-12 noon
	Friday, 2.0 p.m.-4.0 p.m.
Ante-natal Clinic ..	Thursday, 10.0 a.m.-12 noon
Sewing Classes ..	Tuesday and Wednesday, 2.0 p.m.-4.0 p.m.

**Alice Barlow House, Fulford Street.**

Thursday, 2.0 p.m.-4.0 p.m.	Friday, 2.0 p.m.-4.0 p.m.
Ante-natal Clinic ..	First Wednesday in each month, 10.0 a.m.-12 noon.
Sewing Class ..	Wednesday, 2.0 p.m.-4.0 p.m.

**St. George's Hall, Old Kent Road.**

Tuesday .. .. . 2.0 p.m.-4.0 p.m.  
 Sewing Class .. .. . Thursday, 2.0 p.m.-4.0 p.m.

**Salomons Centre, Newcomen Street.**

Thursday .. .. . 10.0 a.m.-12 noon and 2.0 p.m.-4.0 p.m.  
 Friday .. .. . 2.0 p.m.-4.0 p.m.

**Ante-natal Clinics :—**

Monday, 10.0 a.m.-12 noon.      Tuesday, 2.0 p.m.-4.0 p.m.  
 Wednesday, 10.0 a.m.-12 noon.      Friday, 10.0 a.m.-12 noon

**PUERPERAL FEVER—CONSULTANTS.**

Mr. Frank Cook, F.R.C.S.,  
 41 Harley Street, W.1. (Telephone : Langham 3816) ; and  
 51 South Street, W.1. (Telephone : Mayfair 4380).  
 Mr. A. J. McNair, F.R.C.S.,  
 10 Queen Anne Street, W.1. (Telephone : Langham 2861.)

Applications for the services of a Consultant should be made to the Medical Officer of Health.

**OBSTETRIC CONSULTANTS.**

Mr. A. J. McNair, F.R.C.S.,  
 10 Queen Anne Street, W.1. (Telephone : Langham 2861.)  
 Mr. G. F. Gibberd,  
 14 St. Thomas's Street, S.E.1. (Telephone : Hop 6618) ;  
 and 44 Queen Anne Street, W.1. (Telephone : Welbeck 1608.)

Applications for the services of a Consultant should be made to the Medical Officer of Health.

**DAY NURSERIES.****Newcomen Day Nursery, 66-67 Snowsfields.**

Monday to Friday (inclusive), 7.0 a.m.-7.0 p.m.  
 Saturday, 7.0 a.m.-1.0 p.m.

**" Alice Barlow " Social Welfare Centre, 14 Fulford Street.**

Monday to Friday (inclusive), 7.30 a.m.-6.30 p.m.  
 Saturday, 7.30 a.m.-12.30 p.m.

**FAIRBY GRANGE CONVALESCENT HOME,**

**Hartley, near Longfield, Kent.**

For mothers, and children under 5 only. Application Forms and full particulars can be obtained at any of the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.

**DENTAL TREATMENT CENTRES.**

**110 Grange Road.**

Monday to Friday (inclusive), 10.0 a.m. to 8.0 p.m.

**98 Rotherhithe New Road.**

Monday, Thursday and Friday, 2.0 p.m.-5.0 p.m.

Tuesday and Wednesday, 2.0 p.m.-8.0 p.m.

From 5.0 p.m. to 8.0 p.m. the Centres are open only for patients who cannot attend during the day.

**TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY,**

**108 Grange Road.**

Patients are seen by appointment only. Evening sessions are held for patients at work.

**LIGHT TREATMENT CENTRE,**

**The Solarium, 108 Grange Road.**

Monday to Thursday (inclusive), 9.30 a.m.-5.30 p.m.

Friday, 9.30 a.m.-1 p.m.

Monday and Thursday, 6.30 p.m.-8.0 p.m.

Patients are seen by appointment only, and only patients who cannot attend during the day are seen at the evening sessions.

**SCHICK TEST CLINIC,**

**Municipal Offices, Spa Road.**

Monday and Thursday at 9.30 a.m.

**DIPHTHERIA "CONTACTS" CLINIC,**

**Municipal Offices, Spa Road.**

Monday and Thursday at 9.30 a.m. For school-children only.

**DIPHTHERIA "CARRIER" CLINIC,**

**Guy's Hospital.**

Wednesday at 2.30 p.m. For school-children only by appointment.

**L.C.C. SCHOOL TREATMENT CENTRES.**

**Bermondsey School Treatment Centre,  
Bermondsey Settlement, Farncombe Street.**

Minor Ailments .. Monday to Friday (inclusive), 9.30 a.m.-  
1.0 p.m. and 3.0 p.m.-6.0 p.m. Saturday,  
9.30 a.m.-12 noon.

