

Report on the sanitary condition of the Borough of Bermondsey for the year 1933.

Contributors

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

Publication/Creation

London : Henry Richardson, 1934.

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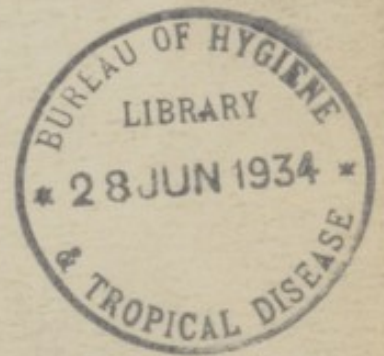
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Borough of



Bermondsey



REPORT
ON THE
SANITARY CONDITION
OF THE
BOROUGH OF BERMONDSEY

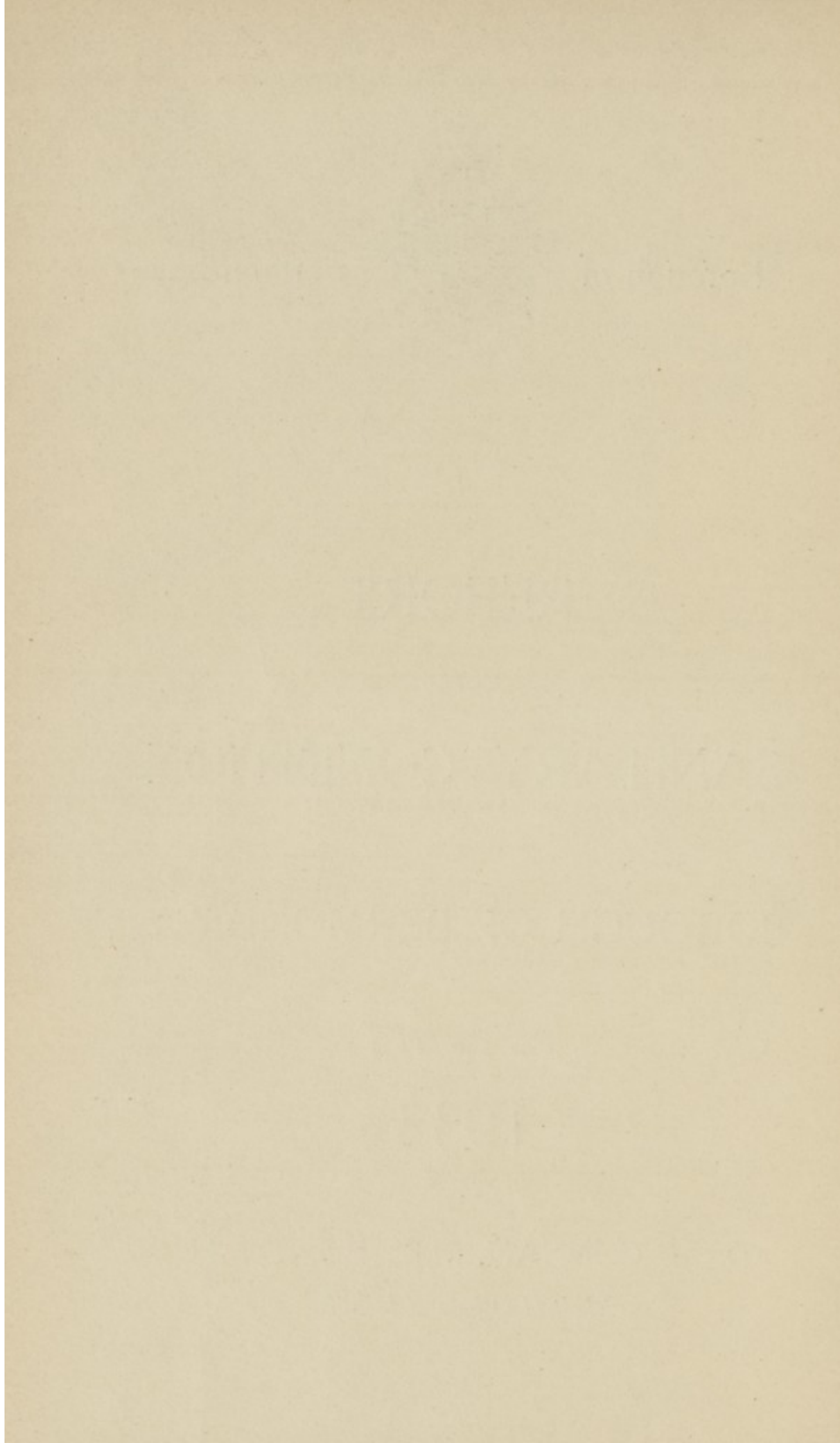
For the Year

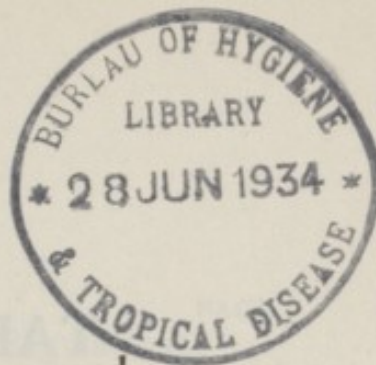
1933

BY

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

Medical Officer of Health.





Borough of



Bermondsey

REPORT

ON THE

SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE

BOROUGH OF BERMONDSEY

For the Year

1933

BY

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

Medical Officer of Health.

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1933.

Chairman	Councillor	Mrs. F. I. M. HUSK,	1932-33
		S. R. WEIGHTMAN,	1933-34
Vice-Chairman		Mrs. A. M. HATCHER,	1932-33
		Mrs. F. A. POWELL,	1933-34
Alderman	Miss	A. Broughton	Councillor
		J. A. W. Douglas	A. V. Kidd
	Mrs.	D. A. Green	C. J. Lee
	Miss	M. I. Henrich	A. Ponsford
Councillor	Mrs.	S. C. Amos	W. Shearring,
		W. T. Cockett	J.P.
	Mrs.	E. V. Coyle	J. W. Simmonds
		J. Donovan	G. H. Stean
	Miss	K. Groves	J. Sullivan
		G. H. Horwood	J. C. Wayne
			Mrs. L. L. White

Ex-officio :

Councillor Mrs. E. F. GEORGE, J.P., Mayor of Bermondsey, 1932-33.

Councillor C. E. PHILPOT, J.P., Mayor of Bermondsey, 1933-34.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE, 1933.

Chairman	..	Councillor	Mrs. A. M. FORTESCUE
Vice-Chairman	..	"	Mrs. E. V. COYLE
Alderman	Miss	M. I. Henrich	Councillor
Councillor		D. Bradley	W. A. Phillips,
	Mrs.	J. Donovan	J.P.
	"	L. F. M.	Mrs. F. A. Powell
		Franklin	" R. E. Reed
	"	E. F. George	" E. Roberts
	"	C. Harding	" R. Wedden
	Mrs.	A. M. Hatcher	" Mrs. L. L. White

Co-opted Members :

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

Ex-officio :

Councillor Mrs. E. F. GEORGE, J.P., Mayor of Bermondsey, 1932-33.

Councillor C. E. PHILPOT, J.P., Mayor of Bermondsey, 1933-34.

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. Frankson, Wharves and Food Inspector.
 A. H. Merryman, Food and Drugs Inspector.
 E. J. Pitts, Market Inspector.

District Inspectors.

W. Davis, Senior District Inspector and Drainage Inspector
 No. 1—G. F. J. Toll
 No. 2—F. L. Richardson
 No. 3—H. J. Bailey
 No. 4—W. C. Tapsfield
 No. 5—H. E. Butcher
 No. 6—O. W. R. Smart
 No. 7—F. J. Carpenter

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.D., 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	Rosa Bache
Marie Helden	Mrs. Dorothy Cottier
Sarah Bowles	Amy Carlton
Elizabeth Lawrence	Florence Wadds
Gwendolen Riches	Isabel White

Fairby Grange Convalescent Home :

Matron—Florence Child
 Nurse—Ann O'Meara

DENTAL DEPARTMENT :

Municipal Dental Surgeon—
Grantley Smith, L.M.S.S.A., 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

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

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 my Annual Report for the year 1933. The arrangement of the report follows that of previous years and no prefatory remarks appear to be necessary. I have again to express my gratitude to the Chairmen and Members of Committees and to the staff for their support and ready help at all times during the year. Although at the time of writing we have entered the new year I would like to express my sense of the loss which the Department has sustained in the resignation of Dr. MacIntyre, who has been appointed Medical Officer of Health for the Sutton district. I have also to record, with great regret, the death of Miss Constance Clarke, which occurred on the 9th January, 1934.

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 1933 according to the Rate Books was 18,827.

The rateable value of the Borough on the 31st December, 1933 was £874,953, the product of a penny rate being £3,450.

POPULATION.

Census		Estimate of Registrar General	
1921	1931	to 30th June, 1932	to 30th June, 1933
119,452	111,542	110,100	107,300

BIRTHS.

The total number of births belonging to the Borough registered during 1933 was 1500, consisting of 744 males and 756 females. The number for 1932 was 1,831.

The birth rate for 1933 was 14.0 per 1,000 persons living, compared with 16.6 for 1932.

DEATHS.

The total number of deaths belonging to the Borough registered during 1933 was 1,340, consisting of 716 males and 624 females. The number for 1932 was 1,326.

The death rate for 1933 was 12·5 per 1,000 persons living, compared with 12·0 for 1932.

MARRIAGES.

The total number of marriages in the Borough in 1933 was 1,007, being 71 above the number for 1932, and 6 below the average for the last 10 years.

The figures have been supplied by the Superintendent Registrar. This makes a marriage rate of 18·77 per 1,000 of the population, compared with a marriage rate last year of 17·00.

Year						No.	Rate
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
1931	..	..	..	..	..	1,001	17·81
1932	..	..	..	..	..	936	17·00
Average for years 1923—1932						1,013	17·24
1933						1,007	18·77

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

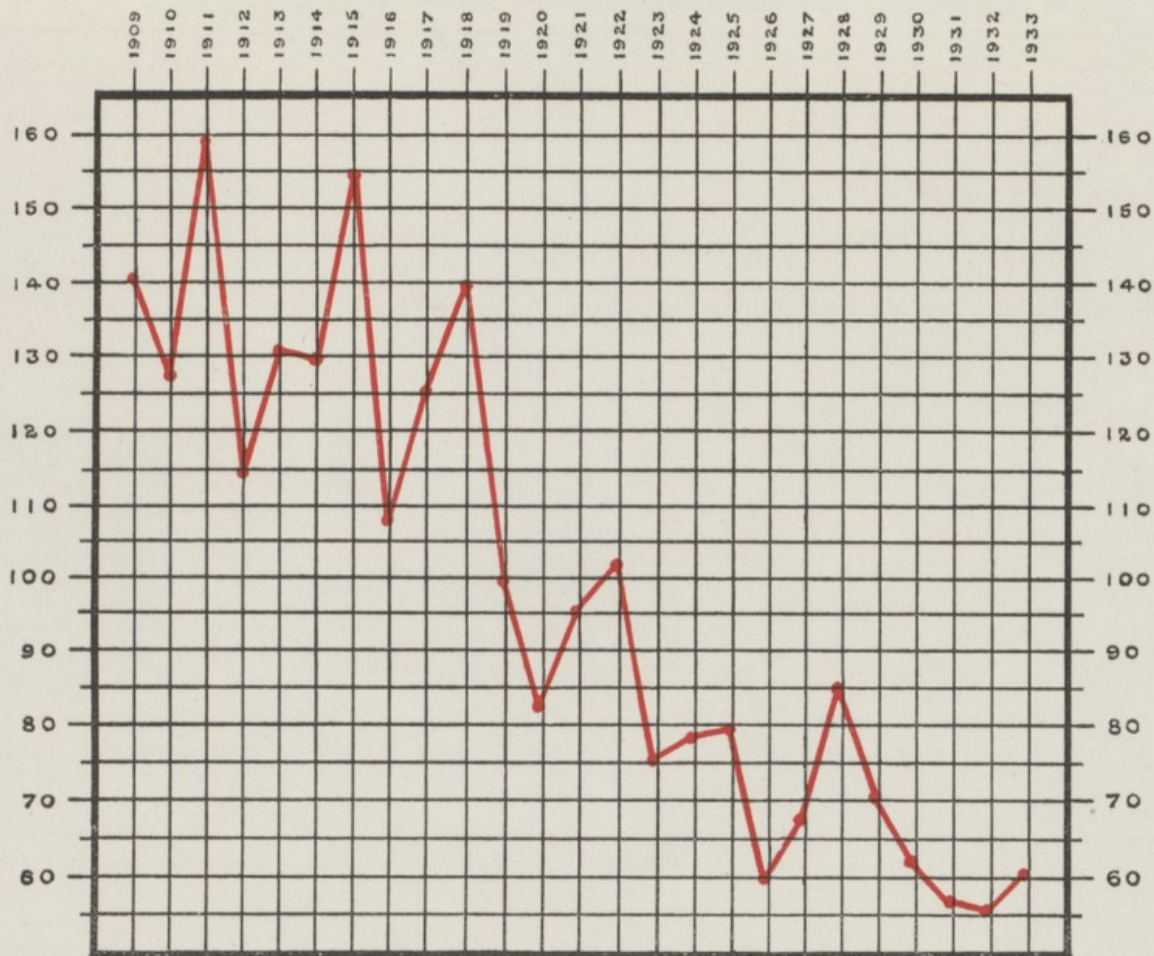
Year	Whole Borough		London	
	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Births	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Births
1923	220	76	5,615	61
1924	229	78	5,904	69
1925	210	79	5,599	68
1926	146	60	5,067	64
1927	149	67	4,357	59
1928	178	85	4,879	67
1929	160	71	4,995	71
1930	130	63	4,109	59
1931	112	57	4,270	65
1932	103	56	4,143	67
Average for years 1923-1932 } ..	164	69	4,894	65
1933	92	61	3,377	60

TUBERCULOSIS OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

In the following Table will be found particulars of deaths from Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System since the year 1923.

Sub-District	Bermondsey	Rotherhithe	St. Olave	Whole Borough		London	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
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
1931.. ..	81	30	5	116	1.03	3907	0.90
1932.. ..	71	34	11	116	1.05	3564	0.82
Averages for years 1923-1932 ..	87	37	11	136	1.15	4100	0.91
1933.. ..	68	23	8	99	0.92	3530	0.82

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE FOR 25 YEARS.



VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1933 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
				No.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	No.	Rate							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
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		
1931	112,400	1,958	17.4	91	46	1,169	10.4	596	92	331	1,408	12.5		
1932	110,100	1,831	16.6	81	44	1,147	10.4	689	189	368	1,326	12.0		
Averages for years 1923-1932	117,620	2,331	19.7	138	58	1,217	10.3	630	58	342	1,513	12.9		
1933	107,300	1,500	14.0	72	48	1,216	11.3	720	215	339	1,340	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 199	Ladywell Institution 72	Ambulances on way to Hospital 11
		Bancroft Lodge, Stepney 1
		Beachville, Lancing 1
		Belgrave Hospital, Lambeth 1
BermondseyMed- ical Mission Hospital .. 1		Bexley Mental Hospital 4
		Bow Institution, Poplar 1
		Brompton Hospital 1
		Brook Hospital, Shooters Hill .. 1
		Cancer Hospital, Chelsea 1
Deaths in River Thames, Surrey Commercial Docks, Wharves, etc. 9		Catholic Nursing Institute, Lambeth 1
		Claybury Mental Hospital 1
		Colindale Hospital, Hendon 4
		Constance Road Institution, Camberwell 1
		Darenth Training Colony 1
		Downs Hospital, Sutton 1
Railway .. 2		Dulwich Hospital 2
		East London Hospital for Children .. 3
		Eastern Hospital, Homerton 1
Workplaces .. 1		Edmonton Colony 2
		Eros Road Institution, Lambeth .. 1
		Evelina Hospital 1
Private Houses 3		Forest, The, Epsom 1
		Friern Barnet Infirmary 3
		Grove, The, Epsom 3
		Grove Park Hospital, Mottingham .. 2
		Guy's Hospital 79
		Hammersmith Hospital 1
		Hartley House, Cranbrook 1
		High Wood Hospital, Brentwood .. 2
		Horton Hospital, Epsom 2
		Hospital, The, Coulsdon 9
		Hundred Acres, Epsom 3
		Joyce Green Hospital, Dartford .. 1
		King George's Sanatorium, Bramshott 1
		King's College Hospital, Brixton .. 2
		Ladywell Institution 72
		Lambeth Hospital 11
		Leavesden Mental Hospital 1
		Lewisham Hospital 4
		London Jewish Hospital, Bethnel Green 1
		Lying-in Hospital, York Road .. 1
		Margaret Cottage, Doddington .. 1
		Maternity Hospital, Stepney .. 1
		Memorial Hospital, Teddington .. 1
		Miller Hospital, Greenwich .. 5
		National Sanatorium, Benenden .. 1
Total .. 215		

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.
		Park Hospital, Hither Green .. 11
		Private Houses 5
		Public Assistance Institution, Bishops Road, Bethnal Green .. 1
		Queen Mary's Hospital, Carshalton .. 2
		Queen Mary's Hospital, Chislehurst .. 2
		River Thames 1
		Royal Waterloo Hospital .. 1
		St. Alfege's Hospital, Greenwich .. 3
		St. Anthony's Hospital, Epsom .. 1
		St. Bartholomews Hospital .. 1
		St. Benedict's Hospital, Wandsworth .. 1
		St. Columba's Hospital, Hampstead .. 1
		St. George's Hospital, Westminster .. 2
		St. Giles Hospital, Camberwell .. 1
		St. Joseph's Hospice, Hackney .. 4
		St. Nicholas Hospital, Woolwich .. 1
		St. Paul's Hospital, Holborn .. 1
		St. Stephen's Hospital, Chelsea .. 1
		St. Thomas's Hospital 6
		"Sandhill," Tonbridge .. 1
		Schiff Home of Recovery, Cobham .. 1
		Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich .. 1
		Skin Yard, High Street, Canterbury .. 1
		South-Eastern Hospital, New Cross .. 13
		South London Hospital, Wandsworth Street 2
		Tooting Bec Hospital 16
		West Park Mental Hospital, Epsom .. 5
		Whipps Cross Hospital 1
		Wolverton Avenue Institution, Kingston-on-Thames 1
		Total .. 339

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1933.

Causes of Death		Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the District.								
		All Ages	Under 1	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and up- wards
All Causes	Certified	1340	92	18	27	42	57	143	366	595
	Uncertified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	.. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	.. .. .	9	—	2	5	2	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	.. .. .	4	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	.. .. .	5	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	.. .. .	13	—	—	9	4	—	—	—	—
Influenza	.. .. .	51	—	—	1	—	1	6	23	20
Encephalitis Lethargica	.. .. .	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Cerebro-spinal Fever	.. .. .	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	.. .. .	99	1	—	—	3	18	35	32	10
Other Tuberculous Diseases	.. .. .	20	2	2	2	3	3	2	5	1
Syphilis	.. .. .	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
General Paralysis of the Insane, tabes dorsalis	.. .. .	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Cancer, Malignant Disease	.. .. .	159	—	—	—	—	1	13	77	68
Diabetes	.. .. .	13	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	9
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	.. .. .	91	1	—	—	1	1	1	23	64
Heart Disease	.. .. .	219	1	—	—	5	6	16	53	138
Aneurysm	.. .. .	4	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1
Other Circulatory Diseases	.. .. .	32	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	23
Bronchitis	.. .. .	89	2	—	1	—	1	2	32	51

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1933—continued.

Causes of Death	Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the district.								
	All Ages	Under 1	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and up wards
Pneumonia (all forms)	121	16	7	4	7	5	12	32	38
Other Respiratory Diseases	30	—	—	—	—	1	5	7	17
Peptic Ulcer	23	—	—	—	—	1	8	8	6
Diarrhœa, etc.	14	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Appendicitis	11	—	—	—	1	3	1	5	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Other Diseases of Liver, etc,	9	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	2
Other Digestive Diseases	18	4	—	1	—	1	2	3	7
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	81	—	—	—	1	1	4	18	57
Puerperal Sepsis	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Other Puerperal Causes	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc,	46	45	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Senility	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44
Suicide	15	—	—	—	—	—	4	7	4
Other Violence	33	2	—	1	4	5	8	5	8
Other Defined Causes	62	3	2	3	8	6	12	10	18
Causes ill-defined or unknown	9	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	4
	1340	92	18	27	42	57	143	366	595

DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES, 1933.

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
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
1931	1408	12.5	24	.21	—	—	3	.03	1	.01	6	.05	5	.04	—	—	9	.08
1932	1326	12.0	67	.61	1	.01	25	.23	—	—	11	.10	16	.15	—	—	14	.13
Average for years 1923-1932	1513	12.9	87	.73	—	—	281	.24	3	.02	19	.16	15	.12	1	.01	21	.18
1933	1340	12.5	45	.42	—	—	9	.08	4	.04	13	.12	5	.05	—	—	14	.13

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Deaths from Stated Causes at Various Ages under One Year of Age, 1933.

Cause of Death	Under 1 week	1—2 weeks	2—3 weeks	3—4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1—3 months	3—6 months	6—9 months	9—12 monthsh	Total under 1 year
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Whooping Cough.. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	3
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Other forms of Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
Pneumonia (all forms)	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	7	3	16
Other Respiratory Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	3	—	10
Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth	20	1	1	2	24	3	2	1	1	31
Injury at Birth	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
Other Causes	12	—	1	—	13	1	2	2	2	20
Totals ..	36	1	3	2	42	11	12	16	11	92

II.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES, ETC.

The following diseases are notifiable :—

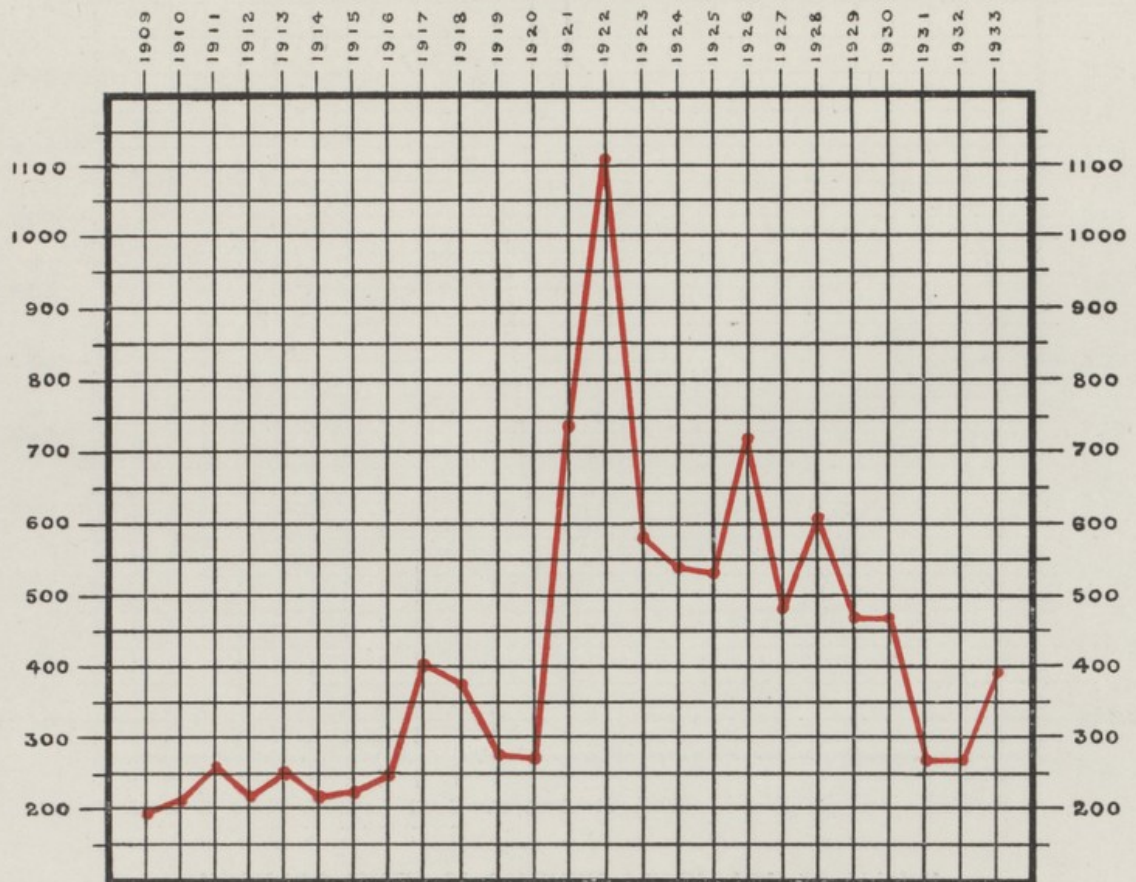
Anthrax	Acute Polioencephalitis
Acute Poliomyelitis	Acute Primary Pneumonia
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	Cholera
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	Continued Fever
Diphtheria	Encephalitis Lethargica
Enteric Fever and Typhoid Fever	Erysipelas
Glanders	Hydrophobia in Man
Malaria	Membranous Croup
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	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.

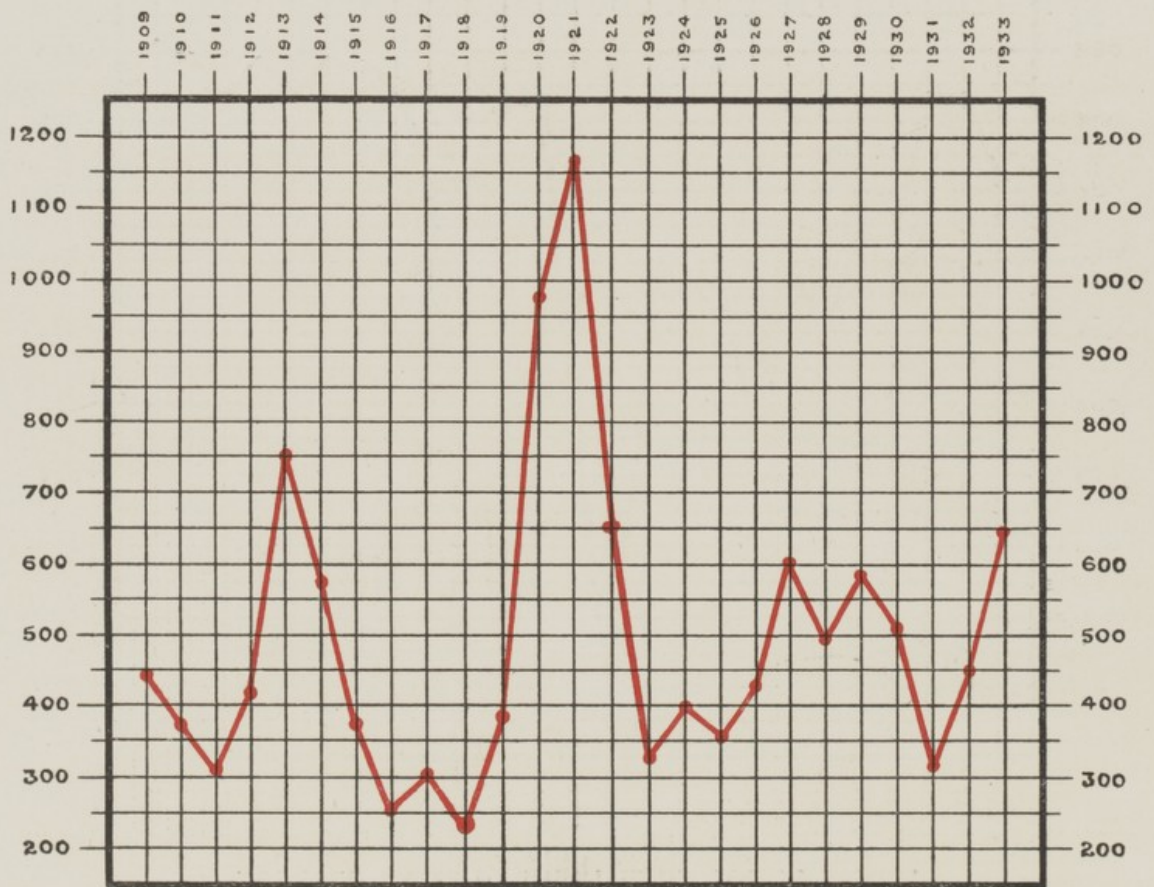
DIPHTHERIA.

The number of cases notified was 386 compared with 263 last year. Twenty-two cases occurred in Vine Street Buildings during the months of July, August and September. With one exception all the patients were of school age. In three instances two members of the same family were removed to hospital. In one of these the date of onset of the second case was 34 days after that of the previous case. In the other instances the second cases occurred well within the incubation period of the disease. In one family there were five cases in seven days; all were school-children and all I am glad to say recovered. Altogether fifteen flats were involved in this small epidemic, and twelve of these were overcrowded, four of them being two-room flats occupied by eight persons each. The total number of deaths from diphtheria during the year was thirteen, and twenty-five cases were returned from hospital as not suffering from diphtheria. In spite of the fact that an Immunisation Clinic is provided by the Borough Council, the number of patients attending for protection against

NOTIFIED CASES OF DIPHTHERIA FOR 25 YEARS.



NOTIFIED CASES OF SCARLET FEVER FOR 25 YEARS.



this disease is regrettably small, though over double the number for last year.

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
26	7	6	13	49	101

SCARLET FEVER.

The number of cases of Scarlet Fever was 640 being a considerable increase as compared with last year when the number was 446; 28 cases were returned as "not suffering" and there were 4 deaths. It is interesting and encouraging to note that the incidence of Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever is considerably lower in the council flats than in flats managed by other bodies.

Disease	Rate per 1,000.	
	Council Flats.	Other Blocks of Flats
Diphtheria	4.2	7.6
Scarlet Fever	4.6	8.2

SMALL-POX.

There were 21 cases of Small-pox, all of which were confirmed on admission to hospital. This is again a slight increase as compared with last year when the number was 16. There were no deaths.

Twenty primary and 10 re-vaccinations were performed under the Public Health (Small-pox Prevention) Regulations, 1917, in the Public Health Department.

MEASLES.

