

Report on the sanitary condition of the Borough of Bermondsey for the year 1934.

Contributors

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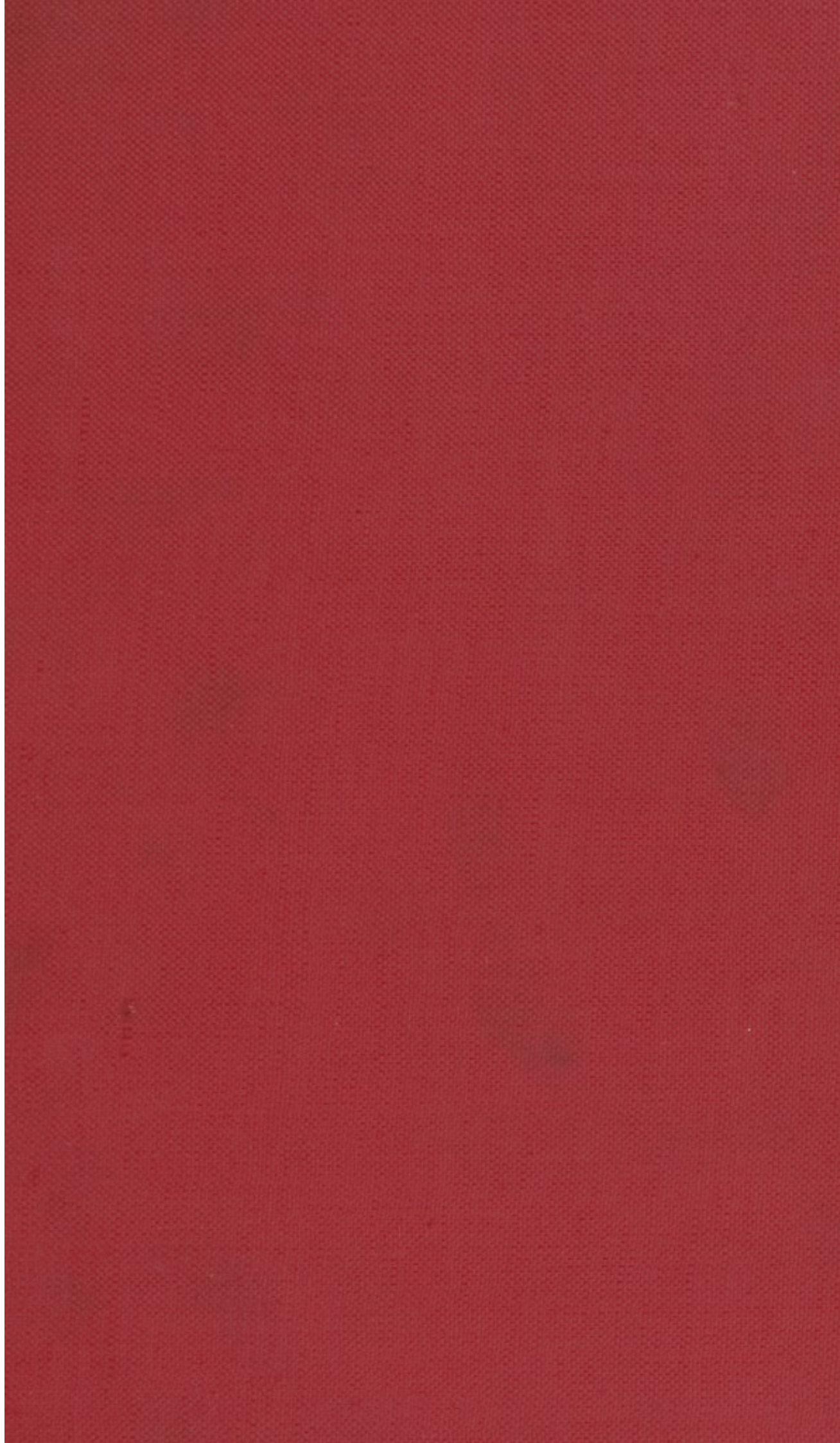
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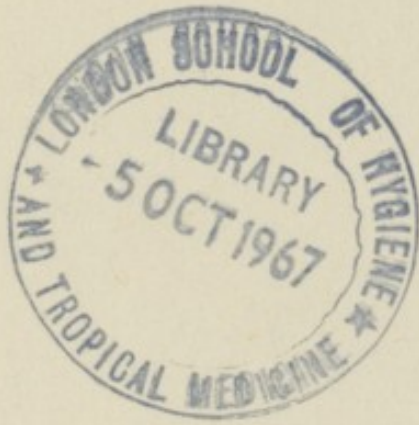
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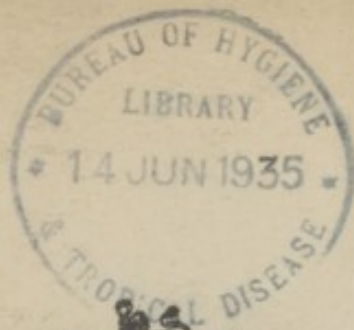


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Borough of



Bermondsey

REPORT
ON THE
SANITARY CONDITION
OF THE
BOROUGH OF BERMONDSEY

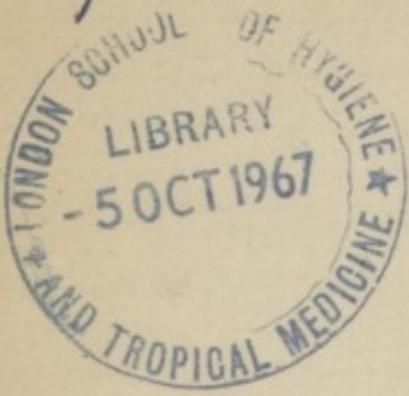
For the Year

1934

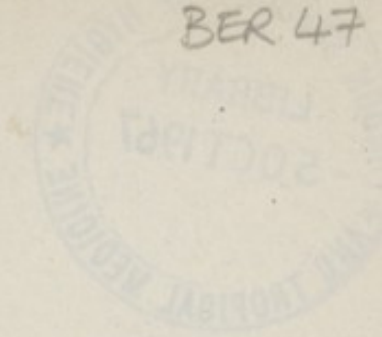
BY

D. M. CONNAN, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.

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BER 47



Borough of



Bermondsey

REPORT

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BOROUGH OF BERMONDSEY

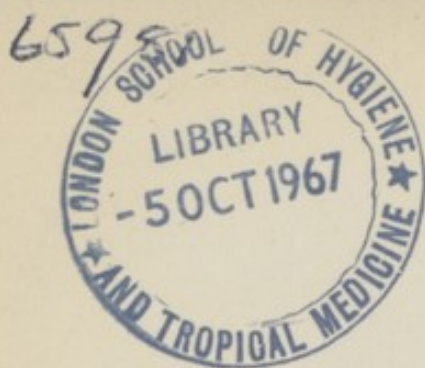
For the Year

1934

BY

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

Medical Officer of Health.



(2)

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1934.

Chairman	Councillor	S. R. WEIGHTMAN,	1933-34
		E. J. GIBSON,	1934-35
Vice-Chairman		Mrs. F. A. POWELL,	1933-34
		C. J. LEE,	1934-35
Alderman	J. A. Davis	Councillor	Mrs. F. Humphreys
	Mrs. D. A. Green		Mrs. F. I. M. Husk
	A. E. Hatcher		A. V. Kidd
	Miss M. I. Henrich		Mrs. R. E. Laker
	A. V. Parker		Miss E. M. Nix
Councillor	Mrs. S. C. Amos		A. Ponsford
	H. A. Beal		W. Shearring,
	W. T. Cockett		J.P.
	Mrs. E. V. Coyle		J. W.
	Mrs. J. Donovan		Simmonds
	Miss K. Groves		G. H. Stean
	Mrs. A. M. Hatcher		J. Sullivan
			J. A. Wright

Ex-officio :

Councillor C. E. PHILPOT, J.P., Mayor of Bermondsey, 1933-34.
 Councillor S. R. WEIGHTMAN, J.P., Mayor of Bermondsey,
 1934-35.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE, 1934.

Chairman	Councillor	Mrs. A. M. FORTESCUE,	1933-34
		Mrs. E. V. COYLE,	1934-35
Vice-Chairman		Mrs. E. V. COYLE,	1933-34
		Mrs. A. M. HATCHER,	1934-35
Alderman	G. R. Balleine,	Councillor	Mrs. R. E. Laker
	M.A.		W. S. McKay
	J. A. Davis		Miss E. M. Nix
	Mrs. D. A. Green		W. A.
	Miss M. I. Henrich		Phillips, J.P.
Councillor	Mrs. J. Donovan		Mrs. A. E. Pitt
	Mrs. E. F. George		Mrs. F. A. Powell
	E. J. Gibson		Mrs. R. E. Reed
	Mrs. L. A. Glasson		E. Roberts
	C. Harding		Mrs. L. L. White

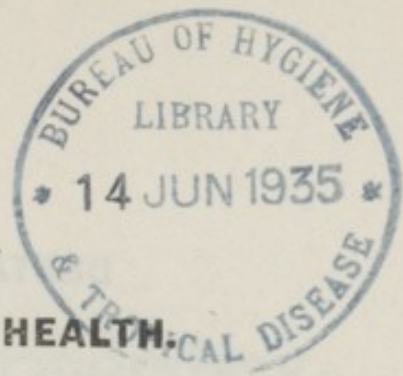
Co-opted Members :

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

Ex-officio :

Councillor C. E. PHILPOT, J.P., Mayor of Bermondsey, 1933-34
 Councillor S. R. WEIGHTMAN, J.P., Mayor of Bermondsey,
 1934-35.

(5)



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. 5—H. E. Butcher |
| No. 2—F. L. Richardson | No. 6—O. W. R. Smart |
| No. 3—H. J. Bailey | No. 7—F. J. Carpenter |
| No. 4—W. C. Tapsfield | No. 8—W. A. Campbell |

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. O'Keeffe, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Lady Almoner—Olive Pike.

Tuberculosis Nurses—

Celia Clapson, Louise Colbeck and Edith Riley.

Solarium Nurses—Mrs. Dorothy Cottier 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.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| Rosa Bache | Elizabeth Lawrence |
| Sarah Bowles | Gwendolen Riches |
| Lucy Brown | Florence Robson |
| Amy Carlton | Florence Wadds |
| Marie Helden | 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

FOOT CLINIC :

Chiropodists—Miss Ethel Cook, Mrs. Florence Rock and E. F.
Part.

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	L. T. Knott, General Clerk
C. W. Whye, General Clerk	Alice Jones, Solarium Clerk
A. Manning, General Clerk	H. E. W. Ellery, General Clerk
C. F. Yaxley, General Clerk	A. W. Hancock, General Clerk
Rose Dutch, Clerk & Dispenser	J. W. J. Saward, General Clerk
C. F. Lumley, General Clerk	F. Cornwell, Junior Clerk
H. J. Smith, General Clerk	H. D. White, 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 1934. The year has been uneventful so far as the health of the borough is concerned, and no changes of importance have taken place in the Department. To the Chairmen and Members of Committees I express my gratitude for their support and wise guidance during the year, and to the staff for willing help at all times.

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 1934 according to the Rate Books was 19,022.

The rateable value of the Borough on the 31st December, 1934 was £875,016, the product of a penny rate being £3,450.

POPULATION.

Census		Estimate of Registrar General	
1921	1931	to 30th June, 1933	to 30th June, 1934
119,452	111,542	107,300	105,060

BIRTHS.

The total number of births belonging to the Borough registered during 1934 was 1557, consisting of 784 males and 773 females. The number for 1933 was 1,500.

The birth rate for 1934 was 14·8 per 1,000 persons living, compared with 14·0 for 1933.

DEATHS.

The total number of deaths belonging to the Borough registered during 1934 was 1,304, consisting of 720 males and 584 females. The number for 1933 was 1,340.

The death rate for 1934 was 12·4 per 1,000 persons living, compared with 12·5 for 1933.

MARRIAGES.

The total number of marriages in the Borough in 1934 was 1,050, being 43 above the number for 1933, and 42 above the average for the last 10 years.

The figures have been supplied by the Superintendent Registrar. This makes a marriage rate of 19·91 per 1,000 of the population, compared with a marriage rate last year of 18·77.

Year	No.	Rate
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
1933	1,007	18·77
Average for years 1924—1933 ..	1,008	17·38
1934	1,050	19·91

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Year	Whole Borough		London	
	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Births	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Births
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
1933	92	61	3,377	60
Average for years 1924-1933 } ..	151	68	4,670	65
1934	100	64	3,832	67

TUBERCULOSIS OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

In the following Table will be found particulars of deaths from Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System since the year 1924.

Sub-District	Bermond- sey	Rother- hithe	St. Olave	Whole Borough		London	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
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
1933.. .. .	68	23	8	99	0.92	3530	0.82
Averages for years 1924-1933 ..	84	36	11	131	1.12	4010	0.90
1934.. .. .	64	22	4	90	0.86	3227	0.76

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1934 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year	Population estimated to Middle of each Year	Births		Total Deaths registered in the District				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District	Deaths of Non-Residents registered in Public Institutions, etc. in the District	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District	Net Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District	
		No.	Rate	Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages					No.	Rate
				No.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	No.	Rate					
		1	2	3	4	5	6				7	8	9	10	11	12	13
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
1933	107,300	1,500	14.0	72	48	1,216	11.3	720	215	339	1,340	12.5
Averages for years 1924-1933	116,180	2,190	18.7	124	55	1,219	10.5	669	76	347	1,499	12.9
1934	105,060	1,557	14.8	77	49	1,223	11.6	784	229	310	1,304	12.4

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 214	Ladywell Institution 48	All Saints' Hospital, Southwark .. 1
		Ambulances on way to Hospital .. 7
		Bexley Mental Hospital 7
		Bow Institution, Poplar 1
Bermondsey Medical Mission Hospital .. 2		Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum,
		Crowthorne 1
		Brompton Hospital 1
		Brook Hospital, Shooters Hill .. 4
		Catholic Nursing Institute, Lambeth
		Road 1
Deaths in River Thames, Surrey Commercial Docks, Wharves, etc. 8		Central London Throat, Nose and Ear
		Hospital 1
		Claybury Mental Hospital 1
		Colindale Hospital, Hendon 2
		Constance Road Institution, Camber-
		well 2
Workplaces .. 2		Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital,
		Coventry 1
		Coxheath Home, Linton, Kent .. 1
		Darenth Training Colony 1
		Dulwich Hospital 1
		Eastern Hospital, Homerton .. 1
		Evelina Hospital 4
		Farnborough Hospital, Orpington .. 1
		Forest, The, Epsom 1
		Golden Square Hospital, Westminster 1
		Grand Surrey Canal 2
		Grosvenor Sanatorium, Kennington,
		Kent 1
		Grove Park Hospital, Mottingham .. 2
		Guy's Hospital 71
		Hanwell Mental Hospital 1
		Horton Hospital, Epsom 1
		Hospital for Epilepsy and Paralysis,
		St. Marylebone 1
		Hospital, The, Coulsdon 7
		Hospital, The, Maidenhead 1
		Hundred Acres, Banstead 3
		Isolation Hospital, Capel, Kent .. 1
		King's College Hospital 1
		Ladywell Institution 48
		Lambeth Hospital 9
		Lansdowne Place Mission, Southwark 1
		Leavesden Mental Hospital 3
		Lewisham Hospital 1
		Lying-in Hospital, York Road .. 1
		Middlesex Hospital 1
Total .. 229		

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.
		Mildmay Mission Hospital, Bethnel Green 2
		Miller Hospital, Greenwich 2
		Newington Institution, Southwark .. . 1
		Norwood Children's Hospital 2
		Park Hospital, Hither Green 13
		Princess Elizabeth of York Hospital, Stepney 3
		Private Houses 2
		Queen Mary's Hospital, Carshalton .. . 1
		Railway 2
		River Thames 3
		Royal East Sussex Hospital, Hastings 1
		Royal Free Hospital, St. Pancras .. . 1
		Royal Victoria Hospital, Dover .. . 2
		Royal Waterloo Hospital 3
		St. Alfege's Hospital, Greenwich .. . 9
		St. Bartholomew's Hospital 1
		St. George in the East Hospital, Stepney 10
		St. Gile's Hospital, Camberwell .. . 4
		St. Joseph's Hospice, Hackney .. . 2
		St. Luke's Hospital, Lowestoft .. . 1
		St. Thomas's Hospital 1
		Seaman's Hospital, Greenwich .. . 2
		South-Eastern Hospital, New Cross .. 16
		South-Western Hospital, Stockwell .. . 1
		Street 2
		Test River, Eling, Southampton .. . 1
		Tooting Bec Hospital 17
		Tuberculosis Colony, Papworth Everard 1
		West-End Hospital, St. Pancras .. . 1
		West Hill Institution, Dartford .. . 1
		West Park Mental Hospital, Epsom .. . 3
		Western Hospital, Fulham 1
		Workplaces 1
		Total .. 310

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1934.

