

**[Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Deptford Borough].**

**Contributors**

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**Metropolitan Borough of Deptford**



# **ANNUAL REPORT**

OF

**THE MEDICAL OFFICER  
OF HEALTH**

*for the year*

**1953**

BY

**J. KERR BROWN**  
B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

## PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

---

His Worship the Mayor  
(Councillor Miss D. Burley, J.P.)

---

*Chairman:*

Councillor W. Taylor, J.P.

Alderman Mrs. G. E. Green

„ E. Murphy

„ T. F. M. Shepherd

Councillor S. H. Banks

„ Mrs. M. J. Chrisp

„ A. E. Cox

„ Mrs. F. K. Dolby

„ A. G. Keyse

„ Mrs. D. Nason

„ Mrs. A. M. Ott.



August, 1954.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the  
Metropolitan Borough of Deptford.*

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

It is my privilege to place before you my report on the health and environmental circumstances of our Borough for 1953. As in previous years the report is in a condensed form, in accordance with the Ministry of Health Circular 42/1951, dated 10th December.

The population continues to decline and our birth-rate has fallen from 17.4 to 15.0. Our death-rate has also increased but this is more than accounted for by the alterations in the allocation of deaths by the Registrar General as recommended in circular G.R.O. (M.O.H.) No. 4/1952. As a consequence, New Cross General Hospital is now regarded as a residential institution. This hospital deals with aged and bedridden patients previously resident in Bermondsey and Southwark; deaths occurring there are now allocated to Deptford instead of being transferred to the Borough of their previous place of residence. We had to accept 139 deaths during the year, which raised our death-rate from 11.1 to 13.0. It also meant that our total deaths in the higher age groups from malignant neoplasm, heart and circulatory diseases and pneumonia and bronchitis, increased by almost 100. This seems to me to be not only an unfair load for our Borough to bear, but to vitiate the value of statistical presentation and analysis.

Fortunately, our infantile mortality rate has fallen to the more realistic figure of 26.5, which is still slightly above the general rate for the County and proves the need for continued efforts in child welfare and care. During the year there were no maternal deaths.

Once again infectious diseases declined, from 1,193 to 827. The reduction was due mainly to fewer cases of scarlet fever, measles and whooping-cough. Nevertheless, food poisoning increased by 58 and we had 102 cases of dysentery, mostly of the Sonne type. In all these cases rigorous preventive measures were adopted and there was close liaison between the general practitioners and this department as regards treatment, contact tracing and bacteriological investigations. There was an increase of 13 in notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, but a slight reduction in deaths: this is not an isolated trend, it is general throughout the country. Although fewer people are dying from pulmonary tuberculosis, due to the great advance in treatment and clinic care, the reduction of incidence of the disease is not so significant. Is this due to the fact that by Mass Miniature Radiography and the excellent arrangements for follow-up of cases and contacts at Chest Clinics more pulmonary tuberculosis is being found; or that we are looking for it more diligently; or are the preventive services in some way lagging behind curative medicine?



On the environmental side, although progress is steady but unspectacular, much has yet to be done about housing, and the supervision of the health of the factory worker, especially the adolescent, is uneven throughout the country. Many factories have excellent medical facilities; in others, little if anything is done to ensure that individuals are fit and remain fit for the job they are performing.

The extension of B.C.G. vaccination to many vulnerable classes, which is already well under way in the County, may help, but all present indications are that the same spectacular results from it cannot be expected as in the diphtheria immunisation campaign. There seem to be other constitutional and environmental factors at work.

For the third successive year it is pleasing to record the absence of diphtheria.

Unfortunately, there was an increase in the incidence of poliomyelitis from 1 to 11 cases. A careful check of all patients revealed no definite connection between them, nor could a path of infection be traced with any certainty. The majority of cases were in the younger age groups and in no case was definite relationship between immunisation or trauma to paralysis established. Details of one doubtful case, however, were supplied to the Medical Research Council.

During the year the Department have been called to assist old persons living alone and unable to obtain proper care and attention. In no instance were compulsory powers for removal used and I am glad to record the help and co-operation which I received from Dr. Mester, the Geriatrician at St. Alfege's Hospital; no urgent case requiring admission has been refused. Similarly, officers of local institutions have afforded us every facility and have admitted needy cases for us at short notice.

The shortage of housing accommodation and the continued necessity to use sub-standard property in the Borough still presents a great problem. Strenuous efforts continue to be made by the Sanitary Inspectors to keep such properties in reasonable repair and to reduce to a minimum the hardships suffered by many residents, but, of course, the only permanent solution will be the eventual clearance of large sites.

I am glad to acknowledge my indebtedness to the staff of the Health Department. Similarly, the Town Clerk and other chief officers and deputies have shown me much kindness and help. In conclusion, I would like to thank my Chairman and Vice-Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their support and encouragement throughout the year.

I remain,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN KERR BROWN,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

## STAFF

### Medical Officer of Health

J Kerr Brown, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

### Public Analyst (part time)

H. Amphlett Williams, Ph.D. (Lond.), A.C.G.F.C., F.R.I.C.

### Assistant Administrative Officer

G. A. Langley

### Senior Clerk

R. H. Shrive

### Clerks

L. Thorpe, D.F.C., J. Thorpe, Mrs. D. Tieman (Resigned 31.10.53)

D. W. Pritchard (Commenced 1.11.53)

Medical Officer of Health's Secretary and Shorthand Typist.

Mrs. K. N. Coleman

### Chief Sanitary Inspector

W. F. Mayo (ii)

### Sanitary Inspectors

G. B. Allen (i) and (iv) J. E. Waring (i)

H. E. Green (i) A. C. Webster (iii)

G. F. Wilton (i)

### Food Inspector

R. W. Allen (i)

- (i) Certificate R.S.I. Joint Award. Certificate R.S.I. Meat and Other Foods
- (ii) Certificate S.I.E.B. (London)
- (iii) Certificate S.I.E.B. (London). Certificate R.S.I. Meat and Other Foods
- (iv) Smoke Inspector's Certificate, R.S.I.

### Mortuary Keeper

A. T. Capstick

### *Rodent Control Staff*

Supervisor : E. J. Summers

2 Operators

### *Disinfecting and Bathing Station Staff*

Chief Disinfecter

Driver

2 Disinfectors

2 Female Attendants





The following are the principal vital statistics for 1953 together with comparative figures for London and for the previous year.

The proportions of old or young vary in different areas and the Registrar General gives Area Comparability factors which take these variations into account. The factor for births is 0.93 and for deaths 1.02 and the birth rate and death rate should be multiplied by the appropriate factor when making comparisons with rates in other towns.

The figure for population is the estimated mid-year home population. The estimated decrease in the population is 880, whereas the number of births exceed the number of deaths by 153.