Dental .. .. Monday to Friday (inclusive), 9.0 a.m.-  
4.30 p.m.

**Bermondsey Medical Mission Hospital,  
44 Grange Road.**

Minor Ailments .. Monday to Friday (inclusive), 9.30 a.m.-  
1.0 p.m. and 3.0 p.m.-6.0 p.m.  
Saturday, 9.30-12 noon.

**Dockhead School Treatment Centre,  
George Row.**

Minor Ailments .. Monday to Friday (inclusive), 9.30 a.m.-  
1.0 p.m. and 3.0 p.m.-6.0 p.m.

**Rotherhithe School Treatment Centre,  
Lady Gomm Dispensary, Hawkstone Road.**

Minor Ailments .. Monday to Friday (inclusive), 9.30 a.m.-  
1.0 p.m. and 3.0 p.m.-6.0 p.m.  
Saturday, 9.30 a.m.-12 noon.



**163 Abbeyfield Road.**

Ear, Nose and Throat, Dental .. Monday to Friday (inclusive),  
9.0 a.m.-4.30 p.m.

**Trinity School Treatment Centre,  
Redriff Lane.**

Minor Ailments .. Monday to Friday (inclusive), 9.30 a.m.-  
12 noon.

**INVALID CHILDREN'S AID ASSOCIATION**

**(Bermondsey Branch)**

**Municipal Offices, Spa Road.**

Office hours Monday to Friday (inclusive), 9.30a.m.-5.30 p.m  
Saturday, 9.30 a.m.-12.30 p.m.  
Tuesday, 5.30 p.m.-7.30 p.m. (by appointment  
only).

**NURSING ASSOCIATIONS.**

**St. Olave's District Nursing Association,  
13 Cherry Garden Street.**

**Rotherhithe Queen's District Nursing Association,  
149 Lower Road.**

**FOOT CLINIC,**

**98 Rotherhithe New Road.**

Tuesday, 2.0 p.m.—4.30 p.m. (by appointment only).  
Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 2.0 p.m.—4.30 p.m.  
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 5.30 p.m.—7.30 p.m.  
Only patients who cannot attend during the day are seen at  
the evening sessions.

**VENEREAL DISEASE CLINIC,**

**Guy's Hospital.**

Monday to Saturday (inclusive), 9.0 a.m. to 8.0 p.m.  
Bank holidays, 10.0 a.m.-12 noon.

**PUBLIC VACCINATOR.**

Dr. V. A. JAYNES, 157 Jamaica Road.

Monday to Friday (inclusive), 9.15 a.m.-11.0 a.m.

**AMBULANCE FACILITIES.**

**Infectious Cases.**

L.C.C. (Special Hospitals) Dept. (Telephone—City 7200). At any hour of day or night.

**Non-Infectious Cases.**

L.C.C. (Special Hospitals) Dept. (Telephone—City 7200). At any hour of day or night. Minimum fee, 10s.

**Accident Cases.**

L.C.C. (Accident) Service. (Ask Telephone Operator for "Ambulance.") At any hour of day or night.

**Maternity Cases.**

L.C.C. (Special Hospitals) Dept. (Telephone—City 7200.)

**Urgent Cases** .. At any hour of day or night on application by a doctor or certified midwife.

**Non-urgent Cases** Between 11.0 p.m. and 8.0 a.m.—on application by a doctor or certified midwife, or on production of Letter of Admission to Hospital and L.C.C. Ambulance Card.

Between 8.0 a.m. and 11.0 p.m.—by payment (minimum fee 10s.), or by application to Medical Officer of Health. Cases approved by Medical Officer of Health will be conveyed to Hospital free of charge.

**PUBLIC VACCINATOR.**

Dr. V. A. JAYNE, 157 Jamaica Road,  
Monday to Friday (inclusive), 9.15 a.m.-11.0 a.m.

**AMBULANCE FACILITIES.**

**Infectious Cases.** At any  
I.C.C. (Special Hospital) Dept. Telephone—City 7200. At any

**Non-Infectious Cases.** At any  
I.C.C. (Special Hospital) Dept. Telephone—City 7200. At any

**Accident Cases.** At any hour of day or night.  
I.C.C. (Accident) Service. (Ask Telephone Operator for

**Maternity Cases.** At any hour of day or night.  
I.C.C. (Special Hospital) Dept. Telephone—City 7200.

**Urgent Cases.** At any hour of day or night, on application by  
Non-urgent Cases. Between 11.0 p.m. and 8.0 a.m.—on applica-

tion by a doctor or certified midwife or on applica-  
tion by a patient or next of kin. Cases approved  
by Medical Officer of Health will be con-

**GENERAL DISEASE CLINIC**

At any hour of day or night.

At any hour of day or night, on application by  
a patient or next of kin. Cases approved  
by Medical Officer of Health will be con-