

# **Report on the sanitary condition of the Borough of Bermondsey for the year 1944.**

## **Contributors**

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

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Borough of



Bermondsey

REPORT  
ON THE  
SANITARY CONDITION  
OF THE  
BOROUGH OF BERMONDSEY

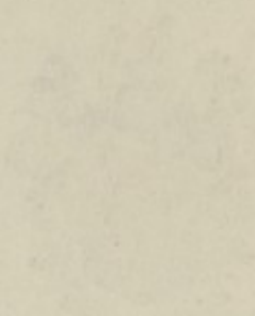
For the Year

1944

BY

D. M. CONNAN, M.D., D.P.H.,

*Medical Officer of Health*



Borough of ...

REPORT

SAINTARY CONDITION

BOARDS OF ...

1911

...

...

Borough of



Bermondsey

## REPORT

ON THE

## SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE

## BOROUGH OF BERMONDSEY

For the Year

1944

BY

D. M. CONNAN, M.D., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health



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## PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

### PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1944.

Chairman	Councillor E. J. GIBSON	1943-4, 1944-5
Vice-Chairman	Alderman S. R. WEIGHTMAN	1943-4, 1944-5
Alderman	Mrs. L. M. Brown.	Councillor Mrs. F. Humphreys.
"	A. V. Parker.	" Miss E. L. Johnson.
"	E. Snowdon, J.P., L.C.C.	" A. V. Kidd.
Councillor	H. A. Beal.	" F. C. Langton.
"	Mrs. E. V. Coyle.	" C. J. Lee.
"	Mrs. M. Cushing.	" Mrs. A. E. Martin.
"	Mrs. M. Donoghue.	" Mrs. W. L. Miller.
"	A. M. Downing.	" Mrs. F. A. Powell.
"	Mrs. D. Downing.	" Mrs. J. V. Snowdon.
"	W. L. Ellis.	" A. E. Winch.
"	G. W. Griffin.	

#### *Ex-officio.*

Councillor A. C. STARR, *J.P.*, *L.C.C.*, Mayor of Bermondsey, 1943-4.  
 Councillor G. LOVELAND, *J.P.*, Mayor of Bermondsey, 1944-5.

### MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE, 1944.

Chairman	Alderman Mrs. L. JONES, <i>M.B.E.</i>	1943-4, 1944-5.
Vice-Chairman	Councillor Mrs. J. V. SNOWDON	1943-4, 1944-5.
Alderman	Mrs. L. M. Brown.	Councillor Mrs. L. A. Glasson.
"	Rev. L. Davison, <i>L.C.C.</i>	" Mrs. A. M. Hatcher.
Councillor	Mrs. E. V. Coyle.	" Mrs. F. Humphreys.
"	Mrs. M. Cushing.	" Mrs. M. F. Lowery.
"	Mrs. M. Donoghue.	" Mrs. F. J. Melvin.
"	Mrs. D. Downing.	" Mrs. W. L. Miller.
"	E. J. Gibson.	" Mrs. K. Potter.

#### *Co-opted Members.*

Mrs. F. E. Flint.	Mrs. K. E. Smith.
Mrs. A. P. Henley.	Mrs. D. Topley.
Mrs. L. M. Kidd.	Mrs. F. Whitnall.

#### *Ex-officio.*

Councillor A. C. STARR, *J.P.*, *L.C.C.*, Mayor of Bermondsey, 1943-4.  
 Councillor G. LOVELAND, *J.P.*, Mayor of Bermondsey, 1944-5.

**STAFF:****MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.**

D. M. Connan, M.D., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

**SANITARY INSPECTORS :**

J. G. Frankson, Senior Inspector.

G. F. J. Toll, Wharves and Food Inspector.

H. E. Butcher, Wharves and Food Inspector.

W. C. Tapsfield, Wharves and Food Inspector.

F. L. Richardson, Drainage and Markets Inspector.

H. J. Bailey, Food and Drugs Inspector.

W. A. Campbell, Factories and Shops Inspector.

*District Inspectors.*

F. J. Carpenter.

W. A. Pilson.

A. W. Hancock.

W. F. Smith.

L. T. Knott.

Flora Mercer.

**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 and Assistant Tuberculosis Officer—

\*H. T. Levi, M.B., Ch.B.

Tuberculosis Nurse—Celia Clapson.

**LADY ALMONER.**

Florence Child.

Assistant—Mary Benford (*commenced June, 1944*).

**LIGHT TREATMENT CENTRE.**

Medical Officer in Charge—Florence L. Telfer, M.D., D.M.R.E.

Physiotherapist—G. O. Tippet, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.).

Nurse in Charge—Mrs. Dorothy Cottier.

Solarium Nurses—Estelle Jagôt, Muriel Coleby, Mrs. Joyce Turner and Helen Failes.

Masseuse—Zoe Ellis.

**MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.**

Assistant Medical Officers for Maternity and Child Welfare—

Florence L. Telfer, M.D., D.M.R.E.

Eva G. August, M.B., B.S. (Lond.) (*resigned October, 1944*).

Margaret S. Gillatt, M.B., Ch.B. (*commenced October, 1944*).

*Health Visitors.*

Barbara Anderson.

Edith Crundwell.

Gwendolen Riches.

Sarah Bowles.

Mrs. Avis Knott.

Edith Riley.

Lucy Brown.

Elizabeth Lawrence.

Florence Robson.

Mrs. Phyllis Carson.

Olive Oram.

Isabel White.

Kathleen Cranmer

Kathleen Parry.

(*commenced Oct. 1944*)

**FAIRBY GRANGE CONVALESCENT HOME.**

Matron—Anne O'Meara.

Sister—Gladys Coleby.

\* *At present serving in H.M. Forces.*



**POST-NATAL AND SPECIAL CLINICS FOR WOMEN.**

Consultant Gynæcologist—Gladys Dodds, M.D., D.P.H., M.R.C.O.G.,  
F.R.C.S. (Eng.).

**OPHTHALMIC CLINIC.**

Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon—Victoria E. Brander, M.B., Ch.B.,  
D.P.H., D.O.M.S.

**X-RAY SECTION.**

Radiologist—Florence L. Telfer, M.D., D.M.R.E.  
Radiographers—C. F. Lumley, Dora Gibb (*resigned September, 1944*)  
and Mrs. Janet Mason (*Part-time—commenced April, 1944*).

**DENTAL DEPARTMENT.**

Municipal Dental Surgeon—Grantley Smith, L.M.S.S.A., H.D.D.,  
R.C.S. (Edin.), L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.).

Assistant Dental Surgeon—W. H. Shapland, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.).

Dental Nurses—Mrs. Daisy Hodgson and Winifred Lander.

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

**FOOT CLINIC.**

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

**PUBLIC ANALYST.**

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

**PROPAGANDA AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER.**

H. W. Bush, F.I.P.A., M.R.I.P.H.H.

**CLERICAL STAFF.**

F. W. Smith, Chief Clerk.	Alice Jones, General Clerk.
C. W. Whye, General Clerk.	*F. Cornwell, General Clerk.
*F. R. Parker, General Clerk.	*H. D. White, General Clerk.
J. A. Blake, General Clerk.	*J. L. Springett, General Clerk.
J. F. M. Brooker, General Clerk.	*F. H. Mummery, General Clerk.
H. J. Smith, General Clerk.	*S. R. Weightman, General Clerk.
(retired July, 1944).	*Nellie Simms, Junior Clerk.
C. H. Harris, General Clerk.	*A. E. Gambrell, Junior Clerk.
*J. W. J. Saward, General Clerk.	J. T. Bryant, Junior Clerk.

**DISINFECTING AND CLEANSING STATION.**

A. Manning, Supervisor.

**PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,****MUNICIPAL OFFICES,**

SPA ROAD, S.E.16.

\* *At present serving in H.M. Forces.*

# Borough of Bermondsey.

## ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

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

Madam, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year 1944. Recent reports have been statistical summaries only, but this year I have included a note on the work of the department in connection with civil defence. The general effect of war conditions on the health and environment of this community has also been reviewed.

It remains for me to express our sorrow as a department at the recent deaths, so tragically sudden, of the Mayor, Councillor George Loveland, J.P., and of Mr. H. W. Bush, Administrative Officer, both of whom, in their differing spheres, laboured for the good of the borough.

I am,

Madam, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

D. M. CONNAN



# I.—VITAL STATISTICS.

## AREA.

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

## POPULATION.

Census		Estimate of Registrar-General	
1921	1931	to 30th June, 1943	to 30th June, 1944
119,452	111,542	45,440	44,800

## BIRTHS.

The total number of births belonging to the borough registered during 1944 was 846, consisting of 432 males and 414 females. The number for 1943 was 925. The birth-rate for 1944 was 18·9 per thousand persons living, compared with 20·6 for 1943.

**DEATHS.**

The total number of deaths belonging to the borough registered during 1944 was 809, consisting of 448 males and 361 females. The number for 1943 was 761. The death-rate for 1944 was 18·1 per thousand persons living, compared with 16·7 for 1943.

**MARRIAGES.**

The total number of marriages in the borough in 1944 was 370, being 88 below the number for 1943, and 567 below the average for the last 10 years.

The figures have been supplied by the Superintendent Registrar.

Year	No.	Rate
1934	1,050	19·91
1935	1,027	20·00
1936	970	19·32
1937	1,090	22·07
1938	941	19·32
1939	1,258	26·35
1940	1,186	33·13
1941	725	32·79
1942	666	29·97
1943	458	20·16
Average for years 1934—1943	937	24·30
1944	370	16·52



**INFANTILE MORTALITY.**

Year	Whole Borough		London	
	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Births	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Births
1934 .. ..	100	64	3,832	67
1935 .. ..	103	69	3,229	58
1936 .. ..	92	60	3,691	66
1937 .. ..	84	59	3,309	60
1938 .. ..	65	45	3,130	57
1939 .. ..	45	37	2,409	47
1940 .. ..	40	35	2,062	48
1941 .. ..	32	61	1,543	57
1942 .. ..	38	47	2,035	50
1943 .. ..	49	53	2,284	51
Average for years 1934-1943	65	53	2,752	56
1944 .. ..	56	66	2,250	51

**TUBERCULOSIS OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.**

In the following Table will be found particulars of deaths from Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System since the year 1934.