The table setting out the causes of deaths will be found in the Appendix Table 1. The deaths are classified under the 36 headings based on the Abbreviated List of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death, 1948.

Area of Borough ... 1,564 acres  
Estimated mid-year home population ... 75,030

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES

VITAL STATISTICS				Birth rate (per 1,000 live births)	
				1953	1952
				17.5	17.0
				0.38	0.35
				12.5	12.0
				31.8	30.5
				23.8	22.5
				1,069	1,060
				1,129	1,120
				18	18
				19	18
				24	40
				30	42
				976*	909

\*Of this number 129 occurred in the New Cross General Hospital. The death rate for London if these deaths were excluded would be 11.4 instead of 12.0.



## VITAL STATISTICS

The following are the principal vital statistics for 1953 together with comparative figures for London and for the previous year.

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The table setting out the causes of deaths will be found in the Appendix Table I. The deaths are classified under the 36 headings based on the Abbreviated List of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death, 1948.

Area of Borough ... ..	1,564 acres
Estimated mid-year home population ...	75,030

				1952		1953	
				Deptford	London	Deptford	London
Birth rate (per 1,000 living) ...				17·4	17·6	15·0	17·5
Still births (ditto) ... ..				0·24	0·34	0·25	0·38
Death rate (ditto) ... ..				11·9	12·6	*13·0	12·5
Infantile mortality rate (deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births) ... ..				31·8	23·8	26·5	24·8
				1952		1953	
Live births registered ... ..				Legitimate ...	1,256	1,069	
(adjusted for inward and outward transfers)				Illegitimate ...	64	60	
				Total ... ..	1,320	1,129	
Still births registered ... ..				Legitimate ...	18	18	
				Illegitimate ...	—	1	
				Total ... ..	18	19	
Infant deaths ... ..				Legitimate ...	40	24	
(under 1 year)				Illegitimate ...	2	6	
				Total ... ..	42	30	
Total deaths ... ..				909		976*	

\*Of this number 139 occurred in the New Cross General Hospital. The death rate for Deptford if these deaths were excluded would be 11·1 instead of 13·0.

# INFECTIOUS DISEASES

DISEASE	MONTHS												TOTAL
	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	
Tuberculosis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Food Poisoning	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Scarlet Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Whooping Cough	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Measles	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Acute Pneumonia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Dysentery	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Acute Poisoning	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Erysipelas	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Paratyphoid	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Scarlet Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Minors	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
TOTAL	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	144

No cases of epidemic typhus, paratyphoid fever, typhoid fever, diphtheria or scarlet fever reported during the year. \* Includes deaths from all forms of pneumonia.

## Tuberculosis

All new cases in the borough, whether or not they are transferred from other areas, are visited by the Sanitary Inspector in order to ascertain the housing conditions and to see if any improvements can or should be effected.



## INFECTIOUS DISEASES

## General

The total number of cases of notifiable infectious disease was again below that of the previous year.

Scarlet Fever cases numbered 79 against 140, and Measles cases 429 against 849 in 1952.

Food Poisoning and Sonne Dysentery (often closely allied) showed an increase particularly during the early summer months. Wherever a case was reported, contacts were tested and very often other cases were discovered. All positive cases were given letters to their medical advisors regarding treatment and specimens were taken until the patient was clear of infection.

Arrangements were made for food handlers found to be positive to carry on non-food-handling duties until successfully treated.

## Infectious Diseases. Corrected Notifications.

	0-1 years		1-2 years		2-5 years		5-15 years		15-25 years		25-45 years		45-65 years		Over 65 years		TOTAL	DEATHS
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Meningococcal Inf. ...						1											1	
Scarlet Fever ...			8	5	9	8	20	27	2								79	
Puerperal Pyrexia ...										1							1	
Erysipelas ...												1	2				4	
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	1		1		1	2	1	3		2							11	
Dysentery ...	4	2	2	2	8	8	25	17	3	4	4	16		2	1	4	102	
Acute Pneumonia ...	1						1	2	2	1	5	2	6	4	2		26	52*
Measles ...	7	9	45	56	73	71	80	84	2	2							429	
Whooping Cough ...	7	6	10	11	13	13	22	28		1							111	
Scabies ...								1			1						2	
Zymotic Enteritis ...	1																1	
Food Poisoning ...			4	3	4	4	4	8	2	5	9	9	2	3		2	59	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum		1															1	
TOTALS ...	21	18	70	77	108	107	153	170	11	16	19	28	10	9	3	7	827	52

No cases of smallpox, anthrax, para-typhoid fever, typhoid fever, diphtheria, or cerebro-spinal meningitis.

\* Includes deaths from all forms of pneumonia.

## Tuberculosis

All new cases in the Borough, whether or not they are transferred from other areas, are visited by the Sanitary Inspectors in order to ascertain the housing conditions and to see if any improvements can, or should, be effected.

The deaths due to respiratory tuberculosis in Deptford in 1953 were 19 males and 6 females as compared with 20 and 7 respectively during the previous year. Of the 19 male deaths, 6 were persons residing at Carrington House, a common lodging house for men which is maintained by the London County Council. Of the deaths from respiratory tuberculosis 14 of the 19 male deaths and 4 of the 6 female deaths were of persons between the ages of 15 and 65 years, whereas of the deaths from all causes, only about 28% were within this age group.

### Tuberculosis Register

	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Cases notified for the first time...	85	62	147	3	11	14
Posthumous notifications ...	6	—	6	—	—	—
New cases in Borough coming to knowledge otherwise than by primary notification ...	30	16	46	—	2	2
Cases on Tuberculosis Register at 31.12.53 ...	517	423	940	30	43	73

The Chest Physician, Dr. J. P. V. Rigby, has kindly supplied the following figures concerning the Chest Clinic at Harton Street and the Tuberculosis Care Committee :—

Cases on Chest Clinic Register at 31.12.53 :—

Definite ...	982
Observation ...	32
Number of new contacts examined ...	366
Total attendances at the Chest Clinic ...	8,137

### TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE

Interviews by Secretary ...	1,458
Cases assisted by Care Committee ...	60
Sums raised by Christmas Seal Sale (1953)	£194 11s. 7d.

### Mass Miniature Radiography

The Unit visited Deptford during 1953 and was at St. Paul's Institute from 18.5.53—18.6.53, and at the South London Synagogue from 22.6.53—10.7.53.



