

## **Annual report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1959.**

### **Contributors**

Bermondsey (London, England). Metropolitan Borough.  
Stott, William.

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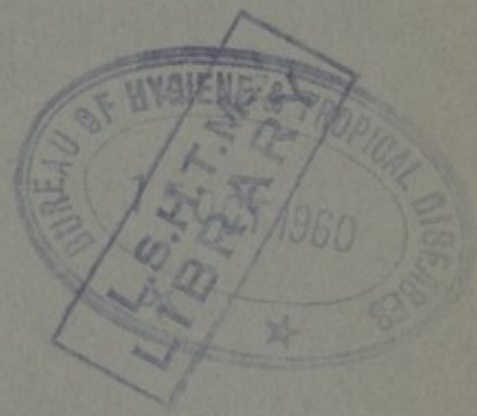
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METROPOLITAN  
BOROUGH OF BERMONDSEY



# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

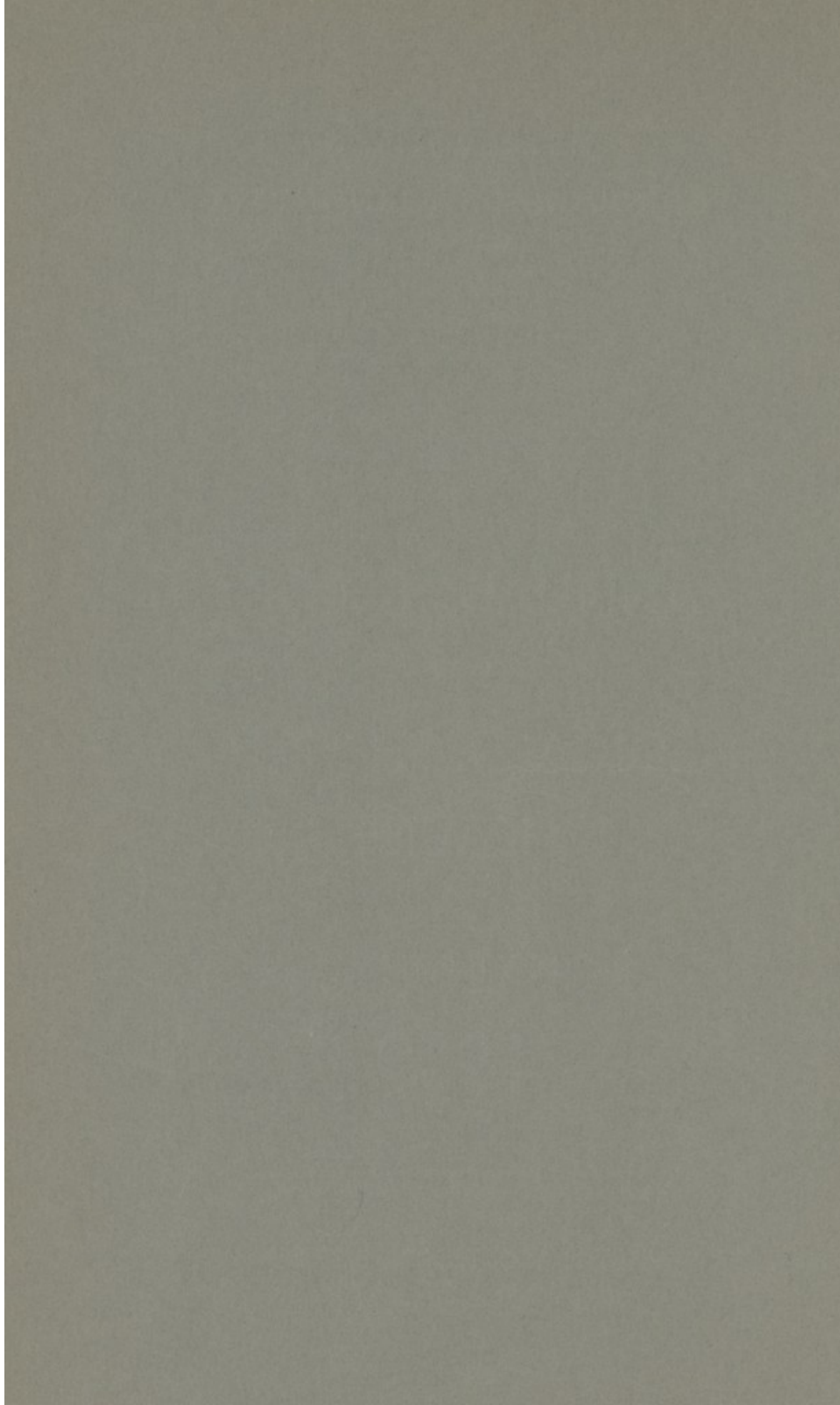
# MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

# 1959



WILLIAM STOTT, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.  
*Acting Medical Officer of Health*





## PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

MUNICIPAL OFFICES,

SPA ROAD, S.E.16

Bermondsey 2441

### PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

(As at 31st December, 1959)

Chairman	...	...	Councillor	W. H. WARDELL
Vice-Chairman			Councillor	Mrs. E. V. COYLE, J.P.
Alderman	A. V. Kidd		Councillor	T. McKay
Councillor	Mrs. L. M. Brown		"	Jos. Mahoney
"	F. W. Florance		"	Mrs. A. E. Martin
"	Mrs. A. E. Freestone		"	W. E. Nicklin
"	G. A. Freestone		"	J. H. O'Grady
"	N. Garnett		"	Miss M. Shaw
"	T. Hendy		"	G. H. Tindall

#### *Ex-Officio*

Alderman JER. MAHONEY, J.P., Mayor of Bermondsey

### STAFF

#### MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

B. J. L. Moss, M.B., B.S., D.C.H., D.P.H., (Resigned March 1959)

#### ACTING MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

William Stott, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. (Appointed April 1959)

#### ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

J. W. J. Seward, A.F.C., M.R.I.P.H.H.

#### PUBLIC ANALYST

D. G. Allen, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

F. L. Richardson, Chief Public Health Inspector and Drainage Inspector.

H. E. Butcher, Wharves Inspector.

W. C. Tapsfield, Wharves Inspector.

W. A. Campbell, Wharves Inspector.

A. W. Hancock, Food and Drugs Inspector.

L. T. Knott, District Inspector.

W. F. Smith, District Inspector.

C. H. Whitelock, District Inspector (Resigned August 1959)

R. C. Charlton, District Inspector.

G. Shakespeare, District Inspector.



**CLERICAL STAFF**

H. D. White (Senior Clerk).  
A. E. Gambrell.  
E. T. Hodgkins.  
G. A. Blake.  
S. W. Cheshire (Acting app. w.e.f. 3rd March  
1959)

A. J. Kiddell.  
E. M. Watkins.  
M. W. Bridgman } Student Public  
W. T. Evans } Health Inspectors

**WELFARE ASSISTANTS**

Mrs. M. V. Reynolds, M.W.I.  
Miss E. B. Collins, S.R.N.  
(Temp. app. w.e.f. 20th Oct, 1958)  
(Resigned Aug. 1959)  
Mrs. P. Kirby, S.R.N.  
(Temp. app. w.e.f. 27th Oct. 1958)  
Mr. W. R. White, S.R.N.  
(Temp. app. w.e.f. 31st Aug. 1959)  
Mrs. N. T. Witherden, S.R.N.  
(Temp. app. w.e.f. 16th Nov. 1959)

**MUNICIPAL CLUB LEADER**

Miss S. A. Denham  
(Resigned Oct. 1959)

**STREET AND OPEN MARKETS**

J. A. Hart, C. E. Featherstone—Market Collectors and Supervisors.

**DISINFECTING AND CLEANSING STATION**

R. Towll, Supervisor.  
1 Foreman Disinfector & Drain Tester.  
4 Disinfectors/Washing Machine  
Attendants.  
3 Laundresses.  
1 Stoker.

**RODENT CONTROL**

H. E. Staples, Rodent Control Officer.  
3 Rodent Operators.

**PUBLIC CONVENIENCES**

16 Female Convenience Attendants.  
16 Male Convenience Attendants.  
2 Urinal Cleaners.

# Borough of Bermondsey

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## ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Having taken over duties as your Acting Medical Officer of Health on Dr. Moss's appointment in April as Deputy Medical Officer of Health to the City of Leicester, it is my pleasure and privilege to present you with the Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the Borough for 1959.

For easy reference, and comparative purposes, the report follows the pattern of those for previous years. Each section gives in some detail the vital statistics of the Borough and outlines the work carried out by your Health Department. I will, therefore, content myself by drawing your attention to some of the important features of the report and also to some of the difficulties which have caused us some concern during the year.

Generally speaking, the health of the Borough was very satisfactory, and we experienced an exceptionally fine Summer from which everyone benefited.

The death rate remained steady at around 11 per 1,000 persons. It is of interest to note that, of the 619 deaths recorded, 408 occurred in persons over 65 years of age. The principal causes of these 408 deaths were:—

(1) Heart disease and diseases of the blood vessels	188
(2) Pneumonia and Bronchitis	87
(3) Malignant disease	65



The infant mortality rate of 19 per 1,000 births was very good, being well below the average, and one of the lowest recorded rates for the Borough. There were no maternal deaths due to child-birth.

The marriage rate, at 13.7, was again below the average for the past 10 years. This figure is somewhat similar to that for last year and may indicate the end of the post-war rise in the number of marriages. This may be of interest to the Council as a housing authority, but I hope the young people are not being deterred from marriage on account of housing shortage. The question of housing for young married couples is one that has caused me some concern during the year. Several of these people have been to see me and I found that, in one or two cases, the husband and wife had returned to live each with their own parents and this, of course, is a most abnormal mode of married life. Others, I found, were given a room in the home of in-laws but trouble began when children arrived as, in the cases I had to deal with, the in-laws were unwilling or unable to provide more accommodation and the crying or noise created by the children became a nuisance to the older people. These conditions led to constant friction and inter-family rows and squabbles, causing utter frustration and unhappiness for the young family. My chief concern is the likely psychological effect of these constant rows and unhappiness of the young father and mother on the children. To me these cases, which often affect three or more persons, are more urgent than many of the medical cases with which we have to deal.