Sub-District	Bermond-sey	Rother-hithe	St. Olave	Whole Borough		London	
Year	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1934.. ..	64	22	4	90	0·86	3227	0·76
1935.. ..	70	23	5	98	0·95	2847	0·68
1936.. ..	51	22	6	79	0·79	2848	0·69
1937.. ..	63	22	2	87	0·89	2888	0·71
1938.. ..	42	23	1	66	0·68	2590	0·64
1939.. ..	38	21	6	65	0·72	2650	0·70
1940.. ..	43	21	4	68	0·95	2687	0·87
1941.. ..	34	17	1	52	1·18	2552	1·10
1942.. ..	34	13	1	48	0·93	2164	0·90
1943.. ..	30	15	4	49	1·08	2204	0·88
Averages for years 1934-1943 ..	47	20	3	70	0·90	2666	0·79
1944.. ..	30	16	1	47	1·05	2073	0·84

**VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1944 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 etc. 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
1934	105,060	1,577	14·8	77	49	1,223	11·6	784	229	310	1,304	12·4
1935	102,700	1,487	14·5	99	67	1,142	11·1	756	255	314	1,201	11·7
1936	100,400	1,545	15·4	76	49	1,136	11·3	723	175	328	1,289	12·8
1937	98,790	1,421	14·4	61	43	1,148	11·6	741	245	309	1,212	12·3
1938	97,420	1,439	14·8	60	42	1,002	10·3	488	201	271	1,072	11·0
1939	*95,500	1,275	13·4	40	31	968	10·7	445	201	243	1,010	11·2
	‡90,210											
1940	71,590	1,232	17·2	35	28	1,483	20·7	829	304	373	1,551	21·7
1941	44,220	756	17·1	23	44	874	19·8	569	259	432	1,047	23·7
1942	44,440	814	18·3	36	44	673	15·1	520	285	285	673	15·1
1943	45,440	925	20·6	31	34	713	15·7	517	228	276	761	16·7
Averages for years 1934-1943	80,506	1,245	16·0	54	43	1,036	13·8	637	238	314	1,112	14·9
1944	44,800	846	18·9	28	33	722	16·1	453	209	296	809	18·1

\* For calculation of Birth Rate.

‡ For calculation of Death Rate.

# CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1944.

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 ..	..	..	809	56	3	2	15	36	83	228	386
	{ Uncertified ..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever .. ..				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever .. ..				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever .. ..				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough .. ..				2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria .. ..				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System .. ..				47	—	—	—	1	9	16	16	5
Tuberculosis—other forms .. ..				2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Syphilitic Disease .. ..				3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Influenza .. ..				4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Measles .. ..				1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis .. ..				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Infectious Encephalitis .. ..				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer of Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus (Males only) .. ..				6	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4
Cancer of Uterus .. ..				4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum .. ..				11	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	8
Cancer of Breast .. ..				11	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	4
Cancer of all other sites .. ..				74	—	—	—	—	—	2	38	34
Diabetes .. ..				1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions .. ..				43	—	—	—	—	—	1	10	32



**CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1944—continued.**

Causes of Death	Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the district.								
	All Ages	Under 1	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and up-wards
Heart Disease .. .. .	153	—	—	—	—	2	4	39	108
Other Diseases of the Circulatory System ..	52	—	—	—	—	—	1	13	38
Bronchitis .. .. .	42	1	—	—	—	—	1	14	26
Pneumonia .. .. .	54	7	1	—	1	1	2	11	31
Other Respiratory Diseases .. .. .	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	1
Ulceration of the Stomach or Duodenum ..	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	1
Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age) .. .. .	13	12	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Appendicitis .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Digestive Diseases .. .. .	25	1	—	—	—	—	1	7	16
Nephritis .. .. .	14	—	—	—	1	—	2	4	7
Puerperal and Post-abortive Sepsis .. .. .	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Other Maternal Causes .. .. .	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Premature Births .. .. .	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations, Birth Injury, Infantile Diseases .. .. .	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suicide .. .. .	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1
Road Traffic Accidents .. .. .	4	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—
Other Violent Causes .. .. .	144	3	1	1	9	22	39	41	28
All Other Causes .. .. .	55	4	—	—	1	—	4	11	35
	809	56	3	2	15	36	83	228	386



# INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Deaths from Stated Causes at Various Ages under One Year of Age, 1944.

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 months	Total under 1 year
Measles .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Diphtheria .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Meningitis .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Forms of Meningitis .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Pneumonia (all forms) .. .. .	—	—	2	—	2	1	2	1	1	7
Other Respiratory Diseases .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea and Enteritis .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	3	2	12
Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth .. .. .	12	1	—	1	14	4	2	1	—	21
Injury at Birth .. .. .	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Other Causes .. .. .	2	3	—	—	5	1	3	1	1	11
Totals .. .. .	14	5	2	1	22	8	13	7	6	56

## II.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

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	Erysipelas
Glanders	Hydrophobia in Man
Malaria	Measles
Membranous Croup	Ophthalmia Neonatorum
Plague	Puerperal Pyrexia
Puerperal Fever	Scarlet Fever and Scarlatina
Relapsing Fever	*Scabies
Small-pox	Typhus
Tuberculosis—all forms	Whooping Cough

\* A notification is not required where, to the knowledge of the medical practitioner, a case of scabies has occurred in the house and has been notified within the four weeks immediately preceeding the date on which he first became aware of the disease in the case he is attending.

### DIPHTHERIA PREVENTION.

The appended table shows the attendances at the Schick Clinics during the year.

Clinic	No. of Sessions	No. of New Patients	Total Attendances
Public Health Centre, Grange Road	103	343	1,209
L.C.C. Schools .. ..	17	80	223
Totals ..	120	423	1,432

**DISINFECTION.**

The figures showing the work done in the disinfecting station are set out below.

Beds .....	217	Pillows .....	1,461
Blankets .....	4,800	Pillows (cases) .....	514
Bolsters .....	100	Quilts .....	202
„ (cases) .....	33	Sheets .....	411
Books .....	46	Miscellaneous .....	3,196
Cushions .....	93	Verminous Clothing .....	1,041
Overlays .....	1,274		
<hr/>			
Number of rooms disinfected .....			527
Number of air raid shelters disinfected .....			12
<hr/>			
Number of mattresses and other articles destroyed .....			279
Furniture, Floorcloth, etc., destroyed .....			7 Loads

**CLEANSING STATION.**

Verminous persons cleansed .....	Adult Females .....	160
	Adult Males .....	115
	Children .....	2,468
<hr/>		
Persons treated for Scabies :—	Number treated	Number of baths given
Adult Females .....	341	795
Adult Males .....	167	529
Children, Females (School Age) .....	268	1,263
Children, Males ( „ „ ) .....	259	1,350
Children, Females (Under School Age) .....	56	114
Children, Males ( „ „ „ ) .....	69	149



**BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.**

The work done in the Laboratory during the year is set out in the appended table.

Examined for	Total Examina- tions		Results of Examination			
			Positive		Negative	
	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944
Diphtheria (specimens taken by Medical Officer of Health ..	272	146	4	2	268	144
Ditto (taken by general practitioners) .. .. .	428	278	12	8	416	270
Diphtheria (total specimens taken)	700	424	16	10	684	414
Phthisis .. .. .	367	425	45	73	322	352
Various .. .. .	20	35	—	—	20	35
Total specimens taken .. .. .	1,087	884	61	83	1,026	801

**FOOD POISONING.**

Eight cases of Food Poisoning were notified to me during the year under The Public Health (London) Act, 1936, Section 182. There were no deaths.

**INSULIN FOR DIABETIC PATIENTS.**

Twenty-nine patients have been supplied during the year as compared with twenty-four patients in 1943. (The Public Health (London) Act, 1936, Section 227.)



### VACCINATION.

697 births were notified to the Vaccination Officer by the local Registrars during 1943. The number of children successfully vaccinated was 258, and the number in respect of whom statutory declarations of conscientious objection were received was 152. The percentage of children vaccinated to births notified was 37.02.

### NURSING.

The following table shows the number of patients nursed under the Council's Scheme by The St. Olave's (Bermondsey and Rotherhithe) District Nursing Association:—

Disease	Cases	Visits
Pneumonia .. .. .	57	755
Broncho-pneumonia .. .. .	9	108
Bronchitis .. .. .	16	201
Influenza .. .. .	33	340
Measles .. .. .	29	334
Whooping Cough .. .. .	6	116
Tuberculosis :—		
(a) Respiratory System .. .. .	25	1,022
(b) Other Forms .. .. .	3	33
Puerperal Pyrexia .. .. .	—	—
Puerperal Fever .. .. .	—	—
Pregnancy and Labour .. .. .	70	848
Diseases of the Digestive System .. .. .	7	78
Infantile Diarrhoea (under 2 years) .. .. .	4	51
Discharging Ears .. .. .	2	29
Discharging Eyes .. .. .	22	284
Post-operative cases :—		
(a) Tonsils & Adenoids .. .. .	—	—
(b) Other cases .. .. .	—	—
Other diseases .. .. .	50	504
Totals .. .. .	333	4,703

**CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1944.**

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	
		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 & upwards																
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	30	—	11	7	6	2	1	2	—	1	—	—	5	1	2	1	1	2	12	9	6	3	18	—	—	—	—	30
Erysipelas .. ..	17	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	4	5	4	2	2	4	1	1	2	12	1	3	1	5	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ..	108	3	46	40	12	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	10	2	13	6	14	2	47	19	22	16	57	2	2	—	4	96
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	7	1	1	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	4	1	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	7
Malaria .. ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dysentery .. ..	23	4	4	5	2	2	1	—	3	1	—	1	2	1	2	—	2	—	7	5	8	2	15	1	1	—	1	14
Acute Polio-Myelitis	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	6	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	3	1	1	—	2	—	1	—	1	1
Pneumonia (Acute Primary and Acute Influenzal) ..	99	11	30	13	3	3	1	5	10	6	7	10	12	18	22	11	10	3	76	5	6	5	16	4	3	—	7	—
Whooping Cough ..	224	40	137	44	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	12	38	24	11	9	117	23	54	22	99	6	1	1	8	25
Measles .. ..	345	15	192	112	17	6	2	1	—	—	—	—	23	23	30	26	22	5	129	76	82	47	205	7	4	—	11	73
Scabies .. ..	489	9	34	80	62	70	45	66	52	29	19	23	51	43	68	44	61	31	298	53	66	39	158	16	16	1	33	—
Tuberculosis—Respiratory System	111	—	3	3	1	19	20	24	12	14	8	7	20	13	16	8	15	4	76	14	15	4	33	—	2	—	2	—
Other forms of Tuberculosis	18	—	3	4	—	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	3	2	—	3	12	1	4	—	5	1	—	—	1	—
<b>Totals ..</b>	<b>1482</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>797</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>248</b>

# CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEARS 1935-1944.

Notifiable Disease.	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Small Pox .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) .. .. .	273	207	167	187	135	56	89	72	74	30
Erysipelas .. .. .	53	39	28	57	35	43	48	39	21	17
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	367	266	167	200	112	243	75	128	197	108
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis .. .. .	2	4	10	3	8	29	18	2	7	7
Acute Polio-Myelitis and Acute Polio-Encephalitis .. .. .	—	—	1	1	7	—	3	—	2	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .. .. .	5	6	1	10	5	2	—	1	7	3
Anthrax .. .. .	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
Enteric Fever .. .. .	3	15	5	2	—	2	1	2	3	—
Puerperal Fever .. .. .	3	6	1	1	—	2	1	—	3	—
Puerperal Pyrexia .. .. .	19	9	13	10	9	11	3	—	10	6
Encephalitis Lethargica .. .. .	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery .. .. .	3	1	43	26	2	6	11	7	15	23
Malaria .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1
Malaria (Induced) .. .. .	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—
Pneumonia (Acute Primary and Acute Influenzal) .. .. .	113	125	170	112	121	104	99	55	112	99
Whooping Cough .. .. .	—	103	275	101	383	25	274	93	208	224
Measles .. .. .	—	7	85	889	39	229	381	600	345	345
Scabies .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	283	489
Tuberculosis—										
Respiratory System .. .. .	129	142	147	112	94	97	106	100	109	111
Other forms of Tuberculosis .. .. .	34	34	31	18	20	6	9	19	14	18
Totals .. .. .	1,004	966	1,145	1,730	973	855	1,120	1,120	1,411	1,482