Dr. J. M. Morgan has kindly furnished me with an analysis of the results of the survey which is appended:—

PART I—STAGES OF PROCEDURE			
	Men	Women	Total
(a) Total radiographed ... ..	3,739	3,187	6,926
(b) Total large films ... ..	224	168	392
(c) Number normal on large film ...	77	80	157
(d) Number abnormal on large film ...	145	83	228
(e) Not yet attended for large film ...	2	5	7

#### PART II—ANALYSIS OF ABNORMAL LARGE FILMS

1. Probably significant new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis for further investigation ... ..	20	16	36
2. Probably significant non-tuberculous cases for further investigation ...	9	2	11
3. Previously known tuberculous cases	8	6	14
4. Cardio vascular lesions ... ..	7	4	11
5. Abnormalities requiring no action...	98	51	149
6. Examination not yet completed ...	3	4	7

# SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES ETC., AND FACTORIES ACT



## SANITARY INSPECTION

The deficiency in the Sanitary Inspectors' establishment to which reference was made in my last Annual Report, was continued throughout 1953.

Despite the revision in July, 1953, of the salary scales relating to Sanitary Inspectors in London, advertisements failed to attract suitable candidates.

The system of priorities which was instituted last year was continued but whilst this deals with the matters arising from day-to-day, other matters of long term value, e.g., Factory Inspections etc., had to suffer owing to the necessity of the District Inspectors being required to undertake additional territory.

It is difficult to know what can be done to counteract this shortage of staff, which apparently is likely to continue until new entrants can be found to enter the Sanitary Inspectors' profession, but some method will need to be adopted in order that routine matters of great importance to the community can receive adequate attention.

The total number of primary inspections during 1953 was 5,104, a decline of 1,731 on the previous year when we were only short of establishment for two-thirds of the year. The number of complaints fell from 2,560 in 1952 to 2,188 this year and whilst this could be regarded with some satisfaction, the decline in other directions could be a serious matter.

Defects which were found were dealt with under the Public Health (London) Act, together with the London County Council Bye-Laws and General Powers Acts, and it was not found necessary to have recourse to the Housing Act, 1936.

A summary of sanitary work carried out in the Borough appears in Tables II and III in the Appendix to this Report.

### Smoke Abatement

Complaints were received regarding smoke emission from factory premises on the fringe of the Borough, but as a result of informal action by the Inspector and intelligent co-operation of the management of the factory concerned, it was not necessary to undertake legal proceedings.

### Offensive Trades

The one factory in the Borough at which an offensive trade was carried on was kept under constant observation, and after various experiments had been carried out, the complaints regarding the emanation of effluvia subsided, but a long period of time will be necessary before the results of the efforts of the Inspector and the management can be regarded as wholly satisfactory.

### Air Pollution

The Health Committee of the Association of Municipal Corporations selected Deptford as one of the London Boroughs from which it would



like to have information on this subject in order to assist the Association in its preparation of evidence to be submitted to the Committee set up by the Ministries of Housing and Local Government, and Fuel & Power, to examine this matter.

A special meeting of the Public Health Committee was held on the 20th October when I presented a report on air pollution in the Borough generally.

The report was adopted by the Council at a Meeting on the 28th October, and details are appended:—

#### (1) *Sources of Pollution*

Pollution of the atmosphere comes from two main sources, viz., (a) Industrial and (b) domestic. It is estimated that domestic fires are responsible for about 50 per cent. of the smoke production throughout the country. In this Borough the proportion of domestic smoke to industrial smoke emitted is probably higher than this figure. Contrary to popular belief, noxious smells however unpleasant, either from polluted rivers or from offensive trades, do not contribute materially to the production of fogs or “smog” and are a separate problem.

#### (2) *Smoke and Fog Conditions*

A fog or “smog” (a combination of smoke and fog) is produced when a high concentration of smoke and sulphur gases in the atmosphere is accompanied by high barometric pressure, high relative humidity, little or no wind and a low ground temperature. These are the conditions which prevailed during the fog period of 5th—9th December, 1952, when in Deptford deaths from cardiac and respiratory diseases were more than double for corresponding periods of previous years. The elderly and the very young were most severely affected and, indeed, many are still suffering from residual effects.

Smoke is due to the imperfect combustion of coal, especially soft bituminous coal. Perfect combustion of coal in an open grate fire is almost impossible and every open grate fire contributes its quota of smoke to the atmosphere. Industrial smokes are emitted for a variety of reasons, e.g. :

- (1) the use of fuels unsuited to the type of furnace;
- (2) too much or too little draught in the furnace;
- (3) draught not passing through or over the fire;
- (4) careless or irregular stoking;
- (5) the forcing of the fire on account of insufficient boiler plant;
- (6) obsolete furnaces and appliances.

Smoke from railway engines, although not contributing a high proportion to the overall pollution, does cause serious nuisance in the vicinity of large railway termini.

#### (3) *Industrial Smoke—Statutory Powers*

In regard to industrial smoke, the powers of Metropolitan Boroughs are mainly governed by the provisions of Section 147-154 of the Public



Health (London) Act, 1936, and a bye-law made under the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926. Every furnace used in trade or industry has to be constructed so as to consume or burn as far as practicable the smoke arising from the furnace. There are penalties for negligent use of furnaces, e.g., careless stoking. However, it is a defence in any proceedings for sending forth smoke, other than black smoke, if the person shows that he has used the best practicable means for preventing the nuisance having regard to the cost of installing new plant and to local conditions and circumstances. Even with these powerful legal loopholes there are certain industries which can claim total exemption and which are indisputably among the worse offenders; e.g., smelting of ore, calcining, the puddling and rolling of iron, annealing, forging, the carburising of iron, etc. The discharge of hydrochloric acid and sulphur dioxide from chemical works is controlled by the Alkali, etc. Works Regulation Act, 1906, which lays down specific standards for hydrochloric acid and sulphur dioxide vapour discharge.

The enforcement of the existing smoke abatement laws presents certain difficulties, as the detection of offences is usually regarded as a task which falls to be performed by the Sanitary Inspector. In the course of his daily work he takes smoke observations and makes official representations to flagrant offenders, but smoke abatement work cannot be done efficiently as an incidental duty of a Sanitary Inspector engaged in many other equally important functions. There can be no doubt, however, that in Deptford representations to the executives of factories have had a salutary effect, although it should be stressed that industrial smoke originating in the Borough is not a serious factor. Deptford suffers more from pollution from neighbouring Boroughs.

#### *(4) Greenwich and Deptford Power Stations*

In addition to the pollution from normal industrial processes, this Borough suffers from being in close proximity to the large Greenwich and Deptford Power Stations, from which quantities of grit are discharged and the incidence of the pollution arising from this source varies of course, according to the direction of the wind.

As the result of representations, however, improvements in the firing methods have been and are being made; old boilers have been scrapped; new grit collecting plant installed; more efficient smoke-gauges are in use and secondary air modifications have been made in both Stations. Some of the chimney stacks have been also increased in height and the smaller ones blanked off. Whilst conditions are by no means satisfactory, it is fair to say that there has been gradual improvement and there is hope for further progress.