Apart from measles and dysentery, there were no epidemics of any serious infectious diseases. However, despite the vigilance of your Inspectors in the enforcement of food hygiene, there were 47 cases of food poisoning, a slight increase on the previous year. It must not be thought that food poisoning is always due to bad personal hygiene on the part of the preparers or handlers of food. In recent years it has been proved that it is the food itself which is infected and is frequently the cause of serious outbreaks of food poisoning. One has only to refer in this report to the results of sampling of certain foods by your Inspectors to find that a variety of imported foods contain harmful bacteria. It is only by constant sampling of imported foods and vigilance by the Food Inspectors that prevention and control of food poisoning is possible; hence the importance I attach to their duties at the many wharves in the Borough.

One of the highlights of preventive medicine is the gradual decline in cases of tuberculosis and, owing to new methods of treatment, a great reduction in deaths from this cause has been effected. In the Borough there has been a reduction from 115 new cases in 1950 to 48 in 1959. The deaths have been reduced from 28 in 1950 to 4 in 1959.



In my opinion, there are three basic principles for good public health, namely, pure, wholesome food to eat and drink; clean air to breathe; and good housing. The Council are very active in all three directions.

Insofar as pure air is concerned, one smoke control area became operative in October 1958, and another area will become operative on 1st July 1960. It is planned to prepare areas so that a new one becomes operative each year until, eventually, the whole Borough will be smoke controlled.

Last, but not least, I should like to comment briefly on services for the elderly. Embodied in this report will be found a full description of the survey of old people in the Borough, and the annual report of the Municipal Club and the Meals on Wheels Service.

Respecting the survey, 2,721 old people have been visited and full particulars of their condition and needs have been obtained and filed. As the report shows, the work is an ever increasing one; some of the old people require two or three weekly visits; others are living in such satisfactory conditions that a six monthly or annual visit is all that is required. Judging from the reports by the three visitors now employed, it would appear that each can probably cope with a visiting list of 1,200 and, assuming that the total elderly population of the Borough is about 6,000, it is probable that more assistance will be necessary in the future.

The Municipal Club and the occupational workshop are full to capacity and I feel there is need for another club, with its own kitchens, to be established in the Rotherhithe district. At some future date the Council will, no doubt, consider the practicability of this course.

There is no doubt in my mind that there is still much to be done for the elderly. Much useful preventive work can be done to make their lives more pleasant, to keep them active and more self-reliant, and to prevent many of them becoming chronic bed cases. This can be accomplished by the co-operative action of preventive and curative medicine. As things are at present, the preventive side is within the province of the London County Council and I feel that the care and after care of the aged could well be delegated by the L.C.C. to the Borough Councils. The Borough Councils could then enlist the co-operation of the general practitioners in their districts and, together, establish a most useful and a much needed service.

I would like to thank the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee for their tolerance and encouragement; I have been most happy and honoured to serve.





# VITAL STATISTICS.

## AREA

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

## POPULATION

Census		Estimate of Registrar-General	
1931	1951	to 30th June, 1958	to 30th June, 1959
111,542	60,640	54,450	54,120

Rateable Value, 1st April, 1959	£1,572,501
Estimated net product of 1d. rate	£6,325
Estimated number of separately assessed dwellings, 1st April, 1959	19,661

## BIRTHS

The total number of births belonging to the borough registered during 1959 was 877 consisting of 457 males and 420 females. The number for 1958 was 915.

Live Births	863
Live Births, rate per 1,000 population	15.98
Still Births	14
Still Births, rate per 1,000 live and still births	15.96
Total live and still births	877
Infant Deaths	17
Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births (Total)	19.69
Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births (legitimate)	19.68
Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births (illegitimate)	Nil
Neo-natal Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	8.11
Illegitimate live births % of total live births	5.21
Maternal deaths	Nil
Maternal mortality per 1,000 live and still births	Nil



### DEATHS

The total number of deaths belonging to the borough registered during 1959 was 619, consisting of 313 males and 306 females. The number for 1958 was 632. The death rate for 1959 was 11·4 per thousand persons living, compared with 11·6 for 1958.

### MARRIAGES

The total number of marriages in the borough in 1959 was 370 being 13 more than the number for 1958, and 154 below the average for the last 10 years.

The figures have been supplied by the Superintendent Registrar.

Year	No.	Rate
1949	609	20·15
1950	545	18·23
1951	582	19·28
1952	516	17·26
1953	520	17·52
1954	475	16·21
1955	501	17·40
1956	468	16·60
1957	430	15·70
1958	357	13·30
Average for years 1949–1958	500	17·16
1959	370	13·70

### INFANTILE MORTALITY

Year	Whole Borough		London	
	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Births	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Births
1949	33	29	1,517	27
1950	23	20	1,372	26
1951	27	25	1,333	25
1952	20	20	1,189	23
1953	27	27	1,216	24
1954	23	24	1,047	21
1955	21	23	1,157	23
1956	18	16	1,106	21
1957	20	21	1,160	22
1958	18	19	1,218	22·6
Average for years 1949-1958				
	23	22	1,231	23·4
1959	17	19	1,238	22

### TUBERCULOSIS OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

In the following Table will be found particulars of deaths from Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System since the year 1948.

Year	Whole Borough		London	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1949	41	0·68	1,900	0·57
1950	23	0·38	1,585	0·47
1951	21	0·35	1,225	0·36
1952	20	0·35	1,154	0·34
1953	14	0·24	933	0·28
1954	14	0·24	596	0·18
1955	8	0·14	517	0·16
1956	10	0·18	423	0·13
1957	9	0·16	378	0·12
1958	6	0·11	379	0·12
Averages for years 1949-1958				
	16	0·28	909	0·27
1959	4	0·07	343	0·11

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1959.

Causes of Death	Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the District.																
	All Ages		0—4		5—14		15—24		25—44		45—64		65—74		75 & over		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Tuberculosis, respiratory .....	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	1
Tuberculosis, other .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilitic disease .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough .....	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, stomach .....	6	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	1	3	1	3	—
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus .....	26	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	12	3	8	2	4	1	—
Malignant neoplasm, breast .....	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5	—	3	—
Malignant neoplasm, uterus .....	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	2	—
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms .....	28	25	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	13	5	4	8	8	11	—
Leukaemia, aleukaemia .....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diabetes .....	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Vascular lesions of nervous system .....	19	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	6	6	8	23	—
Coronary disease, angina .....	60	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	19	8	23	12	15	16	—



CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1959—continued.

Causes of Death	Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the District															
	All Ages		0—4		5—14		15—24		25—44		45—64		65—74		75 & over	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Hypertension with heart disease .....	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	3	1	3
Other heart disease .....	20	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	4	4	2	12	26
Other circulatory disease .....	9	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	6	4	1	16
Influenza .....	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	1	1	1	3
Pneumonia .....	22	23	—	4	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	1	5	2	11	16
Bronchitis .....	52	35	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	16	10	18	8	16	17
Other diseases of respiratory system .....	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum .....	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea .....	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1
Nephritis and nephrosis .....	7	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	1	1	1	—
Hyperplasia of prostate .....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital malformations .....	4	2	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other defined and ill-defined diseases .....	20	29	2	4	—	—	—	—	2	1	5	5	4	9	7	10
Motor vehicle accidents .....	5	4	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	1	1	—	2	1	—
All other accidents .....	8	4	1	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	3	2	—
Suicide .....	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	2	—	—	—	1
Homicide and operations of war .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	313	306	10	10	2	—	4	2	20	7	100	56	86	76	91	155
TOTAL CERTIFIED DEATHS .....	619		20		2		6		27		156		162		246	

# INFECTIOUS DISEASES

## NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Every medical practitioner attending on, or called in to visit a patient, shall, as soon as he becomes aware that the patient is suffering from a notifiable infectious disease, send to the Medical Officer of Health of the district in which the disease occurs a certificate stating the name and address of the patient and the disease from which the patient is suffering.

Books of certificates are available free of charge from this Department.

The following diseases are notifiable:—

Acute Encephalitis	Malaria
Acute Gastro Enteritis	Measles
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	Membranous Croup
Acute Primary Pneumonia	Meningococcal Infection
Acute Poliomyelitis	Ophthalmia Neonatorum
Anthrax	Plague
Cholera	Puerperal Pyrexia
Continued Fever	Relapsing Fever
Diphtheria	*Scabies
Dysentery	Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever
Enteric Fever (includes Typhoid and Paratyphoid)	Small-pox
Erysipelas	Tuberculosis
Food Poisoning	Typhus Fever
Glanders	Whooping Cough
Hydrophobia in Man	
Leprosy (to be notified to Chief Medical Officer, Ministry of Health).	

\*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 preceding the date on which he first became aware of the disease in the case he is attending.

## FOOD POISONING

Forty-seven cases of food poisoning were notified to me during the year under The Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 26.





CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEARS 1950-1959

Notifiable Disease	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Scarlet Fever	72	82	87	59	62	113	82	69	52	64
Whooping Cough	267	75	40	124	135	51	43	113	32	14
Acute Polio-Myelitis and Acute Polio-Encephalitis	3	2	1	2	—	14	2	—	2	—
Measles	367	1197	716	514	183	1271	149	1099	268	635
Diphtheria	3	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	4	131	7	25	56	29	164	7	183	101
Meningococcal Infection	1	6	2	1	6	1	—	3	—	—
Pneumonia (Acute Primary and Acute Influenzal)	16	28	25	40	19	23	30	32	47	41
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Paratyphoid Fevers	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—
Erysipelas	9	9	8	7	7	7	4	3	3	5
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	7	12	19	7	33	47
Tuberculosis—										
Respiratory System	105	89	59	72	63	54	60	76	51	46
Other Forms	10	9	8	10	10	6	6	—	9	2
Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	4	18	19	1	1	1	1	2	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	1	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
*Acute Gastro-Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	194
Scabies	2	6	4	—	5	4	4	7	11	3
*Notifiable as from 1st January 1959										
TOTALS	863	1656	980	857	558	1588	564	1420	691	1152



## NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

### Section 47

Where it is considered necessary, the Council has the authority, under this section of the Act, to make application for a Court Order for the emergency removal to hospital, or institution, of an aged, infirm, or physically incapacitated person who is living in insanitary conditions and who is "unable to devote to himself, and is not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention".

There is also provision under the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951, for a magistrate to order the emergency removal of such persons to a hospital or institution for a period not exceeding twenty-one days, on certification by the Medical Officer of Health and a general medical practitioner that such action is necessary.