### 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, 1944—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	..	..	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	—
5	..	..	2	1	2	2	—	—	1	—
10	..	..	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—
15	..	..	12	9	—	2	—	2	—	—
20	..	..	11	14	—	1	4	3	—	—
25	..	..	12	16	—	2	7	2	—	—
35	..	..	6	10	—	1	7	—	—	—
45	..	..	11	3	—	1	4	1	—	—
55	..	..	11	—	1	2	10	1	—	—
65 and upwards			6	3	—	1	3	2	—	—
			74	57	6	13	35	12	2	—

**TABLE II.**  
**TUBERCULOSIS, 1944—PERIOD BETWEEN NOTIFICATION AND DEATH.**

Period Between Notification and Death	Respiratory System				Other Forms			
	Males	Females	Total	Percentage of Total Deaths	Males	Females	Total	Percentage of Total Deaths
Not notified	6	—	6	12·77	2	—	2	100·00
0-1 month	1	—	1	2·13	—	—	—	—
1-3 months	3	3	6	12·77	—	—	—	—
3-6 months	3	—	3	6·38	—	—	—	—
6-12 months	4	2	6	12·77	—	—	—	—
1-2 years ..	4	1	5	10·64	—	—	—	—
2-5 years ..	4	3	7	14·89	—	—	—	—
Over 5 years	10	3	13	27·65	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	35	12	47	100·00	2	—	2	100·00

## NURSING, EXTRA NOURISHMENT AND SHELTERS.

District Nurses visit many patients suffering from Tuberculosis and being treated at home; 1,055 visits were paid by the nurses in 1944. A limited provision is made for the supply of extra nourishment to tuberculous persons, and this usually takes the form of extra milk; 187 patients received help in this way during the year. The scheme for the provision of shelters has been continued, and 2 shelters are at present in use.

### TUBERCULOSIS ALLOWANCES

#### MADE UNDER MINISTRY OF HEALTH MEMO. 226/T.

Particulars of applications for allowances dealt with under this scheme during the year are as follows:—

Number of applications considered .....	505
Number of new cases during the year .....	91
Number of applicants who have received allowances during the year .....	121
Renewal applications and cases of changed circumstances reviewed .....	270
Applicants found to be ineligible .....	114

TABLE II.  
TUBERCULOSIS, 1944: PERIOD BETWEEN NOTIFICATION AND DEATH.

Period between Notification and Death	Respiratory System		Other Forms	
	Percentage of Total Deaths	Number	Percentage of Total Deaths	Number
Not notified	100	1	100	1
0-1 month	100	1	100	1
1-3 months	100	1	100	1
3-6 months	100	1	100	1
6-12 months	100	1	100	1
1-2 years	100	1	100	1
2-5 years	100	1	100	1
Over 5 years	100	1	100	1
Total	100	1	100	1



# RETURN SHOWING THE WORK OF THE DISPENSARY DURING THE YEAR 1944.

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 .. .. .	34	35	3	1	2	1	2	3	36	36	5	4	81	
(b) Diagnosis not completed .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	7	—	1	13	
(c) Non-tuberculous .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	144	119	23	12	298	
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year:—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous .. .. .	1	3	6	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	6	1	11	
(b) Diagnosis not completed .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	2	—	8	
(c) Non-tuberculous .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	82	138	43	67	330	
C.—CASES written off the Dispensary Register as:—														
(a) Recovered .. .. .	7	3	5	1	1	—	2	4	8	3	7	5	23	
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous) .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	226	257	66	79	628	
D.—NUMBER OF CASES <sup>1</sup> on Dispensary Register on December 31st:—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous .. .. .	215	223	25	17	21	18	13	14	236	241	38	31	546	
(b) Diagnosis not completed .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st..	522
2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years..	15
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of" .. .. .	35
4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes) ..	40
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts) .. .. .	2,671
6. Number of consultations with medical practitioners:—	
(a) Personal .. .. .	79
(b) Other .. .. .	357

7. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations) .. .. .	505
8. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes .. .. .	*893
9. Number of:—	
(a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined .. .. .	409
(b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work .. .. .	1,621
10. Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A (a) and A (b) above ..	—
11. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st .. .. .	181
12. Number of Artificial Pneumothorax Refills .. .. .	832

\* In addition to these visits 73 visits were made by the Lady Almoner.



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

**Summary of Notifications during the period from the 1st January, 1944, to the 31st December, 1944.**

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 .. ..	—	2	2	1	12	9	9	4	11	8	4	62	78
„ Females .. ..	—	1	1	—	7	11	15	8	3	—	3	49	63
Non-Pulmonary Males ..	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	6
„ Females .. ..	—	1	2	—	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	13	14

New cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the above-mentioned 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	2	—	3	2	12
„ Females	—	—	—	—	2	3	1	2	—	—	—	8
Non-Pulmonary Males	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
„ Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

**1st QUARTER, 1944.**

	Respiratory System		Other Forms	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Cases on Register at commencement of Quarter .. .. .	310	246	62	62
Number of Cases notified during Quarter ..	20	17	1	3
Inward Transfers, Un-notified Deaths, etc.	2	3	—	—
Number of Cases removed from the Register	24	10	—	1
Number of Cases remaining on the Register at end of Quarter .. . . .	308	256	63	64

**2nd QUARTER, 1944.**

	Respiratory System		Other Forms	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Cases on Register at commencement of Quarter .. .. .	308	256	63	64
Number of Cases notified during Quarter ..	18	10	—	2
Inward Transfers, Un-notified Deaths, etc.	7	3	1	—
Number of Cases removed from the Register	17	9	2	2
Number of Cases remaining on the Register at end of Quarter .. . . .	316	260	62	64

**3rd QUARTER, 1944.**

	Respiratory System		Other Forms	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Cases on Register at commencement of Quarter .. .. .	316	260	62	64
Number of Cases notified during Quarter ..	11	9	2	4
Inward Transfers, Un-notified Deaths, etc.	—	1	—	—
Number of Cases removed from the Register	10	8	1	5
Number of Cases remaining on the Register at end of Quarter .. . . .	317	262	63	63

**4th QUARTER, 1944.**

	Respiratory System		Other Forms	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Cases on Register at commencement of Quarter .. .. .	317	262	63	63
Number of Cases notified during Quarter ..	13	14	2	4
Inward Transfers, Un-notified Deaths, etc.	3	1	—	—
Number of Cases removed from the Register	20	3	—	2
Number of Cases remaining on the Register at end of Quarter .. . . .	313	274	65	65



## IV.—LIGHT TREATMENT, ELECTRO-THERAPY AND MASSAGE.

The following table shows the work done in the Solarium during 1944 :—

Total Number of Attendances	.....	.....	.....	15,366
Number of Medical Examinations	.....	.....	.....	1,524
Number of New Cases	.....	.....	.....	559
Number of Discharges	.....	.....	.....	536
Referred for X-Ray	.....	.....	.....	37
Treatments:—				
Massage	.....	.....	.....	5,782
Physical Exercises	.....	.....	.....	1,059
Diathermy	.....	.....	.....	3,390
Medical Electricity	.....	.....	.....	2,689
Radiant Heat	.....	.....	.....	9,159
Ultra Violet Light	.....	.....	.....	9,213
Special Treatments	.....	.....	.....	493
Total Number of Treatments	.....	.....	.....	31,785



## V.—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

### FAIRBY GRANGE CONVALESCENT HOME.

The total number of patients received into the home during the year, including mothers, babies and toddlers, was 273.

Number of women admitted .....	135
Number of babies admitted .....	56
Number of toddlers admitted .....	82

### PREMATURE CHILDREN—ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN—

#### HOME HELPS—CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

Special care has been taken of premature infants in order to secure for them the best possible chance of survival. The premature births number forty-two for the year and include five sets of twins; three pairs of twins died almost immediately after birth; the other four babies survived and are now flourishing infants. Seven other babies died in addition to the three pairs of twins, thus making a total of thirteen deaths for the year. Only one of these infants survived more than a few hours. One infant was admitted to a day nursery at five months, since the mother was compelled to go out to work, and we were able to give the baby special attention in the nursery.

The number of illegitimate children in this borough has always been small; at present 52 are known to us. Besides the usual regular visitation by the Health Visitor, these homes are all visited at intervals by the Lady Almoner with the object of helping the mother with problems other than those merely of health. The Borough scheme provides for the guaranteed payment of foster-mothers and the provision of Home Helps. The number of cases in which home helps were provided during the year was twenty-five. Great difficulty has been experienced in obtaining them, and the matter has been repeatedly before the Committee. At present there is only one whole-time home help, but occasional assistance is obtained from women employed on a part-time basis and engaged to help specified patients. The difficulty appears to be due partly to the nature of the work and partly to the relatively inadequate rates of pay permitted for this kind of work. There were no foster-mothers, legally so described, in the Borough during the year, but there are known to us one or two cases where children have been cared for by people other than their parents. In some cases this has been the prelude to adoption. These homes have also been visited by the Lady Almoner from time to time.

### HEALTH VISITORS.

The following table shows the work done by the Municipal and Voluntary Centres and Health Visitors during 1944 :—

District	Births Notified	Visits to Infants and Children			Visits to Expectant Mothers		Visits to Cases of Infectious Disease						Unclassified or Special Visits	Attendances at Centres & Clinics	Health Talks
		First Visits	Re-visits		Pri- mary Visits	Re- visits	Puerperal Pyrexia and Fever	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Measles	Whooping Cough	Tuberculosis	Post-Infectious Disease			
			Under 1 year	1—5 years											
Miss Anderson ..	46	69	709	850	47	217	2	2	27	17	—	—	188	122	—
*Miss Bowles ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	196	—
Miss Brown ..	28	39	186	366	23	109	—	1	15	6	2	7	83	253	—
Mrs. Carson ..	50	75	862	770	52	135	—	—	11	16	—	3	264	156	—
Miss Cranmer ..	20	15	219	319	10	64	1	—	2	1	—	—	36	60	—
Mrs. Knott ..	25	64	457	789	66	161	—	—	64	42	—	—	447	147	—
Miss Oram ..	66	65	463	732	63	139	—	—	8	20	—	—	751	145	—
Miss Parry ..	76	78	798	986	74	282	—	—	73	22	6	1	135	150	—
Miss Riches ..	27	74	308	677	36	128	3	1	35	24	—	—	221	120	—
Miss Riley ..	105	94	676	633	44	136	—	—	40	37	1	—	219	123	—
Miss Robson ..	58	59	695	1274	53	204	—	—	12	26	—	—	108	180	—
Miss White ..	58	74	557	1091	61	179	—	—	38	35	2	183	610	80	—
Salomon's Centre..	13	20	249	1012	177	327	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	302	—
Totals ..	572	726	6179	9499	706	2081	6	4	339	246	11	194	3062	2034	—

\* Miss Bowles has been employed for much of her time in the X-Ray Department.

Miss Lawrence is Matron of Kintore Way Nursery and Miss Crundwell is Matron of Tenda Road Nursery.