#### *(5) Suggestions for Improving Conditions*

In submitting our suggestions for improvement, we desire to emphasise that there is no easy or immediate solution of the problem. There will have to be a gradual but determined and well-planned effort. No schemes which can be devised in Deptford will be of any avail without these efforts being co-ordinated with the remainder of the Metropolis



and without the encouragement, the co-operation, and the instructions of the Central Government. These are our suggestions:—

*(a) Domestic*

(i) Nuisance from domestic smoke can be overcome by the eventual abolition of the open fire burning soft coal.

(ii) The design of more efficient appliances is important and smokeless fuels such as anthracite, coke, coalite and oil should be employed where possible. These, however, must be made available to the public at prices which people can afford to pay.

(iii) Subject to (ii) consideration should be given to the possibility of requiring that all new dwellings should be fitted either with smokeless fuel grates or be heated centrally or by electricity or gas.

(iv) The possibilities of district heating should be explored. In Westminster, blocks of flats are being heated by hot water from the Battersea Power Station on the other side of the River Thames, and it may be possible that Greenwich and Deptford Power Stations could be utilised in this manner for providing district heating in the Deptford and Greenwich areas.

*(b) Industrial*

(i) We have referred earlier in this report (paragraph 2) to the causes of smoke emission from factories, and the lines along which improvements can be effected are self-evident.

(ii) Conditions in Deptford do not, in our opinion, justify the employment of a full-time smoke inspector, but in areas where there is heavy industry the employment of full-time officers trained as Combustion experts would clearly be advantageous. In this way a close and almost continuous watch could be kept on industrial smoke, and technical advice given where necessary.

(iii) More firms should be encouraged or required to allow their stokers and firemen to undergo instruction on correct firing methods and boiler-house management.

(iv) Smoke abatement law in regard to industry should be made more rigid. Precise standards should be laid down and those heavy industries which at present can claim total exemption should be brought within the scope of the law and therefore within local control.

*(c) General*

Smokeless zones within which it is an offence for industrial or domestic chimneys to emit smoke have been created in some large industrial cities, and we are of the opinion that consideration should be given to the establishment of a similar zone or zones in London.

**Rodent Control**

One Rodent Supervisor and two Operators were employed throughout the year under the general direction of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, and the following tables summarise the work carried out:—



# PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Report for Year ended 31st December, 1953.

	Type of Property				
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	Agricultural	All other (including Business and Industrial)	Total
Total number of properties in Local Authority's District ... ..	28	16,989	—	2,690	19,707
Number of properties inspected by the Local Authority during 1953 as a result (a) of notification or (b) otherwise ...	(a) —	270	—	22	292
	(b) 6	416	—	133	555
Number of properties (under II) found to be infested by rats... ..	Major				
	Minor—	276	—	25	301
Number of properties (under II) found to be seriously infested by mice ... ..	1	65	—	8	74
Number of infested properties (under III and IV) treated by the Local Authority ...	1	342	—	33	376
Number of notices served under Section 4: Treatment ... ..	—	—	—	—	—

Number of "block" control schemes carried out ... Nil.

A high proportion of business premises in the borough have their own contracts with private service companies for the control and destruction of rats and mice. This largely accounts for the smallness of the figure relating to business premises.

## Disinfection and Cleansing

The use of the disinfectant at the New Cross General Hospital was continued as a temporary measure throughout the year, the Bathing Station also occupying part of the hospital premises. Neither of these are entirely satisfactory. It is also anticipated that the Regional Hospital

Board will require the premises to be vacated in the near future. The construction of the new Disinfection and Bathing Station was commenced in December, 1952, and opened in January, 1954.

The following is a summary of the work of disinfection, disinfection and cleansing :—

Premises disinfected (infectious disease) ... ..	153
Premises disinfected (requests) ... ..	39
Premises disinfected (verminous condition) ...	448
Premises disinfected (removals) ... ..	3
Total number of articles disinfected ... ..	24,459
Books disinfected ... ..	198
Number of articles destroyed at owner's request ...	111

In addition to the normal disinfection some work was done for firms engaged in exporting second-hand clothing and rags mainly to certain parts of Africa where the clothing is not allowed to be imported unless previously disinfected.

The total dealt with during 1953 was 2,160 garments. The charges for this service amounted to £7 16s. 0d.

### Bathing Centre

Number of school children who received baths (other than for scabies) ... ..	795
Number of school children who received baths for the treatment of scabies ... ..	49
Adults who received baths (other than for scabies) ...	493
Scabies baths for adults ... ..	24

### Water Supply

The water supply for domestic purposes for the whole of the Borough is obtained from the mains of the Metropolitan Water Board.

Routine bacteriological examination is not normally carried out by the Council but the Water Board have supplied information on the bacteriological purity when requested.

The water supply has been fully satisfactory throughout the year.

Certificates in accordance with Section 95 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, that dwelling houses had a proper and efficient water supply were issued in respect of 80 new premises.



## THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937

The following is an epitomised statement of the administration of the Act. The inspections, visits, etc., are carried out by the District Sanitary Inspectors.

### Inspections

	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Notices Written	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	49	7	—	—
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	346	50	—	—

### Defects Found

Sanitary Conveniences :	Found	Remedied	Referred	
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector
Unsuitable or Defective ...	—	—	—	—

The types of premises inspected were as follows:—

Bakehouses.	Printers.
Chemical works.	Stables, etc.
Cinemas.	Sawmills.
Dressmakers, etc.	Timber stores.
Engineering, general.	Tar refiners.
Engineering, motoring.	Tailors.
Foundries.	Woodwork joiners, etc.
Food preparation.	Woodchoppers.
Glass bottle makers.	Whitening manufacturers.
Laundries, cleaners.	Offensive trades.
Marine stores.	Miscellaneous.
Paint and varnish works.	

The number of inspections made to home workers premises was 24.

The types of work carried on by the 175 outworkers in this Borough were as follows:—

Wearing apparel (152), artificial flowers (3), paper bags (5), boxes (8), button cards (6), and shuttlecocks (1).

A full-time Food Inspector is employed in the supervision of Food and Food Premises. Food samples are sent for chemical analysis to the Public Analyst, and for bacteriological examination to County Health Officer. Details of the work of the Food Inspector will be found in the Appendix Tables V, VI and VII and details from the Public Analyst's Report are included at the end of this section.

Considerable quantities of food no longer considered fit for prolonged storage by the Admiralty, are examined in order to assess their fitness for sale to the general public.

## FOOD AND DRUGS

### AND

## REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST



## FOOD AND DRUGS

A full-time Food Inspector is employed in the supervision of Food and Food Premises. Food Samples are sent for chemical analysis to the Public Analyst, and for bacteriological examination to County Hall.

Details of the work of the Food Inspector will be found in the Appendix Tables V, VI and VII and details from the Public Analyst's Report are included at the end of this section.