During the year under report, it was necessary for the Council to make application for Committal Orders in respect of two old ladies, aged 96 and 82, both of whom resisted all efforts to persuade them to enter a Home for the Elderly voluntarily. It had become increasingly evident during the course of regular visits by the department's Welfare Assistants that these two old people were unable to care for themselves adequately. The former, who lived alone, was housebound and almost blind and, although the old lady, aged 82, resided with her son and was also regularly visited by her daughter who lived nearby, her condition, which was complicated by a confused mental state, deteriorated to such an extent that her son felt quite unable to cope. At the expiry of the statutory period of three weeks, both these old people agreed voluntarily to remain in the Homes to which they had been admitted.

Fortunately, it is only in exceptional cases that application for compulsory removal is found to be necessary.

During the course of the year, arrangements were also made for ten old people to be admitted to Homes for the Elderly which they had agreed to enter voluntarily.

### Section 50

Under the provisions of this section of the Act, it is the duty of the Borough Council to make arrangements for the burial or cremation of a person dying in the Borough where it is impossible to find relatives, or others, who would be prepared to accept responsibility for the funeral arrangements. The costs incurred by the Council in such cases, inclusive of administrative expenses, are, where appropriate, recoverable from the estate of the deceased.

At the request of the Coroner's Officer, arrangements were made for the burial of Mr. S. S., who died in furnished lodgings on 17th August, 1959. The request was made as a result of unsuccessful

efforts by the police to trace his wife, from whom he had been living apart and who, it was believed, lived at Southend-on-Sea. The wife, who subsequently heard of her husband's death, afterwards contacted this department and, after the Council's expenses had been met, a small amount of cash and certain effects, the property of her late husband, were passed to her.

During the year, one female and three male bodies were removed to the mortuary after recovery from the River Thames, all of them being identified by relatives or friends who made the funeral arrangements. The Council's removal charges were written off in one case to prevent financial hardship to the widowed sister of the deceased, and in another to avoid additional expense to the deceased's friends who, in the absence of known relatives, undertook the funeral arrangements.

### **PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT 1936, SECTION 122**

Under the provisions of this section, the department removes and cleanses effects of persons where the Medical Officer considers that such action is necessary to prevent the spread of infection.

During the year, visits were made to the homes of 31 old people who were senile, seriously ill or incontinent. There were quantities of soiled personal clothing and bedding in each case and it was necessary for these articles to be regularly collected for cleansing in the Disinfecting Station and returned to the owners.



## REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF THE SURVEY OF OLD PEOPLE

During the past year 1,014 new cases have been found, which brings the total number of cases registered during the three years of the survey to 2,721. The figure for 1959 shows a marked increase over those for 1957 and 1958, which is, of course, due to the fact that the Committee have appointed temporary additional Welfare Assistants. It must be realised that the work entailed after finding these new cases is very often considerable and requires numerous revisits, and as the number of old people under surveillance grows, the amount of work and revisiting increases correspondingly.

**Table I—Age and sex distribution**

Age (or age at death)	Living		Deceased	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
50—59	16	27	1	5
60—64	28	116	5	6
65—69	111	317	16	16
70—74	172	449	24	47
75—79	184	415	40	44
80—89	141	365	43	80
90+	8	31	3	11
Totals:	660	1,720	132	209

Total Cases Registered: 2,721

Of the 341 deaths, 220 ( $\frac{2}{3}$  of total) occurred in hospital.

The figures given by the Registrar General at the 1951 Census showed 2,245 males and 4,702 females, totalling 6,947, over twice as many women as men. The number of cases found to date shows three times as many women as men.

**Table II—Mobility**

One of the chief problems confronting old people is the question of getting about, doing housework, shopping, and various other social activities. With this in mind, each case has been put in one of three categories. It must be appreciated, however, that although a patient may commence the year as being fully mobile, he may, through various circumstances throughout the period of the survey,

deteriorate and pass into the housebound, and eventually, bedbound category.

Age	Male			Female		
	Mobile	House-bound	Bed-bound	Mobile	House-bound	Bed-bound
50—59	10	3	3	14	11	2
60—64	25	3	—	104	11	1
65—69	104	6	1	289	27	1
70—74	154	17	1	389	57	3
75—79	163	16	5	343	67	5
80—89	110	28	3	255	100	10
90+	8	—	—	12	18	1
Total ...	574	73	13	1,406	291	23

Although the numbers in the housebound and bedbound categories may appear comparatively small, they are a very demanding group, needing more home-help, more nursing and more special services.

**Table III—Isolation**

The following table is of significance in that it refers to those old people living an isolated existence and, therefore, more open to the hazards that befall the elderly as they have to endeavour to fend for themselves whatever their disabilities and however inclement the weather, in order to exist. Some of these undoubtedly prefer an isolated existence; many, however, become lonely and depressed, and their standards of personal care deteriorate. A vicious circle then commences: they become afraid to expose themselves to public view and their self-respect is undermined. Frequent visiting of these is of the greatest importance, in order that, by establishing friendly relationships, it may be possible to build up the old personal confidence.

Age	Total in age group	Male		Total in age group	Female	
		Living alone	No next of kin		Living alone	No next of kin
50—59	16	6	1	27	12	—
60—64	28	5	1	116	46	9
65—69	111	18	1	317	113	6
70—74	172	32	3	449	179	8
75—79	184	46	7	415	215	11
80—89	141	49	5	365	209	13
90+	8	2	—	31	17	—
Total ...	660	158	18	1,720	791	47

The percentage of females living alone is much higher than males.



Table IV—Utilisation of welfare services

Age	MALE					FEMALE				
	Home Help	Dist. Nurse	Bathing	Laundry	Meals on Wheels	Home Help	Dist. Nurse	Bathing	Laundry	Meals on Wheels
50—59 ...	3	—	2	1	—	4	5	1	—	—
60—64 ...	—	—	—	—	—	9	1	—	1	4
65—69 ...	4	2	2	1	1	34	10	2	3	5
70—74 ...	18	3	1	1	5	55	15	5	3	8
75—79 ...	33	9	5	13	14	103	17	5	5	8
80—89 ...	46	7	8	8	12	148	28	5	24	24
90+ ...	2	—	—	—	2	15	3	1	1	3
Totals ...	106	21	18	24	34	368	79	19	37	52



Age	Male		Female	
	Total Home Help	Living alone & Home Help	Total Home Help	Living alone & Home Help
70—74	18	10	55	31
75—79	33	15	103	69
80+	48	24	163	110
	99	49	321	210
	( $\frac{1}{2}$ of total)		( $\frac{2}{3}$ of total)	

The percentage of men using the Meals on Wheels Service is proportionately higher than women. This, of course, can be expected; men who are living alone obviously require more attention than do women. The figures show clearly the increasing demands made by the old of both sexes as age advances. Further study of the comparative figures in each age group showing the extent to which the Home Help Service is utilised also substantiates the impression gained by field workers that those living alone are most in need of help.

**Table V—Disability Distribution**

**MALES**

	Age					
	50—59	60—64	65—69	70—74	75—79	80 & over
Total number in age group	16	28	111	172	184	149
Gastro Intestinal Tract	—	2	7	6	2	7
Respiratory System	2	5	20	23	20	12
Cardio Vascular System	2	1	5	6	8	4
Locomotion	2	1	6	5	3	7
Blind	1	1	—	4	3	7
Deaf	—	—	2	1	3	6
Blind and Deaf	—	—	—	1	—	—

**FEMALES**

	Age					
	50—59	60—64	65—69	70—74	75—79	80 & over
Total number in age group	27	116	317	449	415	396
Gastro Intestinal Tract	1	—	5	9	10	11
Respiratory System	1	9	21	24	18	20
Cardio Vascular System	1	3	8	26	18	25
Locomotion	4	7	12	22	26	28
Blind	2	1	4	3	7	9
Deaf	—	1	3	7	3	5

In a few cases there was more than one handicap.

Table VI—Housing

It was felt to be worth while to discover the relative distribution of old people amongst different classes of property, and this is shown in the following table:—

Age	Male			Female		
	L.C.C.	B.B.C.	Private	L.C.C.	B.B.C.	Private
50—59	2	7	7	3	13	11
60—64	2	9	17	10	31	75
65—69	4	30	77	24	102	191
70—74	10	55	107	30	120	299
75—79	10	61	113	26	133	256
80—89	13	48	80	25	127	213
90+	2	1	5	3	4	24
	43	211	406	121	530	1,069

At the outset of the survey, with the assistance of the Housing Director, a list was made of those old people living in Borough Council property and visiting of these was commenced. It is now felt that a good proportion of these have been located and, assuming the total number of old people living in the Borough to be around 7,000, it may be expected, as the survey continues, that the great majority of this number will be found to be occupying private accommodation.

### General

During the past year alone, 5,781 visits have been made to elderly people by the Welfare Assistants, as follows:—

Miss E. Collins (Jan.—Aug.)	...	...	1,531
Mr. W. White (Sept.—Dec.)	...	...	999
Mrs. P. Kirby	...	...	2,489
Mrs. M. V. Reynolds	...	...	423
Mrs. N. Witherden (Nov. & Dec.)	...	...	339
			5,781

Already the Welfare Assistants are becoming known by the elderly people in their districts and this personal approach is doing a great deal to bring a feeling of confidence and security to them with the knowledge that there is still some person or persons waiting to help them, when required. This is further demonstrated by the fact that more than 120 specific requests for assistance were made on the prepaid postcards supplied to the old people for this purpose, apart from the number received by personal call at the department or via Home Helps, neighbours, etc.



## Municipal Club

For a number of years, the Public Health Committee have been conscious of the ever increasing problem of the care of old people. Sufficient evidence was produced by the Welfare Assistants to show that, in addition to the Meals on Wheels service, there was need for a club which could provide hot mid-day meals to elderly persons who were not housebound and, therefore, did not come within the scope of the service. There were many individuals, living a solitary existence, who found that, apart from the expense involved, it had become too much of an effort to cook a daily meal for themselves and they had gradually adopted a regular diet of bread, margarine and tea. This is frequently the case when a man loses his wife and finds great difficulty in fending for himself. A diet of this kind rapidly causes deterioration in mind and body and, if not supplemented, often produces a condition from which there is little likelihood of recovery.

Although the Borough is fortunate in that it has a number of voluntarily operated clubs which are an invaluable source of relaxation for old people it was obvious that, mainly because of the shortage of voluntary assistance, alternative methods would have to be adopted if a meals club were to be operated successfully, and the Council therefore considered the possibility of opening a Municipal Club under the provisions of Section 4 of the Physical Training and Recreation Act 1937.