# ATTENDANCES AT MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

The following table shows attendances at Maternity and Child Welfare Centres during 1944 :—

Name of Centre	Children's Consultations						Ante-natal Clinic				Sewing Class		Gynaecological Clinic		
	No. of Sessions	New Cases		Total Attendances		No. seen by Doctor	No. of Sessions	New Cases	Post-Natal Cases	Total Attendances	No. of Sessions	No. of Attendances	No. of Sessions	New Cases	Total Attendances
		Under 1 year	1-5 years	Under 1 year	1-5 years										
Public Health Centre, Grange Road	151	255	12	3,574	1,783	2,767	101	245	53	1,658	—	—	44	108	426
Community Centre	52	34	10	416	295	479	—	—	—	—	13	57	—	—	—
Bermondsey Gospel Mission ..	47	98	8	1,128	509	853	24	87	9	324	—	—	—	—	—
Rotherhithe Town Hall ..	49	120	9	1,497	559	990	38	121	23	667	12	58	—	—	—
*Stephen-the-Yeoman Mission	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	13	4	75	—	—	—	—	—
Central Hall ..	97	94	6	1,302	578	979	—	—	—	—	8	51	—	—	—
Salomon's Centre ..	99	36	4	712	507	553	203	288	—	1,548	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	495	637	49	8,629	4,231	6,621	371	754	89	4,272	33	166	44	108	426

\* This Centre was opened on the 9th December, 1944.



## EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS, 1944.

## Births.

Registered—				Total	Males	Females	
Live Births	{	Legitimate ..	..	800	402	398	
		Illegitimate	..	46	30	16	
				Total	Males	Females	
Stillbirths	..	..	..	26	15	11	
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births					..	..	.. 30

Notified within 36 hours of birth—

(1) Live Births, 565. (2) Stillbirths, 17. (3) Total, 582.

					Total	Males	Females
Deaths .. .. .	..	..	..	..	809	448	361

## Maternal Deaths.

Deaths from puerperal causes :—					Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
Puerperal Sepsis .. .. .					2	2.29
Other puerperal causes .. .. .					2	2.29
Total .. .. .					4	4.58

## Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age.

All Infants per 1,000 live births .. .. .	..	..	..	..	66
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births .. .. .	..	..	..	..	65
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births .. .. .	..	..	..	..	87

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

To Expectant Mothers	(1) First Visits, 706.	(2) Total Visits, 2,081
To Infants under 1	(1) First Visits, 726.	(2) Total Visits, 6,905
To Children, 1—5 .. .. .	.. .. .	Total Visits, 9,499

## Convalescent Homes for Children under 5.

Number of Beds, 16.	Number of Children under 5 received during the year .. .. .	138
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## Day Nurseries.

Number of day nurseries .. .. .	6.
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Deaths from Cancer (all ages) .. .. .	..	..	..	106
Deaths from Measles (all ages) .. .. .	..	..	..	1
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) .. .. .	..	..	..	2
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) .. .. .	..	..	..	13

## VI.—DENTAL TREATMENT.

The attached tables summarise the work which has been done at the two dental centres during the year.

### TREATMENT OF CHILDREN DURING 1944.

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				
PUBLIC HEALTH CENTRE, GRANGE ROAD.	Under 5 years	110	87	241	—	70	—	—	—	134
	Over 5 years	311	261	648	98	196	103	8	—	602
	Totals ..	421	348	889	98	266	103	8	—	736
98, ROTHER- HITHE NEW ROAD.	Under 5 years	33	33	96	1	30	—	—	—	61
	Over 5 years	191	113	444	38	141	137	7	—	473
	Totals ..	224	146	540	39	171	137	7	—	534
Totals both Centres		645	494	1429	137	437	240	15	—	1270



## DENTAL TREATMENT CARRIED OUT DURING 1944.

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					
PUBLIC HEALTH CENTRE, GRANGE ROAD	Maternity Cases			667	578	1533	274	235	157	64	211	67	1907
	Women ..			730	623	1184	368	184	233	54	168	67	1820
	Men ..			972	866	1247	555	91	153	73	214	107	1809
	Tuberculosis Cases			12	8	—	4	—	3	2	4	—	19
	Children (Table I.)			421	348	889	98	196	103	8	—	—	736
	Totals ..			2802	2423	4853	1299	706	649	201	597	241	6291
98, ROTHER- HITHE NEW ROAD	Maternity Cases			234	374	995	115	151	55	38	141	36	1095
	Women ..			211	379	691	167	111	124	32	96	47	982
	Men ..			123	408	646	288	49	52	32	114	36	917
	Children (Table I.)			224	146	540	39	171	137	7	—	—	534
	Totals ..			792	1307	2872	609	482	368	109	351	119	3528
Totals both Centres ..				3594	3730	7725	1908	1188	1017	310	948	360	9819



## VII.—CONSULTATION AND OTHER CLINICS.

### X-RAY DEPARTMENT.

The following table shows the work done in this Department during 1944:—

Total number of Attendances .....	4,866
Number of Individual Cases .....	4,375
Number of New Cases .....	3,455
Number of Screenings .....	1,790

#### Analysis of Films :—

Bones .....	251
Gastro-intestinal Tract .....	186
Chests .....	3,835
Other Examinations .....	56
Air Training Corps .....	47

### POST-NATAL AND SPECIAL CLINICS FOR WOMEN.

The total number of attendances during the year, in which 44 sessions were held, was 426. The number of new cases was 108, the majority of whom were suffering from menopausal or menstruation disorders; 13 were found to be pregnant; 11 were investigated for sterility; and 2 were found to be suffering from carcinoma. Suitable cases were treated at the Clinic, others being referred to their own doctors or to hospitals.

### HEART CLINIC.

Patients, at this Clinic, come by appointment, and are sent by their own doctors for investigation. During the year 44 sessions were held; the total number of attendances was 191; the number of new patients was 78, of which number 35 were found to be suffering from cardiac disease.

### OPHTHALMIC CLINIC.

The number of sessions held during the year was 67. There were 379 new patients and the total number of attendances was 582.

### FOOT CLINIC.

Attendances during the year are shown in the following table:—

Clinic	Men	Women	Total
Bermondsey .. ..	1,493	4,453	5,946
Rotherhithe .. ..	1,245	3,128	4,373
Totals .. ..	2,738	7,581	10,319



## VIII.—PROPAGANDA. •

The following is a list of lectures, demonstrations and cinema film shows given during the year :—

Youth Organisations .....	114	attended by 5,583
Schools .....	91	„ 11,152
Civil Defence Personnel and Home Guard .....	24	„ 1,965
First Aid Groups, W.V.S., etc.	22	„ 561
Other Adult Organisations .....	30	„ 1,558
	<hr/> 281	<hr/> 20,819

Throughout the war period a great many different organisations have made use of the facilities offered by this department for propaganda work. Lectures and demonstrations have been given for all kinds of purposes, most of them, but not all, having a direct bearing on health. Many films have been shown during courses of instruction in First Aid to Stretcher Parties, First Aid Posts and in N.F.S. Stations. More recently great interest in local government services has been evinced by certain schools and groups of children have been shown round the Public Health Centre, Bathing Centre, Disinfecting Station and other public buildings.

One of the very best agencies which I have ever seen at work amongst the boys of this Borough was the A.T.C. Every boy on entry was given a most careful physical examination, which included hearing and eye-sight tests and X-ray examination of the chest. As they came up for examination in groups of three or four, they were almost always given an X-ray demonstration by Dr. Telfer, each acting in turn as “patient.” Many talks were given to groups at A.T.C. Headquarters and the boys were encouraged to consult the doctor on any matter of interest to their health, one night a week being reserved for this purpose. Altogether about 895 boys were examined in this way before admission to the corps. There is no doubt that the lads liked the uniform and the idea of service with the Royal Air Force, and there is also no doubt that the discipline was very good for them. The amazingly hard work which many of them put in, night after night, might easily have sought a much less profitable outlet. Suddenly the enthusiasm died and the corps declined, and we have yet to see whether peace-time pursuits can be made to achieve anything quite as attractive to the boys of this Borough.

## IX.—SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

### HOUSING.

During the year 1944 no areas were represented or declared by the Council. No permanent dwellings were erected, but 54 Uni-Seco emergency houses were erected. Negotiations also took place towards the end of the year with the London County Council concerning the erection of temporary factory-made houses, and it is estimated that during the present year about 300 of these houses will be provided in Bermondsey.

### HOUSING ACT, 1936—OVERCROWDING.

No detailed survey has been made during the year with regard to overcrowding, but the outstanding applications for accommodation in the Borough numbered 1,432, and these were made up as follows:—

Homeless by enemy action .....	236 families.
No separate accommodation (chiefly young married couples) .....	324 „
Overcrowded .....	63 „
Applications on Medical Grounds .....	46 „
General list (no special grounds) .....	763 „

### ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

The following table shows the fumigations carried out during 1944 :—

	Infested	Disinfested
Council houses or flats .....	34	34
Other houses or flats .....	115	115

### INSPECTIONS, PROCEEDINGS, ETC.

Hereunder will be found particulars of Inspections, Proceedings, etc., for the year 1944 :—

#### INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) .....	5,226
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose .....	17,380



(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 .....	605
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose .....	616
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation .....	1
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding subhead) 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 .....	691
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ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR :—

(A) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(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 .....	909
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners .....	218
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners .....	Nil

(C) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made .....	1
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders .....	Nil

## (D) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

- (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ..... Nil
- (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit..... Nil

**REGISTERED PREMISES—**

Premises	Number on Register at end of 1944	Number of Inspections	Number of Prosecutions
Common Lodging Houses ..	3	42	—
Seamen's Lodging Houses ..	2	8	—
Milkshops.. ..	135	228	—
Houses let in lodgings .. ..	345	706	—
Ice Cream Premises .. ..	93	—	—
Offensive Trades (including Poultry Slaughter-houses) .. ..	13	48	—

**SMOKE NUISANCES—**

Number of observations .....	14
Number of notices .....	Nil
Number of complaints .....	Nil
Number of summonses .....	Nil

**WATER SUPPLY TO TENEMENT HOUSES—**

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

**SALE OF FOOD—**

Number of premises used other than ice-cream premises, milk-shops and cowsheds .....	348
Number of inspections .....	528

**RAG FLOCK ACT, 1911, and PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1936 :—**

There are three premises in the District where rag flock is used and three inspections were made during the year.