### Royal Victoria Yard

Considerable quantities of food no longer considered fit for prolonged storage by the Admiralty, are examined in order to assess their fitness for sale to the general public.

### Ice-Cream

Forty-one samples were taken for bacteriological examination.

Grade I ...	...	...	...	23
Grade II ...	...	...	...	13
Grade III ...	...	...	...	3
Grade IV ...	...	...	...	2
				—
				41
				—

### Labelling of Food Orders, 1946/50

All pre-packed samples of food submitted under the Food and Drugs Act were considered also under the Labelling of Food Orders, 1946 and 1950. Fifty-one separate examinations were made under these Orders and two slight infringements were dealt with by correspondence.

### Pharmacy and Medicines Act, 1941

All pre-packed drugs submitted under the Food and Drugs Act were also considered under the Pharmacy and Medicines Act, 1941.

### Food Standards

Fifty-one samples were specially examined under the various Food Standard Orders. In three instances infringements were dealt with by informal action.

### Public Health (Preservatives etc. in Food) Regulations

Wherever desirable Food and Drugs Act samples were examined for the presence of prohibited preservatives and colouring matters and for excessive amounts of the permitted preservatives. One infringement was dealt with informally.

### Mineral Oil in Food Order 1949

Sixty-eight samples were taken under the Order—no contraventions were found.



### School Milks

Eighteen samples were sent for chemical examination and fifteen were sent for bacteriological examination.

### Milk (Special Designations) Act

Thirty-three samples were submitted.

### Foreign Bodies in Food

Several instances were found of foreign bodies in food. In the main, insufficient evidence was available to ensure successful prosecution and the makers of the food in question were warned.

### Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949-50

<i>Dealers Licences issued:</i>	Tuberculin Tested Milk	20
	Pasteurised Milk	... 59
	Sterilised Milk	... 104

<i>Supplementary Licences issued:</i>	Tuberculin Tested Milk	15
	Pasteurised Milk	... 15
	Sterilised Milk	... 18

## FOOD AND DRUGS ANALYSIS

### Food and Drugs Analysis

During the year, 485 samples were submitted for analysis under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, by your Sampling Officers. These samples were also examined wherever applicable under the Defence (Sale of Food) Regulations, 1943, the Food Standards Orders, 1944-51, and the Labelling of Food Orders, 1946-51.

Of the total number, 45 were taken formally, in accordance with the procedure prescribed under the Food and Drugs Act, the remaining 440 being undivided, or informal samples.

The Public Analyst, Dr. H. Amphlett Williams, Ph.D.(Lond.), A.C.G.F.C., F.R.I.C., has submitted the following report on milk sampling:—

“I have pleasure in furnishing the following particulars, summarising the composition of the milk samples submitted for analysis during the year 1953.

72 samples of milk were submitted for analysis during the year, of which 42 are understood to have been taken on Sundays and 30 on week-days. This is the lowest number of milk samples submitted in any year since I have been associated with the Borough (1934):

One sample of milk was reported as “adulterated,” being 5 per cent. deficient in fat, giving an “adulteration” percentage of 1.4.

The average percentage composition of the samples is shown in the following Table, with the averages of the six preceding years for comparison:



# AVERAGE COMPOSITION OF MILK, DEPTFORD

Period	Fat	Solids-not-fat	Total Solids
1947	3.51	8.68	12.19
1948	3.45	8.72	12.17
1949	3.47	8.74	12.21
1950	3.44	8.70	12.14
1951	3.52	8.63	12.15
1952	3.48	8.69	12.17
1953	3.44	8.69	12.13

As will be seen, the analyses show very little variation from year to year since the end of the war, due no doubt to the greater part of the Metropolitan supply being bulked milk.

No samples were submitted during February, but the 19 samples analysed during March and April again show the seasonal fall in quality noted in recent years.

Period	Fat	Solids-not-fat	Total Solids
March-April, 1953	3.28	8.55	11.83

As will be commonly known, the seasonal fall in the late Winter months and the general downward trend in quality experienced during the past 50 years have been the subject of much discussion recently in Parliamentary circles, and although an amendment to the new Food and Drugs Bill, designed to arrest the fall by imposing a rigid legal standard in addition to the present presumptive one, failed to be adopted, assurances were given by Government spokesmen of their aim to raise the level of milk quality. A campaign among the farming community and the distributors was proposed as a means to this end, payment by quality being regarded as a cumbersome and impracticable system.

In addition to the analyses under the Food and Drugs Act, 123 samples were examined under other Acts, Orders and Regulations. Particulars of these samples are furnished below:—

Relevant Act or Order	Article	Number of Samples	Number Failing to Comply	Nature of Irregularity
Food Standards (Liquid Coffee Essences) Order, 1945	Coffee and Chicory Essence ...	4	0	
Food Standards (Self-raising Flour) Order, 1946	Self-raising Flour ...	6	0	
Food Standards (Preserves) Orders, 1944-1953	Jam ...	3	0	
	Marmalade ...	5	0	
	Mincemeat ...	6	0	

Relevant Act or Order	Article	Number of Samples	Number Failing to Comply	Nature of Irregularity
Food Standards (Tomato Ketchup) Order, 1949	Tomato Ketchup ...	6	1	Excessive proportion of copper.
Food Standards (Table Jellies) Order, 1949	Jelly Tablets and Crystals ...	6	0	
Food Standards (Ice Cream) Orders, 1952-1953	Ice Cream ...	9	0	
Food Standards (Cream) Order, 1951	Cream ...	7	0	
Food Standards (Suet) Order, 1952	Shredded Suet ...	3	0	
Food Standards (Coffee Mixtures) Order, 1952	Coffee and Chicory Mixture ...	2	0	
Labelling of Food Orders, 1946-53	" Bovril " ...	1	1	Incomplete declaration of Ingredients. Misleading description.
	" Tomato Concentrate " ...	1	1	
	Various other pre-packed foods ...	49	0	
Pharmacy and Medicines Act, 1941	Fruit Saline ...	1	0	
	Ophthalmine Lotion ...	1	0	
Fluorine in Food Order, 1947	Self-raising Flour (including batter flour) ...	9	0	
	and Cake Mixtures ...	4	0	
Mineral Oil in Food Order, 1949	Various foods	68	0	
	Total ...	191	3	





At the end of 1955 the Council had a total of 778 permanent houses, maisonettes and flats, a total of 530 temporary houses of various types and controlled a further 1,798 properties under requisition. The requisitioned properties housed 2,042 units of tenancy.

During 1955, 68 flats and 10 maisonettes were completed for the Council, and 7 houses and 34 flats were in the course of construction.

During 1955, 4,583 improvements were carried out in 1,534 houses, somewhat less than last year, and outstanding works at the end of the year totalled 306.