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	1304	100	36	50	32	55	120	376	535
	Uncertified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles		38	4	16	14	3	1	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever		1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough		10	2	3	4	1	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria		10	—	—	6	4	—	—	—	—
Influenza		4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Encephalitis Lethargica		1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever		3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System		90	—	—	—	1	20	33	28	8
Other Tuberculous Diseases		13	3	3	2	—	3	1	1	—
Syphilis		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
General Paralysis of the Insane, tabes dorsalis		6	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	—
Cancer, Malignant Disease		162	—	—	—	—	1	8	83	70
Diabetes		10	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	3
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.		90	—	—	—	1	—	1	32	56
Heart Disease		239	—	—	—	5	4	21	69	140
Aneurysm		11	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	4
Other Circulatory Diseases		17	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	12
Bronchitis		95	2	1	—	—	—	3	32	57

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1934—continued.

Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the district.

Causes of Death	Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the district.								
	All Ages	Under 1	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards
Pneumonia (all forms)	135	24	6	13	2	6	7	38	39
Other Respiratory Diseases	23	1	—	—	—	1	4	11	6
Peptic Ulcer	14	—	—	—	—	—	3	9	2
Diarrhœa, etc.	28	22	1	—	—	1	2	—	2
Appendicitis	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
Cirrhosis of Liver	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—
Other Diseases of Liver, etc.	8	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	4
Other Digestive Diseases	18	—	2	—	—	2	1	5	8
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	78	—	—	—	1	1	3	13	60
Puerperal Sepsis	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Other Puerperal Causes	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc.	35	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Senility	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29
Suicide	15	—	—	—	—	—	7	6	2
Other Violence	50	2	1	3	7	7	9	8	13
Other Defined Causes	55	3	1	7	6	6	7	10	15
Causes ill-defined or unknown	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
	1304	100	36	50	32	55	120	376	535

DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES, 1934.

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
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
1933	1340	12.5	45	.42	—	—	9	.08	4	.04	13	.12	5	.05	—	—	14	.13
Average for years 1924-1933	1499	12.9	79	.67	—	—	28	.24	3	.03	17	.14	14	.12	1	.01	16	.14
1934	1304	12.4	87	.83	—	—	38	.36	1	.01	10	.10	10	.10	—	—	28	.26

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Deaths from Stated Causes at Various Ages under One Year of Age, 1934.

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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Other forms of Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Pneumonia (all forms)	2	—	—	1	3	6	3	6	6	24
Other Respiratory Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	—	—	—	1	1	5	9	4	3	22
Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth	15	—	2	1	18	3	1	1	—	23
Injury at Birth	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Other Causes	9	1	—	—	10	1	1	1	1	14
Totals ..	27	2	2	3	34	16	17	18	15	100

(17)

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	Dysentery
Enteric Fever and Typhoid	Encephalitis Lethargica
	Fever
Glanders	Erysipelas
Malaria	Hydrophobia in Man
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Membranous Croup
Puerperal Pyrexia	Puerperal Fever
Scarlet Fever and Scarlatina	Relapsing Fever
Typhus	Small Pox
	Tuberculosis—all forms

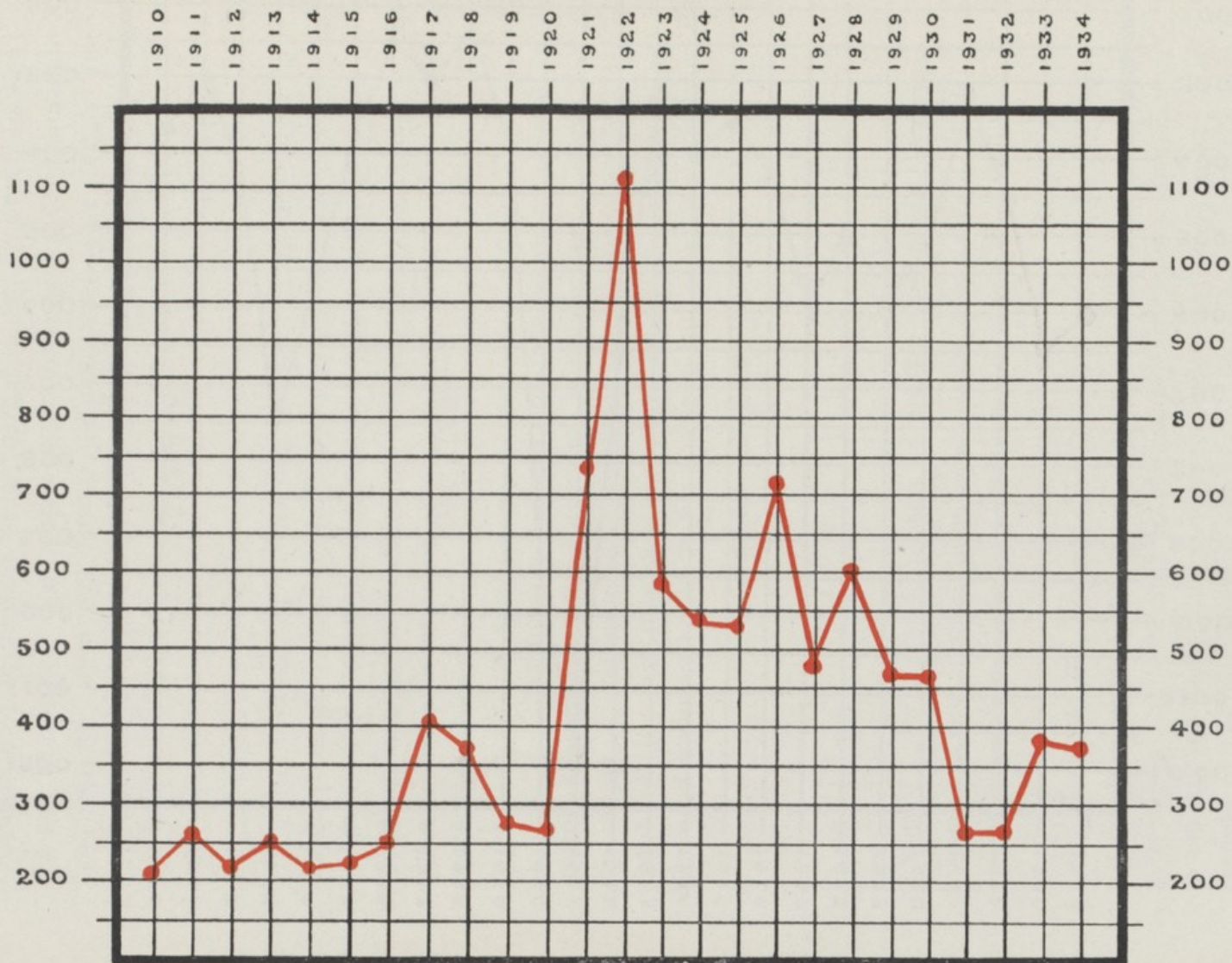
Owing to the housing conditions of the Borough, it is the practice to remove to hospital nearly all cases of diphtheria and scarlet fever.

DIPHTHERIA.

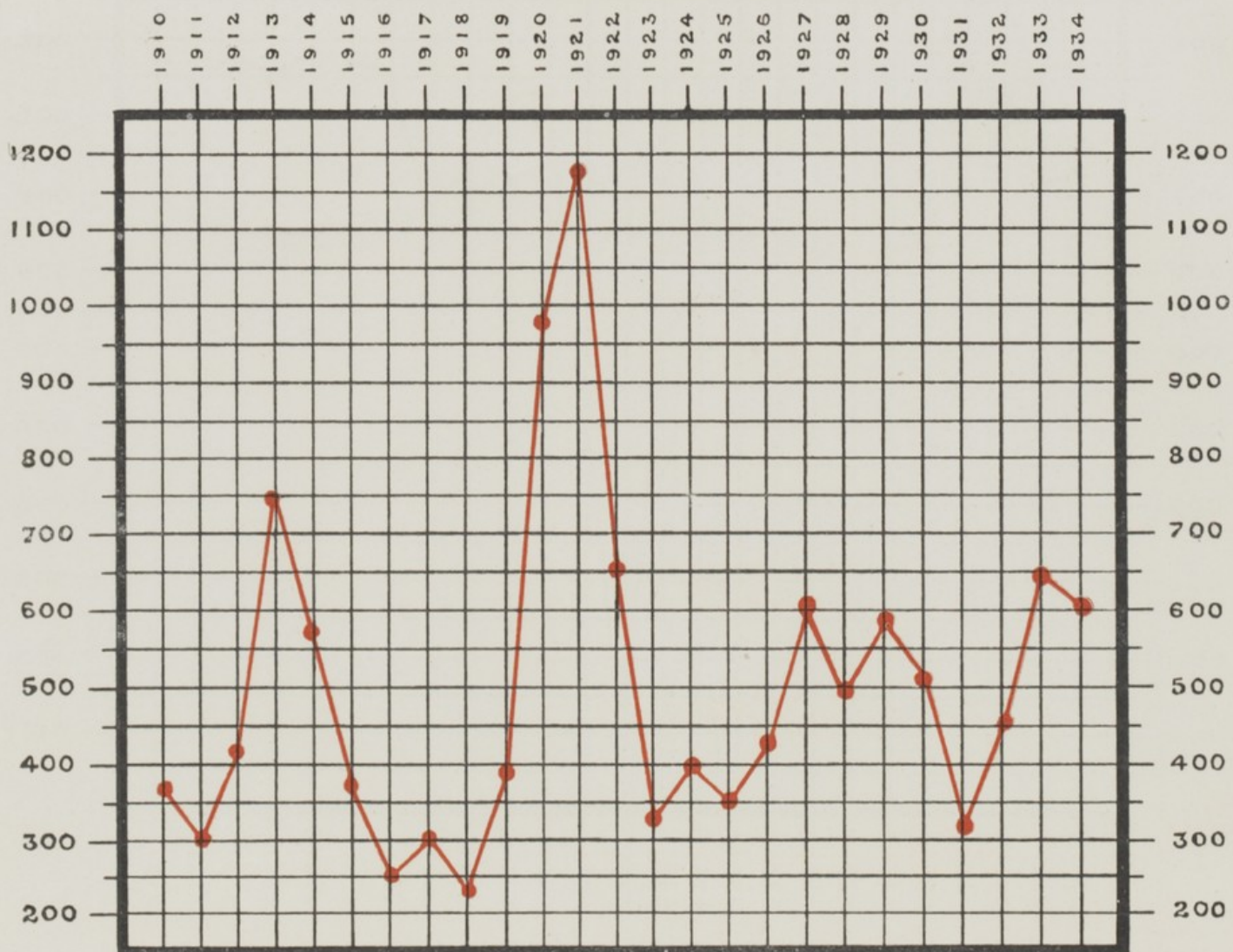
The number of cases of Diphtheria notified during the year was 372, of which number 28 cases were returned from hospital as "not suffering" from Diphtheria, leaving a net total of 344. There were 10 deaths from the disease. These figures show a slight reduction as compared with those of last year. I feel that the prevalence of Diphtheria in the borough is rather discreditable, and a comment in this sense was made in my Annual Report for the year 1928, when the hope was expressed that an immunisation clinic would soon be started. In April of the following year a "Schick" clinic was opened at the Municipal Offices, and subsequently the attendances have been as follows :—

1929	..	..	..	148
1930	..	..	..	151
1931	..	..	..	107
1932	..	..	..	101
1933	..	..	..	55

NOTIFIED CASES OF DIPHTHERIA FOR 25 YEARS.



NOTIFIED CASES OF SCARLET FEVER FOR 25 YEARS.



When it is remembered that each patient makes an average of at least three attendances, it is clear that the number of parents who are alive to this means of protection against the disease is ridiculously small. In September of this year Dr. Telfer took control of the clinic, and I am pleased to be able to record in the following table a large increase in the number of attendances.

No. of patients examined	No. found to be positive and immunised	No. found to be negative	No. immunised without Test	Not yet completed	No. of sessions	Total attendances
66	33	20	9	4	45	251

SCARLET FEVER.

With regard to this disease I regret that I cannot report any improvement. The number of cases notified was 597, of which 29 were returned from hospital as "not suffering." There was one death. This disease is very easily "missed" in its milder form, with the consequent infection of other children.

SMALL-POX.

There were seven cases of Small-pox, the last one occurring in the beginning of March. There were no deaths.

Seven primary and 18 re-vaccinations were performed under the Public Health (Small-Pox Prevention) Regulations, -1917.

MEASLES.

The epidemic extended from November 1933 to August 1934, and 1,351 cases were reported during the year. In the last epidemic year (1932) the number was 1,730. There was, unfortunately a slightly higher proportion of deaths, the total number being 38 (12 at home and 26 in hospital). Nursing assistance was provided in 179 cases and 278 patients were removed to hospital.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Although the number of cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum is small, there has been nevertheless a slight reduction in the number of cases each year for the last few years. The cases were all slight without damage to vision. Nursing was provided in one instance.

Notified	Cases		Vision Un-Impaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
	Treated					
	At home	In Hospital				
6	4	2	6	—	—	—

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

I am glad to be able to record a fall in the number of cases of Puerperal Fever. There were only 2 cases this year as against 6 last year, 8 the year before, and 13 in 1931. As Puerperal Fever is a potent factor in maternal mortality this reduction is gratifying. The number of cases of Puerperal Pyrexia notified was 13, compared with 24 cases last year.

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	Nil
Admitted to Hospital	14

DISINFECTION.

In May the Council purchased the right to use a proprietary method of disinfection known as "Cimet Azet Phume" in this borough. The method is simple in application, and with reason-

able care is free from danger either to the public or to the disinfecting staff. Seventy-one houses have been treated by this method on account of bug infestation, and so far as present information is concerned the results have been satisfactory. Before a definite opinion is expressed, however, it would be well, I think, to review results after another summer's work. In the meantime the method is in frequent use and careful records are being kept of each case.

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	1,284	Pillows	2,939
Blankets	3,124	Pillows (cases)	2,669
Bolsters	921	Quilts	1,865
„ (cases)	413	Sheets	2,273
Books	461	Miscellaneous	7,055
Cushions	319	Verminous Clothing	4,118
Mattresses	53	„ Bedding	1,855
Overlays	1,101	Scabies, Clothing	18,990

32,911 new tabs were used to replace those taken off mattresses, palliasses, and cushions before disinfection.

Number of rooms disinfected	3,083
Number of mattresses and other articles destroyed	3,300
Furniture, Floorcloth, etc. destroyed	53 Loads

CLEANSING STATION.

Verminous persons cleansed	Adult Females	6
	Adult Males	112
	Children	3,404

Persons treated for Scabies :—

	Number treated	Number of baths given
Adult Females	31	71
Adult Males	20	53
Children—Females	191	1,106
Children—Males	160	917

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 60, 10 for Small-pox, 3 for Scarlet Fever, 2 for Diphtheria, 1 for Measles, and 44 for verminous conditions, the total number of persons accommodated being 275.

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	
	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934
DIPHTHERIA (specimens taken by Medical Officer of Health)	777	537	68	21	709	516
Ditto (taken by general practitioners)	1905	1826	220	139	1685	1687
DIPHTHERIA (total specimens taken)	2682	2363	288	160	2394	2203
PHTHISIS	1678	1194	297	193	1381	1001
VARIOUS	158	185	4	9	154	176
Total specimens taken	4518	3742	589	362	3929	3380

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 1934 24

FOOT CLINIC.

The arrangements for the management of the foot clinics were altered towards the end of the year, and the part-time chiropodists were replaced by three whole-time chiropodists, two ladies and a gentleman being appointed. At the same time the fee for treatment was fixed at two shillings per attendance, subject to reduction in the case of inability to pay the full fee. This alteration took effect at the end of the year, and it was anticipated that, owing to the new arrangement and the fact that all patients would thereafter be seen by appointment only, there would be a reduction in the number of patients. There has, however, been an increase of more than a thousand in the total number of attendances, and there cannot be any doubt whatever that these clinics fulfil a valuable public service in the borough.

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

Clinic	Men	Women	Total
Bermondsey	1,640	4,346	5,986
Rotherhithe	2,026	4,148	6,174
Totals	3,666	8,494	12,160

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. Nine 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.

The fee payable by the Borough Council to the Nursing Associations is 1s. per visit.