# WORK OF DISTRICT INSPECTORS, 1944.

	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	Chimney Watched	Bakehouses	Common and Seamen's Lodging Houses	Butchers	Fishmongers, Friets and Curers	Food Stores	Fruiters and Green-grocers	Ice Cream	Markets	Restaurants and Eating Houses	Destruction of Food	Various	Visits	Ints.
District No. 1	—	3840	318	80	—	—	14	—	14	3254	—	23	45	25	5	60	5	—	2	22	33	—	7740	222
„ No. 2	395	4155	1116	243	—	—	6	1	28	4696	—	14	4	16	13	68	19	—	3	14	22	—	10813	312
„ No. 3	—	3695	440	209	—	—	10	—	17	986	—	12	—	27	5	101	13	—	—	14	26	—	5555	150
„ No. 4	19	4881	426	68	—	—	—	—	15	846	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	12	—	6273	51
„ No. 5	191	4365	1600	121	—	—	—	—	41	2372	—	11	1	15	2	31	—	—	—	7	16	—	8773	174
Total ..	605	20936	3900	721	—	—	30	1	115	12154	—	61	50	84	27	260	37	—	5	59	109	—	39154	909

# FACTORIES AND OTHER PREMISES.

# HOMEWORK.

NATURE OF WORK  (1)	Outworkers' Lists, Section 110									Outwork in Unwholesome Premises, Section 111		
	Lists received from Employers				Outworkers resident in Bermondsey received from other Districts		Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists	Prosecutions		In- stances	Notices served	Prose- cutions
	Lists	Outworkers		Failing to keep lists				Failing to send lists				
		Resident in Bermondsey	Resident in other Districts									
			Con- tractors	Work- men		Con- tractors	Work- men					
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
Wearing Apparel—												
(1) Making, etc. ..	4	—	21	22	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Cleansing and washing ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fur pulling ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Umbrellas, etc. ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cotton Bags ..	3	—	13	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paper, etc., Boxes,												
Paper Bags ..	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brush making ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Combs, etc. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Upholsterers ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cycle Engineers ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coathangers ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carding of buttons, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onion Peeling ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Games and Toys ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fancy Goods ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total .. ..	7	—	34	30	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—



**FACTORIES AND OTHER PREMISES.****INSPECTION.**

Premises	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
<b>Factories</b> with mechanical power..	3,227	39	1
<b>Factories</b> without mechanical power	1,532	6	—
<b>Other Premises</b> under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises)..	253	13	—
<b>Total</b> .. ..	5,012	58	1

**DEFECTS FOUND.**

Particulars	Number of Defects			Number of defects in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1.) ..	25	25	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2.) ..	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3.) ..	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4.) ..	1	1	—	—
Ineffective Drainage of Floors (S.6.) ..	1	1	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)—				
Insufficient .. ..	4	4	—	—
Unsuitable or Defective ..	18	18	—	—
Not separate for Sexes.. ..	2	1	—	1
Other Offences .. ..	15	15	—	—
(Not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937.)				
<b>Total</b> .. ..	66	65	—	1

**BAKEHOUSES.**

In Use		Not in Use	
Underground	Above ground	Above ground	Underground
4	24	9	6

27 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 1944 :—

Disposal	Loads	tons	cwts.	qrs.
House Refuse to Barge ..	6,020	9,486	16	2
Trade Refuse to Barge ..	2,038	1,662	9	—
Street Markets Refuse to Barge	457	354	5	—
Totals ..	8,515	11,503	10	2

**OFFENSIVE TRADES.**

The offensive trades on the Register are as follows :—

Fellmongers .....	3	Fatmelters .....	1
Glue and size makers .....	3	Dresser of Fur Skins .....	6

**MORTUARY.**

The Public Health (London) Act, 1936, Section 234, requires the Borough Council to provide a proper place for the reception of dead bodies before interment. The London County Council acts as agent for the Borough Council in this matter and receives into the mortuary at St. Olave's Hospital those bodies for which it is the duty of the Borough Council to provide. A fee of one guinea per body is paid by the Borough Council for this service.

Number of infectious bodies removed .....	Nil
Total number of bodies removed .....	14



**STREET MARKETS.**

The market scheme continues to work smoothly and satisfactorily.

Number of Licences in operation .....	165
Income .....	£716 16s. 6d.

There were no prosecutions during the year.

**DRAINAGE WORK.**

Particulars of work carried out by the Drainage Inspector during 1944 :—

Drains Tested .....	116
Visits to Shelters (Civil Defence) .....	603
Other Visits .....	976

**WORK OF THE FACTORIES AND SHOPS INSPECTOR.****Shops.**

Visits .....	13
Notices served under Shops Act, 1934.....	1
Notices served under Public Health (London) Act, 1936 .....	3

**Factories (with mechanical power).**

Visits .....	153
Notices under Factory Act, 1937 .....	24
Notices under Public Health (London) Act, 1936 .....	10

**Factories (without mechanical power).**

Visits .....	51
Notices under Factory Act, 1937 .....	4
Notices under Public Health (London) Act, 1936 .....	2

**Workplaces.**

Visits .....	103
Notices served .....	13
Visits to Offensive Trade premises .....	48
Chimneys watched .....	14
Visits to Underground Conveniences .....	263
Other calls and visits .....	432

## X.—FOOD CONTROL.

### PUBLIC HEALTH (IMPORTED FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1937.

#### FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

Thirty samples were taken during the year by the Senior Inspector and Wharves Inspectors.

Article Examined	No. of Samples	Purpose of Examination	Result	Action
Apples, Dried ..	1	For preservative	Satisfactory. Sulphur Dioxide, 704 parts per million; Zinc, 5 parts per million	Released
Bacon, Stained ..	1	To ascertain cause of stain	Definite reactions for iron	Stopped. Released for cleaning and trimming
Butter Fat ..	2	To ascertain composition	Unsatisfactory. Excessive free-fatty acid	Stopped. Released for refining
Gelatine, Powdered	1	For presence of metals	Zinc, 20 parts per million; copper, 16 parts per million; Arsenic, nil	No action
" "	1	" "	Zinc, 10 parts per million; Copper, 20 parts per million; Arsenic, 3 parts per million	Released
" "	1	" "	Unfit for food. Arsenic, 3.6 parts per million; copper, 60 parts per million; Lead, 7 parts per million; Zinc, 800 parts per million	Released for industrial purposes
" "	1	" "	Unfit for food. Arsenic, 1.6 parts per million; Copper, 30 parts per million; Lead, 3 parts per million; Zinc, 80 parts per million	Further sample taken. Released for industrial purposes



Article Examined	No. of Samples	Purpose of Examination	Result	Action
Gelatine, Powdered	1	For presence of metals	Unfit for food. Arsenic, 2.4 parts per million; Copper, 5 parts per million; Lead, 1.5 parts per million; Zinc, 200 parts per million	Released for industrial purposes.
" "	1	" "	Unfit for food. Arsenic, 1.2 parts per million; Copper, 17.5 parts per million; Lead, 3 parts per million; Zinc, 20 parts per million	Further sample taken. Released for industrial purposes
" "	1	" "	Unfit for food. Arsenic, 8 parts per million; Copper, 50 parts per million; Lead, 3 parts per million; Zinc, 120 parts per million	Released for industrial purposes
Gelatine, Kibbled	1	" "	Satisfactory. Arsenic, nil; Copper, 26 parts per million; Zinc, 80 parts per million	No action
Gelatine, Leaf ..	1	" "	Satisfactory. Arsenic nil; Copper, 18 parts per million; Zinc, 80 parts per million	No action
Grapefruit Juice	2	For preservative	Sulphur Dioxide, 1,850 and 2,020 parts per million	Stopped. Released for processing to reduce excessive Sulphur Dioxide
Ground Nuts ..	2	For presence of Hydrogen Cyanide after fumigation for destruction of insects	Hydrocyanic Acid positive. No sign of beetles	Aerated to disperse gas and released for processing
" "	2	" "	" "	" "
Jam Pectin ..	1	For metallic contamination	Satisfactory. Zinc, nil; Copper, 10 parts per million; Lead, 3 parts per million; Arsenic, nil	Released
Jus, Premier ..	1	To ascertain if suitable for edible purposes	Satisfactory ..	Released
" "	1	" "	" "	" "

Article Examined	No. of Samples	Purpose of Examination	Result	Action
Muscats, Extra Fancy Sulphur Bleached	1	For preservative	Satisfactory. Sulphur Dioxide, 332 parts per million	Released
Oil, Mutton Oleo	1	To ascertain if suitable for edible purposes	Satisfactory ..	"
Peaches, Dried ..	1	For preservative	Satisfactory. Sulphur Dioxide, 654 parts per million ..	"
Pears, Dried ..	1	" "	Satisfactory. Sulphur Dioxide, 750 parts per million	"
Pepper, Ground White	1	To ascertain composition	Genuine Pepper ..	"
Pepper, Ground Black	1	" "	" "	"
Raisins, Seedless	1	For preservative	Satisfactory. Sulphur Dioxide, 20 parts per million	"
Sultanas, Golden Bleached	1	" "	Satisfactory. Sulphur Dioxide, 190 parts per million	"

### UN SOUND FOOD.

The general inspection of food in shops and on stalls forms part of the duty of the District Sanitary Inspectors. Food, in the quantities stated, came under the notice of the Inspectors during the year, and being found unfit for human consumption was destroyed or disposed of for animal feeding purposes.

Description of Food	Weight			
	tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Fish .. .. .	—	4	3	13
Dairy Produce .. .. .	—	1	1	14
Meat .. .. .	—	—	5	24
Various .. .. .	—	16	—	22
Total .. .	1	3	3	17



**MILK PREMISES.****MILK AND DAIRIES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1922.****FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.**

No milk sellers were registered under the above Acts during 1944, and none were removed from the Register. There were 135 milk sellers on the Register at the end of the year.

**MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1936.**

During the year under report the following licences were granted :—

**Dealers' Licences.**

To sell Tuberculin Tested Milk	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
To sell Pasteurised Milk.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25

**Supplementary Licences.**

To sell Pasteurised Milk.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
To sell Tuberculin Tested 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.**

Samples of milk, both for bacteriological and chemical examination, are taken from milksellers, and special arrangements are made for the sampling of the milk supplied to all schools in the borough. The total number of samples submitted for analysis during 1944 was 405, of which number 7 were taken from schools.

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

Liquid Milk, undesignated	.....	.....	.....	.....	244
Sterilized Milk	.....	.....	.....	.....	116
Pasteurised Milk (informal)	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Condensed Milk (informal)	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Tuberculin Tested (informal)	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
					<hr/> 381

**For Bacteriological Examination.**

Pasteurised Milk (from schools)	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Pasteurised Milk (other than from schools)	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
For tubercle bacilli	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
For brucella abortus	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Tuberculin Tested	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
					<hr/> 32

**PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933.**

Thirty-three premises were entered on the Council's list for the year under report.

As a result of samples being purchased, it was found that four contraventions of the Act occurred, poisons being sold wrongly by unlisted vendors. Warnings were given in all cases.

### FOOD AND DRUGS.

During the year 1,237 samples were submitted by the Food and Drugs Inspector. In twenty-two cases the analysis disclosed an infringement of the law.