In the maintenance of existing property the following is a summary of the work done in 1955:—

### Public Health (London) Act, 1936

Total number of houses inspected for housing defects	5,424
Number of flats	726
Number of houses reported as nuisances	1,454

## HOUSING

Number of houses reported as nuisances	1,454
--	-------

### Overcrowding

Number of individual dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	85
Number of families found to be living in overcrowded conditions during year	14
Number of families who have obtained alternative accommodation during year	2

There are many underground rooms throughout the Borough and a fairly high proportion of them, although used as dwellings, do not conform in all respects with the statutory requirements and cannot without major structural alterations be made to do so. Closure is not, however, practicable in present circumstances and owners have been co-operative in making these rooms reasonably fit.

### Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts

Certificates of Disrepair were granted in 2 cases during the year.

### Slum Clearance

In connection with the Slum Clearance Programme for 1955-60, a survey was carried out in August and September, and a list of properties to which were accorded either first or second stages of priority, was submitted with my recommendation for clearance.

No doubt in due course definite allocations between Borough and County will be decided by mutual arrangement.



## HOUSING

At the end of 1953 the Council had a total of 778 permanent houses, maisonettes and flats, a total of 530 temporary houses of various types and controlled a further 1,398 properties under requisition. The requisitioned properties housed 2,042 units of tenancy.

During 1953, 68 flats and 10 maisonettes were completed for the Council, and 3 houses and 34 flats were in the course of construction.

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### Public Health (London) Act, 1936

Total number of houses inspected for housing defects	...	...	...	...	...	2,424
Number of Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	726
Number of houses repaired or nuisances remedied	...	...	...	...	...	1,534

### Overcrowding

Number of individual dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	82
Number of families found to be living in overcrowded conditions during year	...	...	...	...	14
Number of families who have obtained alternative accommodation during year	...	...	...	...	5

There are many underground rooms throughout the Borough and a fairly high proportion of them, although used as dwellings, do not conform in all respects with the statutory requirements and cannot without major structural alterations be made to do so. Closure is not, however, practicable in present circumstances and owners have been co-operative in making these rooms reasonably fit.

### Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts

Certificates of Disrepair were granted in 5 cases during the year.

### Slum Clearance

In connection with the Slum Clearance Programme for 1956-60, a survey was carried out in August and September, and a list of properties, to which were accorded either first or second stages of priority, was submitted with my recommendation for clearance.

No doubt in due course definite allocations between Borough and County will be decided by mutual arrangement.

The London County Council, as the Local Health Authority, became responsible for the health services set out in Part III of the National Health Service Act on 5th July, 1948. These services are now commonly referred to as the "personal" health services as distinct from the environmental health services for which the Metropolitan Boroughs continue to be responsible.

The services which are provided at the various clinics are as follows:—

Health Centre, Amersham Road, S.E.14.

Infant Welfare, Toddlers, and Ante-Natal clinics.

Ante-Natal exercise clinic.

Vaccination and Immunisation.

Artificial sunlight.

Rheumatism and nutrition clinics.

Foot clinic.

Mothercraft class.

St. George's Hall, Shoreditch Road, S.E.4.

Infant Welfare and Ante-natal clinics.

## PERSONAL HEALTH

## SERVICES

Infant Welfare clinic.

Princess Louise Institute.

Infant Welfare clinic.

St. John's Nurses' Home, Watton Street, S.E.8.

Ante-natal clinic.

School Treatment Centre, Regent's Square.

Dental clinic.

Ophthalmic clinic.

Minor Alliment clinic.

Speech Therapy.

Ear, Nose and Throat clinic.

The County Council also maintains a Day Nursery.

The headquarters of the Divisional Medical Officer are at St. Paul's House, Deptford High Street.



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Infant Welfare and Ante-natal clinics.

*St. Luke's Hall, Gosterwood Street, S.E.8.*

Infant Welfare clinic.

*Princess Louise Institute, Hales Street, S.E.8.*

Infant Welfare clinic.

*St. John's Nurses' Home, Watson Street, S.E.8.*

Ante-natal clinic.

*School Treatment Centre, Reginald Square.*

Dental clinic.  
Ophthalmic clinic.  
Minor Ailment clinic.  
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# MISCELLANEOUS

The section of the Grand Surrey Canal passing through the Borough was kept under observation by the District Inspector but no canal boats were found of a type requiring inspection.

Common Lodging Houses. There is only one Common Lodging House in the Borough. This is Carrington House which is maintained by the London County Council. This building was erected in 1903 and it contains 814 separate cubicles, for use by men only. In addition to the usual facilities for washing and bathing, there is a reading room and a smoking room. The dining room is provided with a large stove on which the men can cook their own meals, and in addition, there is a canteen which provides excellent meals at a low price.

A sick bay is provided on the ground floor for cases awaiting admission to hospital. No nursing of any sort is provided but sick persons are not so isolated as they would be in cubicles on an upper floor, and serious or dangerous illness is less likely to be overlooked. The standard of accommodation is high and it compares favourably with many of the rooms occupied by single elderly men throughout the district.

During the early part of the year we continued to use the bacteriological Laboratory at Park Hospital. We were then invited to send our samples and specimens to the Medical Research Laboratory at County Hall. We were reluctant to transfer in view of the excellent service and co-operation which we had received from Dr. Bailey at the Park Hospital, and also because the Laboratory was easily accessible from Deptford. However, the majority of our samples are now being sent to County Hall but the clinical items, such as faeces specimens, continue to go to the Park Hospital as a matter of convenience.

The laboratory facilities at the Devonport Laboratory, Stenage's Hospital, continue to be available for the examination of swabs and other specimens sent by general practitioners. A week-end service is provided here and it is rather more convenient for the general practitioner to call for a consultation with the pathologist in matters of some importance with the increasing complexity of bacteriological examinations.

Before the war both the Boroughs of Deptford and Greenwich maintained their own mortuaries and coroner's courts. By arrangement, and following war damage, the coroner's court at Deptford and the mortuary at Greenwich have been closed. The mortuary at Watson Street, Deptford, serves parts of Greenwich and Woolwich in addition to Deptford. The number of bodies received at the mortuary is, as a result of this

Mortuary and Coroner's Court is at present the second smallest out of the three mortuaries and coroner's courts in the Boroughs of Deptford and Greenwich. The number of bodies received at the mortuary is, as a result of this



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The number of bodies received at the mortuary is, as a result of this



arrangement, greatly increased. The number of bodies received during 1953 was 583.

### **National Assistance Act, 1948**

#### *Burial of the Dead*

Under Section 50 of the above Act it is the duty of the Council to arrange for the burial or cremation of any person who dies or is found dead within the Borough, and where no private arrangements are made for the disposal of the remains.