Fortunately, at that time, certain accommodation in the Public Health Centre, Grange Road, was vacated by the Hospital Management Committee, which, from all points of view, was ideal for the purpose envisaged, and after the rooms had been decorated in varying pastel shades and suitable furniture and kitchen utensils purchased, a Club Leader was appointed and the Club officially opened by the Mayor on 15th May 1958 in the presence of Council members, welfare workers and club members.

Perhaps not surprisingly, some of the subsequent reactions of members to the facilities provided at the Club were not anticipated. For instance, one large room was divided into fairly spacious cubicles and it was thought that these would be suitable for uninterrupted games of dominoes or cards, or even group gossip, but it soon became apparent that members preferred the community atmosphere of the main club room. This was also found to be true in the Workrooms where it was evident that employees preferred to work as one unit rather than in small groups. In view of this, the Public Health Committee gave authority for the cubicles to be dismantled and the accommodation used as an additional dining room as well as for social activities during the afternoon when the club is often full to capacity.

Members are encouraged to assist as much as possible in running the Club. There is no shortage of volunteers to wash up,



serve meals or prepare tea during the afternoon, and it is evident that they appreciate the fact that good quality plates, cruets, cutlery, etc., do much to enhance the enjoyment of a meal. In fact they are so anxious to help that some tact is needed when, at times, the number of willing helpers has, of necessity, to be reduced.

Now that the Club has entered its second year, it is gratifying to note that enrolled membership has now risen to 350 and the average weekly attendance to 331. The number of meals provided daily has averaged 50 and the method of bulk supply, which was introduced as an experiment early in the year, has proved successful and enables individual tastes to be catered for to a greater degree than was previously possible.

The Club's Anniversary on 15th May 1959 was celebrated with free refreshments and was also marked by the first Annual General Meeting, which was held during the afternoon, the Workrooms being closed early to afford everyone the opportunity to attend. Nearly 100 members were present; a committee was elected from amongst Club members and officers of the Council which has since proved a very successful step, for it is evident that the old people serving on the Committee do appreciate the fact that they have been given a certain amount of responsibility. A constitution was drawn up setting out the aims of the Club, which, in short, are "to promote and assist the general good of the members and to apply all monies received in furthering these objects", and it is worthy of note, as an indication of the extent to which these aims had already been achieved in the previous year, that not one complaint was received from a member in response to a request to them to make any complaints and put forward any recommendations for improvements.

With regard to suggestions, however, many constructive ideas were put forward which, wherever possible have been acted upon. Further, the weekly programme of activities has been amended and supplemented in the light of the experience gained over the past year.

It is worth noting a few of the suggestions which were received from members and which are now established and popular features of the Club's programme:

Old Time Dancing Classes were commenced and have proved a source of great enjoyment to the old people. The numbers attending these classes reflect the enthusiasm with which they are received and, in fact, arrangements are in hand for an extension of the sessions at present allocated.

Weekly whist drives were commenced, initially for a trial period until the reaction of members was ascertained, and have since grown in popularity to the extent that two further tables have been added to those originally operating. Several of the old people are quite expert players and they have coached the novices so that a uniformly



high standard of play has been attained, and arrangements are to be made for matches with other Old People's Clubs.

Other games which have been introduced and have proved very popular are Lotto and darts.

A choir was formed and one of the Health Visitors, a qualified singer and pianist, offered her services in organising this and giving singing lessons. If this venture proves successful the choir will compete in the forthcoming season of the South East London Music Festival, which commenced in April 1960.

Another way in which members were encouraged to help themselves was by the formation of a Savings Club. This has proved very welcome as it has enabled members to meet certain items of expenditure which occur from time to time and which are not always budgeted for. Members can pay what they like and withdraw their money whenever they wish.

The old people are also encouraged to hold Bring and Buy sales and Raffles as a further means of raising money, either to swell the Club funds, or to be applied to meet the expense involved in a particular project.

Several outings were arranged during the year, including the following.

A trip to Hastings during May, in which 115 members participated. Girls from Fawcett House, Aylwin School, kindly contributed towards the cost of fruit and sweets, which were supplied free to members.

In June a party from the Workrooms visited the Horley Women's Institute in Kent and had a very enjoyable day.

An outing to Westerham Women's Institute was arranged during July and the kindness and hospitality shown by the Institute's members made the day a very memorable one.

Bognor was the resort chosen for the combined annual outing of the Club and Workrooms, which took place in August. The weather was perfect and contributed to a thoroughly enjoyable day. Through the generosity of various donors, it was possible to hand 8/- spending money to each member, and mineral refreshment on the journey was provided by another well-wisher.

September was marked by a trip through the Kent Hopfields for 120 members, who were very interested at seeing some of the modern hop-stripping equipment in operation.



The last coach outing was to Southend to view the illuminations and this proved a very enjoyable finale to the season.

As part of the Winter programme of activities, trips to various West End theatres were organised, and in November a party attended Billy Smart's Circus at Clapham Common. In each case Club members were able to take advantage of considerably reduced seating prices.

Arrangements have also been made with various companies supplying preserves and provisions for their products to be made available to the old people at specially reduced prices.

A Harvest Festival was organised by the Headmistress of Laxon Secondary School and pupils were invited to bring gifts of tea and packed groceries which were kindly presented to the Club and which were greatly appreciated by everyone.

Music for the Club is provided by relay wireless, the cost of installing which was generously donated by the girls of Fawcett House, Aylwin School, who have adopted the Club as part of their aim to assist local social activities. Three receivers are in operation and the service is much appreciated, particularly by employees in the Workrooms, who enjoy "Music While You Work" programmes.

December 16th was the date chosen for the Club's Christmas Party, and approximately 170 sat down to tea. The Mayor very kindly accepted an invitation to the party and attended with the Vice-Chairman of the Public Health Committee and the Vice-Chairman of the Council for the Welfare of Old People. Carols were sung during tea by girls from the Aylwin School and entertainments during the evening included a concert party, Old Time Dancing, a sing-song and games, for which prizes were given. Each old person received a gift, and also a bag of fruit and sweets on leaving. The party was a great success and has prompted a request from Club members for a monthly social, to take the form of a whist drive followed by a tea and a social evening.

The Club was open on Christmas Eve and, after the mid-day meal, there followed a sing-song and the distribution of sweets and groceries.

The value of the Workrooms cannot, of course, be over-emphasized. The benefits deriving from this project cannot be measured solely in terms of financial gain to the old people concerned (for, while, like nearly everyone else, they are not unappreciative of an increased income, shortage of money is not one of their main worries) but more from the feeling of well-being imparted by the knowledge that they are continuing to lead a purposeful and active life in the community. It is worthy of note

that in certain cases members benefited to the extent that they were able to resume normal part-time work in a factory. Contracts undertaken for various organisations during the past year have provided work of a very varied nature, which has included the production of manilla folders and wallets, packing of confectionery, assembling of component parts for diving apparatus, production of braces, and packing goods for the Christmas Trade.

It would not be practicable to record individually all the acts of generosity and donations of money and services made to the Club by various individuals and organisations during the past year, but for all these the gratitude and appreciation of Club members is recorded, and also for the continued interest in the activities of their Club, which means so much to them.

The Council continued to act as agents for the Council for the Welfare of Old People in the operation of the Meals on Wheels Service and the Meals Service provided for the Municipal Club. The following table sets out the number of meals supplied monthly during the year.

	<i>Meals on Wheels</i>	<i>Municipal Club</i>
January	1,736	1,081
February	1,452	870
March	1,354	866
April	1,388	961
May	1,231	951
June	1,370	935
July	1,381	912
August	1,313	695
September	1,464	829
October	1,502	1,072
November	1,593	968
December	1,680	956
	<hr/> 17,464	<hr/> 11,096

The Council also act as agents for the British Red Cross for the supply of sick room requisites. This appears to be a very satisfactory arrangement as immediate issues can be made from stock. Special aids and fireguards have also been obtained from the London County Council for the use of the physically handicapped.

During the year wireless sets for the use of 29 homebound persons were obtained from the Society for the Provision of Wireless for the Homebound.

Clothing, also, was provided for many old people throughout the year by the Women's Voluntary Service on the recommendation of the Department's Welfare Assistants.



## STREET AND OPEN MARKETS

**Bermondsey Square (New Caledonian)**

Number of licences in operation	....	....	....	....	244
Income for 1959	....	....	....	....	£3873 18 0

**Street Markets**

Total Income for 1959	....	....	....	....	£3927 9 0
Number of licences in operation :					
Albion Street	....	....	....	....	8
Bermondsey Street	....	....	....	....	48
Railway Approach	....	....	....	....	15
Southwark Park Road	....	....	....	....	33
Tower Bridge Road	....	....	....	....	31
Trident Street	....	....	....	....	2
Various	....	....	....	....	14
				<b>Total</b>	<b>151</b>

There were no prosecutions for unlicensed trading during 1959.

# SANITARY

## CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE BOROUGH

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During the year one area was represented—the Barnham Street Dwellings Area—comprising 181 dwellings.

The Borough Council completed 147 flats, 519 were in course of erection at the end of the year and plans for 629 were prepared or in course of preparation.

261 families from the waiting list, clearance areas etc. have been rehoused and 280 transfers and exchanges were arranged. This has resulted in 541 families being provided with improved accommodation by the Borough Council.

321 families were rehoused by the London County Council and 34 families were accommodated in new towns.