Disease	St. Olave's District Nursing Association		Rotherhithe Queen's Nursing Association		Totals whole Borough	
	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits
Pneumonia	40	1186	22	423	62	1,609
Broncho pneumonia ..	12	265	2	47	14	312
Bronchitis	32	491	5	50	37	541
Influenza	6	84	2	62	8	146
Measles	105	2,204	74	1,386	179	3,590
Whooping Cough ..	2	78	—	—	2	78
Tuberculosis :—						
(a) Respiratory System	50	2,372	14	553	62	2,925
(b) Other Forms ..	1	30	1	14	2	44
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pregnancy and Labour	32	553	8	226	40	779
Diseases of the Digestive System	49	550	11	83	60	633
Infantile Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Discharging Ears ..	7	281	4	160	11	441
Discharging Eyes ..	8	164	8	171	16	335
Post-operative cases :—						
(a) Tonsils & Adenoids	8	55	1	4	9	59
(b) Other cases ..	4	28	1	45	5	73
Other diseases	23	561	6	113	29	674
Totals ..	379	8,902	159	3,337	538	12,239

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1934.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED								BERMONDSEY						ROTHERHITHE				ST OLAVE				Total Cases removed to Hospital			
	At all Ages	At Ages—Year							1	2	3	4	5	6	Total	1	2	3	Total	St. John	St. Olave	St. Thomas		Total		
		Under 1 year	1 and under 5 years	5 and under 15 years	15 and under 25 years	25 and under 45 years	45 and under 65 years	65 and upwards																		
Small-pox	7	—	1	1	—	1	2	2	3	—	4	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	372	8	115	212	20	17	—	—	37	46	47	23	23	17	193	59	37	50	146	18	8	7	33	372		
Erysipelas	73	1	—	6	9	16	32	9	11	13	11	11	2	—	48	6	6	7	19	5	1	—	6	29		
Scarlet Fever	597	4	199	313	54	25	2	—	28	59	74	67	39	40	307	111	77	71	259	18	10	3	31	564		
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Acute Polio-Myelitis and Acute Polio Encephalitis.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Anthrax	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Enteric Fever	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Puerperal Fever	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	13	—	—	—	5	8	—	—	2	2	1	2	1	—	8	1	3	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	12	
Encephalitis Lethargica	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pneumonia (Acute Primary and Acute Influenzal)	121	5	32	28	9	19	15	13	12	12	16	18	16	4	78	14	14	6	34	6	2	1	9	—		
Tuberculosis—Respiratory System	141	2	3	9	44	40	36	7	10	20	19	15	15	8	87	9	22	5	36	9	3	6	18	—		
Other forms of Tuberculosis	32	—	8	13	6	4	—	1	4	3	5	3	1	4	20	5	3	2	10	1	—	1	2	—		
Totals	1371	27	358	583	148	135	87	33	108	155	181	139	98	75	756	207	163	146	516	57	24	18	99	993		

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEARS 1925-1934.

Notifiable Disease.	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Small Pox	—	—	—	1	46	47	3	16	21	7
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	535	714	481	603	463	462	263	263	386	372
Erysipelas	35	30	25	43	45	41	49	49	68	73
Scarlet Fever	353	426	601	493	584	507	310	446	640	597
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	3	5	3	2	4	5	9	9	4	2
Acute Polio-Myelitis and Acute Polio- Encephalitis	1	1	4	2	2	1	1	3	1	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	15	10	13	8	11	13	14	10	7	6
Anthrax	3	4	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	1
Enteric Fever	5	3	1	2	2	5	1	2	2	2
Puerperal Fever	9	9	9	7	12	14	13	8	6	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	11	21	20	20	19	37	27	24	13
Encephalitis Lethargica	8	8	5	4	1	4	1	2	—	2
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Malaria (induced)	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia (Acute Primary and Acute Influenzal)	119	113	126	53	110	119	167	102	136	121
Tuberculosis :—										
Respiratory System	245	206	231	184	194	208	175	177	182	141
Other forms of Tuberculosis	76	59	65	54	40	46	40	35	34	32
Totals	1,408	1,599	1,585	1,478	1,536	1,494	1,083	1,149	1,512	1,371

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, 1934—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	2
1	2	1	5	6	—	—	1	4
5 — .. .	4	2	2	5	—	—	—	—
10 .. .	—	3	4	3	—	1	—	—
15	9	10	6	—	2	5	3	—
20 .. .	13	16	1	—	4	9	—	—
25 .. .	14	12	2	2	14	6	—	—
35	12	10	1	—	8	5	1	—
45	20	7	—	—	13	4	—	—
55	8	4	1	—	7	4	1	—
65 and upwards	9	1	—	1	8	—	—	—
	92	67	22	18	56	34	7	6

TABLE II.
TUBERCULOSIS, 1934—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	2	2	4	4.44	3	2	5	38.46
0-1 month ..	9	1	10	11.11	3	4	7	53.85
1-3 months	5	4	9	10.00	—	—	—	—
3-6 months	4	3	7	7.78	—	—	—	—
6-12 months	7	5	12	13.33	—	—	—	—
1-2 years ..	8	6	14	15.56	—	—	—	—
2-5 years ..	12	9	21	23.33	—	—	—	—
Over 5 years	9	4	13	14.45	1	—	1	7.69
Totals ..	56	34	90	100.00	7	6	13	100.00

REPORT BY DR. C. H. C. TOUSSAINT,
CLINICAL TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER.

There has been a further fall in deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and the death rate for this type of disease, 0·86 is again the lowest ever recorded in the Borough. The fall in the number of deaths from other forms of tuberculosis is also noticeable. During the year there was, in addition, a marked drop in the number of notifications received, amounting to 47 fewer new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 8 fewer new cases of other forms.

Table II. illustrates that this drop in the number of new cases is really due to a reduction in the amount of the disease, and not to the occurrence of cases in which the illness has not been detected during life. Co-operation with all medical practitioners in the district has been maintained, and during the year only four cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, and five cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were not notified before death.

Analysis of these non-notified cases, which have appreciably diminished, revealed no lack of care on the part of practitioners. Of the pulmonary cases the two females, aged 60 and 62, were both inmates of a mental hospital and tuberculosis was not discovered till necropsy. Of the two males, one aged 65, died shortly after admission to St. Olave's Hospital. The sudden death was the subject of a coroner's enquiry, and found to have been due to acute phthisis. The other patient, aged 31, died in a municipal hospital elsewhere, and was a pedlar, last resident at a common lodging house in this Borough. Such men are usually on the move from place to place, and this man may have been known to authorities in another district.

Of the non-notified deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis, three were of infants, dying in hospitals from miliary tuberculosis. As I have previously stated, from the nature of these cases, it is often impossible to secure an accurate diagnosis before death. Whenever possible, however, notification should be made so that adequate investigation may be made into the cause of infection.

The two other cases were males, one aged 19, dying in a Throat Hospital after an anaesthetic for operation on lupus of the palate, and another, aged 56, who died in a municipal hospital elsewhere of tuberculous renal disease.

Details of the work done at the Tuberculosis Dispensary are set out on page 33, and there has been no material change in this work during the year.

Radiological examinations have slightly increased and facilities in this direction are of the utmost importance in enabling the Tuberculosis Officers to effect a diagnosis at the earliest possible moment. It is now commonly recognised that X-ray examination can reveal traces of disease at a stage earlier than that at which it is evident on physical examination. Particularly is this the case amongst contacts who have been exposed to infection. One can maintain, with truth, therefore, that an early radiological examination may be the means of saving life, for tuberculosis, in all its forms, is a disease which can be cured if treatment is commenced at the proper time.

Radiological examination is also essential for the proper control of artificial pneumothorax treatment. This form of treatment, in which the lung is rested or immobilised by a "splint" of air around it, has been maintained by the Tuberculosis Officers on patients after return from sanatoria, and during the year 654 refills were given.

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 1934 are not shown in the table.

Year Treatment commenced	Total Number	Present condition			Dead
		Arrested	Quiescent	Stationary	
1923	1	1	—	—	—
1927	1	1	—	—	—
1928	1	1	—	—	—
1929	5	2	—	—	3 (2)*
1930	14	8	1	1	4 (3)
1931	26	9 (1)	6	3 (1)	8 (4)
1932	17	4 (2)	9 (2)	3 (2)	1 (1)
1933	20	—	14 (8)	5 (2)	1 (1)

* One of these three deaths was due to suicide in an arrested case.

The above table reveals the value of this form of treatment in cases where the disease is confined to one lung only, at the onset of treatment. Of 47 such cases where treatment was started in 1932 or previously, in 37 or 78%, the disease has been brought to a stage of arrest or quiescence.

Continued use has been made, where possible, of the services and co-operation of the District Nursing Association. This help has been of value in cases requiring special observation pending a definite diagnosis, and also in the nursing of advanced cases at home.

Of the 90 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 43 occurred in local municipal hospitals, 11 in voluntary hospitals, sanatoria or other institutions, and 36 occurred at home, some of the latter just after prolonged periods in hospital. Such cases are retained in hospital, as far as possible, in order to minimise the risk of infection to others.

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 240 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 22 shelters at present in use, 5 having been erected during the year and 2 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-six beds are in use at present.

LADY ALMONER.

Miss Pike continues as Lady Almoner to do the "care" work in connection with the Tuberculosis Dispensary. Until the system of assessments was abolished recently by the London County Council, she was responsible for this work and for collecting the weekly contributions, and she still receives any voluntary contributions which may be made in connection with the Scheme. She also visits the homes of patients who are away in sanatoria or convalescent homes, and is responsible, on the Tuberculosis Officer's instructions, for supplying extra nourishment to persons suffering from tuberculosis, and the loan of open-air shelters, beds and bedding. Where necessary treatment is arranged in convalescent homes for contacts of cases of tuberculosis, and occasionally it is possible to arrange for short holidays for some of the women and children who are contacts. In a few instances the Lady Almoner has been able to place patients in work. Miss Pike also makes the assessments in connection with Fairby Grange, deals with the supply of Insulin to poor patients, and acts as Infant Protection Visitor under the Children Act, 1908 and the Children and Young Persons Act, 1932.

Thanks are due for help in connection with various cases to Bermondsey United Charities, The Friends of the Poor, Charity Organisation Society, British Red Cross Society, Invalid Children's Aid Association, Women's Holiday Fund, Surgical Aid Society, Metropolitan Convalescent Institution, Queen Mary's Needlework Guild and to the Queen Alexandra Rose Day Fund.

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

It was not found necessary to take any action under these Regulations in 1934.

RETURN SHOWING THE WORK OF THE DISPENSARY DURING THE YEAR 1934.

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	62	37	4	5	4	2	5	4	66	39	9	9		
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	7	3	2		
(c) Non-tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	113	112	52	43		460
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year :—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous	3	7	1	1	1	—	—	—	4	7	1	1		
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1		
(c) Non-tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	74	130	159	167		545
C.—CASES written off the Dispensary Register as														
(a) Recovered	7	6	6	6	2	1	7	3	9	7	13	9		
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	200	249	213	210		910
D.—NUMBER OF CASES on Dispensary Register on December 31st :—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous	306	232	52	49	36	48	72	64	342	280	124	113		—
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	7	4	3		878

(33)

1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st.. 915
2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years 20
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of" 69
4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes) .. 83
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts) 3,842
6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December 116
7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners :—
 - (a) Personal 128
 - (b) Other 228

8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations) 986
9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes *4,901
10. Number of :—
 - (a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined 804
 - (b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work 707
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 352

* In addition to these visits 656 visits were made by the Lady Almoner and 301 visit by the School Nurse.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930.

Summary of Notifications during the period from the 1st January, 1934, to the 31st December, 1934.

Age Periods	Formal notifications												Total Notifications
	Number of primary notifications of new cases of Tuberculosis												
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and upwards	Total (all ages)	
Pulmonary, Males	1	2	4	—	9	11	11	12	20	8	6	84	112*
„ Females	1	1	2	3	10	14	9	8	7	1	1	57	78
Non-Pulmonary Males	—	4	2	3	5	1	2	1	—	—	—	18	20
„ Females	—	4	5	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	14	15

(34)

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

Age Periods	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and upwards	Total
Pulmonary Males	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	3	8
„ Females	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	2	—	3	—	10
Non-Pulmonary Males	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	4
„ Females	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4

* Includes 1 re-notification of case originally notified as Non-Pulmonary side of the Register.

This case has been transferred to the Pulmonary

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

1st QUARTER, 1934.

	Respiratory System		Other Forms	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Cases on Register at commencement of Quarter	443	302	136	127
Number of Cases notified during Quarter..	25	21	5	7
Inward Transfers, Un-notified Deaths, etc.	6	3	—	—
Number of Cases removed from the Register	39	19	3	3
Number of Cases remaining on the Register at end of Quarter	435	307	138	131

2nd QUARTER, 1934.

	Respiratory System		Other Forms	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Cases on Register at commencement of Quarter	435	307	138	131
Number of Cases notified during Quarter..	19	17	5	4
Inward Transfers, Un-notified Deaths, etc.	2	6	2	2
Number of Cases removed from the Register	27	16	6	6
Number of Cases remaining on the Register at end of Quarter	429	314	139	131

3rd QUARTER, 1934.

	Respiratory System		Other Forms	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Cases on Register at commencement of Quarter	429	314	139	131
Number of Cases notified during Quarter	22	13	4	2
Inward Transfers, Un-notified Deaths, etc.	1	1	1	1
Number of Cases removed from the Register	18	6	6	1
Number of Cases remaining on the Register at end of Quarter	434	322	138	133

4th QUARTER, 1934.

	Respiratory System		Other Forms	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Cases on Register at commencement of Quarter	434	322	138	133
Number of Cases notified during Quarter..	18	6	4	1
Inward Transfers, Un-notified Deaths, etc.	—	—	1	1
Number of Cases removed from the Register	21	26	5	4
Number of Cases remaining on the Register at end of Quarter	431	302	138	131

IV. LIGHT TREATMENT.

REPORT BY DR. E. J. O'KEEFFE.
ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

The following table shows the work done in the Solarium during 1934 :—

Number of attendances and General Treatments ..	27,753
„ Local Treatments	3,373
„ Examinations	2,015
„ New Patients	524
„ Discharges	534
„ Maternity and Child Welfare Cases under treatment during the year	329
Number of Tuberculous Patients under treatment during the year	36
Total number of other classes under treatment during the year	558

(The Maternity and Child Welfare patients formed 35·86 per cent. of the total number under treatment and the tuberculosis patients 3·9 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 eight of the sessions each week.

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

TUBERCULOSIS.

Pulmonary	7
Glandular	10
Spine	—
Hip	2
Skin (Lupus and Bazin's Disease)	2
Other non-pulmonary conditions	5

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Ante-natal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Rickets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41
Marasmus, Debility, Malnutrition, etc.					..	..	..	72
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46
Adenitis (non-tuberculous)			..	..	..	..	..	23
Other conditions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4

OTHER DISEASES.

Adenitis (non-tuberculous)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Alopecia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Asthma	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Bronchiectasis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bronchitis (including chronic)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
Chronic Rheumatic conditions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54
Dermatitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Emphysema	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Fibroid Lung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Malnutrition, Debility, Anaemia, etc.					..	..	..	123
Miscellaneous conditions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
Psoriasis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

The number of attendances and general treatments shows a decrease on that of the previous year ; but there was a marked increase in the number of local treatments, which require constant attendance of one of the staff.

Children formed a high percentage of the total number treated ; and of this group the greater number were treated for nutritional disorders and debility following acute illness.

Of the adult group of patients treated those suffering from "rheumatic" affections formed the largest number.

At present light treatment is carried out in a temporary building which has served its purpose admirably for several years, but which is now out of date and unsatisfactory in many respects. It is hoped that work will shortly begin on the building of the proposed new clinic, in which a light department having up-to-date facilities for light treatment in its varying forms, will form a unit.

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	" "
H.C.	10	M.	Glands of Neck ..	2 "	26/10/25	20/2/27	" "
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	Removed from District
L.T.	19	M.	Abscess of Ribs ..	2 "	9/2/27	8/5/28	" " "
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	" "
H.S.	18	M.	Right Hip	3 "	20/6/28	26/9/30	" "
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 at work
E.W.	18	M.	Left Knee	1 year	15/4/30	1/2/33	Well and 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.

The following special report on the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme was submitted to the Council during the year :—

To the Chairman and Members of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

MADAM, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit the following report :—

One of the earliest problems to which my predecessor directed his attention after his appointment as Medical Officer of Health in 1901 was that of Infantile Mortality. While the birth rate had fallen in the previous ten years from 37·7 to 34·2 per 1,000, there had been no corresponding fall in the infantile mortality rate which was 169 in 1901, compared with 165 in 1891. Various explanations were offered for this high infantile mortality rate, and attention was repeatedly drawn to the problem by the Medical Officer of Health, who made many suggestions for its solution. I find that in 1904, 1905, 1906 and 1907 he advocated the education of mothers, the teaching of hygiene in schools, attention to the milk supply of infants, the establishment of a municipal milk depot, the reduction in the period allowed for the registration of births, and the appointment of Health Visitors. An attempt was first made in 1904 to disseminate knowledge amongst mothers by the distribution of pamphlets, and, in 1907, the Notification of Births Act—which was adopted in this Borough—solved one of the difficulties, and provided much more speedily than previously, information which was essential to the establishment of any Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme.