Four hundred and thirty cases of Measles were reported, of which 109 were removed to hospital. Nursing was provided in 30 cases, and there were 9 deaths.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Two cases were notified, but these were found on investigation not to be suffering from Typhoid Fever.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

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

Notified	Cases		Vision Un-Impaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
	Treated					
	At home	In Hospital				
7	4	3	7	—	—	—

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

The number of cases notified was, as follows :—

Puerperal Fever .. 6 Puerperal Pyrexia .. 24

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	1
Nursing provided	Nil
Bacteriological examinations	1
Admitted to Hospital	26

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. The following table shows the number of articles disinfected during the year :—

Beds	1,298	Pillows	3,092
Blankets	3,604	Pillows (cases)	2,904
Bolsters	956	Quilts	2,452
„ (cases)	445	Sheets	1,961
Books	388	Miscellaneous	7,523
Cushions	373	Verminous Clothing	4,000
Mattresses	101	„ Bedding	103
Overlays	1,098	Scabies, Clothing	16,850

30,460 new tabs were used to replace those taken off mattresses, palliasses, and cushions before disinfection.

Number of rooms disinfected 2,915

Number of mattresses and other articles destroyed .. 3,375

CLEANSING STATION.

Verminous persons cleansed	Adult Females	3
	Adult Males	82
	Children	2,882

Persons treated for Scabies :—

	Number treated	Number of baths given
Adult Females	27	55
Adult Males	15	42
Children—Females	177	1,114
Children—Males	131	812

SHELTER.

Four flats are provided in The Neckinger for the temporary housing of families or persons while their premises are being disinfected. The number of families accommodated during the year was 27, 21 for Small-pox, 3 for Scarlet Fever, and 3 for verminous conditions, the total number of persons accommodated being 92.

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

As in previous years the work of the laboratory has consisted very largely in the examination of sputa and throat swabs. 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	
	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933
DIPHTHERIA (specimens taken by Medical Officer of Health)	496	777	23	68	473	709
Ditto (taken by general practitioners)	1390	1905	119	220	1271	1685
DIPHTHERIA (total specimens taken)	1886	2682	142	288	1744	2394
PTHISIS	1883	1678	261	297	1622	1381
VARIOUS	188	158	9	4	179	154
Total specimens taken	3957	4518	412	589	3545	3929

FOOD POISONING.

Section 7 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1932, provides that every registered medical practitioner shall send to the Medical Officer of Health a notification for every case, or suspected case, of Food Poisoning.

Number of cases notified during 1933 29

FOOT CLINIC.

There has been no alteration in the arrangements at these clinics the number of sessions being nine per week and the fee 1/- per treatment.

Particulars of the number of attendances during the year are given hereunder.

Clinic	Men	Women	Total
Bermondsey	1,136	2,584	3,720
Rotherhithe	2,191	5,042	7,233
Totals	3,327	7,626	10,953

INSULIN FOR DIABETIC PATIENTS.

Under Section 77 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, the Minister of Health has sanctioned the temporary supply of insulin for those poorer inhabitants of the borough who are suffering from Diabetes. Practitioners applying for supplies of insulin are required :—

- (a) To give the name, address, age and sex of the patient.
- (b) To supply a quarterly report to the Medical Officer of Health showing :—
 - (1) The number of doses of insulin administered.
 - (2) The results of blood and urine tests.
 - (3) The progress of the patient.

Though the number of diabetics is small the cost of insulin is high, and this scheme is a real benefit to them. Five patients have been supplied during the year, either free or at reduced cost, according to circumstances.

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 Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Influenza, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Polio-myelitis, Encephalitis Lethargica, Malaria, Acute Primary and Acute Influenzal Pneumonia and Tuberculosis.

There has been a considerable fall in the number of cases nursed during the year for the Borough Council by both Associations. This is partly accounted for by the excellent weather during the year and the consequent drop in the number of cases of respiratory disease. The fee payable by the Borough Council was reduced from 1/4 to 1/- per visit as from the 1st April, 1933.

Disease	St. Olave's District Nursing Association		Rotherhithe Queen's Nursing Association		Totals whole Borough	
	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits
Pneumonia	28	592	10	179	38	771
Broncho pneumonia ..	1	27	—	—	1	27
Bronchitis	8	106	1	25	9	131
Influenza	35	574	14	319	49	893
Measles	25	623	5	64	30	687
Whooping Cough ..	1	12	—	—	1	12
Tuberculosis :—						
(a) Respiratory						
System	36	1,880	21	1,304	57	3,184
(b) Other Forms ..	2	164	3	68	5	232
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pregnancy and Labour	22	492	5	84	27	576
Diseases of the Digestive						
System	36	312	17	175	53	487
Infantile Diarrhoea						
(under 2 years)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Discharging Ears ..	5	171	7	130	12	301
Discharging Eyes ..	10	135	11	220	21	355
Post-operative cases :—						
(a) Tonsils & Adenoids	17	74	4	16	21	90
(b) Other cases ..	2	15	—	—	2	15
Other diseases	30	621	7	221	37	842
Totals	258	5,798	105	2,805	363	8,603

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1933.

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 up-wards	
Small-pox	21	—	4	7	5	3	2	—	9	1	7	2	—	1	20	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	21
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	386	1	115	194	47	27	2	—	55	46	35	20	33	31	220	64	24	27	115	24	25	2	51	385	
Erysipelas	68	1	—	7	8	20	25	7	7	8	10	11	3	3	42	9	8	5	22	1	2	1	4	24	
Scarlet Fever	640	8	206	381	34	10	1	—	76	76	79	46	48	50	375	102	84	38	224	22	7	12	41	629	
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	4	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	4	
Acute Polio-Myelitis and Acute Polio Encephalitis.	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	3	2	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	3	
Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Enteric Fever	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Puerperal Fever	6	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	2	6	
Puerperal Pyrexia	24	—	—	—	7	17	—	—	2	2	4	3	3	—	14	4	2	3	9	1	—	—	1	20	
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dysentery	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pneumonia (Acute Primary and Acute Influenzal)	136	1	22	17	20	29	31	16	16	15	24	13	16	8	92	22	13	7	42	2	—	—	2	7	
Tuberculosis—Respiratory System	182	—	1	17	63	58	38	5	21	20	19	14	21	15	110	24	19	10	53	9	7	3	19	—	
Other forms of Tuberculosis	34	1	4	11	13	4	—	1	2	5	3	4	5	3	22	3	4	2	9	1	—	2	3	—	
Totals	1512	19	353	636	200	174	101	29	190	174	181	116	133	112	906	233	156	93	482	61	43	20	124	1102	

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEARS 1924-1933.

Notifiable Disease.	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Small Pox	—	—	—	—	1	46	47	3	16	21
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	541	535	714	481	603	463	462	263	263	386
Erysipelas	42	35	30	25	43	45	41	49	49	68
Scarlet Fever	395	353	426	601	493	584	507	310	446	640
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	1	3	5	3	2	4	5	9	9	4
Acute Polio-Myelitis and Acute Polio- Encephalitis	2	1	1	4	2	2	1	1	3	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	12	15	10	13	8	11	13	14	10	7
Anthrax	2	3	4	—	2	1	1	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	2	5	3	1	2	2	5	1	2	2
Puerperal Fever	2	9	9	9	7	12	14	13	8	6
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	11	21	20	20	19	37	27	24
Encephalitis Lethargica	21	8	8	5	4	1	4	1	2	—
Dysentery	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Malaria	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Malaria (induced)	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia (Acute Primary and Acute Influenzal)	243	119	113	126	53	110	119	167	102	136
Tuberculosis :—										
Respiratory System	226	245	206	231	184	194	208	175	177	182
Other forms of Tuberculosis	90	76	59	65	54	40	46	40	35	34
Totals	1,580	1,408	1,599	1,585	1,478	1,536	1,494	1,083	1,149	1,012

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, 1933—NEW CASES AND DEATHS.

AGE—PERIODS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	1
1	1	—	5	3	—	—	2	2
5	5	3	5	1	—	1	—	—
10 .. .	4	7	6	2	1	1	1	2
15	14	16	3	4	3	—	—	1
20 .. .	17	18	3	4	8	7	2	—
25 .. .	22	15	1	3	7	13	—	1
35	19	13	1	2	8	7	1	—
45	19	6	2	—	17	6	3	—
55	15	5	—	—	7	2	2	—
65 and upwards	3	3	—	1	7	3	—	1
	120	86	27	21	59	40	12	8

TABLE II.
TUBERCULOSIS, 1933—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	6	3	9	9.09	7	4	11	55.00
0-1 month ..	3	5	8	8.08	1	2	3	15.00
1-3 months	9	2	11	11.11	—	1	1	5.00
3-6 months	6	2	8	8.08	—	—	—	—
6-12 months	7	6	13	13.13	1	—	1	5.00
1-2 years ..	10	7	17	17.17	1	1	2	10.00
2-5 years ..	11	8	19	19.20	1	—	1	5.00
Over 5 years	7	7	14	14.14	1	—	1	5.00
Totals ..	59	40	99	100.00	12	8	20	100.00

I am pleased to report that the death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis, 0.92, is the lowest ever recorded in the Borough; this rate is still, however, higher than that in many other metropolitan districts. There has also been a considerable fall in the number of deaths from phthisis between the ages of 15 and 25.

In Table II. it will be noted that 9 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 11 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were not notified to me before death. Of the 9 pulmonary cases, one death occurred in Guy's Hospital, after a sudden hæmoptysis, and the other 8 deaths occurred in St. Olave's hospital. The average age of these 9 patients was 54, and, without exception, they died very shortly after admission. In two of the instances there were investigations by the coroner on account of the sudden death.

Of the 11 non-notified cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis 8 deaths were due to miliary or meningeal tuberculosis, 6 being in infants or children under the age of 5 years. It is extremely difficult, if not impossible, to secure early notification in such cases owing to the obscure mode of onset and to difficulties in diagnosis. In the three remaining cases also the precise diagnosis was in doubt until death. All these 11 patients died in hospital, with the exception of one who was removed home shortly before death, after a period in hospital.

The death returns reveal, however, that there are still many patients who die from pulmonary tuberculosis within a few months of notification.

On page 32 is a return showing the work done at the Dispensary during the year.

There has been a decrease in the total number of new cases examined during the year, and a slight increase in the number of sputum positive cases on the register, and in the number of contacts examined.

It is the constant endeavour of both Tuberculosis Officers to arrive at a diagnosis and arrange for treatment at the earliest possible moment.

Of 183 new cases of tuberculosis entered on the dispensary register in the year, 34 had already been admitted to the local hospital, on the recommendation of their own practitioners, before examination by the Tuberculosis Officers and 142 were referred from the dispensary for admission to various institutions. In all these cases the average time elapsing between the first attendance at the dispensary and actual admission to an institution was only 10 days. In exactly half these cases admission was secured in under 7 days from the date of their first attendance.

Refills for Artificial Pneumothorax treatment have been continued by the Tuberculosis Officers at St. Olave's Hospital. During the year 655 refills were given, and the following table shows the present condition of patients who have had this form of treatment. The small figures in brackets indicate the number of patients in each group, in whom the disease was already bilateral when the treatment was started. Cases started during 1933 are not shewn in the table.

Treatment begun.	Arrested.	Quiescent.	Stationary.	Dead.
1923 ..	1			
1927 ..	1			
1928 ..	1			
1929 ..	2			3 (2)
1930 ..	8	1	2 (1)	3 (2)
1931 ..	8 (1)	7	7 (3)	4 (2)
1932 ..	—	13 (4)	4 (2)	—

Attempts are always made to secure that as far as possible advanced cases of pulmonary tuberculosis are treated in hospital when the home circumstances are such as to make this advisable. Of 99 deaths from advanced disease during the year, 52 occurred in local hospitals, 17 occurred in voluntary hospitals, sanatoria, or other institutions, and 30 occurred at home.

NURSING AND EXTRA NOURISHMENT.

The Tuberculosis Officers have had the continued co-operation of both District Nursing Associations during the year, though the number of cases referred to them is less than it was last year. The district nurse is often able to give material assistance in the matter of diagnosis by preparing a morning and evening temperature chart for the Tuberculosis Officer. In advanced cases of tuberculosis where the patient is living at home, it has been our practice for a long time now to arrange for daily visits from the district nurse where the patient is willing for this to be done. By this means we are often enabled to help the patient and at the same time to reduce the risk of infection to other members of the household. The amount of extra nourishment which the scheme allows us to supply to tuberculous patients is very limited and it usually takes the form of milk and eggs, and is only supplied on the recommendation of the Tuberculosis Officer ; a total of 223 patients have been thus assisted during the year.

SHELTERS.

For many years the Council has loaned shelters free for the use of patients suffering from tuberculosis. The shelters are built by the Works Department and are of the ordinary sanatorium fixed type, so constructed that even when completely closed, ample ventilation through louvres is provided. The use of a shelter diminishes the risk of infection which is so serious in an overcrowded home, but the instances in which a shelter can be erected are few, since the garden space available is usually either insufficient or unsuitable. Beds and bedding are supplied with the shelter and in some cases arrangements have been made for electric light to be installed. There are 19 shelters at present in use, 2 having been erected during the year and 3 dismantled owing to the death or removal of the patient.

In addition to the supply of shelters, beds and bedding are supplied on loan for the use of patients at home where suitable use can be made of them. By this means we are often enabled to arrange for a patient to sleep alone and so lessen the risk of infection. Forty-two beds are in use at present.

LADY ALMONER.

Miss Pike has continued in charge of the care work in association with the Tuberculosis Scheme. There are very few patients attending the Tuberculosis Dispensary who do not require assistance at some time during the course of their illness, and this side of the work is an indispensable element in the Scheme; during the year 884 visits have been made to the homes of patients. The assessment with regard to patients recommended for sanatorium or hospital treatment under the London County Council Scheme are made by Miss Pike, who is responsible also for the collection of contributions; 298 cases were dealt with during the year, the total sum collected amounting to £390 5s. 6d. Convalescent treatment has been arranged for contacts of tuberculous patients in twelve cases, and seven other persons have been sent to the seaside for a short holiday. Help has been given to many other patients in various ways, such as in the provision of air-cushions, bed-pans, urinals and back-rests. In addition to these duties Miss Pike regulates the supply of Insulin to diabetic patients, and undertakes the arrangements and assessments for patients going to Fairby Grange. She was also appointed Infant Protection Visitor by the Council on the 23rd May, 1933, under the Children Act, 1908 and the Children and Young Persons Act, 1932.

Our grateful thanks are due to the following societies for their kind assistance on many occasions:—United Services Fund, Royal Red Cross Society, Friends of the Poor, Charity Organisation Society, Women's Holiday Fund, Personal Service League, Queen Mary's Needlework Guild per Lady Ludlow, Metropolitan Convalescent Institution and the Invalid Children's Aid Association.

**PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS)
REGULATIONS, 1925.**

It was not found necessary to take any action under these Regulations in 1933.

RETURN SHOWING THE WORK OF THE DISPENSARY DURING THE YEAR 1933.