35 E.F.M. Bungalows were demolished during the year and 140 remain.

### HOUSING ACT, 1957—OVERCROWDING

The following new cases of overcrowding have been encountered during the year:—

In private dwellings	9
In Bermondsey Borough Council dwellings	4
In London County Council dwellings	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>

Total number of cases of overcrowding at present on the Register	112
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### ERADICATION OF BED BUGS

The following table shows the fumigations carried out during 1959:—

	Disinfested
Council houses or flats	65
Other houses or flats	91



## INSPECTIONS, PROCEEDINGS, ETC.

Hereunder will be found particulars of Inspections, Proceedings, etc., for the year 1959:—

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

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) .....	2,165
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose .....	17,827
(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 .....	120
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose .....	207
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation .....	194
(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 .....	433

### 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 .....	679
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### ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR:—

#### (A) Proceedings under the Housing Act, 1957:—

(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 .....	1,216
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(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—

(a) By owners	396
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	2

(C) Proceedings under Housing Act 1957:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	3
(3) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil
(4) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	10
(5) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit....	Nil

PROSECUTIONS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1936:—

(1) Number of prosecutions	6
(2) Fines imposed	—
(3) Costs awarded	£16 14 0

**REGISTERED PREMISES—**

Premises	Number on Register at end of 1959	Number of Inspections	Number of Prosecutions
Common Lodging Houses	2	55	—
Milkshops	115	160	—
Ice Cream Premises	215	65	—
Offensive Trades (including Poultry Slaughter-houses)	8	14	—
Hairdressers and Barbers	56	104	—



**SMOKE NUISANCES—**

Number of observations	.....	.....	.....	.....	122
Number of notices	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Number of complaints	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Number of summonses	.....	.....	.....	.....	3

**SALE OF FOOD—**

Number of premises used other than ice-cream premises, milk-shops and cowsheds	.....	.....	.....	.....	534
Number of inspections	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,030

**RAG, FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951:**

Number of premises registered	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
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**DRAINAGE WORK**

Particulars of work carried out by the Drainage Inspector during 1959:—

Drains Tested	.....	.....	.....	.....	558
Visits to new building works	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,066
Other Visits	.....	.....	.....	.....	373
Total visits	.....	.....	.....	.....	<u>1,997</u>

**RENT ACT, 1957**

Number of applications for Certificates of Disrepair	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Number of decisions not to issue Certificates	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
Number of decisions to issue Certificates—					
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
(b) in respect of all defects	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
Number of undertakings given by landlords	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Number of undertakings refused	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
Number of Certificates issued	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Number of applications by landlords for cancellation of certificates	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Number of objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Number of decisions to cancel in spite of tenants' objection	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Number of Certificates cancelled	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Number of Certificates as to Remedying of Defects specified in Landlord's undertaking issued	.....	.....	.....	.....	41

## WORK OF DISTRICT INSPECTORS, 1959.

	Mr. SMITH	Mr. SHAKESPEARE	Mr. WHITELOCK	Mr. KNOTT	Mr. CHARLTON	TOTALS
1 House-to-House ....	375	171	182	421	144	1293
2 Special Inspections ....	1361	811	441	800	943	4356
3 Complaints ....	262	473	157	506	523	1921
4 Infectious Diseases ....	166	264	246	135	555	1366
5 Rats ....	—	145	10	22	12	189
6 Outworkers' Inspection ....	32	14	18	8	24	96
7 Drains Tested ....	20	47	8	14	41	130
8 Other Calls and Visits ....	1371	1935	1347	3042	781	8476
9 Chimneys watched ....	5	52	1	3	61	122
10 Bakehouses ....	18	39	1	7	5	70
11 Common Lodging Houses ....	34	20	1	—	—	55
12 Butchers ....	73	51	21	117	47	309
13 Fishmongers, Friers and Curers	23	11	34	25	14	107
14 Food Stores ....	64	57	13	170	27	331
15 Fruiterers and Greengrocers ....	6	30	5	24	6	71
16 Pet Animals ....	2	1	13	5	1	22
17 Markets ....	84	1	4	93	78	260
18 Restaurants and Eating Houses....	1	2	—	—	3	6
19 Destruction of Food ....	38	21	3	11	17	90
20 Hairdressers ....	21	33	12	32	6	104
21 Factories ....	63	69	14	52	86	284
22 Inspections under Rent Act, 1957	—	110	2	11	50	173
23 Offensive Trades ....	14	—	—	—	—	14
24 Inspections under Clean Air Act, 1956 ....	95	306	—	—	—	401
TOTALS {						
Visits ....	4082	4663	2533	5498	3424	20246
Intimations ....	196	239	133	406	251	1225



**FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959**

**INSPECTIONS**

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities .....	226	335	1	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority .....	407	783	1	1
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises) .....	63	268	—	—
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>696</b>	<b>1386</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>

**DEFECTS FOUND**

Particulars	Number of Cases in which Defects were found				Number of defects in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	1	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) .....	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3) .....	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4) .....	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective Drainage of Floors (S.6) .....	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)—					
Insufficient .....	1	—	—	—	1
Unsuitable or Defective Not separate for Sexes .....	—	—	—	—	—
Other Offences .....	—	—	—	—	—
(Not including offences relating to Home Work)					
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1</b>

WORK OF DISTRICT INSPECTORS, 1959.  
FACTORIES ACT, 1937 to 1959

### OUTWORK

Nature of work	Number of out-workers in August lists as required by Sect. 110(1)(c)(2)	Number of Bermondsey residents included in lists
Wearing Apparel ...	111	7
Cotton Bag Stringing	14	9

Out-workers resident in Bermondsey notified by other Boroughs:

Nature of work	Number of Out-workers
Wearing Apparel ...	9
Paper Bags ...	1
Making of boxes, etc.	3
Carding of buttons, etc.	7
Christmas Crackers	2

There was one case of default in sending lists to the Council and the requirements of the Act were brought to the notice of the firm concerned.

There were no instances of work in unwholesome premises and no notices were served or prosecutions undertaken.



## RODENT CONTROL

## Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

	Type of Property			
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	All other (including Business and Industrial)	Total
I. Total number of properties in Local Authorities District .....	33	15,266	2,151	17,450
II. Number of properties inspected by the Local Authority as a result of (a) notification or (b) otherwise.	(a) 4	218	136	358
	(b) 23	—	653	676
III. Number of properties (under II) found to be infested by rats. ....	Major 1	—	11	12
	Minor 9	123	228	360
IV. Number of properties (under II) found to be seriously infested by mice	3	89	131	223
V. Number of infested properties (under III and IV) treated by the Local Authority .....	13	212	285	510
VI. Number of Notices served under Section 4:- 1. Treatment .....	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—
2. Structural Works (i.e. Proofing) .....	—	—	—	—
Total .....	—	—	—	—
VII. Number of cases in which default action was taken by Local Authority following issue of Notice under Section 4....	—	—	—	—
VIII. Legal Proceedings .....	—	—	—	—
IX. Number of "block" control schemes carried out .....	—	—	—	6

### FACTORY BAKEHOUSES

There are nine factory bakehouses in use, all of them situated above ground.

Type of Property	Number of	
	Properties	Stalls
Total	17,450	7
All other (including Business and Industrial)	2,151	7
Dwelling Houses	15,298	—

### HOUSE, TRADE AND MARKET REFUSE

The following table shows the amount of house, trade and market refuse disposed of during 1959 :—

Disposal	Loads	tons		
		tons	cwts.	qrs.
House Refuse to Barge	11,220	15,805	1	—
Trade Refuse to Barge	5,186	5,709	7	2
Street and Open Markets Refuse to Barge	893	469	18	—
<b>Totals</b>	<b>17,299</b>	<b>21,984</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>

### OFFENSIVE TRADES

The offensive trades on the Register are as follows :—

Fellmongers	3	Dresser of Fur Skins	4
Glue and size makers	1		

### PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

During the year 4 licences to keep a pet shop were granted. Two of these were in respect of stalls in market places.

Inspections are made to ensure that the terms of the licence are complied with.



### PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

There are three swimming baths in the Borough open for public use, two indoor pools controlled by the Borough Council and one outdoor pool controlled by the London County Council. The water in each is examined for chemical and bacteriological condition at least once each summer during a period of peak use.

Bath	Controlled by	Source of water and capacity of Bath	Method of treatment	Frequency of change of water i.e. turn-over period	Filtration area available	Bacteriological Condition of Water		
						No. of micro organisms living and capable of developing upon agar at 37°C.	No. of micro organisms living and capable of developing upon agar at 22°C.	Coliform group, Cl. welchii Streptococci.
Central Baths 1st Class	Bermondsey Borough Council	Metropolitan Water Board 120,000 gals.	Continuous rapid filtration Breakpoint chlorination	4 hrs.	250 sq. ft.	65 per c.c.	112 per c.c.	Absent from 100 c.c.
Central Baths 2nd Class	Bermondsey Borough Council	Metropolitan Water Board 80,000 gals.	Continuous rapid filtration Breakpoint chlorination.			9 per c.c.	60 per c.c.	Absent from 100 c.c.
Southwark Park Open-air Pool	London County Council	Metropolitan Water Board 365,000 gals.	Filtration, chlorination and aeration. Wallace & Turner plant BD/PIM (chlorine injection 8 lbs. per hour)	8 hrs.	96 sq. ft.	17 per c.c.	128 per c.c.	Absent from 100 c.c.

### CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

No smoke control orders became operative during the year. There is at present a smoke control order in operation in respect of the London Bridge area of the Borough. The Bermondsey (Tooley Street No. 1) Smoke Control Order, 1959, was confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government on 30th October 1959 and becomes operative on 1st July 1960. This order establishes a smoke control area adjacent to that already in operation. It is planned to establish a new smoke control area each year until the whole of the Borough is covered by such areas.

The following are particulars of legal proceedings taken under the Act:

<i>Date of Hearing</i>	<i>Offence</i>	<i>Result</i>
9.3.59.	Emission of smoke from chimney of a building within a Smoke Control Area.	Absolute discharge and order for £5 5s. 0d. costs.
26.3.59.	Emission of dark smoke from factory chimney.	Fine of £5 and order for £3 3s. 0d. costs.
29.7.59.	Emission of dark smoke from factory chimney.	Absolute discharge and order for £5 5s. 0d. costs.

### INVESTIGATION OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

During the year the study of atmospheric pollution has been continued in co-operation with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. The following tables show the concentration of smoke and sulphur-dioxide, as recorded at the Municipal Offices, and the amount of deposited matter recorded by the deposit gauges at Brunel Road, Rotherhithe, and the Public Health Centre, Grange Road.