At the end of 1908 one Health Visitor was appointed. As the number of births at this time was over 4,000 per annum, it is clear that one Health Visitor was insufficient, and in 1910 the Medical Officer of Health recommended the appointment of an additional Health Visitor. The second Health Visitor was

appointed in 1912, but the suggestion that an infant milk depot should be established was not adopted. The two Health Visitors were employed almost entirely in home visiting, and the numbers were so large, and the staff so small, that the home visiting was largely confined to selected cases, and consisted mainly of "first visits," regular visitation for the purpose of instruction being possible.

In 1913 a "baby class" was begun, meeting once a week in the Town Hall. This was really of course an infant clinic, at which the Medical Officer of Health acted as Medical Officer. The average weekly attendance for the year was 15. There had previously been established in 1908 the Farncombe Street School for Mothers, which, by the year 1914, had four branches, while in the same year (1914), the Princess Club School for Mothers was opened, and a second weekly municipal "baby class" was begun in Rotherhithe.

In 1915, there were altogether two municipal and four voluntary baby clinics held every week, the voluntary clinics being held at Princes Street, West Lane, the Central Hall and the Princess Club, and the municipal centres being at the Bermondsey Town Hall and the Lady Gomm Dispensary. The Medical Officer of Health repeatedly advocated the extension of this work, and the appointment of additional staff. Two additional Health Visitors were appointed in January 1917, making a total of four municipal Health Visitors.

In 1918 the Maternity and Child Welfare Act was passed. In December 1919, a sub-committee of the Public Health Committee was appointed to deal with maternity and child welfare matters; prior to this date the Public Health Committee had controlled the work, and it was not until 1920 that an independent Maternity and Child Welfare Committee was appointed. In 1920 the Salomon's Centre was established by the authorities of Guy's Hospital, and in this year the Medical Officer of Health submitted a report in which he recommended the appointment of a whole-time lady Medical Officer, four additional Health Visitors,

two municipal midwives, two home helps and a Municipal Dental Surgeon, and with the exception of home helps these officers were all appointed.

In this year also, the milk scheme, which had been started as a voluntary scheme, became entirely municipal, and the following centres were at work: St. George's Hall, Central Hall, Princess Club, Fulford Street, Salomon's Centre (voluntary centres); Oxley Street, Roseberry Street, Abbeyfield Road, Trinity Road, and the Town Hall (municipal centres). Ante-natal clinics were held at three of the municipal centres.

The municipal Lying-in Hostel was opened at 110 Grange Road at the end of 1919, and during 1920 there were 155 admissions. This hostel was afterwards closed in March 1924, and, in the meantime, the municipal midwives were rendered unnecessary by the influx of midwives in private practice. In September 1923, Fairby Grange was opened as a convalescent home for mothers and children. Each year showed a steady improvement in the work, and at the same time a steady decline in the infantile mortality rate, and in 1925 the appointment of a second whole-time lady medical officer was sanctioned.

In 1928 the whole scheme was carefully reconsidered; the midwifery scheme was begun towards the end of 1929, and in 1930 the Council agreed to pay the fees of obstetric consultants. The nursing scheme, which is very largely concerned with mothers and children, came into force in July 1929, and, in the meantime, as from January 1st, 1930, the voluntary centre at the Princess Club had become a municipal centre.

BIRTH RATE AND INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE.

The infantile mortality rate has shown a steady decline for a number of years now, and certainly the work of the infant welfare centres has played an important part in bringing about this result. In the most well ordered society, infant deaths, which are due to such causes as congenital malformation and prematurity, can hardly be avoided. These deaths, however, constitute only about

a third of the total number of infant deaths in the Borough, and it is therefore legitimate to hope that the infantile mortality rate may continue to fall to a still lower level than at present. The birth rate also has declined steadily, but I am not prepared to express an opinion as to whether this should be regarded as a good or a bad sign from a social point of view.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE. GENERAL.

For the purpose of the scheme the Borough is divided into two districts, each of which is under the supervision of a whole-time lady medical officer. Dr. Telfer has her headquarters at 110 Grange Road, and controls six municipal Health Visitors, whilst Dr. Plimsoll is at 98 Rotherhithe New Road with four municipal Health Visitors. The lady doctors also supervise the work of the voluntary centres in their districts, those within Dr. Telfer's district being Salomon's Centre, St. George's Hall and the Central Hall, while Fulford Street Centre is in Dr. Plimsoll's district. The weekly time-table of infant clinics is, as follows:—

Centre		Day of week	Morning	Afternoon
MUNICIPAL	110 Grange Road	Monday ..		2—4
		Tuesday ..	9.45—12	
		Wednesday ..	9.45—12	
	Princess Club ..	Thursday ..		2—4
		Monday ..		2—4
		Tuesday ..	9.45—12	
	Toddlers ..	Friday ..		2—4
		Alternate Wednesdays		2—4
	Percy Hall ..	Monday ..		2—4.30
		Thursday ..	9.45—12	
VOLUNTARY	Salomon's Centre	Thursday ..	10—12	2—4
		Friday ..		2—4
	St. George's Hall	Tuesday ..		2—4
	Toddlers ..	1st Wednesday each month		2—4
		Central Hall ..	Tuesday ..		2—4
		Wednesday ..		2—4
		Thursday ..		2—4
Friday ..			2—4	
MUNICIPAL	98 Rotherhithe New Road ..	Tuesday ..	9.45—12	
		Wednesday ..		2—4.30
		Friday ..		2—4.30
	Trinity Road ..	Thursday ..		2—4.30
		Roseberry Street	Monday ..		2—4.30
VOLUNTARY	Fulford Street ..	Tuesday ..		2—4
		Thursday ..		2—4
		Friday ..		2—4

In 1933, 87% of the new babies in the Borough attended the clinics.

ADMINISTRATION OF INFANT CLINICS.

At each infant clinic a lady doctor is present, and in addition to the two whole-time lady medical officers there are four part-time lady doctors employed by the Borough Council. The voluntary centres pay and employ their own medical officers who are all part-time. At each municipal clinic it is the practice to have three Health Visitors present to assist the doctor, to weigh babies and to advise and teach mothers. Voluntary helpers give assistance to the Health Visitor in most of the voluntary clinics. Mothers are seen by appointment in all the municipal centres and in several of the voluntary centres. The appointment system works well. It avoids the necessity of a long wait on the part of the mother, leads to an orderly working of the clinic, and enables the doctor to plan her time effectively. Mothers with new babies see the doctor by appointment on their first visit to the clinic; subsequent consultations are arranged by the doctor, but in case of need a mother can always see the doctor without special appointment. Babies are weighed at every attendance and mothers are seen by the Health Visitors, who emphasises, and explains if necessary, the doctors' instructions. As often as possible health talks are given at each clinic by the Health Visitors, and these are supplemented by lantern or film lectures given in the centre by members of the staff. A register of attendances is kept at each centre, and consultation cards are provided for every patient. When the child reaches the age of five, or previously if the child goes to school, a summary of its health record is sent to the school medical officer. Each mother has her own "baby card" on which is recorded visit by visit the weight of the infant, and the instructions of the doctor. Attached to each centre is a "shop," at which the mother obtains the baby food or dried milk which has been prescribed. With the exception of one or two elementary medicines, no treatment is given and no drugs are supplied at the centres. If a mother or baby is ill and requires treatment, she is referred with a letter to her own doctor or to a hospital, and there is close co-operation between the centres and the hospitals.

All foods supplied at the centre are paid for at cost price, and milk is supplied in accordance with milk scheme. At some of the municipal centres, students are received from Training Colleges for practical training without fee. Not more than two students are received in one term, and they, of course, give a measure of voluntary help in the centre.

HOME VISITING.

The Borough is at present divided into 13 districts for the purpose of home visiting, 10 of which are allotted to municipal Health Visitors, and one each to the Health Visitors of St. George's Hall, Fulford Street and Salomon's Centre. Each Health Visitor keeps a register and makes a weekly return of visits. The home of each child is visited according to a definite scheme, the first visit being made as soon after the tenth day after birth as possible, and subsequent visits at 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, and 18 months, and at 2 years, 2½, 3, 4, and 5 years. The object of the visiting is twofold; to secure improvement where necessary and possible, in the home conditions, and to keep a watchful eye on the health of the child. A record card is kept for each child, and when a visit has been made and recorded, the card is filed for the date of the next visit. Stillbirths are investigated, and sanitary defects and instances of overcrowding, discovered during visitation are reported by the Health Visitor to the Medical Officer of Health. When a child removes from the Borough to a known address elsewhere, information regarding the child is sent to the Medical Officer of Health of the district. Special visits are often made on the instructions of the lady doctor or the Medical Officer of Health, as, for instance, in the case of patients booking with maternity hospitals for confinement. These patients are visited in their homes by the municipal Health Visitor, a report being made to the hospital.

MIDWIFERY SCHEME.

Under this scheme the Borough Council may pay the whole or part of the fee of any midwife on the approved list who attends at home any confinement of a Bermondsey mother. The midwife may act either independently as a midwife, or where a doctor is

also in attendance, as a maternity nurse. The Council also provides free, or at reduced cost, sterilised confinement outfits. There is an income scale in connection with the scheme, and all patients availing themselves of these benefits must receive ante-natal supervision. The midwives are invited to accompany their own patients to the ante-natal clinic, and many do so. In connection with this scheme, the Council has also authorised the payment of the fees of an obstetric consultant in cases approved by the Medical Officer of Health. There are maternity wards in Guy's Hospital and in St. Olave's Hospital, and a large proportion of mothers now go into hospital for confinement.

In 1933 the total number of births was 1,500, and the following figures are of interest :—

(a) Births in St. Olave's Hospital.. ..	349	} 623
Births in Guy's Hospital	205	
Births in other hospitals	69	
(b) Births at home—assisted under midwifery scheme	322	
(c) Guy's Hospital extern district	375	

Seventy-seven of the births in group (c) are also included in group (b), so that there appear to have been only 257 births last year in which no assistance from a public authority or a voluntary agency was given.

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

The weekly time-table of ante-natal clinics is, as follows :—

Centre	Day of week	Morning	Afternoon
110 Grange Road ..	Tuesday		4.30—6.30
Princess Club ..	Thursday		2—4
98 Rotherhithe New Road	Thursday		2—4 5.30—7.30
Fulford Street ..	Wednesday	10—12	
Salomon's Centre ..	Monday ..	10—12	
	Wednesday	10—12	
	Friday ..	10—12	
	Tuesday		2—4

There are thus 4 morning, 3 afternoon and 2 evening ante-natal clinics held every week. In addition there is an ante-natal clinic in connection with the maternity department of St. Olave's Hospital. Home visiting in connection with the hospital ante-natal clinics is done by the municipal Health Visitors, and ante-natal cases are visited at least once a month at home, and more frequently, if necessary. Health Visitors give each mother individual instruction at these clinics. All the municipal clinics are conducted on the appointment system, and the average attendance during 1933 was 12. The total number of expectant mothers who attended the municipal ante-natal centres during 1933 was 1,152, whilst an additional 349, whose children were born in St. Olave's Hospital, were supervised at the ante-natal clinic attached thereto. Therefore the total number of mothers taking advantage of the ante-natal clinics was 1,501. This figure means that last year practically all the pregnant women in the Borough received some measure of ante-natal supervision before confinement.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

The maternal mortality rate for 1933 was 2·57. There were four deaths during the year, exactly the same number as in the previous year. Every case of maternal death is carefully investigated. In two of the four cases last year the births were illegitimate, and, in one of these at least, there was a possibility that artificial means had been used to terminate the pregnancy. In another case the mother refused the treatment advised, until too late. One of the two remaining deaths was due to an obstetric condition which, in the present state of knowledge, cannot be detected before confinement. The fourth death occurred in a case in which, in my opinion, pregnancy should not have been allowed at all. It appears to me that three of these deaths could possibly have been prevented had there been greater knowledge on the part of the parents, and there is obviously room for improvement in this direction. The maternal mortality is higher in the case of illegitimate births than in the case of legitimate births, but it is a striking fact that the percentage of illegitimate births in this Borough is the lowest in London, averaging 2·05 for the last five years as compared with 12·57 for the highest Borough.

FAIRBY GRANGE.

The Council is fortunate in having its own convalescent home for mothers and babies at Fairby Grange. There is accommodation there for 16 mothers and 16 babies. During the summer months a mother is admitted to the home accompanied by one infant. From October to March mothers are permitted to take a toddler under five in addition to the baby. Admission is for mothers with children under five, or for expectant mothers who live in the Borough, and who are in need of convalescent treatment. All applicants pay a fee in accordance with the approved income scale, and are seen by Dr. Telfer before admission. Mothers usually stay in the home for a fortnight in the first instance, but this period may be extended if necessary. The number of mothers admitted during 1933 was 239.

NURSING SCHEME.

Under the Maternity and Child Welfare portion of this scheme the Council assists in the provision of nursing for expectant and nursing mothers, and for children under five. Both district nursing associations co-operate, and a fee of 1s. per visit is paid to the nursing associations by the Council. Any person within the category above, living in the Borough, is eligible for assistance under this scheme when recommended by certificate from a doctor.

DENTAL TREATMENT.

There are two fully equipped municipal dental clinics, one at 110 Grange Road, and the other at 98 Rotherhithe New Road. Patients received at these clinics fall into three classes: (1) Maternity and Child Welfare; (2) Tuberculosis, and (3) General Public Health. The clinics are, however, under the jurisdiction of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, and nearly 30% of the patients come within the scope of the Maternity and Child Welfare Act. There is a fixed scale of charges established by the Committee and approved by the Ministry of Health, but special cases are reviewed and assessed by the Committee.

DAY NURSERIES.

There are two day nurseries in the Borough, the Alice Barlow Day Nursery, Fulford Street, and the Newcomen Day Nursery, Snowsfields; they are both conducted by voluntary agencies. These nurseries receive and care for young children, usually between the ages of 4 weeks and 4 years, during the day time, where the mother is compelled to go out to work. The Alice Barlow Nursery has accommodation for 20 children, and the Newcomen Day Nursery can receive up to a maximum of 60 babies. The mothers pay a small fee, and, in both cases the Borough Council makes a grant towards the expenses of the institution.

NURSERY SCHOOL.

There is no nursery school in the Borough, and I am of opinion that such a school is urgently needed, and further, that two or three small schools in different parts of the Borough would be of much greater value than one larger one.

INVALID CHILDREN'S AID ASSOCIATION.

This association has a branch in Bermondsey with accommodation in the municipal offices. The association arranges for sick or ailing children to be sent to convalescent homes in the country or at the seaside. The Borough Council makes an annual grant to the association, but, of course, the Maternity and Child Welfare scheme is only concerned with children under the age of five.

MILK SCHEME.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Act gives power to provide meals or milk for expectant and nursing mothers. Under the Borough Council scheme one pint of milk per day may be provided for nursing mothers and for expectant mothers during the last three months of pregnancy. From the date of weaning until the age of three years, one pint of milk daily may be provided for the infant. From three months to twelve months the quantity of milk may be increased to 1½-pints daily, and the period during which milk is obtainable may be extended from three to five years, on a special medical certificate.

Milk is only supplied on an income scale which has been approved by the Ministry, and it may be obtained either free or at half price. The milk supplied by this Council may either be Grade "A" (Tuberculin Tested) Milk or Dried Milk, according to the recommendation of the doctor. Applications for assistance must be made in the first instance to the infant welfare centre. Forms of application are issued to mothers by the Health Visitor, who initials the form. At the same time the medical certificate at the bottom of the form is signed by the doctor, who recommends the milk and specifies the amount to be supplied. The completed form must be signed by both parents, and brought in person to the office by one of them. The statements on the form are verified from the office. When the medical certificate is for Grade "A" (Tuberculin Tested) milk, an order for four weeks' supply is then sent to the milkman selected by the mother. If the medical certificate is for Dried Milk, four dated tickets are issued, each ticket entitling the mother to receive one packet of 1¼-lbs. of Ambrosia, which is sufficient for one week. The tickets are then exchanged for Ambrosia at the Infant Welfare Centre.

LIGHT TREATMENT.

This is provided at the Municipal Solarium in Grange Road, and patients are sent for treatment by the lady doctors at the Infant Welfare Clinics, and from hospitals and general practitioners. Of the 29,000 attendances during the year, over 9,000 were classified under the Maternity and Child Welfare scheme.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

A Schick Clinic is conducted at the Municipal Offices once a week by Dr. Telfer at which infants and children may receive protection against diphtheria.

GENERAL REMARKS.