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	75	54	6	4	3	10	6	1	78	64	12	5		
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	6	1	—		
(c) Non-tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	115	100	44	37	475	
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year :—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous	12	6	1	2	1	—	1	1	13	6	2	3		
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—		
(c) Non-tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	89	146	197	182	639	
C.—CASES written off the Dispensary Register as														
(a) Recovered	16	8	10	6	1	5	7	6	17	13	17	12		
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	212	257	242	222	992	
D.—NUMBER OF CASES on Dispensary Register on December 31st :—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous	320	234	57	52	38	51	74	68	358	285	131	120		
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	6	1	—	915	

(32)

1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st.. 929
2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years 15
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of" 62
4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes) .. 89
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts) 4,164
6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December 119
7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners :—
 - (a) Personal 123
 - (b) Other 201

8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations) 1,150
9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes *3,978
10. Number of :—
 - (a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined 1,132
 - (b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work 691
11. Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A (a) and A (b) above.. .. . —
12. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st 357

* In addition to these visits 884 visits were made by the Lady Almoner and 273 visits by the School Nurse.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930.

Summary of Notifications during the period from the 1st January, 1933, to the 31st December, 1933.

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 up-wards	Total (all ages)	
Pulmonary, Males	—	1	5	4	13	17	19	14	16	13	3	105	140
„ Females	—	—	2	6	15	18	14	11	6	3	2	77	90*
Non-Pulmonary Males	1	3	4	4	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	18	19
„ Females	—	1	1	2	4	4	2	1	—	—	1	16	19

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 up-wards	Total
Pulmonary Males	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	5	3	2	—	15
„ Females	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	2	—	2	1	9
Non-Pulmonary Males	—	2	1	2	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	9
„ Females	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	5

* Includes 1 re-notification of case originally notified as Non-Pulmonary. This case has been transferred to the Pulmonary side of the Register.

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

1st QUARTER, 1933.

	Respiratory System		Other Forms	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Cases on Register at commencement of Quarter	427	295	137	133
Number of Cases notified during Quarter..	29	18	7	3
Inward Transfers, Un-notified Deaths, etc.	2	3	3	2
Number of Cases removed from the Register	24	19	5	8
Number of Cases remaining on the Register at end of Quarter	434	297	142	130

2nd QUARTER, 1933.

	Respiratory System		Other Forms	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Cases on Register at commencement of Quarter	434	297	142	130
Number of Cases notified during Quarter..	28	22	1	4
Inward Transfers, Un-notified Deaths, etc.	4	5	2	2
Number of Cases removed from the Register	35	29	8	10
Number of Cases remaining on the Register at end of Quarter	431	295	137	126

3rd QUARTER, 1933.

	Respiratory System		Other Forms	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Cases on Register at commencement of Quarter	431	295	137	126
Number of Cases notified during Quarter	23	22	5	6
Inward Transfers, Un-notified Deaths, etc.	6	—	2	—
Number of Cases removed from the Register	22	14	6	5
Number of Cases remaining on the Register at end of Quarter	438	303	138	127

4th QUARTER, 1933.

	Respiratory System		Other Forms	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Cases on Register at commencement of Quarter	438	303	138	127
Number of Cases notified during Quarter..	25	15	5	3
Inward Transfers, Un-notified Deaths, etc.	3	2	2	1
Number of Cases removed from the Register	23	18	9	4
Number of Cases remaining on the Register at end of Quarter	443	302	136	127

IV. LIGHT TREATMENT.

The following table shows the work done in the Solarium during 1933 :—

Number of attendances and general treatments ..	29,171
„ local treatments	2,898
„ examinations	2,813
„ new patients	581
„ discharges	592
„ maternity and child welfare cases under treatment during the year	281
„ tuberculous patients under treatment during the year	61

(The Maternity and Child Welfare patients formed 30.5 per cent. of the total number under treatment and the tuberculosis patients 5.7 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 six of the sessions each week.

There has been a slight decrease in the number of attendances at the Solarium during the year. To a considerable extent this has been due to the limited and inadequate accommodation in the present buildings and I hope work on the new buildings will not now be long delayed.

The Centre was closed again for three weeks in August, in order to allow the whole staff to take their summer holiday at a time when attendance is always very irregular, owing to the school holidays.

The largest group of cases completing treatment during the year consisted of patients suffering from anemia, debility and

malnutrition, the majority being school children. These patients always respond well and frequently show decided improvement in spite of adverse home conditions and a defective dietary.

Many patients suffering from rheumatic troubles were under treatment during the year, and at least three-quarters of these showed improvement and obtained some alleviation of their suffering.

Beneficial results were obtained also in the greater number of cases of bronchitis under treatment. In this group, while such treatment can not be classed in any way as specific, it does undoubtedly build up resistance and assist the body to overcome infection.

In cases of tuberculosis the results were consistently good and the treatment was of great service both from the curative point of view and also in the maintaining of the general condition of the patient after return home from Sanatorium.

Many different opinions have been expressed with regard to artificial light treatment and, owing to the comparative lack of standards, it is not easy to produce convincing proof as to its value. I am glad, therefore, to be able to insert the following general statement on the subject by Dr. MacIntyre who is leaving us after five years' work in the borough. During this period he has been employed for a considerable portion of his time in the Solarium, and has taken a great interest in the subject.

REPORT BY E. J. MACINTYRE, M.D., D.P.H. :

Every centre for artificial light treatment should be under the control of a qualified medical practitioner trained to discriminate between cases which are likely to respond to treatment, and those which are unsuitable for treatment.

Each case should have a complete physical examination, and any special investigation indicated should be done before active treatment is applied.

A survey of new cases coming for treatment shows three distinct groups :—

- (1.) Those who are suitable for treatment, *e.g.*, rickets ;
- (2.) those who may be suitable after a period of preliminary rest, convalescence or medical treatment, *e.g.*, sub-active rheumatism ;
- (3.) those who are unsuitable, *e.g.*, active pulmonary tuberculosis.

A large number of patients come without any definite diagnosis having been made, but obviously suffering from debility or malnutrition. An attempt should be made to ascertain the causative factors, whether social, mental, or physical. In cases of malnutrition without evidence of organic disease I do not consider that artificial light treatment will do any good unless an adequate diet is provided. Better and quicker results will be obtained by sending the patient to a convalescent home or by correcting and amplifying the diet where the patient cannot go away.

A proportion of cases will be found to show signs of mild toxæmia, and the source of this must be traced. If necessary a period of rest in bed under medical supervision may be advised. Mild cases of rheumatism, nephritis, and tuberculosis may thus be found and treatment regulated to suit the patient.

Abrasions and wounds of the skin, and ulcers are usually healed by treatment, but care should be taken to investigate fully any condition suggestive of cancer or syphilis. The healing of the syphilitic lesions may be aided, but the treatment of cancer is contraindicated.

Skin diseases should be accurately diagnosed, and, if necessary, reference to a specialist should be recommended. Superficial discharges and crusts should be removed before treatment. Moist eczemas are very suitable for treatment. Urticarias are relieved of their itching, but specialised investigation of the cause may be necessary before cure is effected. Psoriasis is usually resistant, but healing does take place slowly and there does

appear to be some inhibition of the development of the spots. A long standing case in which I recently tried painting the right arm with Sodium Fluorescin and giving local exposures on both arms, which were equally affected, showed a remarkably rapid healing of the lesions of the right arm within three weeks. This may have been a matter of coincidence. Fibroid lupus is resistant to treatment unless the Finsen lamp is used.

No direct exposure of the eyes should be attempted. The nose and throat are good fields for treatment, and inflammatory conditions respond well. It is important to take swabs of inflamed, excoriated, and discharging noses, and suspicious throats, and to exclude carriers of diphtheria bacilli from contact with others in group treatment.

Acute bronchitis requires rest in bed and medical treatment, but chronic bronchitis is greatly helped by a prolonged course of ultra violet light. Fibrosis of the lungs following pneumonia may require a period of convalescent treatment in the country, but this should always be followed up by Ultra Violet light treatment. Bronchiectasis is difficult to treat with drugs, and light treatment does help to improve the health of the bronchial musosa. In many children suffering from chronic cough, particularly following whooping cough, a mild degree of emphysema can be detected. Much good can be done by treating such cases by Ultra Violet light, as I have no doubt that the origin of many of the gross cases of emphysema in adults with severe incapacity could be traced back to the untreated cough of childhood.

Cases of acute primary pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia may attend a centre in the first stages of their illness and should be referred to their private doctors or to hospitals. The same applies to pleurisy, with or without effusions, but after the acute phase is passed, resolution is aided by the application of Ultra Violet light.

It is necessary to exclude cases of active pulmonary tuberculosis from treatment. Carefully selected cases with much

fibrosis may receive considerable benefit. Tuberculous ulceration of the larynx can be treated locally without detriment to the patient. It is always necessary to examine carefully the chest of every new patient. If sputum examinations and X-ray examinations are insisted on whenever the slightest suspicion arises, it will occasionally be possible to diagnose pulmonary-tuberculosis. I have in mind two cases who had physical examinations of the chest with negative results before reference for treatment and whose sputum was found to contain tubercle bacilli.

Patients with hæmoptysis often give difficulty. Where tuberculosis has been excluded, the cause may be emphysema, bronchiectasis, neoplasm, or heart disease. Bronchiectasis often causes copious hæmorrhages. I have found such patients to receive much benefit from Ultra Violet light treatment, and no increase in the amount or severity of the hæmoptysis has been noted. One man, with localised bronchiectasis at the right base and having copious hæmorrhages which had reduced him to a very weak state, has received so much benefit from Ultra Violet light that consideration is now being given to the advisability of lobectomy. The periods of active bleeding must be controlled by the usual sedative treatment and rest in bed, but the intervals of freedom from hæmoptysis can be safely used for Ultra Violet light treatment.

As a general rule the chest can be exposed to the direct rays of light with benefit, but where it is known that quiescent tuberculosis exists, a margin of safety can be secured by covering the chest, and exposing the rest of the body.

It is inadvisable to treat as ambulant cases, patients with heart disease, where there are signs of failure of compensation. Cases of acute and sub-acute rheumatism should not have Ultra Violet light treatment. In convalescence the treatment is of great value in restoring vitality, and in reducing the chances of sequelæ. Mild rheumatism and mild chorea are often cured by treatment. Cases with valvular lesion should be excluded from

group treatment and given the quiet and privacy of a cubicle. Some type of foot covering should be worn by all rheumatic patients during treatment. Patients who are subject to attacks of faintness should have special supervision. The pulse rate before and after treatment is helpful in estimating the reaction of the patient.

The digestive system can be favourably influenced by treatment. Gingivitis and pyorrhœa show great improvement under local exposures to the Kromayer lamp. The tone of the abdominal muscles is improved, and minor degrees of flatulence and constipation are relieved. Anorexia may be abolished by treatment. Where symptoms point to some gross lesion, sunlight cannot be expected to supersede dietetic or operative treatment, but it may be helpful as an adjunct to diet or in improving the general condition of the patient before operation. Cases of diabetes should be excluded.

The kidneys, after acute nephritis, are assisted in their repair by Ultra Violet light treatment, especially after a prolonged period of diet and vitamin starvation has reduced their vitality. Chronic nephritis in its milder forms does not react badly, but gross lesions with heavy albuminuria should be excluded.

The nervous system reacts favourably to Ultra Violet light treatment. Organic disease is not cured, but symptoms are relieved. Muscle tone is very much improved. The psychological effect is good, and neuresthenic patients are directly and indirectly benefited.

One patient, who was very depressed since her husband was killed in the war and was afraid of crossing streets, would not go out of her home unless accompanied. She now comes for treatment regularly, and alone. Mentally backward children, many of whom are immune to suggestion, show a remarkable improvement in aspect and alertness.

The Endocrine System is indirectly stimulated by treatment, and slight degrees of hypothyroidism are relieved. The dosage

given to patients with hyperthyroidism has to be carefully regulated, and a careful record of the pulse rate before and after treatment is desirable.

Special prominence must be given to this treatment in tuberculosis of the bones, joints, glands, and serous membranes. It is the specific treatment when combined with orthopædic care. Cases with long standing chronic sinuses, which show evidence of amyloid degeneration, should be excluded from treatment.

If one can exclude active pulmonary tuberculosis, severe nephritis, and amyloid degeneration, there is little danger in the application of Ultra Violet rays, provided that doses are graduated to avoid severe local or general reactions.

One must remember that hypersensitive patients do exist and may have to be excluded on account of severe reacts after very small doses, but generally they receive benefit within their range of tolerance, which varies with the individual.

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. Now married
A.L.	19	F.	Glands of Neck ..	2 "	1/10/24	6/10/25	" "
C.P.	37	F.	Forearm & Peritoneum	2 "	1/10/24	6/10/25	Well and at work
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. Satisfactory
H.C.	16	M.	Glands of Neck ..	2 "	26/10/25	20/2/27	Well recently
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	Well
G.B.	20	F.	Left Ankle	2 "	9/2/27	28/4/29	"
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	Keeping well
A.R.	26	F.	Glands of Neck ..	3 "	5/7/27	8/6/29	Removed from District
E.G.	16	M.	Lupus of Nose ..	4 "	20/6/28	8/6/29	Well and at work
C.P.	26	M.	Tuberculide of Skin	1 "	20/6/28	8/6/29	Removed from district
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	5/8/32	" "
C.C.	27	F.	Multiple Lupus ..	20 "	20/1/30	6/5/32	At work
A.P.	16	F.	Glands of Neck ..	4 months	20/1/30	20/3/31	Well and working
E.W.	18	M.	Left Knee	1 year	15/4/30	1/2/33	At home, not working
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	6/5/32	Well and at work
D.R.	34	M.	Spine	4 years	4/7/31	---	Dead (Cerebro-spinal Meningitis)
J.O'B.	17	M.	Right Knee	7 months	30/7/32	---	Still at Leysin
E.B.	20	F.	Left knee	---	10/5/33	---	" "

V.—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

No change of importance has taken place in the Maternity and Child Welfare section of the department during the year. I regret that the arrangements which were made in connection with the welfare work at the Central Hall in Tower Bridge Road have not proved to be satisfactory and have had to be discontinued ; at the end of the year this matter was still under consideration.

FAIRBY GRANGE CONVALESCENT HOME.

The number of patients in the home of necessity remains about the same from year to year, and the slight increase this year may in all probability be attributed to the very fine weather. In the early part of the year Miss Sewell retired after nearly ten years' work as matron, and it is appropriate to record here my appreciation of her services. She has been succeeded by Miss Florence Child.

Number of women admitted	..	..	..	239
Number of babies admitted	..	..	..	93
Number of toddlers admitted	..	..	..	163

MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

Under this scheme 330 patients "booked" during the year. In 200 of these cases the full fee of the midwife was paid by the Council and a proportion of the fee was paid in 122 other cases ; the remaining 8 cases were assessed to pay the full fee.

OBSTETRIC AND PUERPERAL FEVER CONSULTANTS.

The names of the gentlemen who have agreed to act in this capacity will be found on page 89.

The number of consultations during the year was as follows :—

Obstetric Consultations	..	..	..	..	1
Puerperal Fever Consultations	..	..	..	..	1

INFANT LIFE PROTECTION.

The duties under the Children Act, 1908, and the Children and Young Persons Act, 1932, were transferred from the County Council to the Borough Council as from the 1st April, 1933, and the Medical Officer of Health and Miss Olive Pike were appointed Infant Protection Visitors under these Acts on the 25th April, 1933 and the 23rd May, 1933, respectively. There are at present 10 foster mothers with charge of 10 children in the borough, and 65 visits have been paid during the year to these homes.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There were four deaths during the year which fall to be classified under this heading ; exactly the same number occurred last year. This gives a mortality rate of 2.57, when calculated per 1,000 total (live and still) births. With the exception of one death which was due to ectopic gestation, the circumstances in each of these cases were investigated fully, a report being made to the Ministry of Health. There were also two deaths in which pregnancy was associated with the cause of death, but which I considered should not be classified under the heading of maternal mortality.