No.	Date purchased	Sample	Infringement	Remarks
725	14.1.44	Egg Substitute Powder	Available Carbon Dioxide 3.5%	Public Analyst of opinion should contain 6.0% available Carbon Dioxide. No action taken as Food Standards (Golden Raising Powder) Order, 1944, did not come into force for retail sale until 16.7.44. Manufacturers interviewed
829	10.2.44	Pork Sausages	Meat (probably Beef or Mutton), 20%; Soya (estimated), 20%	Accurate analysis impossible. Public Analyst not prepared to give evidence. Verbal warning
835	11.2.44	Milk .. ..	4.2% added water	Retailer and Supplier warned. Later samples genuine
889	22.2.44	Zinc Ointment	Zinc Oxide, 11.1% (should contain 15% ZnO, B.P.)	Resampled.
994	23.3.44	Zinc Ointment	Zinc Oxide 11.0%	<i>Prosecution.</i> Packer pleaded warranty; summons dismissed. Summons against manufacturer dismissed under Probation of Offenders' Act with £5 5s. costs
912	28.2.44	Mixed Spice..	Flour, 90%; Flavouring, 10%	The label on container in shop stated "Powder Flavour Mixed Spice." Facts reported to Ministry of Food. On 17.6.45 the Ministry of Food informed us that the manufacturer had been warned
925	1.3.44	Brown Windsor Soup	Total Solids, 8.7%; Protein, 1.7%	Informal sample



No.	Date purchased	Sample	Infringement	Remarks
40	4.4.44	Brown Windsor Soup	Total Solids, 8.32%; Protein, 1.73%	According to the Canned Meat and Canned Soup (Control and Maximum Prices) Order, 1941, the total solids should be 10% and the protein 1%. In view of the high protein value no action was taken
132	2.5.44	Pork Sausages	17.4% deficient in meat	In view of the difficulty of analysis—a warning
200	15.5.44	Vinegar ..	5% deficient in Acetic Acid	Warning
367	21.7.44	Baking Powder	Available Carbon Dioxide 5.2% (standard 8% available CO <sub>2</sub> )	The Food Standards (Baking Powder) Order, 1944, only came into force for retail shops on the 16.7.44, and as the sample was old stock a warning letter was sent. Retailer withdrew remainder of stock from sale
432	10.8.44	Dripping ..	Free Fatty Acids, 5.5%	<i>Prosecution.</i> Summons withdrawn. Defendant already in prison
566	15.9.44	Shredded Suet	7.01% deficient in fat	Warning
665	18.10.44	Shredded Suet	1.2% deficient in fat	Warning
584	20.9.44	Vinegar ..	5.0% deficient in Acetic Acid	Warning
607	5.10.44	Vinegar ..	20.0% deficient in Acetic Acid	<i>Prosecution.</i> Dismissed under Probation of Offenders' Act. Costs, £4 4s.
629	11.10.44	Mustard ..	26.6% deficient in Allylisothiocyanate	Warning. This sample was purchased by the retailer from the wholesaler before the Order came into force
655	17.10.44	Semolina ..	Weevils and maggots	Retailer surrendered remainder of sack (weight 102 lbs.), which was old stock. Warning
713	1.11.44	Tomato vegetable Soup (Informal Sample)	3.34 grains per lb. of tin	Resampled 14.11.44 with two tins and found to be satisfactory. No action

No.	Date purchased	Sample	Infringement	Remarks
781	20.11.44	Baking Powder (Informal Sample)	Available Carbon Dioxide, 7.26%	Resampled
841	6.12.44	Baking Powder	Available Carbon Dioxide, 7%	Illegally sold by wholesalers to this retailer. In view of explanation given by wholesaler a warning letter was sent
929	28.11.44	Golden Raising Powder	Available Carbon Dioxide 4.4%	This sample was old stock and manufactured before the coming into force of the Food Standards (Golden Raising Powder) Order, 1944. Warning

### PUBLIC HEALTH (IMPORTED FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1937.

Articles	Quantity Unsound											
	Disposed of for purposes other than human food				Destroyed				Released for disposal under other Sanitary Authorities			
	Weight				Weight				Weight			
	Tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	Tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	Tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Canned Goods	45	—	3	2	—	17	3	7	—	—	—	—
Cereals ..	2215	19	3	27	2	2	—	1	75	11	3	7
Dairy Produce	—	—	—	—	1	6	3	24	230	9	3	21
Evaporated Milk	128	7	2	21	3	6	1	22	—	—	—	—
Flour ..	1757	12	1	11	—	—	—	—	7	17	—	—
Fruit, Dried	11	19	—	7	—	—	—	—	10	4	3	—
Meat ..	3	14	—	1	—	—	1	7	13	5	—	—
Various ..	13	6	3	1	—	15	1	14	40	—	—	—
Total ..	*4176	—	2	14	8	8	3	19	377	8	2	—

\* This item is almost wholly accounted for by two "incidents" which caused damage and fire in riverside wharves.



# **WORK OF THE WHARF AND FOOD INSPECTORS, 1944.**

Visits	1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11					
	Food Factories			Food Stores	Food Wharves and Depots	Milk sellers	Pharmacy and Poisons	Condemnation of Food	Nuisances Found	Intimations Served	Food Control	Various	Food and Drugs	Number of Samples taken				
	Jam	Butter and Margarine	Other											Imported Food Regulations	Milk (Special Designation) Order	Samples of Milk for presence of Tubercle Bacilli	Milk for Bacillus Abortus	Pharmacy and Poison
Mr. Toll .. ..	—	21	410	403	1224	—	—	246	4	4	—	273	—	12	—	—	—	—
Mr. Butcher .. ..	14	12	139	732	1215	—	—	343	—	—	—	325	—	14	—	—	—	—
Mr. Tapsfield .. ..	36	10	384	400	1232	—	—	256	1	1	—	115	—	4	—	—	—	—
Mr. Bailey .. ..	—	—	—	—	10	228	39	70	—	—	842	378	1237	—	26	—	—	1
Totals .. ..	50	43	933	1535	3681	228	39	915	5	5	842	1091	1237	30	26	—	—	1

## XI.—WAR CONDITIONS— REVIEW.

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*July, 1945.*

From the middle of 1938 to the outbreak of war we lived in a state of spiritual oppression, common to most other folk throughout the country: we lived and wondered and feared. I cannot say that the effect of this strain upon the physical condition of our people was noticeable, though by all the canons of medicine it should have been. Certainly a few broke down, but generally the older people were quieter and more sober-minded, the youthful were mostly bent on pleasure and the children, though not wholly without apprehension, seemed little affected. There was, however, a noticeable spirit of helpfulness abroad and though tempers were sometimes short a spirit of kindness and a desire to help the more burdened and the less fortunate was manifest. This was particularly noticeable at the time of the Munich incident when evacuation was in the air, and hundreds of people were pressing for registration. War actually brought a sense of relief and people went about their work preoccupied, it is true, but also with a certain cheerfulness which before had been absent.

Immediately prior to the war the population of the Borough was about 100,000; the Registrar-General's estimate to 30th June, 1938, was 97,420. By the middle of June, 1940, the population was estimated to be 71,500, and twelve months later it had fallen to below 45,000. These figures are estimates and may be too low, but it is probable that the population was as low as 45,000 in the autumn of 1940, and it had only shown a comparatively slight increase up to the end of 1944. This substantial exodus included large numbers of children and a fair proportion of old people, while many of the young and fit, of both sexes, left the Borough to join the Forces or to do war work.

There was a corresponding depletion of the staff of the department and of the active membership of the Council, and I am the more pleased on this account to be able to record that the two committees which are most closely associated with the work of this department—namely, the Public Health and the Maternity and Child Welfare Committees, met throughout the war with peace-time regularity. So many problems arose requiring immediate solution and so much abnormal responsibility had to be accepted that it was a comfort to be able to report at regular intervals to a committee and so share the responsibility and receive advice, instructions and occasionally reproof. The Chairman (Mr. Gibson) and the Vice-Chairman (Mr. Weightman) have held office throughout the war and both having had long expe-



rience of the work of the Public Health Department and having the confidence of the staff, their advice and support have been invaluable.

So far as the staff is concerned, it is not only a duty but a very real happiness to be able to record in this report my great appreciation of their whole-hearted and unselfish work. I am convinced that no other local authority in the country has had better service.

The Civil Defence organisation operated under the Civil Defence Committee, of which Councillor G. Loveland was chairman. Mr. W. E. Baker, the general manager of works, was appointed Controller and retained this responsible post throughout the war, being awarded the O.B.E. for his services. In this organisation the Medical Officer of Health had charge of the casualty service of the Borough and was responsible for all training in first-aid work, for the mortuary services and for precautions against gas contamination. As a result of these extra duties in the earlier part of the war, the actual staff of the department rose from the normal number of about one hundred to about five hundred.

First Aid Posts were set up in carefully selected places. At first these numbered six, but it became apparent quite soon that six was too many and so the number was reduced to three, of which two were situated at the Central Baths and St. Olave's Hospital and one was in the Redriff School "down town." Owing to the somewhat isolated position of this area, it was decided to station both the Stretcher Party and the First Aid Post as one large unit in this school, but in the remainder of the Borough First Aid Posts and Stretcher Party Posts were separate units in different buildings. Mr. Frankson, the senior inspector, took charge of the First Aid Posts throughout the Borough, and he and most of the other senior officers in the department did their ordinary work during the day and remained on duty at night almost continuously throughout the bombing period. In this Borough we adopted the arrangement, perhaps unique, of placing a permanent officer of standing in administrative charge of the First Aid Posts instead of the practice more common elsewhere, of placing a part-time visiting doctor in charge. These officers we called "administrative officers": there were three to each First Aid Post and each one did duty for twenty-four hours every third day throughout the war. Most of these posts were filled by Sanitary Inspectors, the only exceptions being Mr. Shapland and Mr. Lumley, who most happily expressed their willingness to give service in this way. Certainly this arrangement was very effective and these posts ran most efficiently with each administrative officer taking a pride in the training and welding of his own team. There was one State-registered nurse on each shift, and she, of course, was the mainstay of the team in the operative periods. Most of the Health Visitors volunteered for this work, and so far as the First Aid Post at the Central Baths is



concerned, I record with gratitude the invaluable help given to us by the staff of the Bermondsey Medical Mission Hospital. There was always a doctor on call for each First Aid Post, usually a general practitioner, but sometimes one of our own staff, and some of the doctors of the district helped in this way from beginning to end of the war period. All the First Aid Posts suffered damage by enemy action. The Post at the Central Baths was twice damaged, but never put out of action. The Post at St. Olave's Hospital was partially wrecked by a high explosive bomb in September, 1940, and had to be re-established in Rotherhithe Town Hall. Both St. Olave's Hospital and the Rotherhithe Town Hall were subsequently very seriously damaged, twice by flying bombs and twice by rockets, and Guy's Hospital, the only other hospital connected with the Borough, also suffered damage, but was never totally out of action. The First Aid and Stretcher Party Post at the Redriff School, in the Surrey Dock area, was destroyed by fire on the exciting night of Saturday, September 7th, 1940. It was subsequently replaced by a Mobile Unit stationed at a Fixed Aid Post in Amos Estate.

The Stretcher Party Posts suffered less severely than the First Aid Posts and, with the exception of the combined post at Redriff, not one of them was severely damaged, though every one of them did receive some damage, and the post at Rotherhithe New Road School was evacuated on account of a time-bomb and was not re-occupied. The other Stretcher Party Posts were situated at Neckinger Depot, St. Olave's Grammar School, Corbett's Passage and Sunderland Wharf, the latter replacing the Redriff Stretcher Party Post. From the outbreak of war until June, 1940, Mr. J. Blake was in charge of the stretcher parties; at that time he was transferred for whole-time work with the controller, where he subsequently gained the George Medal, and the parties were then put in the charge of Mr. W. A. Campbell (Factories Inspector). When Mr. Campbell took over this work there were about 250 men employed in the service and thirty second-hand cars were in use. There were constant difficulties with the cars, which broke down frequently and caused us much worry. So far as the force itself was concerned, the men worked willingly and hard whenever they were called to an incident, but there were long spells of idleness and as no code of discipline had been laid down by the Government a high degree of tact and considerable weight of personality was called for in the officer controlling them. In April 1942, the Stretcher Parties were merged in the Rescue Service and became Light Rescue squads, which, by agreement with the Controller, were transferred to his department.