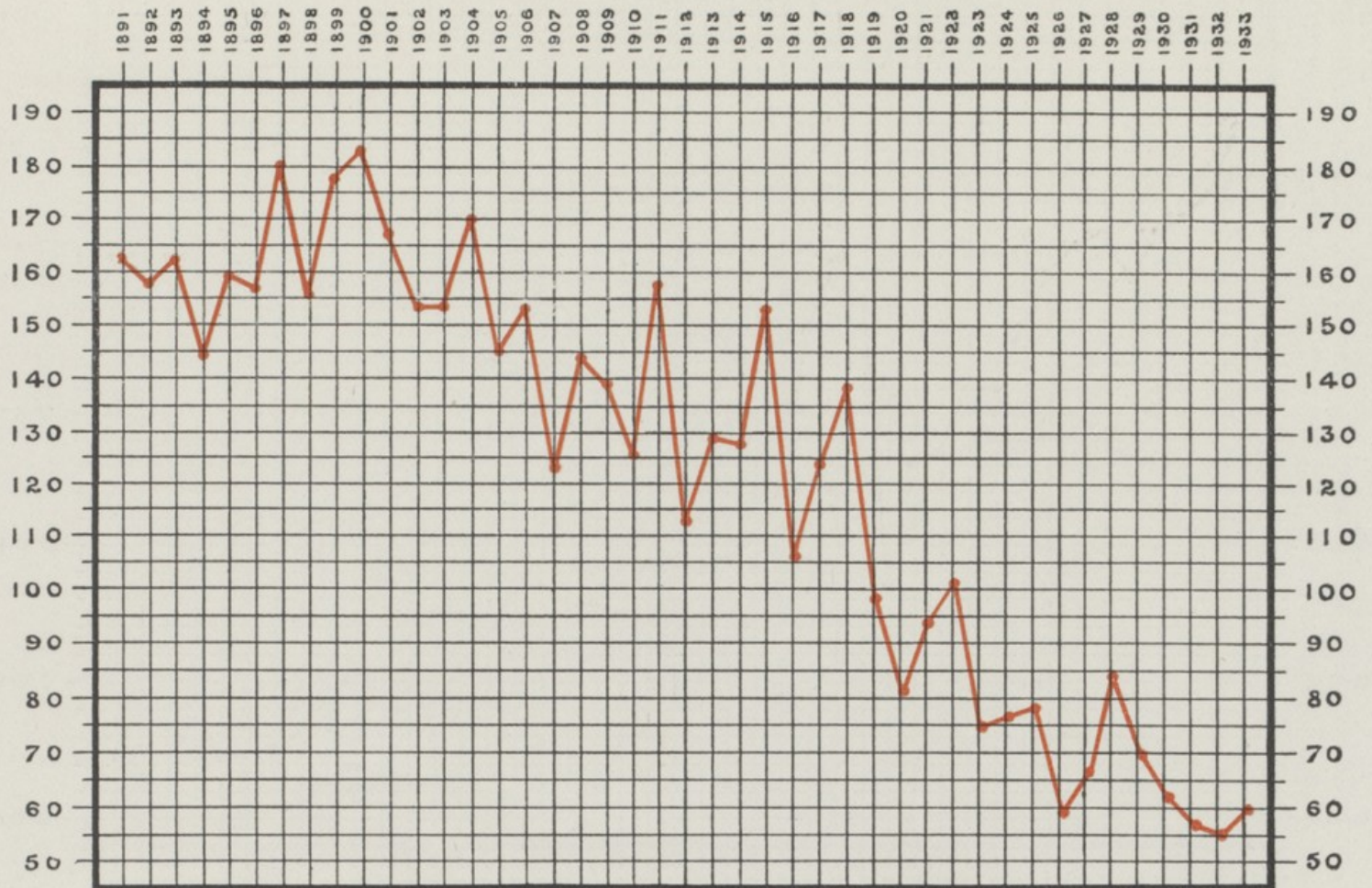
It will be seen from this report that the Maternity and Child Welfare scheme is comprehensive and it should be noted that, from time to time during its development, various suggestions for improvement have been tried, some of which have later been

abandoned. The maternity hostel has been mentioned ; this was closed partly on account of the high cost, and partly because other accommodation became available in the Borough. Municipal midwives were also tried, but speedily became redundant. " Home Helps " for the mothers during confinement have never been viewed with favour by the Committee, although for a short time one home help was employed. When a mother goes into hospital for confinement, there is occasionally difficulty in obtaining help in the management of the home and the supervision of the other children during her absence, and sometimes it has been possible to arrange for some of the children to go into a children's home during this period. The Committee might consider giving assistance in such cases.

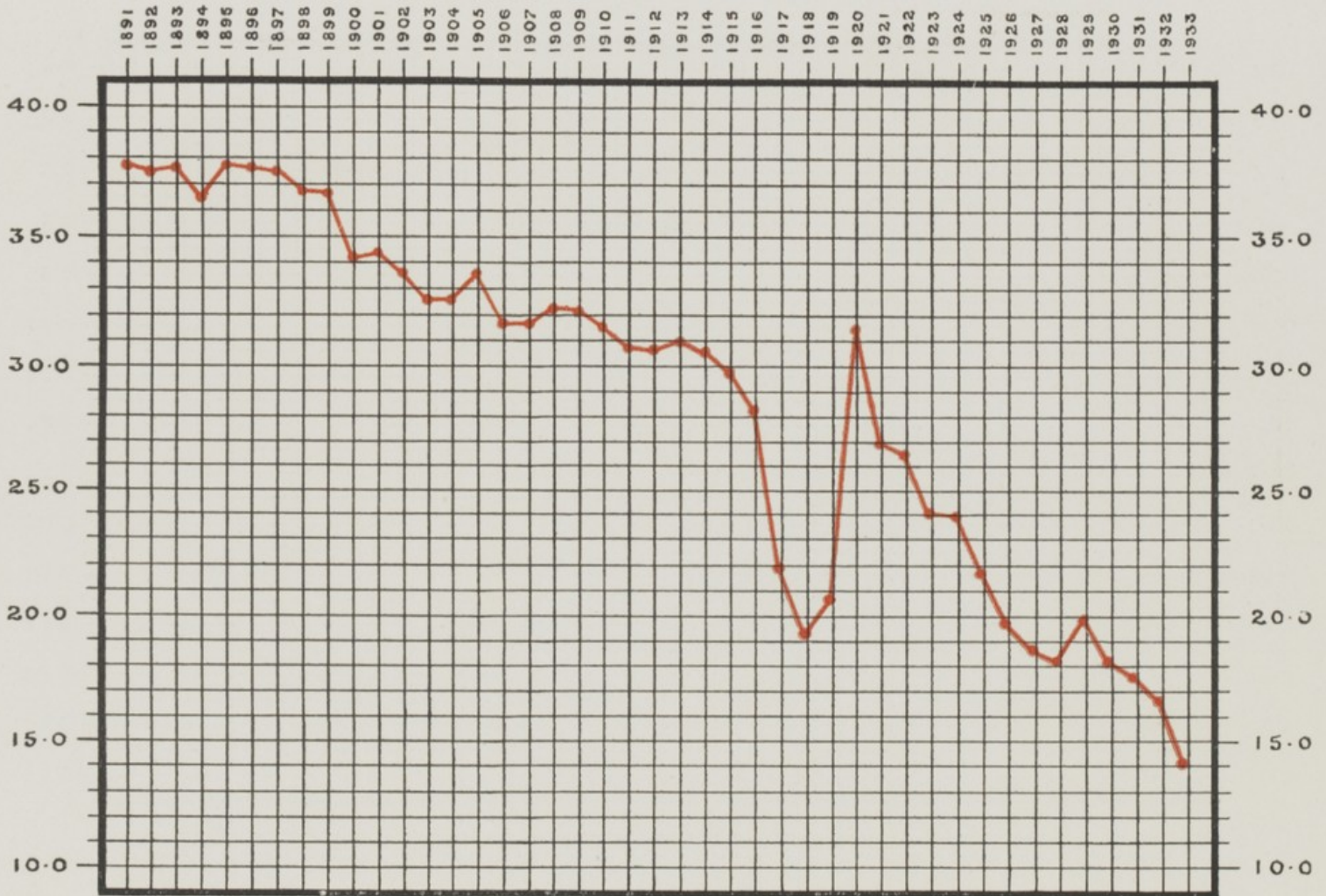
Toddlers' Clinics for children between the ages of two and five are conducted at some of the centres. The attendances are apt to be small, partly because many children go to school at the age of three, and partly because mothers often prefer to have both children seen at one time rather than attend a special clinic for the benefit of the toddler. It is true that when a second baby arrives the toddler is often apt to be somewhat neglected, and this is the reason for urging the establishment of nursery schools in the Borough. The Maternity and Child Welfare Act permits the the provision of meals for mothers, and, so far as I know, this suggestion has never been tried in this Borough.

The staff on the whole is adequate, and the falling birth rate has brought about much more intimate and personal contact than was possible only a few years ago. It is satisfactory to know that so large a proportion of expectant mothers receive ante-natal supervision, and that so high a percentage of infants attend the infant welfare centres. This, of course, is partly due to the fact that the Borough is almost wholly industrial in type, but it has been accomplished in the face of at least one severe drawback. Most of the clinics are conducted in premises which are ordinary houses or other buildings adapted for the purpose. They are, in many cases, quite inadequate, and the Council does not possess, at present, one single building specially constructed for the

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES, 1891—1933.



BIRTH RATES, 1891—1933.



purpose of a clinic. Such a building, besides assisting greatly in the administration of the service, would be of inestimable educational value, and I am glad to think that the defect is likely to be partially remedied in the near future. In particular I would like to draw attention to the lack of proper accommodation in the "down town" area, in which district we have not kept pace with the Housing Department.

Your obedient Servant,

D. M. CONNAN,

Medical Officer of Health.

December 1934.

FAIRBY GRANGE CONVALESCENT HOME.

The number of patients in the home of necessity remains about the same from year to year; particulars of admissions during 1934 are shewn hereunder:—

Number of women admitted	..	..	..	233
Number of babies admitted	..	..	..	112
Number of toddlers admitted	..	..	..	157

MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

Under this scheme 301 patients "booked" during the year. In 156 of these cases the full fee of the midwife was paid by the Council and a proportion of the fee was paid in 116 other cases; the remaining 29 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 99.

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

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

INFANT LIFE PROTECTION.

The number of foster-mothers and children in this borough is happily very small, and difficulty has been experienced in dealing with only one case during the year. There were 11 foster-mothers with 11 children and 129 visits were paid by the visitor and 3 by the Medical Officer of Health.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There were three deaths during the year, one less than occurred last year. The maternal mortality rate for the year is therefore 1·87 per 1,000 total (live and still) births. Reports were made to the Ministry of Health on two cases, both of septic abortion ; the remaining death was due to haemorrhage following ectopic gestation.

CENTRAL HALL WELFARE CENTRE.

The conduct of this centre has been the subject of a number of reports to the Committee spread over a long period of time. Arrangements were made for Dr. Telfer and a number of municipal health visitors to assist at the centre, but as these proved unsatisfactory they were terminated as noted in my last Annual Report. A public enquiry was held by the Ministry of Health in October and the matter is still under consideration.

HEALTH VISITORS.

The following table shows the work done by the Municipal and Voluntary Centres and Health Visitors during 1934 :—

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										
Miss Brown	68	78	301	969	38	73	1	2	—	—	1120	219	9	
Miss Bowles	77	78	520	769	45	91	—	—	—	—	1293	215	26	
Miss Lawrence	124	145	856	1017	40	111	1	1	1	1	1311	176	—	
St. George's Hall	111	115	796	1408	61	175	2	2	—	—	1553	111	27	
Miss Robson	108	137	735	1053	58	122	2	2	1	1	1337	175	—	
Miss Helden	123	129	472	1033	62	168	1	1	1	1	1540	214	103	
Miss Riches	93	103	525	882	50	109	—	—	—	—	1535	201	—	
Fulford Street	125	119	802	1113	90	208	—	—	—	—	902	158	31	
Miss White	125	133	791	1191	82	171	1	1	—	—	1723	155	22	
Miss Carlton	131	165	1009	1083	54	145	1	1	1	1	1556	229	26	
Miss Bache	126	128	569	957	56	142	5	5	—	—	1128	238	—	
Miss Wadds	78	79	886	1323	38	196	1	1	2	2	1123	158	7	
Salomon's Centre	103	108	724	2767	645	570	—	—	—	—	—	258	16	
Central Hall	25	28	147	121	35	68	—	—	—	—	332	62	—	
Totals	1417	1545	9133	15686	1354	2349	15	16	6	6	16453	2569	267	

ATTENDANCES AT MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

The following table shows attendances at Maternity and Child Welfare Centres during 1934 :—

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	197	240	53	3,687	3,204	4,482	49	169	820	41	239
98 Rotherhithe New Road	151	191	15	3,655	2,956	3,396	94	168	848	—	—
Trinity Road ..	50	33	4	548	674	1,004	—	—	—	—	—
Percy Hall	101	108	19	1,823	1,873	2,058	—	—	—	—	—
Roseberry Street	48	70	18	1,504	1,218	1,203	—	—	—	—	—
Salomon's Centre	147	76	4	1,865	1,095	1,536	197	627	2,820	—	—
Princess Club ..	166	125	17	1,960	2,416	3,507	53	66	462	86	1,362
Fulford Street ..	101	137	14	2,088	1,475	2,375	51	112	504	—	—
St. George's Hall	61	65	22	958	1,144	1,224	—	—	—	37	646
Central Hall ..	62	111	22	1,837	2,585	2,370	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	1,084	1,156	188	19,925	18,640	23,155	444	1,142	5,454	164	2,247

Maternity and Child Welfare.

STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR, 1934.

Borough Council of Bermondsey.

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

Births.

Registered—

		Total	Males	Females
Live Births	Legitimate ..	1,515	767	748
	Illegitimate ..	42	17	25
Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population .. 14.5				
Stillbirths	.. .. .	43	20	23
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births 27				

Notified within 36 hours of birth—

(1) Live Births, 1,505.	(2) Stillbirths, 44.	(3) Total, 1,549.
(1) By Midwives, 397.	(2) By Parents and Doctors, 1,152.	

	Total.	Males.	Females.
Deaths	1,304	720	584
Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population .. 12.4			

Maternal Deaths.

Deaths from puerperal causes:—

	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.
Puerperal Sepsis.. ..	2	1.25
Other puerperal causes ..	1	0.62
Total	3	1.87

Infant Deaths.

Number—

(1) Legitimate, 96.	(2) Illegitimate, 4.	(3) Total, 100.
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Rate per 1,000 live births—

(1) Legitimate, 62.	(2) Illegitimate, 2.	(3) Total, 64.
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Health Visitors. Visits paid by Health Visitors during the year:—

To Expectant Mothers	(1) First Visits, 1,354.	(2) Total Visits, 3,703
To Infants under 1	(1) First Visits, 1,545.	(2) Total Visits, 10,678
To Children, 1—5	.. .. .	Total Visits, 15,686

Convalescent Homes for Children under 5.

Number of Beds, 16. Number of Children under 5 received during the year, 269.

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:—
9,919.

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	38
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	10
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	23

VI. DENTAL TREATMENT.

During 1934, 1,640 children and 5,958 adults were treated, an increase of 123 children and 495 adults over 1933. The attendances at the two centres numbered 13,778, a total increase of 1,038.

Both centres are working at full pressure having regard to the number of sessions held, and it may be necessary before long to increase the number of sessions at the Rotherhithe Centre.

TREATMENT OF CHILDREN DURING 1934

CENTRE	Age Group	Number Examined	Number Treated	Number of Extractions	Anæsthetics		Number of Fillings	Number of Scalings	Number of Attendances for Orthodontics	Total Number of Attendances
					Local	General				
110, GRANGE ROAD.	Under 5 years	461	418	1717	11	397	14	—	—	846
	Over 5 years	552	551	1355	181	333	256	—	205	1326
	Totals ..	1013	969	3072	192	730	270	—	205	2172
98, ROTHERHITHE NEW ROAD.	Under 5 years	238	235	1013	8	216	8	—	—	451
	Over 5 years	432	436	1131	48	313	107	3	—	834
	Totals ..	670	671	2144	56	529	115	3	—	1285

DENTAL TREATMENT CARRIED OUT DURING 1934

CENTRE	Type of Case	Number of Patients Examined	Number of Patients Treated	Number of Extractions	Anæsthetics		Number of Fillings	Number of Scalings	Number of Dentures Fitted	Number of Repairs to Dentures	Number of Attendances
					Local	General					
110, GRANGE ROAD,	Maternity Cases	861	920	2565	736	206	68	14	186	67	1813
	Women ..	1384	1518	2333	1271	130	203	12	124	82	2257
	Men	1955	2039	3426	1876	45	210	38	235	96	3240
	Tuberculosis Cases	38	50	105	31	10	61	—	10	3	121
	Children (Table I.)	1013	969	3072	192	730	270	—	—	—	2172
	Totals ..	5251	5496	11501	4106	1121	812	64	555	248	9603
98, ROTHERHITHE NEW ROAD	Maternity Cases	441	512	1833	233	236	25	14	113	20	1058
	Women ..	391	444	796	292	91	39	10	56	26	769
	Men	608	529	1178	589	58	85	21	81	8	1063
	Children (Table I.)	670	617	2144	56	529	115	3	—	—	1285
	Totals ..	2110	2102	5951	1170	914	264	48	250	54	4175

VII.—PROPAGANDA.