HEALTH VISITORS.

The following table shows the work done by the Municipal and Voluntary Centres and Health Visitors during 1933 :—

District	Births Notified	Visits to Infants and Children			Visits to Expectant Mothers		Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia		Ophthalmia Neonatorum		Other Visits	Attendances at Centres	Health Talks
		First Visits	Re-visits		Pri- mary Visits	Re- visits	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits			
			Under 1 year	1-5 years									
No 1	88	89	425	1126	52	132	3	9	—	—	618	219	2
„ 2 (Central Hall)	162	126	760	862	90	147	—	—	—	—	334	199	—
„ 3	86	90	583	717	43	106	2	2	—	—	664	251	21
„ 4	97	100	733	914	52	142	1	1	—	—	426	274	—
„ 5 (St. George s Hall)	117	117	1016	1431	45	222	5	5	—	—	771	76	45
„ 6	65	79	554	915	44	132	1	1	—	—	749	253	12
„ 7	118	85	665	1246	71	146	4	4	1	2	1008	214	95
„ 8	77	81	573	1065	55	110	—	—	1	1	643	281	—
„ 9	147	170	1183	1306	82	251	2	2	—	—	725	204	41
„ 10 (Fulford Street)	156	152	831	1385	95	273	6	7	1	3	440	155	34
„ 11	124	130	1216	1414	57	177	3	3	2	3	322	211	33
„ 12	120	118	951	1193	55	186	1	2	2	2	184	249	10
„ 13	117	122	1212	1622	72	400	2	2	—	—	196	201	29
„ 14 (Salomon's Centre)	88	82	591	3379	693	567	—	—	—	—	—	344	33
Totals	1562	1541	11293	18575	1506	2991	30	38	7	11	7080	3131	355

ATTENDANCES AT MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

The following table shows attendances at Maternity and Child Welfare Centres during 1933 :—

Name of Centre	Children's Consultations					Ante-natal Clinic			Sewing Class		
	No. of Sessions	New Cases		Total Attendances		No. seen by Doctor	No. of Sessions	New Cases	Total Attendances	No. of Sessions	No. of Attendances
		Under 1 year	1-5 years	Under 1 year	1-5 years						
110 Grange Road	200	186	53	3,759	3,693	4,553	46	181	899	42	448
98 Rotherhithe New Road	152	202	33	4,509	3,269	3,668	101	193	923	—	—
Trinity Road ..	52	36	8	681	810	1,218	—	—	—	—	—
Percy Hall	104	85	21	1,819	1,769	2,023	—	—	—	—	—
Roseberry Street	49	98	41	1,842	973	1,181	—	—	—	—	—
Salomon's Centre	142	64	2	1,889	1,427	2,206	199	607	2,769	—	—
Princess Club ..	172	124	37	2,369	2,455	3,651	51	76	503	97	1,575
Fulford Street ..	103	156	19	1,947	1,706	2,538	52	95	614	11	203
St. George's Hall	61	76	27	1,180	1,333	1,266	—	—	—	39	639
Central Hall ..	203	277	39	5,858	8,498	6,699	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	1,238	1,304	280	25,853	25,933	29,003	449	1,152	5,708	189	2,865

Maternity and Child Welfare
STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR, 1933.

Borough Council of Bermondsey.

POPULATION according to the Census of 1931.—111,542.

Births.

Registered—

		Total	Males	Females
Live Births	Legitimate ..	1,467	727	740
	Illegitimate ..	33	17	16
Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population				.. 14.0
Stillbirths	.. .. .	Total	Males	Females
	.. .. .	52	27	25
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births				.. .. . 34

Notified within 36 hours of birth—

(1) Live Births, 1,527.	(2) Stillbirths, 48.	(3) Total, 1,575.
(1) By Midwives, 506.	(2) By Parents and Doctors, 1,069.	

	Total.	Males.	Females
Deaths	1,340	716	624
Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population .. 12.5			

Maternal Deaths.

Deaths from puerperal causes:—

	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
Puerperal Sepsis.. ..	1	0.64
Other puerperal causes ..	3	1.93
Total	4	2.57

Infant Deaths.

Number—

(1) Legitimate, 89.	(2) Illegitimate, 3.	(3) Total, 92.
---------------------	----------------------	----------------

Rate per 1,000 live births—

(1) Legitimate, 59.	(2) Illegitimate, 2.	(3) Total, 61.
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Health Visitors. Visits paid by Health Visitors during the year:—

To Expectant Mothers	(1) First Visits, 1,506.	(2) Total Visits, 2,991
To Infants under 1	(1) First Visits, 1,541.	(2) Total Visits, 12,834
To Children, 1—5	.. .. .	Total Visits, 18,575

Convalescent Homes for Children under 5.

Number of Beds, 16. Number of Children under 5 received during the year, 256.

Day Nurseries.

Number of day nurseries 2 (both voluntary).

Number of places for children under 5 in the nurseries:—

Summer months ..	60.	Winter months ..	56.
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Total number of attendances of children at these nurseries during the year:—
9,887.

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	9
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	5
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	12

VI. DENTAL TREATMENT.

There has been no important change in this scheme during the year, and the figures show slight variations as compared with 1932. The volume of work remains much the same as last year with perhaps a slight increase at the Rotherhithe Centre ; there appears also to have been a slight increase in the number of fillings done in children as compared with other years, and this may perhaps mean that parents are becoming more willing to take the Dental Surgeon's advice and conserve teeth, rather than merely to demand the removal of offending teeth.

Owing to the desire to exercise economy one gas session was dispensed with in 1932, and it has been possible during this year to manage with one gas session only at Bermondsey and to do practically the same number of extractions as last year.

The scale of fees charged has also been modified during the year with the object of securing greater uniformity.

TREATMENT OF CHILDREN DURING 1933

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	451	432	1883	18	422	19	—	—	805
	Over 5 years	545	509	1160	336	281	342	2	184	1293
	Totals ..	996	941	3043	354	703	361	2	184	2098
98, ROTHERHITHE NEW ROAD.	Under 5 years	257	242	981	5	227	17	—	—	480
	Over 5 years	338	334	952	44	272	118	—	3	698
	Totals ..	595	576	1933	49	499	135	—	3	1178

DENTAL TREATMENT CARRIED OUT DURING 1933

CENTRE	Type of Case	Number of Patients Examined		Number of Patients Treated		Number of Extractions		Anaesthetics		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	798	840	2410	626	195	64	20	163	72	1642			
	Women ..	1129	1276	2074	983	124	146	23	119	55	1839			
	Men	1971	1977	3261	1864	37	210	32	206	105	3100			
	Tuberculosis Cases	47	49	115	26	7	56	—	19	3	153			
	Children (Table I.)	996	941	3043	354	703	361	2	—	—	2098			
	Totals — ..	4941	5083	10903	3853	1066	837	77	507	235	8832			
98, ROTHERHITHE NEW ROAD.	Maternity Cases	451	379	2065	226	231	26	23	134	21	1139			
	Women ..	373	405	624	275	58	76	13	40	34	701			
	Men	509	535	988	471	39	39	17	69	18	885			
	Tuberculosis Cases	2	2	3	—	1	1	1	—	—	5			
	Children (Table I.)	595	576	1933	49	499	135	—	—	—	1178			
	Totals ..	1930	1897	5613	1021	828	277	54	243	73	3908			

VII.—PROPAGANDA.

Educational work has now formed a recognised section of the work of this Department for close on ten years. During that time we have accumulated a considerable amount of experience, and have also, I think, demonstrated the undoubted value of such work. I have, therefore, great pleasure in including a report by Mr. H. W. Bush, who has charge of this section.

REPORT BY H. W. BUSH, M.I.H., PROPAGANDA AND
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER :

During the year 1924 on the instruction of the Public Health Committee a report was submitted to the Council on the subject of the "Education of the Public in Hygiene." The origin of the idea of including as a part of general public health work a section dealing with this subject was a memorandum addressed to the Minister of Health by Sir George Newman, Chief Medical Officer to the Ministry in which he stated "An essential part of any health policy is the instruction in the principles and practice of hygiene of the great mass of the people. In this, as in any other spheres of human affairs, ignorance is the chief curse. We are only now, as knowledge grows, becoming aware of the immeasurable part played by ignorance in the realm of disease. It is hardly too much to say that in proportion as knowledge spreads in a population, disease and incapacity decline. As in the individual so in the community, knowledge is the sheet anchor of preventive medicine. The great reforms (in the prevention of disease) are dependent for their achievement upon an enlightened and responsive people."

The report set out in detail the lines on which a Borough Council could develop health education, some of the suggestions being on entirely new lines.

It was thought at that time that something more than compulsory laws and regulations were required to further advance preventive medicine, and that the next step was to obtain the

intelligent co-operation of the public by teaching them the reasons and need of health education.

One of the essential requirements of the scheme was the necessity of getting into touch with the largest possible percentage of the population, even to the extent of lecturing in the street to the man who could not be enticed to learn by more usual methods.

The report was adopted by the Council and instructions given that the suggestions outlined should be put into operation. During the ten years the Propaganda Section of the Department has been in existence, a vast amount of interesting and valuable experience in the subject has been gained. The original scheme has been modified and improved ; methods of getting into touch with the people have altered, as necessity demanded, but the main essential is still the same, *i.e.*, to talk on health subjects on all suitable occasions, whether for five minutes in a Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, a few minutes in the home or in the street, or an hour at a big public meeting.

The following is a brief outline of the work done during the past ten years :—

Schools. Although not specifically mentioned in the original scheme, it was soon evident that some of the most important teaching of hygiene could be done at the schools, given the co-operation of the County Council and the teaching staffs. Negotiations were opened with the County Council who readily gave the necessary concession and a general permission for such lectures to be given in the elementary schools in the Borough. The first lecture was given on February 4th, 1925, at Thurland Road school, and from that date school lectures have been a regular feature during the winter months, the total number at the time of writing being 411. All lectures are given by doctors on the staff of this department, and without exception are illustrated by lantern slides and films. Immediately the schools re-open after the summer holidays, a member of our staff visits and books suitable dates for the winter months. Owing to the lack in most schools of dark blinds in the halls and class rooms, the work is limited to the winter months, but during this period, five different

schools receive lectures each week. At a maximum only fifty to sixty can thus be given annually. A pleasing aspect of this work is the enthusiasm of many of the Head and Assistant teachers, without whose cordial help the scheme could not be carried on. It often happens that at the beginning of the season some schools will ask for a series of six lectures, but owing unfortunately to the limitations previously mentioned, this is impossible. Our endeavour is to visit all boys and girls departments in the Borough once a year and by careful arrangement, it is usually just possible to manage this.

School Examinations. During the year 1930, a suggestion was made by one of the schools that the Borough Council should hold examinations in Personal Health Hygiene and grant certificates to the successful candidates. The proposal was agreed to and the necessary arrangements made, the first examination being held in June of that year at Webb Street Girls' School. The children, with the sanction of the London County Council, undergo a recognised course of training approved by the Medical Officer of Health, the teacher selected by the Head Teacher to give the instruction usually holding the Diploma of the Institute of Hygiene or some similar qualification. At the end of the course, a written examination conducted by the Public Health Department is held at the school. Three classes of certificates are given, *i.e.*, Elementary, Intermediate and Advanced, those children who obtain 70 per cent. of marks in the advanced section being presented with a very nice proficiency badge.

The certificates granted to date are :—

Elementary	..	..	..	..	255
Intermediate	..	..	..	..	98
Advanced	..	..	..	..	23
Proficiency Badges	..	..	..	..	19

In 1933, the scope of the examinations was widened so as to include simple Home Nursing. Similar regulations were laid down as for personal health hygiene with the addition that for home nursing, a practical examination is held as well as a written

one. Any necessary apparatus such as bedsteads and bedding is loaned to the schools for the purpose of demonstration and the practical examination is held at the schools personally by the Medical Officer of Health, assisted by one of the nurses in the department.

Forty-four elementary certificates have been presented to successful students. The first examination for the intermediate certificate has just been held and next year the course for the advanced girls will be prepared.

The certificates are specially printed for the purpose and signed on behalf of the Council by the Mayor and the Medical Officer of Health, the occasion of the presentation being used for further propaganda. The children are very keen to possess these certificates and a good deal of really sound work is being done. The answers to the questions are often surprisingly good and many of the children in the Borough are leaving school with at least some elementary knowledge of hygiene.

Open-Air Demonstrations. From the commencement of the Propaganda Department, it was recognised that the scheme could not be complete without street preaching, and to conform to the general plan, this had to be illustrated by lantern and films. Many difficulties had to be overcome and it was only after a good deal of careful thought and experiment, sometimes unsuccessful, that this was managed. It is not proposed here to set these out in detail. For the first twelve months the motor van used for returning disinfected bedding was converted at night into a cinema van by fitting a glass screen at the rear and using the driver's seat as a stand for the projector.

In July 1925 the Council decided that a van specially constructed for the purpose was necessary and instructions were given for one to be built. This van is still in use and although this form of street advertising is commonplace to-day and the modern commercial cinema van is an elaborate and wonderful machine compared to the one we have, we are still able to draw crowds. The electricity required for the projector is obtained

from the street lamps by fitting special plugs. Twenty-four sites have been selected in different parts of the Borough for these fittings and in addition we use the open spaces in the Council's blocks of flats.

Since the commencement, 401 lectures and demonstrations have been given in this way, and although the " Council's Picture Show " is known everywhere in Bermondsey, the public interest is still maintained with no lessening of the size of the audience prepared to listen.

With this kind of work, the numbers of lectures and demonstrations given in any one year must of necessity depend to a very large extent on the weather. For instance, in 1927, when the summer was very wet, only 19 were given, whereas in 1933 when we were particularly fortunate with the weather, the number was 70. The season for outdoor work is May, June, September and October. Before May and after October it is usually too cold and during July and August the light nights prevent a start until nearly 10 o'clock at night and it is considered unwise to commence at that hour. Before going out, the police are always notified, but never on one single occasion have they had anything more to do than remain as interested spectators.

Opportunity has been taken at the time of elections for further outdoor work. On the evening of the poll, crowds stand outside the Town Hall sometimes for several hours waiting for results. This applies particularly to Parliamentary Elections. A screen is fitted in front of the houses opposite and the cinema shown from one of the Town Hall windows. As the results come through, they are shewn by lantern slides and during the intervals of waiting, hygiene films are displayed with short talks by the Medical Officer of Health. As many as six films have been shewn in one evening by this means.

Indoor Lectures.—During the period under review the total number of indoor lectures given, exclusive of schools was 414. Our policy with regard to these is to accept every invitation to

address audiences large or small, and consequently at some time or other we have spoken to every organisation in the Borough.

Every Mission Hall has been visited on a number of occasions and many members of the political parties have been addressed at their meetings. "Old Boys" and "Old Girls" Clubs quite frequently provide interested audiences and Boy Scouts and Girl Guides are very old friends. Several times we have tried big public meetings in the large halls in the Borough and although these meetings are very well attended, on one occasion there were 1,800 present and an over flow meeting outside, one rather doubts whether a "lecture" to that number is as satisfactory as a "talk" to say 50—100. One thing that is often difficult to arrange at the big meeting is a discussion at the end, but with a limited number this is invariably a part of the programme and frequently elicits some very intelligent questions.