Apart from their work at incidents, the Stretcher Party men gave much valuable aid in other directions, such, for instance, as in the removal of furniture from bombed houses, the distribution of food and the carriage of stores. We were often by their means enabled to repay some of the multitudinous debts owed to the W.V.S., who



came to our aid in innumerable ways and on occasions too many to recount.

Rest Centres were provided by the London County Council, eleven or twelve in all, well distributed over the Borough. Except for the fact that we provided the Medical Officer to visit these centres from our own staff, the Public Health Department had but little to do with them, and this visiting only occasionally entailed work which was done in the main by Dr. Grantley Smith.

From the public health point of view the shelters set us one of our most difficult problems. Many different types were to be found in the Borough affording different degrees of comfort and protection. Small shelters were disliked, but there is no doubt that the larger shelters, with a good many people, a canteen, and an occasional entertainment were quite popular. Apart from the Tube at London Bridge Station, and possibly the shelter at Platform Wharf, none of these large shelters offered any real protection. Yet they were filled night after night with men, women and children, and it was our duty to do our utmost for their safety and comfort. I remember going into the basement of a jam factory one night early in September, 1940, and finding a crowd of five or six hundred people in possession—men, women and children—sleeping on the sacks of sugar, which made fairly comfortable mattresses. Obviously strong measures had to be taken and tact and kindness as well as firmness were required. The sugar was removed and some of it, having been soiled, was destroyed; water-closets were installed; wash-basins were fitted and bunks erected; and when the Minister of Health visited these premises, as he did one night later on, conditions were so greatly improved that he found a nurse in charge of a Medical Aid Post set up in this same shelter.

These Medical Aid Posts were established in all the larger shelters and we had fourteen in all in the Borough, situated in the following shelters :—London Bridge Tube, Dockley Road (Railway Arch), Courage's Brewery (Basement), Hay's Wharf (Basement), Guinness Buildings, Page's Walk (Ground Floor Flat), Platform Wharf, Lenham House, Tabard Street (Ground Floor Flat), Ordnance Wharf, Lucas Tooth Institute, St. Augustine's Crypt, Naval Brigade Arch, Butler's Wharf, No. 61 Arch (St. Thomas' Street).

Apart from the Tube shelter it is probable that No. 61 Arch had the largest nightly population. About 1,500 people slept on the earth in these arches, which were, I believe, the old cab-horse stables for the London Bridge Station. There were no w.c.'s, no means of washing and no drinking water. Bedding was dumped on the damp earth and in wet weather rain dripped down everywhere, so that the beds were almost always damp and sometimes actually wet. Families were crowded together—men, women and children of unrelated folk—in close proximity and there was no privacy. Elsan chemical closets



were the usual sanitary appliances, screened around with Hessian canvas; there was hardly any light and the places were damp, dirty and smelly, an extraordinary comment on our present civilisation. In the winter of 1940-41 these conditions were common in many of the public shelters, but I think the shelter known as 61 Arch was probably the largest and most insanitary. To deal with these problems Mr. Richardson, the drainage inspector, for months devoted practically his whole time to the shelters. Three-tier wooden bunks were supplied by the Government and erected by the Borough Council. From November, 1940, onwards a cleansing gang was employed continuously, going from shelter to shelter taking bunks down, cleansing creosoting and reassembling them. Even with this degree of supervision, many bunks were found to be verminous and required disinfection and sometimes destruction. In all the larger shelters washing accommodation was fitted and water-closets were installed with a proper degree of privacy, greatly improved lighting was achieved, in most of them a canteen was set up and, as already mentioned, Medical Aid Posts were established.

These posts were staffed by girls who were members of the British Red Cross Society and the St. John's Ambulance Brigade and who had had some degree of training in the care of the sick and injured. They volunteered from units all over the country, not a few coming from as far north as Edinburgh and Glasgow, and they gave us invaluable aid, often working in circumstances none too pleasant and sharing risks and discomfort cheerfully. They usually came for two or three weeks during their holidays, but one or two remained with us throughout the war. Altogether about six hundred came to Bermondsey for this work. Mr. Richardson did a nightly round of all the larger shelters and visited the smaller ones at regular though less frequent intervals. Once a week during all the bombing period the girls were visited on alternate weeks by the heads of the two organisations to which they belonged, Lady Louis Mountbatten and Lady Limerick. His Majesty the King, the Duke of Kent and the Princess Royal all paid visits at different times to the shelters, and many distinguished folk from this and from other countries also visited them. Early in May, 1941, a shelter Medical Officer was appointed and did valuable work, but by this time the worst period was over and a thoroughly efficient organisation had already been established, and from the very first we had always had a doctor on call at night. Some of the practitioners in the Borough gave us very valuable help in this way, and it was while she was on this work that Dr. Lesley Probyn was killed with two members of the British Red Cross Society—Miss Hartley of Liverpool, and Mrs. Little of Lancaster Gate—in Stainer Street Arch.

One development of the Medical Aid Posts took the form of a small underground hospital, which was established at Willson's Wharf in Tooley Street by the very kind co-operation of the



STAINER  
STREET  
ARCH







Proprietors of Hay's Wharf. Here we had eight separate bays, each with two beds, in the basement of the Wharf. It was staffed by the nurses from our own department and, during the short period in which it was in use, when the flying-bomb attack was at its height, this post was invaluable. A somewhat remarkable coincidence might be mentioned here as a matter of interest in connection with flying-bombs. On 23rd June, 1944, one of these missiles struck a ship in the Surrey Commercial Dock. Five men were killed and three injured. The vessel went to sea and returned to the same berth about three weeks later and was again hit by another flying-bomb, when six men were killed and twenty injured. The flying-bombs did enormous damage to property, though the number of casualties caused by them was not so high in this Borough as in neighbouring areas.

One incident occurred on August 4th, 1944, which caused an immense amount of trouble and discomfort to many people and a good deal of anxiety to the staff. On this date a flying-bomb struck Dudin's Wharf in Bermondsey Wall, where about nine thousand tons of grain, linseed and ground nuts were stored. Fire broke out and lasted several days, the walls of the wharf collapsed and both Bermondsey Wall and Loftie Street were completely blocked by an enormous mass of wet grain, linseed and nuts mixed with the charred debris of the building. The upper end of Loftie Street and the ground floor rooms of the houses there were covered to a depth of three feet with wet grain which had been carried along by water from the fire-hoses; grain had completely blocked the sewer for the whole length of the street. The weather was warm and a plague of flies was anticipated and, indeed, was present almost at once. Great difficulty was experienced in obtaining labour and transport; deodorants and disinfectants applied to the grain gave but little relief from the plague and tended also to destroy what value remained in the grain as poultry food. It was six weeks before the nuisance was substantially removed and more than six months before it was finally and satisfactorily cleared.

A good deal of damage was done to other wharves and food stores in the Borough at various times and large quantities of food damaged in this way, and by enemy action at sea, came under the control of the Food Inspectors. In these cases there has always been conflict between the natural desire to save as much precious food as possible and the duty of protecting the public from unsound and contaminated food. When there was doubt we always erred on the side of safety. One curious incident happened in the spring of 1940, which still remains unexplained so far as I know. Two ships came into one of the wharves with bacon. Both had been stopped, taken into an enemy port and kept under guard for a week while the cargo was discharged and investigated. No one knew what was the object of the seizure nor why the ships were released, but everybody sus-



pected deliberate infection of the cargo, and there were some anxious minds for a long time afterwards.

As well as the risk of infection of food there was always the possibility of contamination of the water supply, and I believe there were instances in which sewage was forced into the water mains for some considerable distance. The very high standard of the Metropolitan Water Board was maintained throughout the war, and it was only on rare occasions that chlorination was perceptible to the taste.

The establishment of the Ministry of Food has led to some modifications of procedure so far as the Food Inspectors are concerned and has greatly increased the number of legal requirements with which they have to be familiar, but there has been no slackening of vigilance and there does not appear to have been any great increase in adulteration or sophistication of foodstuffs during the war.

One of our most serious problems before the war was that of over-crowding. At the end of 1938 there were nearly 2,000 dwellings over-crowded in which lived more than 11,000 people. It is quite impossible to obtain any reliable statistics of the present position, but enormous damage was done to house property in this Borough, and it seems likely that over-crowding may become a serious problem in the near future. In August, 1939, the total number of houses in the Borough was 19,529. As a result of bombing 3,200 houses were either destroyed or so seriously damaged as to require demolition and 15,599 other houses were damaged less seriously. Only about seven hundred houses escaped and most of these had windows broken. A good many houses were damaged on more than one occasion, and the total number of "damages" in this sense was 33,251.

In common with other districts much harm was done here to council property. Bermondsey Town Hall was wrecked on 14th September, 1940, and again damaged on 10th May, 1941, on which night the Mayor, Councillor Henley, was killed; and Rotherhithe Town Hall was wrecked last year by a flying-bomb. Incendiaries fell on the Public Health Centre on two or three occasions, but a fire-watch patrol was maintained in this building from the outbreak of war and no serious harm was done. In the case of the Centre at 98, Rotherhithe New Road, the hall was so badly damaged that it had to be demolished and only the premises of the dental clinic at present remain standing. Of the conveniences under the control of the Public Health Committee, two were demolished. The Southwark Park Road convenience has not yet been replaced, but a temporary structure is in use in Thurland Road.

I suppose that after invasion and starvation the fear which has afflicted us most during the war has been that of infection, and in this matter there is cause for great thankfulness that such apprehensions have so far been falsified. Considering the shelter life, over-crowding, food rationing, the long hours of work and the anxiety of mind under





BERMONDSEY TOWN HALL





which all have laboured, it is not much less than marvellous that no epidemics have occurred. Really comparable figures are not available, but it is quite clear that there has been no serious increase in any of the common infectious diseases in this Borough during the war and no re-appearance of uncommon infections. There certainly has been a considerable rise in the number of cases of scabies treated in the bathing centre, but this disease, though a serious nuisance, carries no threat to life and is readily curable.

Infection has, however, been a serious trouble in the day nurseries. There were two day nurseries in the Borough when war broke out; both were transferred to country premises at once and have not yet returned. As the demand for women workers increased, war-time day nurseries were opened in various parts of the Borough, and we received much help from the London County Council in this matter. Three nurseries, taking twenty children each, were opened in school premises in Riley Street, Credon Road and Townsend Street. The latter school is in Southwark, but it was agreed that we should be responsible for the running of the nursery. Since August, 1942, we have also had the use of the Kintore Way Nursery School. This beautiful school was opened by the London County Council just before the war and has been ideal as a day nursery, taking sixty children. Five other nurseries were opened in what are known as "hutted" buildings provided by the Ministry of Health; these are at Rotherhithe Street, Fulford Street, Tenda Road, Whitstable Street and Marine Street. These nurseries take fifty children. Admission has not been limited to Bermondsey children, the qualification being solely that the mother is employed in war work. They are open from 7 a.m. till 7 p.m. and on Saturday mornings; breakfast, dinner and tea are provided, with some few additional items which may be ordered by the doctor, such as fruit juice or emulsion. Each mother pays 1s. a day. Very conflicting opinions are held as to the value of day nurseries. We have had two major troubles with ours—infectious disease and staffing difficulties. Our nurseries have rarely been free from infection and there have been long periods of quarantine with a resultant low average attendance and high cost of operation. Staff difficulties have been serious; much depends on the matron. At Kintore Way and Tenda Road two of our own experienced Health Visitors have been matrons—Miss Lawrence at Kintore Way and Miss Crundwell at Tenda Road; these two nurseries have been run excellently. With the other nurseries we have not been so successful and this is undoubtedly due to lack of suitable staff. Many of the persons directed to us for this service have been totally unsuited for this kind of work. If any of these nurseries are continued after the war, the selection of a suitable staff will certainly be of prime importance, since these folk do in fact replace the mother for many hours of every day.