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

During the year 1934 the following lectures and demonstrations each illustrated by lantern slides and cinema films were given.

	Lectures.	Audiences.
Schools	59	13,550
Clubs and other Institutions	50	3,375
Open-air with cinema van	66	26,350
	175	43,275
	175	43,275

This is the largest number of lectures and demonstrations given in one year, and it is doubtful whether it will be possible to exceed this number.

During the same period, the following certificates were gained by children attending Schools in the Borough.

Hygiene ..	Elementary	70
	Intermediate ..	29
	Final	13
	Proficiency medals	11
Home Nursing	Elementary	4
	Intermediate ..	19
	Final	9
	Proficiency medals ..	8

The most important event of the year to us was the discovery of a satisfactory method of changing our out-of-date silent films into "talkies." As mentioned in previous reports, the cost of an apparatus to make sound films is beyond the reach of any but the largest County Councils, and the cost of having sound films made is even more prohibitive. For instance, we were recently given a quotation of £2,000 for producing a sound film, 1,000 feet in

length, taking about ten minutes to show. As an alternative, we decided some years ago that we would have to be satisfied with showing films accompanied by running commentaries on gramophone records. The cost of getting these cut was also excessive, and prevented their use. We then realised that we would have to wait until such time as an apparatus was available that would enable us to make our own records. Such an apparatus is now on the market and one was purchased during the year.

A certain amount of experience is necessary before a satisfactory record is cut, but careful experiment over a short period enables the operator to ensure good results. In the first place, a speaker must be selected with a good recording voice. Secondly, the recording room should be small and damped down sufficiently, by blankets or similar material, to prevent echo on the records. The echo in the room must not be eliminated entirely or the record will be "flat"; and thirdly the depth of the cut must be exactly right.

While recording, absolute silence, except for the speaker's voice, must be maintained, as every extraneous sound is recorded, the turning of a paper, or the moving of a shoe on the floor will completely spoil a record.

It is essential for the speaker to have his part clearly written out, typed for preference, with words to which he wishes to give emphasis underlined. The script must be marked off in sections, each of fifteen seconds or less, and the reading must be done exactly to time with the aid of a stop watch. A mistake in a word, hesitancy or a cough means that the record must be done again.

For the reproduction of these records a double gramophone is necessary, *i.e.*, one with two turntables, both capable of running at the same time. A switch must be fixed to enable the operator to swing from one record to the other without a break and then the whole apparatus is coupled up to a loud speaker.

An ordinary film will take from six to eight 12in. single-sided records and with an outfit such as this, it is possible, provided that care is taken to switch over to the next record as the last word is

spoken on one record, for the whole of them to be run off without a break and probably without the audience knowing that a gramophone is being used.

By the end of 1934 two of our films, "The Story of Our Food Supply" and "The Activities of a Borough Council," had been produced and shown as sound films.

The writing of the words necessary for a 1,000 foot film is a laborious task and takes many hours of thought. A rate of 140 words per minute is about the correct speed for speaking, and although it is not necessary for the words to synchronise, they must "fit in" exactly to the film. As an example of this, a section in one of the films mentioned above contained eight words too many, and had to be re-written to include only the exact number of words. As a result of our experience, we find it is necessary to get the number of words correct to the nearest half-second.

Although this work is difficult and exacting, the result is undoubtedly worth the effort. The fact that one can produce and show films that are nearer the type the public are used to seeing places the work on a different plane altogether. The first of these films shown was to an audience who had no idea that they were listening to anything other than an ordinary sound film and they left apparently satisfied that that was what they had seen and heard.

There is an undoubted advantage of using these records in conjunction with the cinema van for street demonstrations. No matter how large the audience, the volume of sound can be increased by merely turning a knob. It is true that the ideal method is to have a lecturer in addition—the spoken word always carries more weight than one out of a box—but the need of a lecturer need not prevent a very good street demonstration being given.

There are still twenty-eight films to be transposed, and it is hoped during the present year that quite a number of these will be completed,

VIII.—SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

SANITARY INSPECTORS.

In September I submitted the following report concerning this subject to the Public Health Committee—

“ In January, 1932, I reported to the Committee that, in my opinion, it was advisable that an additional Sanitary Inspector should be appointed. The Committee gave this matter full consideration at the time, but decided that it should be allowed to stand over for a further report at a later date, if this should become necessary. In my opinion the time has now come when the matter should be reconsidered.

“ Since my previous report was made, additional duties have devolved upon the District Sanitary Inspectors, and alterations have been made in connection with house-to-house inspections which have considerably increased their work.

“ (i) LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1929—Under the Local Government Act, 1929, the registration of premises where offensive trades are carried on, and the registration of Common Lodging Houses and Seamen's Lodging Houses has been transferred to the Borough Council from the London County Council, and increased inspection on the part of the Inspectors has become necessary. This is a comparatively small addition to the work, and, of itself, would not, of course, necessitate the appointment of an additional inspector.

“ (ii.) ICE CREAM AND FOOD PREMISES—Under the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1932, approximately 150 food stores where food is prepared have been registered, and approximately the same number of ice cream premises have also required registration. During the summer of this year 102 samples of ice cream were taken, and, in many cases, the results of the bacteriological examinations revealed a most unsatisfactory state of affairs. I am, personally, of the opinion, that, during the summer months, ice cream premises, and many similar food stores, should be visited at least once a month, and, during this year, more than twice as many visits were paid to such places as were paid in 1932.

“(iii.) HOUSE-TO-HOUSE INSPECTION—In the early part of this year I introduced a house-to-house inspection slip, which required the Inspectors to make a much more detailed inspection of each house than had been customary in the past. My object in doing so was to compile, in time, a complete record of the condition and amenities, or lack of amenities, of every house in the Borough. This has, of course, necessitated a considerable amount of extra work, and has meant that the length of time taken for each individual house-to-house inspection has increased, so that a smaller number of such inspections will be done during the year, and the interval elapsing between house-to-house inspections of the same houses will be, consequently, increased. At the present time, houses-to-house inspections of the same houses are made at intervals of approximately $3\frac{1}{2}$ years, and I am of the opinion that this is rather a long period, and that such inspections should be made at intervals of not longer than 3 years.

“(iv.) REVISITS AFTER THE SERVICE OF NOTICES—During this year I have impressed upon the Inspectors the necessity of making more frequent visits to see that the requirements of notices are carried out, not only completely, but promptly, so that the delay between the reception of a complaint or the observance of a nuisance and its abatement shall be as short as possible. The number of revisits in the first nine months of this year is nearly 3,000 more than the corresponding number for last year.

“(v.) OVERCROWDING—There are, at present, approximately 1,000 cases of overcrowding on the register kept by this Department. New cases are added from time to time as they come to my notice, and where a family is removed from overcrowded circumstances, the case is transferred to the register of de-overcrowded premises, but, hitherto, there has been no systematic visiting of cases on the current register of overcrowding, and I am of opinion that all premises on this register should be visited at least twice a year.

“(vi.) DE-OVERCROWDING—A register is kept of all dwelling houses where overcrowding has been abated by action of the Borough Council, London County Council or by any other means, and these premises are visited twice a year. The number of

houses on this register was at first small, but the number has increased steadily, and is now just over 1,000. It is an instruction of the Committee that these premises are to be visited twice a year to prevent the recurrence of overcrowding. At the present moment it is almost impossible for the Inspectors to carry out this instruction.

“(vii.) HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS—I have been very anxious during the last two years to increase the number of houses registered as houses let in lodgings, and have, on many occasions, spoken to the Inspectors on this subject. I believe that there are in this Borough between 1,000 and 1,200 houses which should properly be registered. I am officially informed that the actual number of registrable houses in the Borough is 1,993. At the present moment there are on the register 204 houses. The inspection and registration of a house in this category takes a considerable amount of time, because it is necessary to measure up the rooms for the purpose of the bye-laws, and to ascertain particulars as to the number of inhabitants of the house. In addition, when a house is once registered it becomes necessary to visit the premises at least once a year, and I have thought that, in many cases, such houses should be visited bi-annually. At the present moment the bye-laws are not in force in their entirety with regard to controlled houses, but I have been surprised at the proportion of houses which are decontrolled, and taking those houses which were registered at the last Council meeting, I find that about 25 per cent. of them are decontrolled. In the case of a decontrolled house, all the bye-laws are applicable, and in my opinion these bye-laws, whether enforceable either wholly or in part, give us very considerable power to assist tenants, and to secure proper cleanliness and increased amenities in the very poorest class of property. I understand that pressure is being placed upon the London County Council to insist upon that body taking action in this matter in default of the Borough Councils.

“When I submitted my previous report in January, 1932, recommending the appointment of an additional Sanitary Inspector, I gave as one of the reasons the fact that it would be very advantageous to have an Inspector available at mid-day, to

attend to urgent matters which arise after the Inspectors have left the office for their districts. It has not been possible to arrange to have this done with the present staff, but with an additional Inspector it would be possible to arrange for a rota of District Inspectors, so that one could be in the office at mid-day and on Saturday mornings to attend to urgent complaints, and I think this is a matter of considerable importance.

“ With the exception of the last few years there have been eight District Sanitary Inspectors employed in this Borough since 1901, and I am strongly of the opinion that the work cannot be efficiently done with the present number of Inspectors, and I, therefore, recommend the appointment of at least one additional District Sanitary Inspector at a salary of £285 per annum, rising, by annual increments, of £15 to a maximum of £450 per annum.

“ The above report was submitted to the Public Health Committee at its meeting in January, and, as it is still under consideration, it appears in the agenda today.

“ Since presenting the report I have obtained further and more definite information with regard to two of the points mentioned, namely :—

(1.) Overcrowding.

(2.) Houses let in lodgings.

“ In 1927 Dr. King Brown caused a census to be taken in order to arrive at some definite idea as to the state of the Borough with regard to overcrowding. I have just completed a similar census taken during the last three months, and the two sets of figures are set out below for purposes of comparison. In order to make the two sets of figures strictly comparable, my census has been taken in exactly the same way, and using the same standards as in 1927 :—

	1927.	1934.
Number of houses	18,034	18,470
Total number of rooms	86,720	87,566
„ „ (Sleeping)	43,953	43,775
„ „ (Living and Sleeping)	7,677	5,503
„ „ (Living)	35,090	38,288
Number of families	29,284	28,571
Number of persons	111,784	104,859

Consisting of :—	1927.	1934.
Adults (10 years or over)	88,349	87,650
Children (under 10 years)	23,045	17,209

Number of families with accommodation of :—

1 person or less to a room	19,887	16,444
2 persons to a room	6,634	9,781
3 „	1,902	1,757
4 „	585	433
5 „	192	113
6 „	55	32
7 „	24	8
8 „	2	3
9 „	—	—
10 „	2	—
11 „	1	—

“ The Committee is well aware that a separate Housing Department has been established, and that it has been probably one of the most active in the country, and yet I cannot believe that the Committee will be satisfied with a comparison of these two sets of figures. I would emphasise the fact that the total number of overcrowded families, using a standard of two or more to a room, is still 2,346, as compared with 2,863 in 1927, and this is in spite of unprecedented activity on the part of the Housing Department.

“ I would also like to draw attention to the number of houses let in lodgings which is 1,603, a higher figure than I estimated in my report.

“ I suggest that in order to deal with overcrowding there are four requisites :—

- (1.) The extent of this form of nuisance must be ascertained, for it must be remembered that overcrowding is a statutory nuisance under the Public Health (London) Act, and

the Borough Council is responsible for its abatement. This has been done, and an accurate review of the situation is set out above.

- (2.) The situation can only be controlled by careful and fairly frequent inspection.
- (3.) As accommodation is provided by the Borough Council or the London County Council, or in any other way, the nuisance can be abated, and it then becomes essential to keep a watch on de-overcrowded premises to prevent a recurrence of the evil.
- (4.) Where working-class families are living two or more to a house, steps should be taken to see that their living conditions are at least reasonable, and it is for this purpose that bye-laws for houses let in lodgings have been made.

I understand that the application of the bye-laws has, in the past, been the cause of difficulty to the Housing Committee.

“ I have discussed this matter very fully with the Housing Director, and I am prepared to adopt his suggestions, which will, I think, enable us to avoid these difficulties in the future.

“ May I respectfully suggest to the Committee that this is a matter of real urgency, and that at least one additional Inspector should be appointed as soon as possible.”

An additional District Inspector was appointed in November, and the districts have now been re-arranged so that the Inspector within whose district the Town Hall is situated comes into the office daily at one o'clock to attend to any matters of urgency.

HOUSING.

During the year 1934, six new areas were represented by the Medical Officer of Health. The clearing of these areas necessitated the demolition of 294 houses, and the rehousing of 432 families, comprising 1,796 persons.

The following are the areas declared :—

Title of Clearance Area	Area in sq. ft. (approx.)	No. of dwelling houses	Population		Date declared by Council
			families	persons	
Mellicks Place ..	43,431	47	74	302	27/2/34
Alice Street ..	130,765	184	269	1,132	24/4/34
Fawcett Court ..	1,755	5	3	7	24/4/34
Whites Grounds	6,380	11	11	60	26/6/34
Cherry Garden Street	12,433	16	33	106	24/7/34
Trinity Road ..	26,456	31	42	189	25/9/34

The building of new houses by the Council in areas which have been previously represented, has been continued, and the following new premises, consisting of 371 flats, 23 cottages and 16 shops, were erected during the year.

Position	Number of dwellings	Number of families accommodated
Harold Estate Extension	38 flats	38 families
Rotherhithe Street, Block No. 12 ..	10 cottages	10 ..
Amos Estate	50 flats and 4 shops	50 ..
Millpond Estate	11 flats	11 ..
Redriff Estate	45 flats and 2 shops	45 ..
Vauban Estate	69 flats and 3 shops	69 ..
Silver Street	2 flats and 1 shop	2 ..
Crosby Row	1 flat, 13 cottages and 1 shop	14 ..
Albion Yard	65 flats	65 ..
Tanner House	26 flats	26 ..
Bethel Estate	26 flats and 3 shops	26 ..
Whites Grounds Estate	13 flats	13 ..
Maynard Road	5 flats	5 ..
Cherry Garden Place	11 flats and 1 shop ..	11 ..
Leroy Street	9 flats and 1 shop	9 ..

Thirty-six flats have been erected by the London County Council on the Dickens Estate, George Row, and 32 flats and 2 houses have been erected by private enterprise.

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

Position	Number of flats and cottages
Amos Estate	28 flats
Redriff Estate	26 "
Albion Estate	4 "
Bethel Estate	23 "
Whites Grounds Estate	24 "
Elim Street Area	21 "
Cherry Garden Place Area	3 "
Irwell Estate	20 "
Tower Bridge Road Site	80 "
Leroy Street Area	23 "
Cranbourn House	26 "
Rotherhithe Street West, Block No. 11	17 "
Bryants Alley Area	38 "
Crosby Row	2 cottages

416 families have been removed by the Borough Council and the London County Council, and it appears, from information in my possession, that whilst the majority of the families rehoused by the Borough Council were previously living in overcrowded conditions, this was not always the case with those relieved by the London County Council. All such re-housing, however, must tend to ease the situation for the remaining occupants. Every removal is noted and the District Sanitary Inspector periodically visits the houses concerned to see that rooms which have been vacated are not re-let in such a manner that they become overcrowded.

Hereunder will be found particulars of Inspections, Proceedings, etc., for the year 1934 :—

INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR :—

- | | |
|--|--------|
| (1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) | 6,936 |
| (b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose | 32,381 |
| (2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 | 2,583 |
| (b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose | 2,583 |

- | | |
|--|-----|
| (3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation .. | 315 |
| (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 | 2 841 |
|---|-------|

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 | Nil |
| (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 | 4,818 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :— | |
| (a) By owners | 1,977 |
| (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 .. | 21 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders.. .. | 17 |

(D) Proceedings under section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :-

(1) Number of separate tenements or under-ground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	1
(2) Number of separate tenements or under-ground 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	19,022
Number of houses occupied by the working classes	18,878

PIGEON NUISANCE.

In September of this year a request was received from the Traffic Manager of the Southern Railway for the Council to undertake, at the expense of the Southern Railway, the abatement of a nuisance caused by pigeons in the Bricklayer's Arms Depot.

This somewhat unusual work was satisfactorily accomplished, chiefly owing to the initiative of Mr. H. E. Butcher, the District Sanitary Inspector, and Mr. W. Davis, the Senior Sanitary Inspector. Altogether 1,289 pigeons were caught and destroyed, and 224 eggs were taken.

STREET CLEANSING.

During the very long drought which occurred last year, the restrictions which were placed upon the use of water by the Metropolitan Water Board, lead to consideration by the Housing Committee and the Works Committee of the possible use of well water for the purpose of street cleansing.