Pamphlets.—Our usual procedure with an audience is to give a short talk illustrated by lantern slides, then show a film, invite discussion, and finally give a pamphlet all on the same subject. The pamphlets are carefully written and with all of them an attempt is made to "catch the eye" either by some discreet humour or an amusing illustration. As with all such literature undoubtedly much is thrown away and wasted, but if care is taken in the presentation of the matter, this can be reduced to a minimum. If sufficiently large quantities can be ordered at one time, the cost of printing is extremely small. As an adjunct to other forms of teaching, the pamphlet is well worth serious consideration. Over thirty pamphlets are in regular use in the department on the following subjects:—

Baby, Bed Bug, Breast Feeding, Brown Rat, Care of the Teeth (two), Clothing, Cleanliness of the Skin, Constipation, Consumption, Diphtheria, Eyesight, Grade 'A' (T.T.), Milk (four), Fly, Food (hints to purchasers), Food (Inspection), Hints for Expectant Mothers, Influenza, Louse, Mouse, Measles, Rheumatism, Scabies (two), Scarlet Fever, Small-pox, Smoke and Soot, and Tuberculosis.

In addition, eleven illustrated book marks have been prepared and these are supplied to the Chief Librarian who very kindly arranges that one should be slipped into each book issued.

Films. When the propaganda department commenced its work ten years ago, it was realised that a good deal of the success of the work would depend on the provision of suitable films. It was expected that some difficulty would be experienced in obtaining these because at that time there was no market for them. The difficulty was far greater than anticipated, however, as it was found that not a single useful film was available. Hygiene films to be of real value must be written and produced by a staff with an intimate knowledge of the subject and the film companies were not then employing such a staff. To-day it is quite different and a very large selection of really excellent films both British and Foreign can be bought or hired.

However, as films could not be obtained by the usual methods, we decided to produce our own and the first one was completed and shown by the end of November 1924. The subject was "The Production of Grade 'A' 'T.T.' Milk. During the following twelve months, three more were finished on "Sunlight Treatment," "Tuberculosis," and "Maternity and Child Welfare." To-day our library consists of twenty-nine films, nearly all of which are in two sizes, *i.e.*, standard size 35 mm. and a second copy of 16 mm. suitable for projection with a Kodascope or similar machine for use in small halls and schools.

The films are always kept up-to-date and topical by "shooting" fresh scenes which can be added to or substituted for those already in the film. In addition there is now an ever increasing field from which new films can be obtained.

The following is a list of those at present in use :—

FILMS PRODUCED BY BERMONDSEY BOROUGH COUNCIL.

Title.	Synopsis.	Time for Shewing.
" Where there's Life there's Soap	The Skin and why it should be kept clean	20 minutes
Production of Grade 'A' (TT) Milk	A demonstration of the care taken to ensure a clean milk supply	,,
" The Story of our Food Supply "	How the public are protected against unsound and adulterated food	25 minutes
" Health and Clothing " ..	The value of wool next to the skin, and the advantages of modern dress. Suitable mainly for women and girls	17 minutes
" Preparation of Dried Milk "	The processes from cow to carton	20 minutes
" Shirley Schools "	Shows how children can be " brought up " and trained, even in an institution	25 minutes
" Maternity and Child Welfare "	A demonstration of washing, dressing and feeding a baby and toddler with introduction of interest to expectant mothers	25 minutes
" 'Oppin "	Hop-picking in Kent. Conditions are shown to be very primitive and only the fittest should go	15 minutes
" Germs "	An attempt to explain the ' germ-theory ' in a simple manner	25 minutes
" Some activities of the Bermondsey Borough Council	A wander around the Borough to see what the Council does for public welfare	,,
" Children's Exercises " ..	This includes a drill display by an orphanage school	15 minutes
" Consumption (Tuberculosis of the Lungs)	Of great interest to most people and deals with the subject optimistically	30 minutes

OTHER FILMS IN BERMONDSEY BOROUGH COUNCIL FILM LIBRARY.

Title.	Synopsis.	Time for Shewing.
" Sunlight is Life "	The necessity and value of artificial as well as natural sunlight	25 minutes
" Inside Out "	A diagrammatic film of the digestive system, showing what happens in constipation	15 minutes
" Teeth "	An easily understood explanation of teeth and their troubles	20 minutes
" Ivory Castles "	A fairy story about teeth. Very suitable for young children	8 minutes
" The Fly "	Emphasises the danger of a filthy pest	15 minutes
" The Flea, Bug and Louse "	Microscopical views of these are shewn	20 minutes
" The Rat Menace "	Ministry of Agriculture Film .. ..	..
" Too Many Pounds "	On being too fat	15 minutes
" Body Framework "	Uses of body framework, growth, repair and in action	17 minutes
" The Skin "	Growth, pores, sweat and oil glands, etc.	18 minutes
" Muscles "	Structure, action, and development by proper exercise	17 minutes
" Circulation "	Moving blood under the microscope, and action of the heart, arteries, lungs, etc.	..
" Breathing "	The mechanics of breathing and the structure of air passages	18 minutes
" Digestion "	The complete process through the digestive tract	..
" Posture "	Compares good and bad positioning and gives methods of correction	17 minutes
" The Feet "	Structure and care	16 minutes
" Care of the Teeth "	Shews good and bad teeth and necessary care	18 minutes

Results.—We are sometimes asked whether all this work is worth while and whether the results justify the efforts. If we were advertising a commodity for sale we could say for certainty that advertising did or did not pay. Business firms invariably maintain that judicious advertisement is an important factor in increasing the amount of trade done and that their success is usually in direct relationship to the amount of advertising. If this is the case with business, is it not reasonable to assume that good results are obtained when advertising health. Unfortunately we cannot prepare a balance sheet, neither can we with ease set down in detail examples of results, but we are certain that this section of the work in conjunction with that of the rest of the Public Health Department is gradually improving the knowledge and conditions of the population.

To complete this report without acknowledging the assistance given by Medical Officers, Dental Officers and Sanitary Inspectors would be ungrateful. When asked to give lectures, these officials always do so most willingly, often at considerable inconvenience to themselves and with the able assistance of Mr. Lumley who operates the projector and is responsible for the photography, the service runs most smoothly.

VIII.—SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

HOUSING.

During the year, work in connection with the Borough Council's housing scheme has proceeded rapidly, and 336 flats and 14 shops have been erected on declared areas and acquired sites.

Nine new areas have been declared by the Council, and as indicated in my Annual Report for 1932, the Leroy Street Area which was represented during that year, has been divided into two smaller areas, as shewn in the following table, and the houses on these two areas are now in course of demolition.

The following are the areas declared :—

Title of Clearance Area	Area on sq. ft. (approx.)	No. of dwelling houses	Population		Date declared by Council
			families	persons	
Tanner Street ..	5,956	7	8	40	28/3/33
Leroy Street North	28,528	40	70	305	28/2/33
Leroy Street South and lands adjoining	39,037	54	83	338	28/2/33
Neptune Street and lands adjoining ..	48,475	67	77	306	25/4/33
Cranbourn Place and lands adjoining ..	5,936	7	12	40	27/6/33
Clove Place ..	5,000	9	8	26	27/6/33
Elim Street and lands adjoining	71,522	100	150	605	26/9/33
Cherry Garden Place and lands adjoining	54,711	53	128	455	25/7/33
Aylton Street and lands adjoining ..	33,792	20	28	113	19/12/33
Renforth Street ..	34,011	44	52	255	19/12/33
Risdon Street ..	15,088	12	13	67	19/12/33

During the year the following new premises have been erected by the Council :—

Position	Number of flats	Number of families accommodated
Acorn Walk ..	22 flats	22 families accommodated
Amos Estate ..	34 .. and 3 shops ..	34
Lavender House ..	29	29
Redriff Estate ..	42 .. and 6	42
Silver Street Site ..	34 .. 4	34
Millpond Estate ..	27	27
Vauban Estate ..	50 .. 1 shop ..	50
Aylwin Estate ..	14	14
Stansfield Estate ..	49	49
Crosby Row Site ..	35	35

The London County Council completed the erection of two blocks of flats on the Dickens Estate, George Row and 32 flats are being erected by private enterprise.

The following premises are in course of erection by the Council :—

Position.	Number of Flats and Cottages.
Rotherhithe Street (west)	10 cottages
Amos Estate	50 flats and 1 shop
Redriff Estate	45 flats and 6 shops
Silver Street site	2 flats
Millpond Estate	11 flats
Albion Yard site	69 flats
Vauban Estate	69 flats and 3 shops
Crosby Row site	5 cottages 1 flat
Harold Estate Extension	38 flats
Tanner Street site	26 flats and 1 shop
Bethel Place site	29 flats and 3 shops

One redundant public-house was purchased and converted into 3 flats.

OVERCROWDING.

In 1927, my predecessor, Dr. King Brown, caused a census to be taken in order to ascertain the prevalence of overcrowding in the Borough, and found that 2,763 families were living more than two persons to a room. I have had a census taken on similar lines, and in spite of unprecedented activity, on the part of the Council in matters of housing during the last six years, the position is still very unsatisfactory, and there are still well over 2,000 families living in overcrowded circumstances, although a considerable number of the worst cases of overcrowding have been found other accommodation.

The result of the census is, as follows :—

Number of houses	18,470
Total number of rooms	87,566
Total number of rooms (sleeping)	43,775
Total number (living and sleeping)	5,503
Total number (living)	38,288

Number of families	.. .. .	28,571
Number of persons	.. .. .	104,859
Consisting of :—		
Adults (10 years or over)	.. .. .	87,650
Children (under 10 years)	.. .. .	17,209
Number of families with accommodation of :—		
1 person or less to a room	.. .. .	16,444
2 persons to a room	.. .. .	9,781
3	.. .. .	1,757
4	.. .. .	433
5	.. .. .	113
6	.. .. .	32
7	.. .. .	8
8	.. .. .	3

Hereunder will be found particulars of Inspections, Proceedings, etc., for the year 1933 :—

INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	8,359
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose	36,344
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	4,483
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose	4,483
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ..	326
(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 ..	Nil

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	3,916
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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	Nil
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a)	By owners	1
(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	6,194
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a)	By owners	2,278
(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 ..	8
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders.. ..	7
(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	2
(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
Total number of houses in the Borough		18,827
Number of houses occupied by the working classes		18,683

REGISTERED PREMISES—

Premises	Number on Register at end of 1933	Number of Inspections	Number of Prosecutions
Common Lodging Houses	3	50	—
Seamen's Lodging Houses	3	15	—
Milkshops	298	651	—
Houses let in lodgings	200	1,734	—
Ice Cream Premises	133	388	—
Offensive Trades (including Poultry Slaughter-houses)	14	101	—

SMOKE NUISANCES—

Number of observations	67
Number of notices	13
Number of complaints	9
Number of summonses	Nil

UNDERGROUND ROOMS—

Number illegally occupied	16
Number closed or illegal occupation discontinued	2

WATER SUPPLY TO TENEMENT HOUSES—

Premises supplied	28
Prosecutions	Nil

SALE OF FOOD—

Number of premises used other than ice-cream premises, milk shops and cowsheds	637
Number of inspections	3,281

RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 AND 1928—

There are four premises in the District where rag flock is used, and each of these premises was inspected twice during the year, the total number of inspections being eight. There were no prosecutions. Two samples of rag flock were taken, and found to conform to the regulations.

Water Supply.—Most of the houses in the Borough have the water supply either on the ground floor or in the yard, and many of these houses are, of course, inhabited by more than one family. Quite a number of houses are without a direct supply from the rising main. Water supply has been installed on one of the storeys of 28 tenement houses, after services of notices.

Water Closet Accommodation.—Practically every house in the Borough has one water closet, which 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 each of the schools has been inspected twice during the year. The conditions existing at one school have now been modernized.

**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 ..	3
(d)	In connection with the removal of offensive matter, etc.	9
(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... ..	2
(h)	With respect to sufficiency of water supply to water closets	1
(i)	With respect to drainage, etc. (Metropolis Management Act, Sec. 202)	1
(j)	With respect to deposit of plans as to drainage, etc. (Metropolis Management Acts Amendment (By-laws) Act, 1899)	--

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

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

Number of prosecutions under the Milk and Dairies Order, 1923

WORK OF DISTRICT INSPECTORS, 1933.

	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	Common Lodging Houses	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	Visits	Ints.	TOTALS
District No. 1 ..	732	1069	361	237	70	12	22	14	39	2529	7	34	61	56	216	109	61	78	216	3	1	5927	944
" No. 2 ..	558	1285	397	224	24	16	27	15	91	2641	3	42	62	32	67	16	52	259	25	5	1	5842	770
" No. 3 ..	672	1536	338	152	18	1	18	—	61	2809	7	37	97	61	81	37	50	77	22	1	1	6076	849
" No. 4 ..	641	1643	436	175	14	52	32	21	43	2682	19	34	59	36	87	45	28	88	52	—	—	6187	1013
" No. 5 ..	583	1327	378	283	75	20	41	—	87	2519	18	37	71	39	203	57	62	100	43	2	4	5949	1083
" No. 6 ..	696	1174	215	246	106	—	9	—	45	2770	8	24	132	89	411	133	80	148	110	3	6	6405	881
" No. 7 ..	601	1127	256	178	38	—	25	—	36	2874	5	18	51	50	154	24	55	130	51	—	8	5681	732
Total ..	4483	9161	2381	1495	345	101	174	50	402	18824	67	226	533	363	1219	421	388	880	519	14	21	42067	6272

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 (8)	Prosecutions		In- stances (11)	Notices served (12)	Prosecu- tions (13)	In- stances (14)	Notices served (15)	Prosecu- tions (16)
	Lists (2)	Outworkers			Con- tractors (6)	Work- men (7)	Failing to keep lists (9)		Failing to send lists (10)							
		Resident in Bermondsey Con- tractors (3)	Work- men (4)	Resident in other Districts (5)												
Wearing Apparel :--																
(1) Making, etc.	24	—	29	44	6	39	6	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	
(2) Cleansing and washing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Fur pulling	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Umbrellas, etc.	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sacks	6	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Paper, etc., Boxes, Paper Bags	3	—	8	2	—	4	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	
Brush making	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Chocolates and Sweetmeats	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
Leather Goods	4	—	3	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Surgical Instruments	2	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Coathangers	2	—	13	33	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	
Carding of buttons, etc	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Onion Peeling	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	
Total	42	—	58	88	7	61	8	—	—	8	8	—	1	—	—	

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

Premises	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	523	14	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	111	13	—
Workplaces (other than Out workers' Premises)	109	8	—
Total ..	743	35	—

DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—				
Want of Cleanliness	16	16	—	—
Want of Ventilation	2	2	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of Drainage of Floors	—	—	—	—
Other Nuisances	17	17	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation—				
Insufficient	5	5	—	—
Unsuitable or Defective	10	10	—	—
Not separate for Sexes	—	—	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act—				
Illegal Occupation of Underground Bakehouse (s. 101)	—	—	—	—
Breach of Special Sanitary Requirements for Bake-houses (ss. 97 to 100)	44	44	—	—
Other Offences	6	6	—	—
Total	100	100	—	—

OTHER MATTERS.