Nine persons were buried under the provisions of this Act during 1953.

#### *Removal of Aged and Infirm Persons to Institutions*

Section 47 of this Act provides for securing the necessary care and attention for the aged and chronic sick by means of an order of the Court.

Several cases were removed either to hospital or County Council homes for the aged but it was not necessary to invoke Section 47 during the year as persuasive methods prevailed.

#### *Services for Old People*

The voluntary services in the district provide some assistance and recreation for old people. The W.V.S. have organised five Darby and Joan Clubs in various parts of the Borough so that one or more is within reasonable reach of persons living in any part of the district. In addition, the Albany Institute Old People's Club, although situated just beyond the Borough boundary, is patronised mainly by Deptford people.

A Meals-on-Wheels service operates in the Borough. This supplies meals to aged and infirm people in their homes twice a week, to five of the Darby and Joan Clubs once a week, and to the Albany Institute daily from Monday to Friday. The meals are obtained from the London County Council's meals service and supplied to the old people at a charge of 10d. each. The vehicle was supplied and fitted by the Borough Council, which also provides the driver and maintains the vehicle. The remainder of the work is done by members of the W.V.S.

During the year 4,676 meals were supplied.

### **Shops Act, 1950**

In the course of their routine inspection the Sanitary Inspectors paid attention to the ventilation and temperature of shops and the provision of washing accommodation and sanitary conveniences.

### **Slaughter Houses**

Two slaughter houses are licensed in this Borough but were not in use during the year.

### **Baths and Wash-Houses**

The Council maintains three swimming baths at Laurie Grove adjoining the Town Hall. A plant giving continuous filtration and sterilisation maintains the purity of the water at all times. The plant is capable of



filtering the whole of the water in the baths within four hours and the system of "break-point" chlorination ensures the purity and safety of the water even during periods of maximum use.

Two of the swimming baths are open all the year, but the large bath is closed from October until April, during which time a sprung floor is put in place and the building is used as a hall. In addition to the swimming baths there are 60 slipper baths for public use at Laurie Grove.

At the Evelyn Baths, Clyde Street, there are 60 slipper baths and facilities for Russian Vapour Baths and Foam Baths, and in addition a public wash-house is provided.

At the baths at Ilderton Road 18 slipper baths are provided.

### **Pet Animals Act, 1951**

Six applications for licences were received, and all were approved by the Council and granted.

### **Medical Examinations**

During the year 16 examinations were carried out to ascertain if people appointed to the Council's Permanent Staff were fit for admission to the Superannuation Scheme.

Seventy-five examinations of sick employees were also made during the year and reports submitted thereon.

TABLE 1  
Causes of Death at Different Periods of Life During 1955 in the  
Metropolitan Borough of Delyn

Cause of Death	Sex	Age Group									
		0-1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over
1. Tuberculosis	M	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Tuberculosis other	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Syphilis disease	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Measles	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Scarlatina	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Other infectious and parasitic diseases	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Malignant neoplasms	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Malignant neoplasms	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Malignant neoplasms	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Malignant neoplasms	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Malignant neoplasms	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Other malignant neoplasms	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Leukaemia	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Diabetes	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17. Varicella-zoster virus	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18. Coronary disease	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. Hypertension with heart disease	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20. Other heart disease	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21. Other circulatory diseases	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22. Influenza	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## APPENDIX



TABLE I

**Causes of Death at Different Periods of Life During 1953 in the  
Metropolitan Borough of Deptford**

Causes of Death	Sex	AGE								
		All Ages	0-1 years	1-5 years	5-15 years	15-25 years	25-45 years	45-65 years	65-75 years	75 years & over
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	M	19	—	—	—	1	2	11	4	1
	F	6	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	—
2. Tuberculosis, other	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
3. Syphilitic disease ...	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria... ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough...	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections ...	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis ...	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles ... ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	M	15	—	—	—	—	1	5	7	2
	F	13	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	3
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	M	35	—	—	—	—	3	17	13	2
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	15	—	—	—	—	1	5	4	5
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ...	M	46	—	—	1	—	3	12	18	12
	F	34	—	—	—	—	1	11	13	9
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia ...	M	3	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
16. Diabetes ... ..	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	M	34	—	—	—	—	—	6	11	17
	F	60	—	—	—	—	1	9	17	33
18. Coronary disease, angina ...	M	71	—	—	—	—	1	39	17	14
	F	31	—	—	—	—	—	8	10	13
19. Hypertension with heart disease ...	M	12	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	5
	F	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	8
20. Other heart disease ... ..	M	64	—	—	—	—	2	10	15	37
	F	97	—	—	1	—	1	13	20	62
21. Other circulatory disease ...	M	25	—	—	—	—	1	9	8	7
	F	38	—	—	—	—	—	3	11	24
22. Influenza ... ..	M	3	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
	F	6	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	3

Table I (Continued)

Causes of Death	Sex	AGE								
		All Ages	0-1 years	1-5 years	5-15 years	15-25 years	25-45 years	45-65 years	65-75 years	75 years & over
23. Pneumonia ...	M	30	4	—	—	—	—	6	9	11
	F	22	1	2	—	—	—	1	9	9
24. Bronchitis ...	M	73	—	—	—	—	—	20	31	22
	F	45	1	—	—	—	—	4	7	33
25. Other diseases of respiratory system ...	M	6	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	1
	F	4	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	M	7	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	4
	F	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
28. Nephritis and nephrosis ...	M	4	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
29. Hyperplasia of prostate ...	M	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	4
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30. Pregnancy, child-birth or abortion	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations...	M	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	M	40	11	1	1	—	2	10	7	8
	F	26	9	—	—	—	—	6	3	8
33. Motor vehicle accidents ...	M	6	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	1
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
34. All other accidents	M	6	—	—	—	—	5	—	1	—
	F	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6
35. Suicide ...	M	6	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—
	F	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
36. Homicide and operations of war	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total deaths, all causes	M	524	18	1	3	2	26	162	162	150
	F	452	12	5	1	1	9	73	124	227