The Council had recently purchased the "Black Eagle" brewery site, on which there existed a well. Pumping apparatus was installed, and several million gallons of water have been pumped from the well and used for road cleansing, and sewer and gully flushing.

This excellent arrangement will become permanent, the flow of water being sufficient to enable the Council to do all the street cleansing from this source.

REGISTERED PREMISES—

Premises	Number on Register at end of 1934	Number of Inspections	Number of Prosecutions
Common Lodging Houses	3	65	—
Seamen's Lodging Houses	2	5	—
Milkshops	298	552	—
Houses let in lodgings	1,578	5,737	—
Ice Cream Premises	122	493	—
Offensive Trades (including Poultry Slaughter-houses)	14	89	—

SMOKE NUISANCES—

Number of observations	69
Number of notices	10
Number of complaints	8
Number of summonses	Nil

UNDERGROUND ROOMS—

Number illegally occupied	9
Number closed or illegal occupation discontinued	7

WATER SUPPLY TO TENEMENT HOUSES—

Premises supplied	36
Prosecutions	Nil

SALE OF FOOD—

Number of premises used other than ice-cream premises, milk shops and cowsheds	651
Number of inspections	1,710

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.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919—

In the early part of the year four temporary rat-catchers were appointed for six months. In November a report was submitted showing that about 2,500 rats had been caught, and it was then decided to retain the services of two of the men for a further six months and at the same time to make use of pamphlets and posters to draw public attention to this matter, and to the facilities provided by the Council.

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 36 tenement houses, after service 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.

**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. . .	1
(b)	For the prevention of keeping of animals in such a manner as to be injurious to health . .	1
(c)	As to paving of yards, etc., of dwelling houses . .	1
(d)	In connection with the removal of offensive matter, etc.	--

(e)	As to removal and disposal of refuse, etc	—
(f)	For securing the cleanliness of tanks, cisterns, etc.	—
(g)	With respect to water closets, etc... .. .	—
(h)	With respect to sufficiency of water supply to water closets	—
(i)	With respect to drainage, etc. (Metropolis Management Act, Sec. 202)	—
(j)	With respect to deposit of plans as to drainage, etc. (Metropolis Management Acts Amendment (By-laws) Act, 1899)	—

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

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

Number of prosecutions under the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926 1

WORK OF DISTRICT INSPECTORS, 1934.

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
		House-to-House	Special Inspections	Complaints	Infectious Diseases	Factories & Workshops Specially Inspected	Offensive Trades	Outworkers' Bi-Annual Inspection	Underground Conveniences	Drains Tested	Other Calls and Visits	Chimneys watched	Bakehouses	Common and Seamens Lodging Houses	Butchers	Fishmongers, Friers and Curers	Food Stores	Fruiters and Greengrocers	Ice Cream	Markets	Restaurants and Eating Houses	Destruction of Food	Various	TOTALS	
																								Visits	Ints.
District	No. 1 ..	420	1995	398	170	23	5	19	—	11	2396	10	23	26	35	27	111	49	69	88	144	1	—	6020	894
"	No. 2 ..	356	2226	495	163	17	30	46	—	25	2430	7	46	30	47	11	39	13	60	258	27	3	—	6329	716
"	No. 3 ..	428	1832	391	124	4	—	22	—	29	2908	3	26	—	54	24	56	30	100	87	17	2	—	6137	723
"	No. 4 ..	405	2356	501	201	7	47	42	—	35	2291	18	42	9	28	9	25	13	67	71	27	2	—	6196	732
"	No. 5 ..	314	2173	432	326	46	7	84	—	91	2183	16	31	—	33	7	73	20	58	69	20	—	—	5983	795
"	No. 6 ..	456	2736	253	237	128	—	11	—	62	1733	6	25	1	99	49	212	65	59	131	99	—	2	6364	554
"	No. 7 ..	204	1576	413	249	2	—	27	—	55	2347	9	20	4	7	9	11	—	80	88	7	4	—	5112	536
	Total ..	2583	14894	2883	1470	227	89	251	—	308	16288	69	213	70	303	136	527	190	493	792	341	12	242141	4950	

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 receive from other Districts	Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists	Prosecutions		In-stances	Notices served	Prosecu-tions	In-stances	Notices served	Prosecu-tions	
	Lists	Outworkers		Resident in other Districts	Contractors			Work-men	Failing to keep lists							Failing to send lists
		Resident in Bermondsey	Contractors														Work-men
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)		
Wearing Apparel :—																
(1) Making, etc.	22	—	33	46	6	51	11	—	—	6	6	—	5	—	—	
(2) Cleansing and washing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Fur pulling	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Umbrellas, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sacks	6	—	5	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Paper, etc., Boxes, Paper Bags	3	—	8	2	—	7	2	—	—	3	3	—	2	—	—	
Brush making	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	
Combs, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Leather Goods	4	—	5	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Surgical Instruments	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Coathangers	2	—	24	23	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	
Carding of buttons, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Onion Peeling	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Games and Toys	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	39	—	75	80	7	72	16	—	—	11	11	—	10	—	—	

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

Premises	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	484	13	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	59	13	1
Workplaces (other than Out workers' Premises)	58	11	—
Total ..	601	37	1

DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—				
Want of Cleanliness	7	7	—	—
Want of Ventilation	1	1	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of Drainage of Floors	—	—	—	—
Other Nuisances	25	25	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation—				
Insufficient	2	2	—	—
Unsuitable or Defective	10	10	—	—
Not separate for Sexes	—	—	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act—				
Illegal Occupation of Underground Bakehouse (s. 101)	—	—	—	—
Breach of Special Sanitary Requirements for Bake-houses (ss. 97 to 100)	48	48	—	—
Other Offences	1	1	—	—
Total	94	94	—	—

OTHER MATTERS.

Class	Number	
Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories—		
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)	—	
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factories Act (s. 7)	Notified by H.M. Inspectors ..	—
	Reports (of action taken sent to H.M. Inspectors) ..	—
Other	2	
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :-		
Certificates granted during 1934	—	
In use at end of 1934	18	
Workshop Bakehouses	18	
Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of 1934	423	
Total Number of Workshops on Register	441	

No OF BAKEHOUSES IN THE BOROUGH.

In Use		Not in Use	
Underground	Above ground	Above ground	Underground
18	37	4	1

37 of these are Factory Bakehouses

HOUSE, TRADE AND MARKET REFUSE.

The following table shows the amount of house, trade and market refuse disposed of during 1934:—

Disposal	Loads	tons	cwts.	qrs.
House Refuse to Barge ..	15,867	20,777	6	—
Trade Refuse „ Barge ..	2,607	1,981	17	3
Street Markets Refuse to Barge	2,178	2,138	3	2
Totals ..	20,652	24,897	7	1

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.

For some years past an arrangement has been in force with the local Registrars of Births and Deaths whereby a special notification is sent to the Medical Officer of Health of deaths from infectious diseases and cancer. It has been the practice not to allow the bodies of persons who have died from these diseases to be taken home until the home conditions have been inspected by the district sanitary inspector and pronounced satisfactory. Under these circumstances the Committee decided to provide a small chapel in connection with the mortuary, and this was done by adapting one of the existing rooms according to the design of the architect, a very great improvement having thus been effected.

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

Number of infectious bodies removed	26
Total number of bodies removed	87

STREET MARKETS.

The market scheme continues to work smoothly and satisfactorily.

Number of Licences in operation	.. .. .	575
Income	.. .. .	£3,068 17s. 0d.

There have been 15 prosecutions during the year.

DRAINAGE WORK.

Hereunder will be found particulars of drainage work, &c. carried out by the Drainage Inspector during 1934:—

Drains Tested	.. .. .	439
Intimation Notices served	.. .. .	1
Visits to Underground Conveniences	.. .. .	583
Other Visits	.. .. .	3,456

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 comment.

UNSOOUND 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.	lbs.
Fresh Meat	—	—	—	3
Fresh Fish	—	4	0	0
Fresh Fruit	1	12	0	0
Shell Fish	—	4	1	16
Rabbits	—	5	0	0
Vegetables	—	4	0	0
Total	2	9	1	19

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

Fifty-four samples have been taken during the year by the Wharves' Inspectors. Of this number, 3 samples were submitted to bacteriological examination; 5 were examined for preservative; 12 samples were examined for contamination and 22 samples of tomatoes, tinned or in the form of puree or paste were examined for the presence of copper and tin. An unofficial standard for tin is generally accepted, but there is no standard for copper either official or unofficial, and considerable anxiety was caused by the discovery of copper as well as tin in these consignments. As very large quantities of tomato products were involved it was a matter of some difficulty to decide on a just course of action. After consultation with the firm concerned who were straightforward and helpful in their attitude and with officials of the Ministry of Health, it was decided to release those parcels conditionally for manufacturing purposes or for re-exportation, which did not show an amount of tin above the accepted standard (2 grains per lb.) and which showed less than 20 parts per million of copper. At the same time the firms concerned were urged to take the matter up with their manufacturers and endeavour as far as possible to eliminate both metals from their products, and attention has already been given to this matter. The remaining samples were taken in order to ascertain the composition.

In addition, 8 samples have been taken by other officers for special purposes.

Articles examined	No. of Samples	Examination	Result	Action taken
Kidneys in brine	1	Analysis of brine	Saltpetre not detected	Destroyed as kidneys damaged
Brine	1	.. ..	Satisfactory ..	—
Tinned loganberries	1	Contamination	Blown. Strong metallic taste attributed to iron	Destroyed
Grape fruit juice	1	For preservative	Sulphur dioxide 442 parts per million	..
.. ..	1	.. ..	Sulphur dioxide 415 parts per million	..

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

Articles examined	No. of Samples	Examination	Result	Action taken
Lemon juice ..	1	.. ..	Sulphur dioxide 345 parts per million	Released
.. ..	1	.. ..	Sulphur dioxide 268 parts per million	..
Lime	1	.. ..	Sulphur dioxide 350 parts per million	..
Tea (Salvage) ..	3	Contaminated by water	No appreciable amount of extraneous water had gained access to the tea	..
Sacking for covering bacon	1	Analysis of dye used for colouring	Harmless ..	—
Stained bacon and cloth	1	Analysis of stain	Tarry matter present	Released after trimming
Vegetable compound	1	To ascertain composition	Genuine ..	Released
Lard oil ..	1	.. ..	.. ..	..
Butter	6	.. ..	.. ..	..
Butter and wrapping paper	2	Contamina- tion	Smearred with black marks due to iron	Butter released after scraping Scraping destroyed
Salmon spread	1	.. ..	No trace of tin ..	Released
.. ..	1	Bacteriological	Slight discoloura- tion. No bacteria	..
Flour	1	Contaminated with a metallic dust	Particles of lead sulphide detected	Released for technical purposes only
.. ..	1	.. ..	Specks of dirt present only	.. ..
.. ..	1	.. ..	Faint reaction to lead	.. ..
Canned salmon	1	Condition ..	Satisfactory 1.4 grains per lb. tin	—
Ox beef cake ..	1	To ascertain composition	Genuine	Released
Tinned tomatoes	2	Bacteriologi- cal	Satisfactory ..	..
Tinned tomatoes	1	For the presence of copper and tin	Tin 0.67 grains per lb. copper nil	..
.. ..	1	.. ..	Tin 0.30 grains per lb. copper nil	..
.. ..	1	.. ..	Tin 0.30 grains per lb. copper nil	..

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

Articles examined	No. of Samples	Examination	Result	Action taken
Peeled tomatoes	1	.. ..	Tin 0.23 grains per lb. copper nil	..
Tomato paste (Concentrated)	1	.. ..	Tin 0.45 grains per lb. Copper 72 parts per million	..
Tomato puree ..	1	.. ..	Tin 2.2 grains per lb. Copper 10 parts per million	..
.. ..	1	.. ..	Tin 3.9 grains per lb. Copper 35 parts per million	Destroyed
.. ..	1	.. ..	Tin 1.1 grains per lb. Copper 10 parts per million	Released
.. ..	1	.. ..	Tin 3.97 grains per lb. Copper 40 parts per million	Destroyed
.. ..	1	.. ..	Tin 0.59 grains per lb. Copper 17 parts per million	Released
.. ..	1	.. ..	Tin 0.44 grains per lb. Copper 55 parts per million	..
.. ..	1	.. ..	Tin 0.81 grains per lb. Copper 12 parts per million	..
.. ..	1	.. ..	Tin 0.57 grains per lb. Copper 14 parts per million	..
.. ..	1	.. ..	Tin 1.33 grains per lb. Copper 15 parts per million	..
.. ..	1	.. ..	Tin 1.11 grains per lb. Copper 15 parts per million	..
.. ..	1	.. ..	Tin 0.77 grains per lb. Copper 30 parts per million	..
.. ..	1	.. ..	Tin 0.88 grains per lb. Copper 15 parts per million	..
.. ..	1	.. ..	Tin 0.67 grains per lb. Copper 25 parts per million	..
.. ..	1	.. ..	Tin 0.88 grains per lb. Copper 18 parts per million	..
.. ..	1	.. ..	Tin 0.55 grains per lb. Copper 13 parts per million	..
.. ..	1	.. ..	Tin 0.55 grains per lb. Copper 20 parts per million	..
.. ..	1	.. ..	Tin 0.23 grains per lb. Copper 17 parts per million	..

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

SAMPLES EXAMINED FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES.

Articles examined	No. of Samples	Examination	Result
Tea	1	To ascertain composition	Contained permanganate of potash
Wine	1	" " ..	Genuine No arsenic, antimony, mercury, lead or copper
Dried Milk	1	" " ..	"
Dried Milk, Ambrosia Vitamin D.	1	Vitamin D	"
Ambrosia with added iron	1	Added iron	"
Cheese	1	To ascertain composition	" Tin 0.2 grains per lb.
Chocolate	1	For the presence of antimony, arsenic, mercury, lead, copper and zinc	"
Cod Liver Oil Emulsion	1	Vitamins A. and D.	"

WORK OF THE WHARF AND FOOD INSPECTORS, 1934.

Visits	1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11							
	Food Factories			Fish Curers	Food Stores	Food Wharves and Depots	Milksellers	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)	Samples of Milk for presence of Bacillus Abortus	
Mr. Scott ..	36	2	24	1	176	2069	—	—	211	—	—	15	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mr. Hoskins	4	18	115	—	280	1965	—	—	221	4	3	33	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mr. Frankson	66	—	109	23	176	1831	—	—	127	—	—	23	—	34	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mr. Merryman	—	—	—	—	—	—	552	—	—	—	—	196	1512	—	126	6	20	99	3	3
Totals	106	20	248	24	632	5865	552	—	559	4	3	267	1512	54	126	6	20	99	3	3

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

Fifty-one milksellers were registered under the above Act during 1934, and 51 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	9
To sell Grade " A " (Tuberculin Tested) Milk	28
To sell Grade " A " Pasteurised Milk	1
To sell " Pasteurised " Milk	14

Pasteuriser's Licence :—

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

Supplementary Licences :—

To sell " Certified " Milk	2
To sell Grade " A " (Pasteurised) Milk	2
To sell Grade " A " (Tuberculin Tested) Milk	4
To sell " Pasteurised " Milk	6

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

MILK SAMPLING.

Arrangements have been made for the sampling of the milk supplied to all schools in the borough, under the new milk scheme. Samples are taken for both bacteriological and chemical analysis, and so far a good standard has been maintained.

Samples have been taken from 38 schools, and a total of 674 milk samples have been examined, as follows :—

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

Liquid milk undesignated	457
Condensed milk	6
Evaporated milk	2
Machine skimmed milk	1
Homogenized milk	1
Separated milk	6
Sterilised milk	5
Pasteurised milk	2
Pasteurised milk (Informal)	39

519

MILK SAMPLING—*continued***“ For bacteriological examination.”**

Grade ‘A’ (T.T.) milk	69
Grade ‘A’ Pasteurised milk	1
Pasteurised milk	56
Liquid milk undesignated	20
For tubercle bacilli	6
For bacillus abortus	3
	155

ICE CREAM.

Ninety-nine samples of ice cream have been examined with the following results :—

1. Bacterial Count.

Below 100,000 per 1 c.c.	73
Over 100,000, but below 200,000 per 1 c.c.	8
Over 200,000, but below 400,000 per 1 c.c.	4
Over 600,000, but below 1 million per 1 c.c.	1
Over 1 million, but below 2 million per 1 c.c.	2
Over 2 million per 1 c.c.	11

2. Presence for B. Coli.

B. Coli present in 1 c.c. 1/10th c.c. and 1/100th c.c.	31
B. Coli present in 1 c.c. and 1/10th c.c.	20
B. Coli present in 1 c.c.	22
B. Coli absent in tests ranging from 1 c.c. to 1/100th c.c.	26

FOOD AND DRUGS.