Class	Number
Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)	1
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factories Act (s. 7)	3
Notified by H.M. Inspectors ..	3
Reports (of action taken sent to H.M. Inspectors) ..	3
Other	1
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :-	
Certificates granted during 1933	—
In use at end of 1933	18
Workshop Bakehouses	18
Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of 1933	415
Total Number of Workshops on Register	433

No. OF BAKEHOUSES IN THE BOROUGH.

In Use		Not in Use	
Underground	Above ground	Above ground	Underground
18	36	3	

36 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 1933 :—

Disposal	Loads	tons	cwts.	qrs.
House Refuse to Barge ..	14,987	20,381	5	2
Trade Refuse ,, Barge ..	2,705	1,958	6	1
Street Markets Refuse to Barge	1,975	2,089	13	1
Totals ..	19 667	24,429	5	—

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The offensive trades on the Register are as follows :

Fellmongers 3	Fatmelters 2
Glue and size makers 3	Dresser of Fur Skins.. 6

MORTUARY.

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

Total number of infectious bodies removed	15
Total number of bodies removed ..	69

STREET MARKETS.

The market scheme continues to work smoothly and satisfactorily.

Number of Licences in operation	593
Income	£2,911 2s. 6d.

There have been 24 prosecutions during the year.

DRAINAGE WORK.

Hereunder will be found particulars of drainage work, &c., carried out by the Drainage Inspector during 1933 :—

Drains Tested	710
Intimation Notices served	Nil
Visits to Underground Conveniences	428
Other Visits	3,575

IX.—FOOD CONTROL.

In this section of my report is given tabulated information concerning the work of the three Wharves Inspectors and of the Food and Drugs Inspector. There have been no unusual features in their work this year and there is therefore no need for any special comments.

UNSOUD FOOD.

The general inspection of food in shops and on stalls forms part of the duty of the District Sanitary Inspector. The following food, in the quantities stated, 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.	bs.
Fresh Meat	—	—	—	—
Fresh Fish	—	5	3	5
Fresh Fruit	1	6	3	24
Bacon	—	—	1	23
Poultry	—	2	1	0
Vegetables	—	1	3	0
Total ..	1	17	0	24

PUBLIC HEALTH (IMPORTED FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1925.

Thirty samples have been taken during the year by the Wharves Inspectors. Two of these samples were of tinned cream and were submitted to chemical and bacteriological examination. Seven samples were examined for the presence of metals, and 9 samples for preservative. The remaining samples were examined in order to ascertain the composition.

In addition 13 samples have been taken by other officers for special purposes.

Article Examined	No. of Samples	Examination	Result	Action taken
Tinned Cream ..	2	Bacteriological	Slightly sour smell and taste. Acidity slightly increased. No growth	Still under detention
Rice	3	For the presence of Lead	Genuine	Released except 2-cwt. stained with Red Lead
Sardines ..	3	.. ..	.. .. ..	—
Anchovies Fillets	1	.. ..	Lead, 5 parts per million	—
Haricot Verts ..	1	For the presence of Copper	Copper—35 parts per million	Ships Stores
Lard	2	To ascertain composition	Genuine	Released
Egyptian Butter	1	.. ..	.. .. ..	..
Butter	3	.. ..	Mouldy with an increase in the acidity	Released for sorting under the supervision of Sanitary Authority
Lime Juice ..	1	.. ..	Contained a lot of suspended matter with yeast cells	Destroyed
Spray Milk Powder	2	, ..	Very dirty ..	Released for cattle feeding
Fat (Roseline) ..	1	.. ..	Largely, if not entirely, an animal fat	Re-exported
Gherkins in brine	1	Analysis of liquid	Very weak brine with weak vinegar	Released
Strawberry Pulp	1	For preservative	Genuine—685 parts per million of Sulphur Dioxide	..
Raisins	1	.. ..	1,330 parts per million of Sulphur	..

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

Article	No. of Samples	Examination	Result	Action taken
Raisins	2	For preservative	1,189 parts per million of Sulphur Dioxide	Released
			1,041 parts per million of Sulphur Dioxide	"
"	3	" ..	1,152 parts per million of Sulphur Dioxide	Released for treating under the supervision of Sanitary Authority
			1,152 parts per million of Sulphur Dioxide	
			1,203 parts per million of Sulphur Dioxide	
Sultanas ..	1	" ..	Genuine — 668 parts per million of Sulphur Dioxide	Released
Bouillon Extract (Toxa)	1	" ..	Genuine	"
SAMPLES EXAMINED FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES.				
Dried Milk (Ambrosia) ..	5	To ascertain composition	Genuine	
Cake	4	For preservative and colouring matter	"	
Rag Flock ..	2	Requirements of the Rag Flock Regulations, 1912	Conformed	
Split Peas ..	1	For the presence of Arsenic, Copper and Lead, and bacteriological examination	Genuine	
Chocolates ..	1	For the presence of Antimony, Arsenic, Copper, Lead, Mercury and Zinc	"	

WORK OF THE WHARF AND FOOD INSPECTORS, 1933.

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	Samples of Milk for presence of Tubercle Bacilli	Milk (Bacteriological Examination)	Ice Cream (Bacteriological Examination)
Mr. Scott ..	35	3	16	2	209	2275	—	—	232	—	—	19	—	5	—	—	—	—
Mr. Hoskins	3	27	113	—	307	1757	—	—	148	5	2	50	—	10	—	—	—	—
Mr. Frankson	61	—	140	20	141	1819	—	—	135	1	1	2	—	15	—	—	—	—
Mr. Merryman	—	—	—	—	—	—	651	—	—	—	—	366	1506	—	92	8	36	102
Totals	99	30	269	22	657	5851	651	—	515	6	3	437	1506	30	92	8	36	102

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

Fifty-six milksellers were registered under the above Act during 1933, and 54 names were removed from the Register, making a total of 298 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	24
To sell " Pasteurised " Milk	6

Pasteuriser's Licence :—

To sell Milk as " Pasteurised "	1
---	---

Supplementary Licences :—

To sell " Certified " Milk	3
To sell Grade " A " (Pasteurised) Milk	3
To sell Grade " A " (Tuberculin Tested) Milk	5
To sell " Pasteurised " Milk	4

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 643 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	473
Condensed milk	6
Evaporated milk	1
Grade " A " (T.T.) milk	1
Separated milk	6
Sterilised milk	8
Pasteurised milk	12
	—
	507
	—

" For bacteriological examination."

Grade ' A ' (T.T.) milk	68
Pasteurised milk	24
Liquid milk undesignated	36
For tubercle bacilli	8
	—
	136

ICE CREAM.

One hundred and two samples of ice cream have been examined with the following results:—

1. **Bacterial Count.**

Below 100,000 per 1 c.c.	61
Over 100,000 but below 200,000 per 1 c.c.	13
Over 200,000 but below 400,000 per 1 c.c.	5
Over 400,000 but below 600,000 per 1 c.c.	4
Over 600,000 but below 900,000 per 1 c.c.	4
Over 900,000 but below 1 million per 1 c.c.	1
Over 1 million but below 2 million per 1 c.c.	5
Over 2 million but below 3 million per 1 c.c.	2
Over 3 million but below 5 million per 1 c.c.	1
Over 5 million per 1 c.c.	1

No tests taken for Bacterial Count in 5 samples.

2. **Presence of B. Coli.**

B. Coli present in 1 c.c. 1/10th c.c. 1/100th and 1/1000th c.c.	1
B. Coli present in 1 c.c. 1/10th c.c. and 1/100th c.c.	51
B. Coli present in 1 c.c. and 1/10th c.c.	18
B. Coli present in 1 c.c.	14
B. Coli absent in tests ranging from 1 c.c. to 1/100th c.c.	18

Examination of ingredients used in the making of Ice Cream.

One sample of Gelatine—Genuine—145 parts per million of Sulphur Dioxide.

One sample of Milk—B. Coli absent in dilutions ranging from 1/10th to 1/100,000th c.c.

One sample of Vanilla Essence—Genuine.

One sample of Yelkos (colouring matter).—Sulphur Dioxide 10,000 parts per million. Arsenic 4 parts per million. Lead not exceeding 5 parts per million.

FOOD AND DRUGS.

Articles submitted for Analysis	Total Samples Taken	Number Genuine	Number Adulterated	Percentages of Articles Adulterated
Acid, Tartaric	4	4	—	—
Ale (Informal)	4	4	—	—
Almonds, Ground	5	5	—	—
Aspirin Tablets	3	3	—	—
Aspro Tablets	1	1	—	—
Baking Powder	5	5	—	—
Barley, Pearl	12	12	—	—
Barley, Pot	1	1	—	—
Beef, Loaf	1	1	—	—
Beer, Bitter (Informal)	1	1	—	—
Bicarbonate of Soda	1	1	—	—
Borax Powder	1	1	—	—
Borax Purified	1	1	—	—
Brawn	11	10	1	9.1
Brawn, Pork	4	4	—	—
Butter	210	210	—	—
Butter (Informal)	1	1	—	—
Cabbage, Pickled	1	1	—	—
Cake	2	2	—	—
Cake, Richmond	1	1	—	—
Cake, Sponge	3	3	—	—
Cake, Tango	1	1	—	—
Candied Peel	1	1	—	—
Cascara Sagrada	1	1	—	—
Cheese	19	19	—	—
Cheese, Cheddar	1	1	—	—
Cheese, Crustless Cheddar	1	1	—	—
Cheese, Gouda	1	1	—	—
Chicken and Ham Roll	1	1	—	—
Cider	2	2	—	—
Cider, Ginger	1	1	—	—
Cinnamon, Ground	2	2	—	—
Cocoa	4	4	—	—
Cocoa, Malted Milk with Eggs (Informal)	1	1	—	—
Coffee	15	15	—	—
Coffee Essence	3	3	—	—
Coffee Extract	1	1	—	—
Colts Foot Rock	1	1	—	—
Cornflour	1	1	—	—
Cream	10	10	—	—
Cream Salad	1	1	—	—
Cream, Tinned	1	1	—	—
Cream, Tinned (Informal)	2	2	—	—
Cream of Tartar	5	5	—	—
Currants	2	2	—	—
Custard Powder	2	2	—	—
Dripping	64	64	—	—
Egg Substitute Powder	1	1	—	—
Fat, Cooking	4	4	—	—
Fish Paste	19	19	—	—
Flour	3	3	—	—
Flour, Self-raising	10	10	—	—
Fruit Cup	1	1	—	—
Fruit, Mixed	2	2	—	—

FOOD AND DRUGS—continued.

Articles submitted for for Analysis	Total Samples Taken	Number Genuine	Number Adulterated	Percentages of Articles Adulterated
Fruit Salad, Mixed	2	2	—	—
Gelatin	1	1	—	—
Gin	1	1	—	—
Ginger, Ground	3	3	—	—
Glycerine	4	4	—	—
Golden Syrup	1	1	—	—
Gooseberries	1	1	—	—
Grape-a-lade	1	1	—	—
Grape Fruit Squash	1	1	—	—
Grape Saline	1	1	—	—
Highland Cocktail	1	1	—	—
Honey	3	3	—	—
Ice Cream	11	11	—	—
Ice Cream (Informal)	1	1	—	—
Iodine, Tincture of	1	1	—	—
Jam, Blackcurrant (Informal)	1	1	—	—
Jam, Greengage	2	2	—	—
Jam, Raspberry	4	2	2	50.0
Jam, Raspberry (Informal)	5	3	2	40.0
Jam, Raspberry and Apple	1	1	—	—
Jam, Raspberry Flavour	1	1	—	—
Jam, Raspberry Seedless (Informal)	1	1	—	—
Jam, Strawberry	1	1	—	—
Jam, Strawberry (Informal)	1	1	—	—
Jelly, Calves Feet	1	1	—	—
Kraft Mayonnaise	1	1	—	—
Lard	10	10	—	—
Lemon Cheese	1	1	—	—
Lemon Crush	1	1	—	—
Lemon Curd	3	3	—	—
Lemon Juice	1	1	—	—
Lemon Squash	3	3	—	—
Lemonade Powder	4	4	—	—
Lentils	1	1	—	—
Linseed Meal	1	1	—	—
Loganberries (Informal)	1	1	—	—
Macaroni	1	1	—	—
Malt Extract and Cod Liver Oil with Cherry's Parrish's Food	1	—	1	100.0
Malt Extract and Cod Liver Oil with Cherry's Parrish's Food (Informal)	1	—	1	100.0
Malt Extract and Cod Liver Oil (Informal)	1	1	—	—
Margarine	79	79	—	—
Marmalade	2	2	—	—
Milk	473	463	10	2.1
Milk, Condensed	6	6	—	—
Milk, Evaporated	1	1	—	—
Milk, Grade "A" (T.T.)	1	1	—	—
Milk, Pasteurised	12	12	—	—
Milk, Separated	6	6	—	—
Milk, Sterilised	8	8	—	—
Mincemeat	2	2	—	—
Mint, Dried	2	1	1	50.0
Mint Sauce	1	1	—	—
Mints, Arctic	1	1	—	—
Mints, Clear	2	2	—	—

FOOD AND DRUGS—continued

Articles submitted for Analysis	Total Samples Taken	Number Genuine	Number Adulterated	Percentages of Articles Adulterated
Mints, Glace	2	2	—	—
Mustard	8	8	—	—
Nutmegs	1	1	—	—
Oil, Camphorated	4	4	—	—
Oil, Castor	1	1	—	—
Oil, Cod Liver	1	1	—	—
Oil, Eucalyptus	1	1	—	—
Oil, Olive	3	3	—	—
Ointment, Basilicon	1	1	—	—
Ointment, Boric	2	2	—	—
Ointment, Iodine	1	1	—	—
Ointment, Salicylic	1	1	—	—
Ointment, Sulphur	1	1	—	—
Ointment, Zinc	5	5	—	—
Orange Squash	1	1	—	—
Parrish's Chemical Food	2	2	—	—
Peas, Green (Informal)	1	1	—	—
Pepper	30	30	—	—
Pepper, Cayenne	1	1	—	—
Picalilli	2	2	—	—
Pickles	2	2	—	—
Pickle, Sweet	1	1	—	—
Pickling Spice	1	1	—	—
Pie Steak	1	1	—	—
Pilchards (Informal)	1	1	—	—
Plum Duff (Informal)	1	1	—	—
Quinine, Ammoniated Tincture of	4	4	—	—
Raisins	1	1	—	—
Raisins (Seedless)	1	1	—	—
Raisins (Stoneless)	2	2	—	—
Raspberries, Scotch (Informal)	1	1	—	—
Relish	1	1	—	—
Relish, Yorkshire	1	1	—	—
Rhubarb, Compound Tincture of	1	1	—	—
Rice	6	6	—	—
Rice, Ground	1	1	—	—
Rose, Pink Colouring	1	1	—	—
Salmon and Lobster Roll (Informal)	1	1	—	—
Salts, Epsom	1	1	—	—
Salts, Glauber	1	1	—	—
Sauce	3	3	—	—
Sauce, Chop	1	1	—	—
Sauce, Empire	1	1	—	—
Sauce, Fruit	2	2	—	—
Sauce, Worcester	4	4	—	—
Sardines, (Informal)	5	5	—	—
Sausage, Breakfast	28	28	—	—
Sausage, Liver	2	2	—	—
Sausage, Lunch	7	7	—	—
Sausage, Pork, Lunch	1	1	—	—
Sausage, Beef	39	38	1	2.56
Sausages, Beef Chipolata	2	1	1	50.0
Sausages, Garlick	1	1	—	—
Sausages, Pork	33	32	1	3.3
Sausages, White	1	1	—	—
Semolina	1	1	—	—

FOOD AND DRUGS—continued.