One of the most painful features associated with this war has been



its disruptive effect on the family. In previous wars the men only have been taken, but this time the families have often been dis-integrated as if by some invisible centrifugal force—men to the services or the factory, girls to the services or directed labour and mothers to industry. Only too often family life has suffered a disaster. I do not know the figures for venereal disease, but, judging from interviews with people in trouble, these diseases have increased, as they always do in war-time. One very revealing case came to my notice. An unmarried girl, a little over twenty, was sent to me wanting treatment for gonorrhœa. According to her statement she already had one child, blind and in a public institution as the result of this disease. She wished to be treated so that she might marry a young man to whom she was engaged. When I suggested that what she proposed to do was wicked, she promptly produced the young man, who threatened physical violence if I interfered. I ascertained, however, that he really did know the facts and understand the risks. Inquiry at the Ministry and from the Registrar revealed the astonishing state of affairs that no legal action whatever was possible, and the couple were duly united in a registry office. Illicit unions and illegitimate births are also frequently the evidence of family disruption. One powerful factor in this direction which existed in the Borough long before the war, but has been greatly accentuated by the war, is lack of privacy. It is beyond human achievement to establish and bring up a family creditably in the conditions which are the common lot of many a couple in this Borough. These are physical conditions which certainly could be remedied, but there are other factors which justify apprehension about the future of family life. There have been great and rapidly developed changes in our habits, especially in those of women. The adoption of male garb, the use of cosmetics (even by school-girls) and the enormous increase of smoking among women all seem of doubtful value to family life. I have seen a mother breast-feeding a baby while smoking a cigarette, and when it is remembered that nicotine can be demonstrated in the milk of a nursing woman and in the urine ante-natally, there is justification for the view that this habit cannot be of benefit to the infant. If the national health is to be built upon that of the family then obviously something more than mere physical and material change is needed.

Owing to the vital importance of identification it fell to my lot as Medical Officer of Health to see the bodies of all those killed. This was a distressing duty, but personal experience thus acquired enables me to express appreciation of the kindness and sympathy evinced by the mortuary attendants and of the painstaking care with which they carried out their work. Two mortuaries were maintained, capable together of taking between three and four hundred bodies. One of these was the permanent mortuary of the Council at St. Marychurch Street and the other was a temporary structure erected for the purpose





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LONDON DOCKS ABLAZE, SEPTEMBER, 1940.



*Reproduction by courtesy of the Port of London Authority.*

SURREY COMMERCIAL DOCKS, SEPTEMBER, 1940





in Bacon Grove. Eighty-one was the largest number of bodies received into this mortuary at one time.

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First Raid (Incendiaries) : 29th August, 1940.

First H.E. Bomb Raid : 6th September, 1940.

Linsey Street Arch

Shelter ..... 23 killed.

7th September, 1940 : Surrey Commercial  
Docks burnt out.

Keetons Road School

Rest Centre ..... 34 killed.

15th September, 1940 : Bermondsey Town

Hall ..... 12 killed.

25th October, 1940 : Druid Street Arch

Shelter ..... 77 killed.

17th February, 1941 : Stainer Street Arch

Shelter ..... 63 killed.

Worst Raid : 10th May, 1941. 132 H.E. bombs 67 killed.

(including the Mayor,  
Mr. H. E. R. Henley).

No H.E's from May, 1941, till 20th January, 1943.

Last Incident : 26th March, 1945.

St. Olave's Hospital :

24th September, 1940 : H.E.

13th August, 1944 : Fly bomb.

14th November, 1944 : Rocket.

3rd March, 1945 : Fly bomb.

26th March, 1945 : Rocket.

28 Fly bombs ; 9 Rockets ; and approximately 1,000 H.E's  
fell on the Borough.

Total killed ..... 796

Total Casualties treated at First Aid Posts (exclusive  
of those treated at Hospitals) ..... 1,424

## XII.—HEALTH SERVICES.

### MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

#### Public Health Centre, Grange Road.

Monday ..... 2.0 p.m.—4.0 p.m.      Wednesday ..... 10.0 a.m.—12 noon.  
    Thursday ..... 2.0 p.m.—4.0 p.m.

#### *Ante-natal Clinics:—*

Tuesday ..... 2.0 p.m.—4.0 p.m.      Thursday ..... 10.0 a.m.—12 noon.

#### Bermondsey Gospel Mission, 1-3, Jamaica Road.

Monday ..... 2.0 p.m.—4.0 p.m.

#### Stephen-the-Yeoman Mission, Cranbourne Place.

Friday ..... 2.0 p.m.—4.0 p.m.

#### *Ante-natal Clinics:—*

Monday ..... 2.0 p.m.—4.0 p.m.      Wednesday ..... 2.0 p.m.—4.0 p.m.

#### Community Centre, Redriff Estate.

Thursday ..... 2.0 p.m.—4.0 p.m.

#### Central Hall, Bermondsey Street.

Wednesday ..... 2.0 p.m.—4.0 p.m.

#### Salomon's Centre, Newcomen Street.

Monday ..... 2.0 p.m.—4.0 p.m.      Thursday ..... 2.0 p.m.—4.0 p.m.

#### *Ante-natal Clinics:—*

Monday ..... 8.30 a.m.—12 noon.      Wednesday ..... 8.30 a.m.—12 noon.  
    Thursday ..... 8.30 a.m.—12 noon.      Friday ..... 8.30 a.m.—12 noon.

### GYNÆCOLOGICAL CLINIC.

#### Public Health Centre, Grange Road.

Wednesday ..... 2.0 p.m.—4.0 p.m.

### OBSTETRIC CONSULTANT.

Miss GLADYS DODDS, F.R.C.S.,

15, Devonshire Place, W.1. (Telephone : Welbeck 5868.)

Application should be made direct to the Consultant.

### PUERPERAL FEVER—CONSULTANT.

Miss GLADYS DODDS, F.R.C.S., as above.

Application should be made direct to the Consultant.



**FAIRBY GRANGE CONVALESCENT HOME,  
Hartley, near Longfield, Kent.**

For expectant and nursing mothers and mothers with children under five years of age. Application forms and full particulars can be obtained at any of the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.

**DAY NURSERIES.**

**Kintore Way, Whitstable Street, Marine Street, Fulford Street,  
Tenda Road, Townsend Street.**

Application for admission to be made to the Medical Officer of Health, Public Health Centre, Grange Road.

**DENTAL TREATMENT CENTRES.**

**Public Health Centre, Grange Road.**

Monday and Wednesday	.....	10.0 a.m.—12.30 p.m. 2.0 p.m.—4.30 p.m. 5.30 p.m.—7.0 p.m.
Tuesday	.....	10.0 a.m.—12.30 p.m.
Thursday and Friday	.....	10.0 a.m.—12.30 p.m. 2.0 p.m.— 4.30 p.m.

**98, Rotherhithe New Road.**

Monday, Tuesday and Friday	.....	10.0 a.m.—12.30 p.m. 2.0 p.m.—4.30 p.m.
Wednesday	.....	10.0 a.m.—12.30 p.m. 2.0 p.m.—4.30 p.m. 5.30 p.m.— 7.0 p.m.
Thursday	.....	2.0 p.m.—4.30 p.m.

**TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC,**

**Public Health Centre, Grange Road.**

Patients are seen by appointment only. An evening session is held for patients who are at work. Appointments are made at the Public Health Centre.

**SOLARIUM,**

**Public Health Centre, Grange Road.**

Patients are seen by appointment at the request of their own medical attendant.

(Light treatment, electrical treatment and massage).

Evening sessions are held for patients who are at work.

**HEART CLINIC,****Public Health Centre, Grange Road.**

Patients are seen by appointment only. Appointments are made at the Public Health Centre.

**X-RAY CLINIC,****Public Health Centre, Grange Road.**

Patients are seen by appointment only at the request of their own medical attendant. Evening sessions are held for patients who are at work.

**EYE CLINIC,****Public Health Centre, Grange Road.**

Patients are seen by appointment only. An evening session is held for patients who are at work. Appointments are made at the Public Health Centre.

**FOOT CLINICS.****Public Health Centre, Grange Road.**

Monday to Thursday (inclusive)	.....	9.0 a.m.—1.0 p.m. 2.0 p.m.—5.0 p.m. 5.30 p.m.—7.30 p.m.
Friday	.....	9.0 a.m.—1.0 p.m. 2.0 p.m.—5.0 p.m.
Saturday	.....	9.0 a.m.—12 noon.

**98, Rotherhithe New Road.**

Monday to Thursday (inclusive)	.....	9.0 a.m.—1.0 p.m. 2.0 p.m.—5.0 p.m. 5.30 p.m.—7.30 p.m.
Friday	.....	9.0 a.m.—1.0 p.m. 2.0 p.m.—5.0 p.m.
Saturday	.....	9.0 a.m.—12 noon.

**DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION CLINIC,****Public Health Centre, Grange Road.**

Monday ..... 9.30 a.m.

**DIPHTHERIA "CONTACTS" CLINIC,****Municipal Offices, Spa Road.**

Monday and Thursday ..... 9.30 a.m.

**DIPHTHERIA "CARRIER" CLINIC,****Guy's Hospital.**

Thursday ..... 9.30 a.m.—12 noon and 1.30 p.m.—4.0 p.m.



**VENEREAL DISEASE CLINIC,****Guy's Hospital.**

Women .....	Monday to Friday (inclusive), 12 noon—6.0 p.m. Saturday, 10.0 a.m.—4.0 p.m.
Men .....	Monday to Friday (inclusive), 9.30 a.m.—12.30 p.m. and 5.0 p.m.—7.0 p.m. Saturdays, 9.30 a.m.—12.30 p.m. and 5.0 p.m.—6.0 p.m.

**PUBLIC VACCINATOR.**

Dr. W. B. PEMBERTON, 50, Grange Road.

**NURSING ASSOCIATION.**

St. Olave's (Bermondsey and Rotherhithe) District Nursing Association,  
13, Cherry Garden Street.

**INVALID CHILDREN'S AID ASSOCIATION**

(Bermondsey Branch), 7, Storks Road.

Office Hours ..... Monday to Friday (inclusive), 9.0 a.m.—6.0 p.m.  
Saturday, 9.0 a.m.—12.30 p.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—Waterloo 3311. 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—Waterloo 3311. At any hour of the day or night. Minimum fee, 12/6.

**Accident Cases.**

Dial 999 and ask telephone operator for "Ambulance." At any hour of the day or night.

**Serious Illness.**

Telephone—Waterloo 6000, Reliance 3622, 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—Waterloo 6000, Reliance 3622, 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.