#### Concentration of Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide

Month	Smoke expressed in mgs. per 100 cubic metres		Sulphur dioxide expressed in parts per 100 million	
	Monthly Average	Highest Daily Average	Monthly Average	Highest Daily Average
January	49	172	24.7	63.5
February	38	175	21.8	82.0
March	17	46	12.1	28.7
April	9	17	12.0	22.0
May	9	19	9.0	28.7
June	5	17	7.9	16.0
July	2	5	5.6	12.5
August	2	5	4.8	12.8
September	5	19	6.1	54.5
October	7	18	8.8	17.5
November	46	146	11.9	35.0
December	33	104	10.0	34.7



## Matter collected in Atmospheric Deposit Gauges

Month	Grange Road		Brunel Road	
	Rain, ins.	Matter deposited in tons per sq. ml.	Rain, ins.	Matter deposited in tons per sq. ml.
January ... ..	1·81	29·38	1·68	22·24
February ... ..	*—	26·01	*—	15·11
March ... ..	1·49	21·18	1·43	23·84
April ... ..	1·71	20·79	No analysis made	
May ... ..	0·76	25·33	0·77	25·10
June ... ..	0·90	20·14	0·72	13·30
July ... ..	1·27	14·59	1·10	10·81
August ... ..	3·26	21·30	3·73	17·87
September ... ..	0·07	20·70	0·09	14·75
October ... ..	1·70	24·30	1·58	18·21
November ... ..	2·68	20·70	2·76	24·62
December ... ..	2·79	20·11	2·59	16·64

\*Deposit Gauge dry; 250 mls distilled water used to rinse bowl.

# FOOD CONTROL

## PUBLIC HEALTH (IMPORTED FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1937/48.

### FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

204 samples were taken during the year by the Wharves Inspectors.

Article Examined	No. of Samples	Purpose of Examination	Result	Action
Apricots, Dried ...	2	For presence of preservatives	Satisfactory	Released
" "	2	" "	Contained excess Sulphur Dioxide	Detained
Bahmi ...	1	To ascertain composition	Satisfactory	Released
Barley, Pearl ...	8	For presence of preservatives	Satisfactory	Released
" "	8	" "	Contained Sulphur Dioxide	Detained
Butter ...	25	To ascertain condition	Satisfactory	Released
" "	2	" "	Contained excess moisture	Detained
" "	1	" "	Found to be rancid and covered with mould growth	Detained
Canard a l'orange ...	1	To ascertain composition	Satisfactory	Released
Candy, Spanish ...	1	" "	" "	" "
Champignon Bisque	1	" "	" "	" "
Cheese, Processed ...	7	To ascertain condition	" "	" "
Cheese in Tins ...	1	" "	" "	" "
Cheese, Sheep ...	1	" "	" "	" "
Chicken, Canned ...	1	For preservatives and metallic contamination	" "	" "
Chicken Broth ...	2	For metallic contamination	Cans found to be corroded	Released for sorting under supervision



Article Examined	No. of Samples	Purpose of Examination	Result	Action
Chicken & Ham Luncheon Meat	1	For preservatives and metallic contamination	Satisfactory	Released
Chicken Skin (Canned)	1	To ascertain condition	"	"
" "	1	" "	Contained pieces of feathers	Released with warning letter to importers
Coffee, Instant ...	1	For preservatives and metallic contamination	Satisfactory	Released
Cold Cuts (Canned)	1	" "	Sodium Nitrite not declared on label	Released with warning letter to importers
Condiment Seasoning	1	To ascertain composition	Satisfactory	Released
Cornflour ...	1	To ascertain condition	Satisfactory	Released
Cranberry Sauce ...	1	For presence of preservatives	"	"
Cucumbers, Pickled	4	" "	"	"
" "	4	" "	Contained excess benzoic acid	Detained
Fondue ...	1	To ascertain composition	Satisfactory	Released
Gherkins in Brine ...	1	For presence of preservatives	"	"
Grapefruit (with wrappers)	1	" "	"	"
Ham and tongue ...	1	For preservatives and metallic contamination	"	"
Herring Fillets in Paprika Sauce	1	" "	"	"
Herring Fillets in Tomato Sauce	1	" "	"	"
Honey ...	1	To ascertain condition	"	"
Lard ...	1	" "	"	"

Article Examined	No. of Samples	Purpose of Examination	Result	Action
Lard	1	To ascertain condition	"	Detained (Imported without Official Certificate)
Lumpfish Roe ...	1	For preservatives and metallic contamination	"	Released
Luncheon Meat ...	1	" "	Contained only 63% meat	Released with warning letter to importers
" "	2	" "	Sodium Nitrite not declared on label	"
Marzipan ...	2	To ascertain condition	Satisfactory	Released
Milk, Condensed ...	3	" "	"	"
Milk, Evaporated ...	3	" "	"	"
Mustard, French ...	1	For presence of preservatives	"	"
Mustard, Liquid ...	1	" "	No statement of ingredients on label	Released with warning letter to importers
Nasi Goreng ...	1	To ascertain composition	Satisfactory	Released
Onions, Kibbled ...	1	For presence of preservatives	"	"
Peaches in Syrup ...	1	For preservatives and metallic contamination	"	"
Pickles ...	1	For preservatives and metallic contamination	Satisfactory	Released
Plums in Vinegar ...	1	" "	"	"
Pork Luncheon Meat	3	" "	"	"
" " "	2	" "	Sodium Nitrite not declared on label	Released with warning to importers
Pork Shoulder Butt	1	" "	List of ingredients incorrect	" "



Article Examined	No. of Samples	Purpose of Examination	Result	Action
Ravioli ... ..	2	To ascertain composition	Satisfactory	Released
Rice Assorted, Fried	1	" "	Label incorrect	Released with warning letter to importers
Risotto ... ..	1	" "	Satisfactory	Released
Salad Cream ...	1	For preservatives and metallic contamination	" "	" "
Salmon ... ..	2	" "	" "	" "
Sardines in Olive Oil	1	" "	" "	" "
Sauce Tartare ...	1	For presence of preservatives	Contained excess benzoic acid	Detained
Sauerkraut ... ..	2	" "	Contained Sulphur Dioxide	Detained
Stewed Steak ...	1	For preservatives and metallic contamination	Satisfactory	Released
Sultanas ... ..	6	For presence of preservatives	" "	" "
"	1	" "	Contained excess Sulphur Dioxide	Detained
Tea ... ..	65	For metallic contamination	Satisfactory	Released
"	3	" "	Contained excess Lead	Detained
"	1	" "	Contained small amount of lead	Released with warning to importers
Zaza Insects ...	2	For preservatives and metallic contamination	Label incorrect	Released with warning to importers

## PUBLIC HEALTH (IMPORTED FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1937/48

Article	Disposed of for purposes other than human food				Destroyed				Removed for sorting under Sanitary Authority				Re-exported			
	T.	C.	Q.	L.	T.	C.	Q.	L.	T.	C.	Q.	L.	T.	C.	Q.	L.
Bacon ...	1	5	1	—	—	5	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beans ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butter ...	—	—	1	26	—	2	—	4	8	12	2	—	—	—	—	—
Cake ...	—	—	—	—	1	14	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Casings ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	4	—	—
Cheese ...	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cocoa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coconuts ...	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coconut, Desic.	1	—	3	12	—	3	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coffee ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Confectionery	—	—	—	—	4	4	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cucumbers, Pkld.	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Egg, Dried ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	17	—	—	—	—	18	14	1	—
Egg, Frozen ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	10	456	9	2	—	60	5	2	—
Egg Albumen ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	20	3	10	—	—	49	12	—	—
Fish, Canned	—	—	—	—	—	17	3	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flour ...	7	1	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fruit ...	—	—	—	—	10	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fruit, Canned...	—	—	—	—	28	8	3	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fruit, Dried ...	8	8	1	2	7	6	1	5	13	12	—	6	27	11	2	7
Fruit Juice & Plp.	—	—	—	—	19	18	2	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gherkins ...	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	8	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	12
Ice Cream Pdr.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lard ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	22	5	19	2	16	—	—	—	—
Liver Sausage ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meat ...	14	1	—	20	—	—	1	14	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Meat, Canned...	6	14	1	18	26	14	2	—	—	—	—	—	9	13	—	2
Meat Extract ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Margarine ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milk, Canned ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nuts ...	8	8	2	5	—	19	1	20	—	3	—	22	4	9	—	7
Offals ...	5	7	1	25	—	14	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	—
Onions ...	—	—	—	—	294	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peas ...	—	7	—	—	—	4	1	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Potatoes ...	—	—	—	—	15	12	2	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poultry ...	—	—	—	—	3	7	2	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poultry, Canned	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prawns, Frozen	—	—	—	—	9	13	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Preserves ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rice ...	14	11	3	21	—	1	1	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sago ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salami ...	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sauerkraut, Canned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	1	4
Sausages, Canned ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4
Soups, Canned	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	11	10	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sugar ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	18	—	—	—	—
Tapioca ...	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tea ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	12	3	13
Tomatoes, Canned ...	—	—	—	—	—	17	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tomato Juice ...	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tomato Paste	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tomato Pulp ...	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tomato Puree	—	—	—	—	9	12	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Various ...	—	—	—	—	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vegetables, Canned ...	—	—	—	—	1	5	3	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	68	6	2	7	446	11	—	6	499	11	3	6	202	15	1	21



### IMPORTED FROZEN PRAWNS

In September 1959 a sample taken by the Port Health Authority from a consignment of imported frozen prawns destined for a Bermondsey Cold Store was found to contain *Salmonella infantis*. Arrangements were therefore made to sample all subsequent consignments of this commodity entering the borough and, to obviate the risk of contamination at the Port, it was agreed that all consignments be allowed to proceed direct to Cold Stores in Bermondsey before sampling.

The following method of sampling was decided upon:

One half per cent to be taken of consignments up to 200 packages. A proportionately lower percentage of consignments in excess of 200 packages.

In the absence of a national bacteriological standard for imported prawns, it was decided at a meeting of the Food Investigation Committee in October that the following provisional standard could be applied:

1. *Salmonella* absent from 50 grams.
2. Plate count less than 250,000 in 80% of samples (2 days at 37 °C) and less than 2,000,000 in all samples.
3. Faecal coli absent in 0.1 gram in 80% of samples and absent in 0.01 gram in all samples.

In November a meeting was held at the Guildhall of all interested parties and it was agreed to adopt the following course of action consequent upon sampling:—

Plate Count at 37 °C:

250,000	Release
250,000–2,000,000	Further examination as to organisms present and importers to be warned. <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> not to exceed 10,000 per gram.
2,000,000+	Condemn irrespective of organisms present.

If further examination showed bad results, destruction agreed. Re-export not to be allowed, but destruction included release for animal feeding in this country.

This standard was to apply to all imported prawns irrespective of origin.