Articles submitted for Analysis	Total Samples Taken	Number Genuine	Number Adulterated	Percentages of Articles Adulterated
Senna, Confection of	1	1	—	—
Sherry	1	1	—	—
Sodium Bicarbonate	1	1	—	—
Soup Mixture	1	1	—	—
Spice, Mixed	1	1	—	—
Spice, Mixed Ground	1	1	—	—
Spice, Special Brawn	1	1	—	—
Sponge Mixture	1	1	—	—
Sponge Rolls	1	1	—	—
Stomach Powder	1	1	—	—
Stout (Informal)	1	1	—	—
Strawberries	1	1	—	—
Suet Chopped	3	3	—	—
Suet Shredded	13	12	1	7.7
Sugar Demerara	6	6	—	—
Sugar, Lump	1	1	—	—
Sugar Pudding	1	1	—	—
Sultanas	6	6	—	—
Tea	10	10	—	—
Tea Dust	2	2	—	—
Tea Dust (Informal)	1	1	—	—
Tea Liquid (Informal)	1	1	—	—
Toffees Mint	1	1	—	—
Tomato Ketchup	1	1	—	—
Vanilla, Essence of	1	1	—	—
Vinegar	31	31	—	—
Vinegar Malt	32	30	2	6.25
Virol and Milk	1	1	—	—
Whisky	2	2	—	—
Wine Cocktail	1	1	—	—
Wine Elder	1	1	—	—
Wine Ginger	2	2	—	—
Wine Ginger, Essence	1	1	—	—
Wine Ginger Flavour	1	1	—	—
Wine, Meat and Malt	1	1	—	—
Wine Orange	2	2	—	—
Wine, Orange Quinine	2	2	—	—
Wine, Raisin	1	1	—	—
Wine, Raisin Flavour	1	1	—	—
Wine, Raspberry	1	1	—	—
Wine, White	1	1	—	—
Yelkos	1	1	—	—
Total	1,506	1,482	24	1.6

PROSECUTIONS IN CONNECTION WITH SAMPLES TAKEN DURING 1933.

No.	Sample.	Adulteration or Infringement	Remarks
821	Whisky	Alcoholic strength 40° under proof	Dismissed with a caution on payment of 40/- costs
852	Milk	Deficient in milk-fat 14.0 per cent.	Dismissed with a caution on payment of 17/6 costs
160	Milk	Deficient in milk-fat 8.0 per cent.	Dismissed on payment of 17/6 costs
211	Milk	Deficient in milk-fat 8.0 per cent.	Dismissed on payment of 19/6 costs
745	Malt Vinegar ..	Deficient in Acetic Acid, 11.5 per cent.	Dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act on payment of 17/6 costs
820	Milk	Deficient in milk-fat, 13.3 per cent.	Fined £5 and £3 3s. costs
959	Extract of Malt and Cod Liver Oil with Cherry Parrish's Food	Deficient in Cod Liver Oil 15.0 per cent.	Warranty Notice given. Withdrawn. Costs, £2 2s.
967	Malt Vinegar ..	Deficient in Acetic Acid, 13.7 per cent.	Dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act on payment of £2 2s. costs
36	Beef Chipolata Sausages	Containing Sulphur Diox- ide 0.01 per cent. (equivalent to 100 parts per million)	Two Summonses under Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925- 1927. Fined £3 and £2 2s. costs
118	Pork Sausages ..	Containing Sulphur Diox- ide 0.041 per cent. (equivalent to 141 parts per million)	Two Summonses under Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925- 1927. Dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act on payment of £5 5s. costs
33	Butter	Selling Imported Butter not marked	Summonsed under the Mer- chandise Marks Act, 1926 Fined 2/6 and 5/- costs
175	Separated Milk ..	Selling milk without hav- ing name and address on vehicle or can	Milk and Dairies (Consolida- tion) Act, 1915. Section 6. Fined £1 and £2 2s. costs
175	Separated Milk	Selling "Separated Milk" from churn and can not legibly marked to show contents	Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915. Section 1 Sub- Section 3. Fined £1 10s. Costs included in prosecution with above

SUMMARY.

		£	s.	d.
Fines	..	10	12	6
Costs	..	22	13	0
		<hr/>		
		£33	5	6

PUBLIC HEALTH (IMPORTED FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1925.

Articles	Quantity Unsound							
	Disposed of for Purposes other than Human Food		Destroyed		Removed for Sorting under S.A.		Exported	
	Quantity	Weight	Quantity	Weight	Quantity	Weight	Quantity	Weight
		tons cwt qr lbs		tons cwt qr lbs		tons cwt qr lbs		tons cwt qr lbs
Anchovies, Tinned ..	—	— — — —	35 cases	— 8 3 0	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Apples	—	— — — —	24 barrels, 81 boxes and 22½ cases	2 9 2 20	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Bacon	1 bale, 4 collars, 17 fore-ends, 4 gammons, 10 pieces and 40 sides	1 7 1 17	—	— — — 12	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Beef	2 top pieces and rump	— 4 4 4	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Beef, Brisket ..	2 tins	— — — 8	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Beef, Corned ..	1402 tins	3 8 3 25	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Beef Pressed ..	2 tins	— — — 16	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Blackcurrant Pulp ..	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	71 cases	3 0 3 12	—	— — — —
Brawn, Tinned ..	93 tins	— 4 3 26	56 cases and 16 tins	— 19 2 14	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Butter	—	— 4 0 0	—	— — — —	338 cases, 15 casks	9 4 0 0	—	— — — —
Cake Meal (Soya Bean) ..	—	46 — — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Canned Goods (Various) ..	—	— — — —	—	90 14 3 11	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Carrots, Tinned	—	— — — —	14 cases and 5 tins	— 15 1 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
	tons cwt qr lbs		tons cwt qr lbs		tons cwt qr lbs		tons cwt qr lbs	
Cheese	—	—	Various parcels	— 16 1 22	—	—	—	—
Chestnuts	—	—	13 bags	— 9 3 0	—	—	—	—
Cherries (Tinned)	—	—	13 cases	— 6 2 0	—	—	—	—
Chickens	—	—	21 tins	—	—	—	—	—
			12 cases,	— 2 1 26	—	—	—	—
			7 chickens	—	—	—	—	—
			and 2 tins	—	—	—	—	—
Citron	—	—	1 cask	— 4 0 0	—	—	—	—
Cocoanuts	—	—	—	22 14 2 0	—	—	—	—
Cocoanuts Desiccated	—	—	1 case	— 1 2 25	—	—	—	—
Eggs	—	—	2131 tins	111 12 1 0	—	—	—	—
Fig Paste	—	—	—	— 1 2 0	—	—	—	—
Fish Conserves	—	—	—	—	5 cases	— 3 0 0	—	—
Fish, Fresh	—	—	—	—	4 cases	— 3 0 0	—	—
Fowls	—	—	3	— — — 10	—	—	—	—
Fruit Pulp	—	—	—	1 9 0 0	—	—	—	—
Gherkins in Brine	—	—	7 casks	1 1 0 0	—	—	—	—
Grapefruit Tinned	—	—	26 cases	— 8 0 22	—	—	—	—
			and 43 tins	—	—	—	—	—
Hams, Canned	720½ tins	4 7 1 20	104 cases	4 10 1 7	—	—	—	—
			and 141 tins	—	—	—	—	—
Lemons	—	—	25 cases	1 5 0 0	—	—	—	—
Lemons Skins	—	—	½-pipe	— 8 0 0	—	—	—	—
Lime Juice	—	—	6 hogsheads	1 10 0 0	—	—	—	—
Loganberries Tinned	—	—	23 cases	— 4 0 0	—	—	—	—
			and 1 tin	—	—	—	—	—

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
Milk, Evaporated Tinned..	—	tons cwt qr lbs	51 tins	— — 1 23	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Milk, Condensed	135 cases	2 5 0 0	12 cases and 3837 tins	1 14 3 0	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Milk Powder	—	10 0 0 0	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Mutton	1 carcass and 4 hind-quarters	— 1 0 22	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Nutmegs	23 bags	1 0 0 0	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Onions	—	— — — —	157 cases and 1098 bags	59 1 1 0	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Oranges	—	— — — —	332 cases and 481 half cases	37 2 0 0	8 cases	— 10 0 0	—	— — — —
Oranges, Brazilian ..	—	— — — —	9½ boxes	— 7 0 0	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Oranges, Jaffa	—	— — — —	125 cases	5 8 3 0	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Orange Juice	—	— — — —	8 casks	2 0 0 0	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Oranges, Tinned	—	— — — —	15 cases and 34 tins	— 4 3 23	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Ox Tongue, Tinned ..	3 tins	— — — 18	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Peaches, Sliced	—	— — — —	64 tins	— 1 1 0	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Peaches, Canned	—	— — — —	7 cases and 304 tins	— 10 2 17	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Peanuts (Fire Damaged) ..	63 bags	6 6 0 0	—	— — — —	228 bags	22 16 0 0	—	— — — —
Peas, Loose	—	— — 3 6	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Pears	—	— — — —	220 cases	3 18 2 8	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Pineapple, Tinned	—	— — — —	48 cases and 42 tins	1 7 0 15	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Pineapple Cubes	—	— — — —	66 cases and 119 tins	1 16 2 19	—	— — — —	—	— — — —

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	
Plums	—	— — — —	65 packages	— 8 0 14	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Potatoes	—	— — — —	3329 bags & 5 baskets	167 10 0 0	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Pressed Pork	1 tin	— — — — 6	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Raisins	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	3980 cases	24 17 2 0	—	— — — —
Raspberries	—	— — — —	323 2lb. chips	— 5 3 2	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Rice (Damaged)	—	— — — —	—	— 2 1 10	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Rice Sweepings	—	4 3 0 24	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Sausage Salami	—	— — — —	—	— 16 2 0	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Sloeberries	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	3 cases	— 1 0 0	—	— — — —
Soups, Tinned	420 tins	25 0 0 0	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Tallow	151 tierces and 2 casks	38 10 0 0	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	10 tierces	2 10 0 0
Tapioca Root	170 bags	10 11 0 0	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Tomatoes, Tinned	—	— — — —	82 cases and 69 tins	5 1 0 12	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Tomato Paste	—	— — — —	196 cases	8 6 0 8	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Tongue, Lunch	192 tins	— 10 1 6	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Turkeys	—	— — — —	199 cases and 2 turkeys	9 12 3 26	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Turkeys, Frozen	7 cases	— 7 0 0	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Veal, Jellied	273 tins	— 14 2 4	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Walnuts, Pickled	—	— — — —	73 casks	10 1 1 0	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Yeast	—	— — — —	2 cases	— 1 0 0	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Total Weights		155 7 1 6		558 11 2 10		60 15 1 12		2 10 0 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.-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.
Sewing Class ..	Wednesday, 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.

Percy Hall, Abbey Street.

Monday, 2.0 p.m.-4.0 p.m.	Thursday, 9.45 a.m.-12 noon
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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, 2.0 p.m.-4.0 p.m.
Sewing Classes ..	Tuesday and Wednesday, 2.0 p.m.-4.0 p.m.
Toddlers Clinic ..	Second and Fourth Wednesday in each month, 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 ..	Wednesday, 10.0 a.m.-12 noon.

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.
Toddlers Clinic	First Wednesday in each month 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. A. J. McNair, F.R.C.S.,

10 Queen Anne Street, W.1. (Telephone : Langham 2861.)

Mr. G. F. Gibberd, F.R.C.S.,

14 St. Thomas's Street, S.E.1. (Telephone : Hop 6618) ;
and 20 Harley Street, W.1. (Telephone : Langham 4032.)

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., and Mr. G. F. Gibberd, F.R.C.S.,
as above.

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.-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. (Monday afternoons and alter-
nate Thursday afternoons excepted.)

Ear, Nose and Throat Alternate Mondays, 2.0 p.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.

Dental Monday, 9.30 a.m.-12 noon.
Tuesday, 1.30 p.m.-4.0 p.m.
Wednesday, 9.30 a.m.-4.0 p.m.
Thursday and Friday, 9.30 a.m.-12 noon.

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

Minor Ailments . . . Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 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 CLINICS.

98 Rotherhithe New Road.

Monday and Thursday, 2.0 p.m.-4.30 p.m. and 5.30 p.m.-7.30 p.m.

Town Hall, Spa Road.

Tuesday and Wednesday, 2.0 p.m.—4.30 p.m. and 5.30 p.m.—
7.30 p.m.

Friday, 2.0 p.m.—4.30 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.-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.

The following facilities are afforded by the London Ambulance Service of the London County Council. Ambulances are provided free of cost except where otherwise stated.

Infectious Cases.

Telephone—Hop 0262. At any hour of the day or night Patients will not be removed to hospital unless a medical certificate stating definitely the nature of the disease is handed to the ambulance nurse.

Infectious cases are conveyed to hospitals other than the L.C.C. hospitals for infectious diseases at a minimum fee of 12/6.

Non-Infectious Cases.

Telephone—Hop 0262. At any hour of the day or night. Minimum fee 12/6.

Accident Cases.

Ask telephone operator for "Ambulance." At any hour of the day or night.

Serious Illness.

Telephone—Hop 6000, New Cross 2645, Central 6300-1, or Regent 4000. At any hour of the day or night.

Ambulances are provided for persons suffering from illnesses in their homes if a medical practitioner certifies that the case is one of life or death, and that arrangements have been made for the reception of the patient in a hospital.

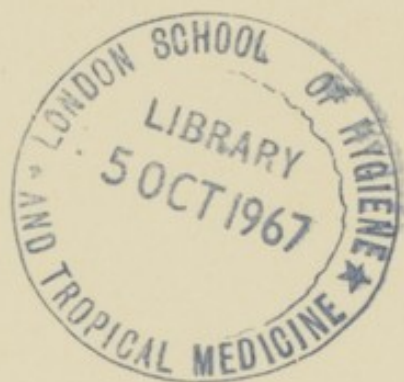
Maternity Cases.

Telephone—Hop 6000, New Cross 2645, Central 6300-1, or Regent 4000 except where otherwise stated.

Urgent Cases . . . At any hour of the day or night on application by a doctor or certified midwife, provided that either a doctor or midwife accompanies the case and that arrangements for the reception of the patient in a hospital have been made.

Non-urgent Cases Between 11.0 p.m. and 8.0 a.m.—provided
• that admission to a maternity bed has been previously arranged and a card (issued by the London County Council to hospitals, maternity homes, etc.) for such admission obtained. This card must be handed to the ambulance attendant at the time of removal. The husband or a female friend must accompany the patient.

Between 8.0 a.m. and 11.0 p.m. (Telephone Hop 0262)—by payment (minimum fee 12/6) or by application to the Medical Officer of Health, provided that arrangements for the reception of the patient in a hospital have been made. Cases approved by the Medical Officer of Health will be conveyed to hospital free of charge. The husband or a female friend must accompany the patient.



27/67