Articles submitted for Analysis	Total samples taken	Number genuine	Number adulterated	Percentages of articles adulterated
Acid Tartaric	3	3	—	—
Ale (Informal)	2	2	—	—
Almonds Ground	7	7	—	—
Apricots Dried	1	1	—	—
Arrowroot	2	2	—	—
Aspirin Tablets	2	2	—	—
Bacon Pressed Boiled	1	1	—	—
Baked Beans (Informal)	1	1	—	—
Baking Powder	3	3	—	—
Barley Pearl	15	15	—	—
Barley Pot.. .. .	1	1	—	—
Beef Corned (Informal)	1	1	—	—
Beer Bitter (Informal)	1	1	—	—
Bicarbonate of Soda	1	1	—	—
Blackcurrant and Aniseed Balsam (Informal)	1	1	—	—
Blanc-mange Powder	1	1	—	—
Bloater Paste	1	1	—	—
Borax Purified	1	1	—	—
Brandy	2	2	—	—
Brawn	15	15	—	—
Brawn Pork	5	5	—	—
Bread	1	1	—	—
Burgundy	1	1	—	—
Butter	216	216	—	—
Cake	1	1	—	—
Cake Currant	2	2	—	—
Cake Dessert	1	1	—	—
Cake Lemon	1	1	—	—
Cake Sponge	10	10	—	—
Cheese	21	21	—	—
Cherries	1	1	—	—
Cherry Coney	1	1	—	—
Chicken and Ham Roll	2	2	—	—
Cider	2	2	—	—
Cinnamon Ground	2	2	—	—
Citrate of Magnesia	2	2	—	—
Cocoa	4	4	—	—
Cocoa-nut Desiccated	1	1	—	—
Cocoa-nut Ice	1	1	—	—
Coffee	9	9	—	—
Coffee Essence	2	2	—	—
Coffee Extract	1	1	—	—
Coffee and Chicory	1	1	—	—
Collared Head	1	1	—	—
Compound Liquorice Powder	1	1	—	—
Cornflour	1	1	—	—
Crab Dressed (Informal)	1	1	—	—
Cream	2	2	—	—
Cream Tinned (Informal)	2	2	—	—
Cream of Celery Soup (Informal)	1	1	—	—
Cream of Tartar	7	7	—	—
Cream of Zinc and Castor Oil (Informal)	1	1	—	—
Currants	3	3	—	—
Curry Powder	1	1	—	—
Custard Powder	3	3	—	—

FOOD AND DRUGS—continued.

Articles submitted for for Analysis	Total Samples Taken	Number Genuine	Number Adulterated	Percentages of Articles Adulterated
Dripping	66	66	—	—
Egg Substitute Powder	3	3	—	—
Fat Cooking	7	7	—	—
Fish Paste	18	18	—	—
Flour	6	6	—	—
Flour Self-Raising	11	11	—	—
French Cream Slices	1	1	—	—
Fruit Mixed	5	5	—	—
Fruit Salad (Informal)	1	1	—	—
Gherkins	1	1	—	—
Gin	2	2	—	—
Ginger	1	1	—	—
Ginger Ground	3	3	—	—
Ginger Root	1	1	—	—
Glycerin	5	5	—	—
Golden Syrup	1	1	—	—
Grape Fruit (Informal)	2	2	—	—
Grape Fruit Crush (Informal)	2	2	—	—
Grape Fruit Juice	1	1	—	—
Grape Fruit Pastilles (Informal)	1	1	—	—
Grape Fruit Squash	4	4	—	—
Herrings in Tomato Sauce (Informal)	3	3	—	—
Honey	1	1	—	—
Iodine Tincture of	1	1	—	—
Jam Raspberry	1	—	1	100.0
Jelly Orange	1	1	—	—
Jelly Raspberry	1	1	—	—
Lard	11	11	—	—
Lemon Cheese	1	1	—	—
Lemon Curd	1	1	—	—
Lemonade Powder	1	1	—	—
Lime Juice Cordial	1	1	—	—
Linseed Crushed	5	5	—	—
Loganberries (Informal)	1	1	—	—
Macaroni Shell	1	1	—	—
Malt, Extract of (Informal)	1	1	—	—
Margarine	76	76	—	—
Marmalade	2	2	—	—
Marmalade Grape Fruit (Informal)	1	1	—	—
Marmite (Informal)	1	1	—	—
Mayonnaise	1	1	—	—
Milk	457	446	11	2.4
Milk Condensed	6	6	—	—
Milk Evaporated	2	2	—	—
Milk Homogenized	1	1	—	—
Milk Machine Skimmed	1	1	—	—
Milk Pasteurised	2	2	—	—
Milk Pasteurised (Informal)	39	39	—	—
Milk Separated	6	6	—	—
Milk Sterilized	5	5	—	—
Milk Pudding Powder	1	1	—	—
Mixed Drops (Informal)	1	1	—	—
Mustard	12	12	—	—
Nutmeg Ground	1	1	—	—
Oatmeal	3	3	—	—
Oil Camphorated	7	7	—	—
Oil Castor	1	1	—	—

FOOD AND DRUGS—continued

Articles submitted for Analysis	Total Samples Taken	Number Genuine	Number Adulterated	Percentages of Articles Adulterated
Oil, Cotton Seed (Informal) ..	1	1	—	—
Oil Olive	3	3	—	—
Oil Soya Bean (Informal)	1	1	—	—
Ointment Basilicon	1	1	—	—
Ointment Boric	4	4	—	—
Ointment Zinc	6	6	—	—
Parrish's Chemical Food	2	2	—	—
Pears, Tinned (Informal)	1	1	—	—
Peaches, Sliced (Informal)	1	1	—	—
Peas, Tinned (Informal)	3	3	—	—
Pepper	29	29	—	—
Persian Sherbet	1	1	—	—
Piccalilli	2	2	—	—
Pickles	1	1	—	—
Quinine Ammoniated Tincture of	1	1	—	—
Quinine Tablets	1	1	—	—
Raisins	3	3	—	—
Raisins, Stoneless	1	1	—	—
Rice	5	5	—	—
Rice, Ground	1	1	—	—
Rissoles, Ham and Tongue	1	1	—	—
Roll, Ham and Tongue	1	1	—	—
Roll, Russian	1	1	—	—
Rum	2	2	—	—
Saline	1	1	—	—
Saltpetre	1	1	—	—
Salts, Epsom	2	2	—	—
Salts, Glauber	2	2	—	—
Sardines (Informal)	1	1	—	—
Sauce	5	5	—	—
Sauce, Chop	2	2	—	—
Sauce, Worcester	5	5	—	—
Sausage, Breakfast	33	33	—	—
Sausage, Ham and Chicken	2	2	—	—
Sausage, Liver	2	2	—	—
Sausage, Lunch	3	3	—	—
Sausages	3	1	2	66.6
Sausages, Beef	43	42	1	2.32
Sausages, Beef Chipolata	2	2	—	—
Sausages, Paris Pork	1	1	—	—
Sausages, Pork	25	25	—	—
Sherry	1	1	—	—
Sherry, British	1	1	—	—
Spice, Mixed Pickling	2	2	—	—
Sponge Fingers	1	1	—	—
Sponge Rolls	2	2	—	—
Sueflakes	1	1	—	—
Suet, Shredded	7	7	—	—
Sugar	4	4	—	—
Sugar, Demerara	2	2	—	—
Sugar, Toffee	1	1	—	—
Sugar, Pudding	1	1	—	—
Sultanas	4	4	—	—
Swiss Rolls	1	1	—	—
Tangerine Balls (Informal)	1	1	—	—
Tea	3	3	—	—

FOOD AND DRUGS—continued

Articles submitted for Analysis	Total Samples Taken	Number Genuine	Number Adulterated	Percentages of Articles Adulterated
Tomato Catsup (Informal) ..	3	3	—	—
Tomato Ketchup	1	1	—	—
Tomato Ketchup (Informal) ..	6	6	—	—
Tomato Sauce	1	1	—	—
Tomato Sauce (Informal)	8	8	—	—
Veal, Loaf	1	1	—	—
Vinegar	32	32	—	—
Vinegar, Malt	29	27	2	6.88
Vinegar, Raspberry	1	1	—	—
West Indian Limes (Informal) ..	1	1	—	—
Whisky	6	6	—	—
Wine Australian Red	1	1	—	—
Wine Blackcurrant Flavoured ..	1	1	—	—
Wine Ginger	3	3	—	—
Wine Green Ginger	1	1	—	—
Wine, Orange	1	1	—	—
Wine, Orange Fruit	1	1	—	—
Wine, Orange Quinine	1	1	—	—
Wine, Raisin	2	2	—	—
Wine, White Port	1	1	—	—
Total ..	1,512	1,495	17	1.12

PROSECUTIONS IN CONNECTION WITH SAMPLES TAKEN DURING 1934.

No.	Sample	Adulteration or Infringement	Remarks
342	Vinegar	Deficient in acetic acid, 32.5 per cent.	Fined £2 and £1 1s. costs
549	Milk	Deficient in milk-fat, 16.0 per cent.	Fined £1 10s. and 17s. 6d. costs
609	Milk	Deficient in milk-fat, 19.7 per cent.	Dismissed under Probation of Offenders' Act on payment of £2 2s. costs
54 †	Beef Sausages ..	Containing Sulphur Di- oxide 700 parts per million	Two Summonses under Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925— 1927. Fined £10 and £3 3s. costs
794	Sausages ..	Containing Sulphur Di- oxide 136 parts per million	Two Summonses under Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925- 1927. Retailer fined 20/- Wholesaler fined £2 and £3 3s. costs
820	Sausages ..	Sulphur Dioxide, 320 parts per million	Two summonses under Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925- 1927. Fined 20/- and £2 2s. costs

SUMMARY.

					£	s.	d.
Fines	..	..	..	..	17	10	0
Costs	..	..	..	..	12	8	6
					<hr/>		
					£29	18	6
					<hr/>		

PUBLIC HEALTH (IMPORTED FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1925.

Articles	Quantity Unsound							
	Disposed of for Purposes other than Human Food		Destroyed		Removed for Sorting under N.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	
Almonds	—	— — — —	—	— — — 3	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Almond Substitute	—	— — — —	2 cases	— 2 — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Anchovy Paste	—	— — — —	9 cases	— 2 2 14	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Apricot Pulp	—	— — — —	11 cases	— 13 2 2	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Apricots Tinned	—	— — — —	and 15 tins	— — — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Bacon	21 sides,	— 16 1 11	141 cases	3 6 2 4	56 sides	1 8 — —	—	— — — —
	5 pieces,		and 24 tins	— — — 10				
	1 fore-end							
	and							
	trimmings							
Beef, Corned	1,871 tins	5 4 1 23	58 tins	— 3 — 12	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Beef, Tinned	213 cases	6 16 1 10	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Brawn	316 tins	2 0 1 2	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Brisket	4 tins	— — — 16	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Butter	—	— — — —	2 boxes	— 2 2 20	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
			and scrapings	— — — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Cauliflower	—	— — — —	5 casks	1 1 2 0	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Caviare	—	— — — —	15 tins	— — 1 17	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Canned Goods	—	— — — —	—	119 5 3 9	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Canned Meats	56 cases	4 18 2 1	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
	and 390							
	tins							

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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	—	— — — —	10 cheese and pieces	— 6 1 15	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Cheese, Gorgonzola ..	—	— — — —	11 cheese	— 1 3 0	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Cheese Canadian ..	—	— — — —	1 box	— — 2 7	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Cheese Roquefort ..	—	— — — —	16 cases	— 10 1 —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Cherries in brine ..	—	— — — —	1 cask	— 4 — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Cream	100 cases	— 8 3 —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Cucumbers in brine ..	—	— — — —	10 cases	— 16 — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Currants	—	— — — —	—	— 4 — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Dates	610 cases	16 7 — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Eggs	—	— — — —	2,633 tins	125 18 2 14	28 flats	— 14 — —	—	— — — —
			76 hundred, 2 quarter and 6 eggs					
Fish, Salted	—	— — — —	11 barrels	2 — — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Flour	802 bags	50 2 2 —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Fruit, Tinned	—	— — — —	6 cases	— 3 — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Game	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	11 cases	— 2 — —	—	— — — —
Gherkins in brine ..	—	— — — —	1 cask	— 5 — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Glands	—	— — — —	1 box	— — 1 13	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Grape Fruit Juice ..	—	— — — —	35 barrels	8 1 — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Grape Fruit, Tinned ..	—	— — — —	9 tins	— — — 18	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Hams	Various	9 19 — 17	88 tins	— 9 1 6	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Herring Roes	—	— — — —	15 cases	11 2 — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Kidneys	—	— — — —	1 cask	— 3 — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Lambs	19 lambs	— 7 — —	442 lambs	8 3 — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —

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
Lemons	—	— — — —	1 box	— — 3 —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Lemon Peel	—	— — — —	2 half pipes	— 14 — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Lime Juice	—	— — — —	4 tierces	1 — — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Meat, Canned	78 cases	2 4 — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Milk, Tinned	108 cases	1 17 3 15	1,764 tins	— 15 3 25	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Milk, Evaporated	—	— — — —	144 tins	— 1 1 12	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Mutton	6 carcasses and hind-quarters	— 3 1 24	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Oil, Frying	—	— — — —	2 tins	— — 1 0	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Onions	—	— — — —	70 cases and 41 bags	5 1 — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Oranges	—	— — — —	1 case	— — 3 0	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Oranges, Jaffa	—	— — — —	Various	1 13 0 0	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Orange Juice	—	— — — —	146 casks	87 10 0 0	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Orange Pulp	—	— — — —	20 cases	— 18 1 16	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Oranges, Tinned	—	— — — —	253 cases and 265 tins	9 9 2 12	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Partridges	—	— — — —	1 tray	— — 1 0	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Peaches, Dried	—	— — — —	500 boxes	5 11 2 12	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Pineapple, Tinned	—	— — — —	73 cases and 188 tins	2 10 2 22	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Pigs, Tongues	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	9 casks	1 8 — —

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	—	— — — —	6 cases	— 1 1 10	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Pork	1 hind-quarter	— — — — 20	2 sides	— 3 3 0	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Pork, Corned	9 tins	— — — 1 26	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Prawns in Glasses	—	— — — —	143 glasses	— 1 2 —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Rabbits	—	— — — —	4 cases	— 5 3 10	166 cases	3 15 3 12	—	— — — —
Rabbits, Tinned	—	— — — —	24 tins	— — 1 20	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Raisins	—	— — — —	1 box	— — — 25	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Rice	—	— — — —	—	— 7 3 26	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Rice Sweepings	—	7 18 2 22	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Roseline (Fat)	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	2 tierces	— 8 — —
Salmon, Fresh	—	— — — —	18 cases	— 10 — —	1 basket	— 1 — —	—	— — — —
Sausage, Breakfast	—	— — — 1 26	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Sausages, Tinned	—	— — — —	—	— 6 2 7	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Sturgeon	—	— — — —	35 tins	— — 1 20	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Tallow	133 tierces	46 11 — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	44 casks	11 — — —
Tapioca, Seed Pearl	47 bags	3 6 3 —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Tea	—	— — — —	505 cases	30 — — —	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Tomatoes, Tinned	—	— — — —	13 cases and 47 tins	— 6 — 25	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Tomato Paste	—	— — — —	105 tins	— 5 2 21	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Tomato Puree	—	— — — —	11 cases and 36 tins	— 11 — 23	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Tongue, Lunch Tinned	128 tins	— 9 3 5	5 cases and 8 tins	— 2 3 23	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Tongue, Ox Tinned	20 tins	— 1 — 8	18 tins	— — 3 24	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Tripe	—	— — — —	1 keg	— — 2 0	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Turkeys	—	— — — —	16 birds	— 1 3 1	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Veal, Jellied	304 tins	— 17 1 6	41 tins	— 2 — 22	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Wheat	—	123 12 — —	—	1 3 — 25	—	— — — —	—	— — — —
Total Weights		284 3 2 8	—	422 15 3 17	—	6 — 3 12	—	12 16 — —

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.

Monday	2.0 p.m.-4.0 p.m.
Thursday	10.0 a.m.-12 noon and 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 at 10.0 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), 10.30 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), 10.30 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), 10.30 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), 10.30 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, 10.30 a.m.-
1.0 p.m.

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.

Town Hall, Spa Road.

Monday to Friday (inclusive), 9.30 a.m. to 1.0 p.m. ; 2.0 p.m. to
5.0 p.m. and 5.30 p.m. to 8.0 p.m. Saturday, 9.30 p.m. to
12 noon.

98 Rotherhithe New Road.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday, 9.30 a.m. to 1.0 p.m. ;
2.0 p.m. to 5.0 p.m. and 5.30 p.m. to 8.0 p.m.

Thursday, 2.0 p.m. to 5.0 p.m. and 5.30 p.m. to 8.0 p.m. ; Sat-
urday, 9.30 a.m. to 12.0 noon.

Patients are seen by appointment only. Appointments can
be made either by personal call or by letter.

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 6301, 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 6301, or Regent 4000.

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 At any hour of the day or night—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.