I consider this standard reasonable but thought that, in addition,





## SAMPLING OF EGG PRODUCTS 1959

Sampling of egg products to determine possible contamination by *Salmonella* organisms was continued during 1959. In order to obtain a punctual examination and rapid decision, the importers paid for a considerable number of samples to be examined.

The method of sampling was by batch numbers (signifying packing dates and factories). Where a sample showed evidence of contamination the whole batch was placed under detention and later either re-exported or released for pasteurisation and high temperature baking.

The main importations were of frozen whole egg of which the chief exporters were China, Australia and South Africa and laboratory results showed that 6.0% of the samples taken from these consignments contained *Salmonellae*. The total number of samples from all egg products found to be contaminated was 222 and the following table shows the type of contamination:—

	<i>No. of samples</i>
<i>Salmonella</i> aberdeen	15
<i>Salmonella</i> anatum	11
<i>Salmonella</i> bareilly	1
<i>Salmonella</i> blockley	1
<i>Salmonella</i> bovis morbificans	7
<i>Salmonella</i> dublin	1
<i>Salmonella</i> enteritidis	1
<i>Salmonella</i> heidelberg	2
<i>Salmonella</i> heilbron	11
<i>Salmonella</i> hessarek	7
<i>Salmonella</i> infantis	3
<i>Salmonella</i> manhattan	1
<i>Salmonella</i> montevideo	1
<i>Salmonella</i> nachshonim	1
<i>Salmonella</i> newport	4
<i>Salmonella</i> poona	1
<i>Salmonella</i> potsdam	3
<i>Salmonella</i> senftenberg	1
<i>Salmonella</i> tennessee	2
<i>Salmonella</i> thompson	53
<i>Salmonella</i> typhi-murium	94
Unidentified <i>Salmonella</i>	1
	<hr/> 222 <hr/>

The general inspectors of food in shops and on premises part of the District Public Health Inspector's staff, in the quantitative control, examined the samples of the importers during the year and being found unfit for human consumption was destroyed or disposed of for purposes other than human food.

### IMPORTATION OF EGG PRODUCTS, 1959

Country of origin	Type of Egg Product	Quantity Imported (to nearest cwt.)			No. of samples taken	No. of samples positive	Quantity of contaminated egg			Disposal of contaminated egg												
		T. C. Q. L.					T. C. Q. L.			Released for pasteurisation		Re-exported		Transferred to other Local authority		Still under detention						
		T.	C.	Q. L.			T.	C.	Q. L.	T.	C.	Q. L.	T.	C.	Q. L.	T.	C.	Q. L.				
ARGENTINA	Frozen Whole Egg	19	13	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
	Frozen Albumen	185	13	—	106	1	2	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
	Dried Whole Egg	168	11	—	76	1	1	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
AUSTRALIA	Frozen Whole Egg	3738	19	—	1635	94	152	6	2	—	148	14	—	—	—	3	12	2				
	Frozen Albumen	20	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
BRAZIL	Dried Albumen	1	5	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
CANADA	Frozen Whole Egg	490	2	—	230	7	17	11	2	—	5	7	—	—	9	17	—	—				
	Frozen Albumen	154	9	—	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
CHINA	Frozen Whole Egg	2286	4	—	762	47	74	8	—	—	58	11	2	—	15	16	2	—				
	Frozen Albumen	723	10	—	250	11	38	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	10	2	—				
	Dried Whole Egg	481	1	—	235	11	24	19	2	—	—	2	2	—	24	17	—	—				
	Dried Albumen	10	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	Dried Yolk	27	7	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
DENMARK	Frozen Albumen	5	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
	Dried Albumen	8	15	—	5	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—				
FRANCE	Frozen Albumen	21	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
GERMANY	Frozen Albumen	29	15	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
HOLLAND	Frozen Whole Egg	32	3	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
	Frozen Albumen	89	12	—	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
	Dried Whole Egg	19	—	—	12	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—				
	Dried Albumen	—	13	—	2	1	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—				
IRELAND	Frozen Albumen	4	12	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
	Frozen Yolk	1	15	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
NEW ZEALAND	Frozen Whole Egg	161	9	—	107	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
POLAND	Frozen Whole Egg	425	14	—	134	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
	Dried Whole Egg	127	18	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
SOUTH AFRICA	Frozen Whole Egg	1163	16	—	709	47	58	13	—	—	54	9	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	2		
SWEDEN	Dried Albumen	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	Dried Yolk	2	14	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
U.S.A.	Frozen Albumen	22	18	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	Dried Albumen	94	4	—	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
YUGOSLAVIA	Frozen Albumen	23	14	—	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Totals		10541	12	—	4620	222	371	17	—	—	267	4	—	—	80	3	—	—	14	5	2	—



## SECTION 14, FOOD &amp; DRUGS ACT

	<i>Inspections</i>
Ice Cream Premises	218 65
Preserved Food, etc.	84 210

## DISPOSAL OF UNSOUND FOOD

Condemned food suitable for animal feeding is disposed of for this purpose under supervision.

Condemned food for destruction is collected by Council's van and barged with household refuse.

## FOOD PREMISES AND TYPES OF BUSINESS

Restaurants, cafes and snack bars	104
Factory Canteens	78
Grocers and General Provisions	123
Butchers	44
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	73
Fishmongers and Curers	26
Bakers and Pastrycooks	30
Confectioners	56
Public Houses	139
Food Factories	178
Wholesale Food Stores	112
Food Wharves and Depots	53

## CATERING ESTABLISHMENTS

Inspections and re-visits	788
Notices served	65

## UNSOUND FOOD

The general inspection of food in shops and on stalls forms part of the duty of the District Public Health 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 purposes other than human food.

## FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955

### MILK AND DAIRIES (GENERAL) REGULATIONS 1959

Legal proceedings taken as result of complaints made by members of the public.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Offence</i>	<i>Result</i>
5.3.59	Selling bottle of milk containing fragments of glass.	Case dismissed
29.4.59	Selling bottle of milk which had a cement-like substance adhering to the inner surface of the bottle.	Fine: £10.0.0 Costs: £2.0.0

Eleven warning letters were sent in respect of other articles of food complained of by members of the public.

### FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS 1955

All food premises are inspected by the Public Health Inspectors and during the year written notice of requirements under the Regulations were given in respect of 68 premises.

Legal proceedings were instituted in respect of two premises. In one case the summonses in respect of two infringements of the Regulations were adjourned "sine die" on payment of costs, the requirements of the Regulations having been met. In the other case a fine of £5 was imposed in respect of each of two infringements of the Regulations with £2 costs.

### "KILL THAT FLY" CAMPAIGN

During the summer months an effort was made to publicise the necessity for keeping flies away from food and of killing them by every means available. Posters were exhibited and leaflets distributed through the public libraries and the schools. Several schools were visited, particularly in areas affected by outbreaks of dysentery, films were shown and talks given to the pupils.



## WORK OF THE WHARVES AND FOOD INSPECTORS, 1959.

		Mr. BUTCHER	Mr. TAPSFIELD	Mr. CAMPBELL	Mr. HANCOCK	TOTALS	
Visits	Food Wharves and Depots	1872	1635	1504	—	5011	
	Food Factories	140	196	171	—	507	
	Food Stores	561	258	135	121	1075	
	Condemnation of Food	233	311	480	37	1061	
	Milksellers	—	—	—	160	160	
	Ice Cream Premises	—	—	—	65	65	
	Pharmacy and Poisons	—	—	—	12	12	
	Catering Establishments	—	—	—	788	788	
	Various	154	79	140	811	1184	
Number of samples taken for analysis	Chemical	Consignments of Imported Food detained	94	121	69	—	284
		Certificates issued for Unsound Food	407	233	443	48	1131
		Intimations Served	—	—	—	65	65
	Bacteriological	Food and Drugs	—	—	—	779	779
		Imported Food Regulations	41	72	91	—	204
		Swimming Bath Water	—	—	—	4	4
		Egg Products	116	318	73	—	507
		Canned and Cooked Meats	1	—	1	6	8
		Frozen Prawns	—	—	39	—	39
		Other Foods	—	—	—	11	11
		Milk (Special Designation) Regulations	—	—	—	188	188
		Milk for T.B.	—	—	—	4	4
		Milk for Brucella Abortus	—	—	—	2	2
Ice Cream	—	—	—	63	63		
Swimming Bath Water	—	—	—	4	4		

FOOD AND DRUGS

During the year 772 samples were submitted by the Food and Drugs Inspector. In 42 cases the analysis disclosed an infringement of the law.

No.	Date purchased	Sample	Infringement	Remarks
319	6.1.59	Pork Sausages	Contained 59% meat instead of not less than 65%	Letter to manufacturer
326	7.1.59	Zinc & Castor Oil Cream B.P.	Did not satisfy requirements of British Pharmacopoeia in that it contained only 5.82% zinc oxide instead of 7.5%	Letter to manufacturer
339	13.1.59	Ratafia Flavouring Essence	Flavouring had corroded metal foil inside cap of bottle and particles of metal and cork were found. The essence itself was found to contain 100 parts per million tin.	Remainder of stock destroyed
359	19.1.59	Casserole Steak (Canned)	Contained only 67% meat instead of not less than 95%	Letter to Government of country of origin
381	3.2.59	Pork Luncheon Meat	Sodium nitrite 47 parts per million — not mentioned on label	Remainder of retailer's stock destroyed
459	25.2.59	Evaporated Milk	Milk had deteriorated to such an extent that it was no longer fit for human consumption	Remainder of stock destroyed
470	4.3.59	Pearl Barley	Contained 120 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide	Remainder of stock destroyed
523	20.3.59	Pearl Barley	Contained 120 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide	Remainder of stock destroyed
535	24.3.59	Pearl Barley	Contained 182 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide	Re-exported
538	25.3.59	Pearl Barley	Contained 276 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide	Re-exported
561	7.4.59	Pork Sausages	Contained 58% meat instead of not less than 65%	Letter to manufacturer
599	24.5.59	Pearl Barley	Contained 156 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide	Remainder of stock re-exported
596	24.4.59	Pork Sausages	Contained 57% meat instead of not less than 65%	Letter to manufacturer
602	27.4.59	Beef Sausages	Contained only 38% meat instead of not less than 50%	Prosecution :— Fine £2.0.0. Costs £2.0.0.



No.	Date purchased	Sample	Infringement	Remarks
700	20.5.59	Pearl Barley	Contained 534 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide	Remainder of stock destroyed
701	20.5.59	Crab Spread with butter	Contained approximately 2% rice flour whereas label declared 'contains no cereal'	Letter to manufacturer
736	28.5.59	Dripping	Consisted of rendered pork fat instead of beef or mutton fat	Letter to retailer
815	23.6.59	Pearl Barley	Found to be infested with living mites	Remainder of stock destroyed
838	6.7.59	Plain Flour	Contained 545 milligrams Creta Praeparata per 100 gm. instead of not more than 390 milligrams	Letter to manufacturer
841	7.7.59	Gin	Alcoholic Strength 60.9% instead of 65%	Prosecution :— Fine £5.0.0. Costs £5.5.0.
873	10.7.59	Pork Luncheon Meat	All ingredients not declared on label	Letter to manufacturer
923	27.7.59	Custard Powder	Amount of glucose present was not sufficient to justify the prominence of a claim for added glucose	Letter to manufacturer
937	31.7.59	Lemonade Crystals	No statement of ingredients on label	Letter to manufacturer
938	31.7.59	Mustard	No labels on jars giving particulars required by the Labelling of Food Order, 1953	Letter to retailer
939	31.7.59	Pickle		
940	31.7.59	Mixed Pickle Pickled Onions		
992	26.8.59	Pearl Barley	Contained 112 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide	Remainder of stock destroyed
997	27.8.59	Non-brewed Condiment	Contained 3.7% acetic acid instead of not less than 4%	Re-sampled (See Sample No. 51)
2	27.8.59	Deep Browned Beans with Tomato Sauce and Pork	Amount of pork present did not justify the prominence given to the words 'and pork' on the label	Letter to manufacturer
17	4.9.59	Pork Luncheon Meat	Contained 66% meat instead of not less than 80%	Old Stock. Not now in production
51	8.9.59	Non-brewed Condiment	Contained 3.7% acetic acid instead of not less than 4%	Letter to manufacturer

No.	Date purchased	Sample	Infringement	Remarks
52	8.9.59	Fruit Shake	No statement of ingredients on label	Letter to manufacturer
71	14.9.59	Plain Flour	Contained 160 milligrams Creta Praeparata instead of not less than 235 milligrams per 100 gm.	Letter to manufacturer
77	15.9.59	Sherbet	Label claimed that sherbet had been made with glucose. There was no evidence of the presence of glucose.	Letter to manufacturer
172	22.10.59	Evaporated Milk	Milk had deteriorated to such an extent that it was no longer fit for human consumption	Remainder of stock already sold. Letter to retailer
160	19.10.59	Rock Lobster	No statement of ingredients on label and 'Rock Lobster' not the common or usual name for the food	Letter to manufacturer
185	20.10.59	Toffee Popcorn	Contained 8.2% hardened vegetable oil — not mentioned on label	Letter to manufacturer
226	9.11.59	Luncheon Pork	Contained 18 parts per million Sodium nitrite — not mentioned on label	Remainder of stock withdrawn from sale
235	16.11.59	Beef Sausages	Contained 41% meat instead of not less than 50%. Meat of poor quality	Letter to manufacturer
281	26.11.59	Custard Powder	Amount of glucose present was not sufficient to justify the prominence of a claim for added glucose	Letter to manufacturer
289	7.12.59	Orange Squash	Contained a yellow colouring matter not permitted under the Colouring Matter in Food Regulations	Letter to manufacturer
347	18.12.59	Creamed Rice (Canned)	Can had no label attached	Letter to retailer



## PHARMACY AND MEDICINES ACT 1947 AND ICE CREAM

59 samples of ice cream have been examined, with the following results:—

### 1. Bacterial Count.

Up to 500 per 1 c.c.	32
Over 500 to 1,000 per 1 c.c.	6
Over 1,000 to 5,000 per 1 c.c.	10
Over 5,000 to 10,000 per 1 c.c.	6
Over 10,000 to 50,000 per 1 c.c.	1
Over 50,000 per 1 c.c.	4
	59

### 2. Presence of B. Coli.

B. Coli present in 1 c.c. and 1 10th c.c. and 1 100th c.c.	1
B. Coli present in 1 c.c. and 1 10th c.c.	4
B. Coli present in 1 c.c.	1
B. Coli absent in 1 c.c., 1 10th c.c. and 1 100th c.c.	53
	59

### 3. Methylene Blue Grading.

Grade 1	43
2	7
3	1
4	6
Not graded	2
	59

### 4. CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

Nine samples of ice cream were submitted for chemical analysis under the Food Standards (Ice Cream) Order, 1953. All samples were satisfactory.

## 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, school meals services and hospitals in the borough. The total number of samples submitted for analysis during 1959 was 367 of which number 190 were taken from schools, hospitals, etc.

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

Condensed Milk	....	....	....	....	4
Evaporated Milk	....	....	....	....	6
Sterilised Milk	....	....	....	....	13
Pasteurised Milk	....	....	....	....	145
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk	....	....	....	....	4
Channel Islands Milk	....	....	....	....	7
					<hr/>
					179
					<hr/>

**For Bacteriological Examination.****Pasteurised Milk:**

For tubercle bacilli	....	....	....	....	4
For brucella abortus	....	....	....	....	2
					<hr/>
					6
					<hr/>

**For Examination under Milk (Special Designations) Regulations.**

Pasteurised Milk (from schools, hospitals, etc.)	....	....	....	....	95
Pasteurised Milk (other than from schools)	....	....	....	....	39
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk	....	....	....	....	36
Sterilised Milk	....	....	....	....	17
Homogenised Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	...	1
					<hr/>

188  
 Nine samples of ice cream were submitted for chemical analysis under the Food Standards (Ice Cream) Order, 1953. All samples were satisfactory.



**PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT 1933 AND  
PHARMACY AND MEDICINES ACT 1941**

53 premises were entered on the Council's list for the year under report.

**MILK PREMISES**

**FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955**

**MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS 1949**

17 milk sellers were registered under the above Acts during 1959 and 13 were removed from the Register. There were 138 milk sellers on the Register at the end of the year.

**MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (RAW MILK)  
REGULATIONS, 1949**

**MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (PASTEURISED AND  
STERILISED) REGULATIONS, 1949**

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

**Dealers' Licences.**

To sell Tuberculin Tested Milk	....	....	....	....	43
To sell Pasteurised Milk	....	....	....	....	93
To sell Sterilised Milk	....	....	....	....	105

**Supplementary Licences**

To sell Pasteurised Milk	....	....	....	....	15
To sell Tuberculin Tested Milk	....	....	....	....	15
To sell Sterilised Milk	....	....	....	....	20

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

### GLUCOSE IN FOODSTUFFS.

During the year a special investigation was made of foodstuffs which claimed the presence of glucose. The foods examined were soft drinks (5 samples), sugar confectionery (6 samples), and one sample of custard powder.

There is a general misconception that glucose is a substance that is superior to any other form of sugar as a source of immediately available energy and manufacturers' advertising appears to encourage that view. In fact all types of sugar have approximately the same energy value i.e. 4 calories per gram, and all types of sugar are rapidly absorbed by the body. In this connection it is interesting to note the comments made by the Food Standards Committee of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, in their *Report on Soft Drinks* (1959):

“Glucose beverages are at present widely advertised as a source of energy with the inference that they provide energy in a special form that is quickly and readily available to the body.

If account is taken of the amounts likely to be consumed in a normal diet, no soft drink at present on the market can in our view be regarded as a sufficient source of carbohydrate to justify special claims relating to energy value. For this reason also it would be misleading to promote the sale of glucose beverages or any other soft drink by advertisements of a medical or pseudo-medical character based on recommendations from the medical and nursing professions or testimonials from individual purchasers.”

Pure glucose (dextrose monohydrate) is what its name implies—glucose and nothing else, but other substances added to foods under various names e.g. liquid glucose, corn syrup, hydrolised starch syrup, are the resultant products of the acid hydrolysis (i.e. splitting up) of starch and have a glucose content in the region of 20%–30% only.

Common sugar—sucrose—occurs naturally in the sap of sugar cane and in sugar beet and on eating the stomach acid quickly converts the sugar into equal amounts of glucose and fructose (another



sugar naturally present in fruit and honey) which is immediately available as a source of energy. This process is known as inversion and the resultant product as invert sugar.

It will be seen therefore that glucose is either naturally present or can be added to food and drink by one of three main methods:

- (1) As pure glucose.
- (2) As "liquid glucose" or "corn syrup" which contains a maximum of 30% glucose.
- (3) As invert sugar which contains equal amounts of glucose and fructose.

Of the five samples of soft drinks examined 3 contained added "pure glucose" (25.4%, 8.8% and 2%) in a total glucose content of 32.3, 14.1 and 9.4 respectively, the remaining glucose being present as invert sugar. In the other two samples one contained 6.5% glucose obtained from invert sugar and "liquid glucose" and one contained 3.7% glucose obtained solely from "liquid glucose" or hydrolised starch syrup. (N.B. All figures weight in weight).

In the case of the sugar confectionery, 5 samples were of the "boiled sweet" variety and contained glucose ranging from 4.1% to 8.7% derived from hydrolised starch syrup and invert sugar. In the other sample—one of toffee—the glucose content of 5.5% was derived solely from hydrolised starch syrup. Similar amounts of glucose would be expected in all boiled sugar sweets containing traces of acid (such as fruit drops).

The one sample of custard claiming a glucose content contained 4.0% of glucose (dextrose monohydrate). The packet had the word "with added glucose" prominently displayed. This sample was sold in packets containing  $\frac{3}{4}$  oz. custard powder and the label indicated that this was sufficient to make one pint of custard. The contents of one packet contained only 0.95 grams of glucose. A moderate size portion of custard made from this powder (one-sixth of a pint) would therefore contain only 0.14 gram of glucose. This quantity of glucose is insignificant as a source of energy or as a sweetener. The label may therefore be considered as misleading.

The attention of the manufacturers was drawn to this misleading statement and a suitable alteration in labelling has been agreed.

Generally the claims for glucose content were substantiated by analysis but the purchasing public should bear in mind two facts:

- (a) That "liquid glucose", "corn syrup" and hydrolysed starch syrup normally have a glucose content of only 20%—30%.
- (b) That all sugars e.g. sucrose (common sugar) and glucose, are of equal calorific value and all are equally immediately available to the body as a source of energy.