TABLE II

## Summary of Sanitary Work Carried Out During the Year 1953

	Districts								Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
<b>Primary Inspections</b>									
Complaints ... ..	171	283	232	304	167	248	312	471	2,188
Infectious Disease ... ..	13	31	34	17	41	33	36	22	227
Notice of Builder ... ..	44	115	47	27	43	52	56	30	414
Ref. T.B. Disp. ... ..	2	2	—	—	3	1	1	—	9
Factory (Power) ... ..	9	2	6	3	11	3	—	16	50
Factory (Non-Power) ... ..	1	—	1	—	1	2	—	2	7
Food Premises ... ..	40	10	35	30	44	20	29	23	231
Butcher's Premises ... ..	4	—	1	—	19	1	2	—	27
Ice Cream Premises ... ..	10	—	—	—	7	5	10	3	35
Milk Premises ... ..	10	1	—	—	3	2	4	2	22
Bakehouses ... ..	7	—	1	—	4	2	1	1	16
Fish Premises ... ..	13	1	6	3	15	6	10	2	56
Offensive Trades ... ..	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	13
Outworkers ... ..	—	—	—	—	6	3	14	1	24
Comm. Lodg. Houses ... ..	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Shops Act Inspections ... ..	66	1	—	2	43	21	25	7	165
Special Housing Inspections ... ..	11	57	68	70	43	45	38	65	397
Pet Animal Act Inspections ... ..	—	1	3	1	1	4	—	—	10
Miscellaneous ... ..	155	173	138	108	261	157	117	102	1,211
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>5,104</b>
<b>Re-Inspections, Calls, etc. ...</b>	<b>2,784</b>	<b>4,245</b>		<b>2,759</b>	<b>1,644</b>		<b>2,837</b>	<b>2,964</b>	<b>17,233</b>
<b>Notices Served—Public Health (London) Act, 1936</b>									
Intimation ... ..	106	204	172	229	66	128	166	327	1,398
Statutory ... ..	18	24	89	106	19	68	85	199	608
Section 40 ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Section 105 ... ..	18	6	7	22	5	17	22	20	117
<b>Premises in Respect of Which Notices were Completed ...</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>1,534</b>
<b>Premises in Respect of Which Notices were Outstanding at the End of the Year ...</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>306</b>

TABLE III

Description of Sanitary Improvements Effected During the Year	Districts								Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Rooms cleansed ... ..	86	339	188	260	52	89	41	214	1,269
Roofs repaired ... ..	52	61	61	98	33	63	48	94	510
Gutters and Rainwater Pipes renewed or repaired ...	23	46	22	35	19	32	31	44	252
Dampness abated ... ..	29	49	49	70	32	47	36	88	400
Yards and Forecourts, etc., repaired or repaved ...	14	24	3	11	1	10	3	8	74
Water Fittings renewed or repaired ... ..	19	16	18	25	7	16	16	18	135
Sink Waste Pipes renewed or repaired ... ..	17	7	20	13	12	19	29	25	142
Drains entirely reconstructed	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	4
Drains partially reconstructed	8	10	13	8	19	21	22	16	117
Drains unchoked ... ..	7	13	19	24	9	16	24	35	147
Soil and Ventilating Pipes renewed or repaired ...	5	5	3	5	2	16	12	5	53
Gullies provided, unchoked, etc.	4	7	4	6	3	6	11	9	50
Manholes, Chambers, Fresh Air Inlets provided or repaired ... ..	5	6	2	4	5	6	8	9	45
Premises in which repairs were effected to W.C.s ... ..	28	27	36	36	21	49	28	26	251
Repairs effected to Windows, etc. ... ..	29	66	26	47	10	39	19	54	290
Repairs to Stoves, Coppers, Flues, etc. ... ..	13	52	19	34	11	22	30	26	207
Repairs to Stairs, Doors, etc.	9	36	12	26	7	12	6	12	120
Repairs to Floors ... ..	12	34	24	21	13	10	11	35	160
Ventilation and Lighting improved ... ..	5	8	4	2	2	7	2	—	30
Offensive accumulations removed ... ..	—	1	6	4	2	4	—	1	18
Dustbins supplied or renewed	33	5	8	31	5	22	20	19	143
Miscellaneous improvements effected ... ..	11	44	26	30	10	9	10	26	166
Total ... ..	409	856	565	790	275	517	407	764	4,583



TABLE IV

## Legal Proceedings

## Public Health (London) Act, 1936

Date of Hearing	Premises and Nature of Offence	Fine	Costs	Remarks
12th Jan.	127, Douglas Way.	—	£2 2 0	Work completed prior to hearing.
12th Jan.	36, Amersham Vale.	—	£2 2 0	do.
12th Jan.	2, Andom Terrace.	—	£2 2 0	do.
9th Feb.	80, Trundleys Road.	£7 0 0	£3 3 0	Non-compliance with Magistrate's Order.
9th Feb.	10, Upcot Street.	—	£3 3 0	Work completed prior to hearing.
9th Feb.	5, Crossfield Street.	—	£5 5 0	do.
9th Feb.	14, Upcot Street.	—	£3 3 0	do.
9th Feb.	16, Upcot Street.	—	£3 3 0	do.
23rd Feb.	13, Nynhead Street.	—	£2 2 0	Order for work to be completed within 14 days.
23rd Feb.	34, Brocklehurst Street.	—	£2 2 0	Work completed prior to hearing.
16th Mar.	14, Baildon Street.	Absolute Discharge.	£2 2 0	Failure to supply dustbin.
13th April	55, Kitto Road.	—	£5 5 0	Work completed prior to hearing.
8th June	37, Stanley Street.	—	£3 3 0	Order for work to be completed within 28 days.
8th June	38, Vanguard Street.	—	£3 3 0	do.
8th June	16, Baildon Street.	—	£3 3 0	Work completed prior to hearing.
29th June	24, Scawen Road.	—	£2 2 0	Order for work to be completed within 14 days.
29th June	137, Silwood Street.	—	£2 2 0	do.
3rd July	14, Baildon Street.	—	£1 1 0	Conviction and absolute discharge.
3rd July	67, Bousfield Road.	—	£2 2 0	Work completed prior to hearing.
28th Sept.	44, Foxberry Road.	—	£3 3 0	Order for work to be completed within 14 days.
28th Sept.	37, Wagner Street.	—	£3 3 0	do.
28th Sept.	73, Railway Grove.	—	£5 5 0	Order for work to be completed within 21 days.
28th Sept.	74, Railway Grove.	—	£5 5 0	Order for work to be completed within 21 days.
28th Sept.	77, Railway Grove.	—	£3 3 0	do.
12th Oct.	54, Blockhouse Street.	—	£1 0 0	do.
12th Oct.	28, Heston Street.	—	£1 0 0	Order for work to be completed within 28 days.
2nd Nov.	12, Egmont Street.	—	£2 2 0	Order for work to be completed within 14 days.

TABLE IV (Continued)

Date of Hearing	Premises and Nature of Offence	Fine	Costs	Remarks
16th Nov.	15, Wallbutton Road.	—	£3 3 0	do.
19th Nov.	14, Baildon Street.	—	£2 2 0	Non-compliance with Magistrate's Order. Order to supply a dustbin—Dustbin supplied prior to hearing.
30th Nov.	44, Foxberry Road.	£5 5 0	£1 0 0	Non-compliance with Magistrate's Order.
30th Nov.	117, At. Asaph Road.	—	£5 5 0	Order for work to be completed within 21 days.
30th Nov.	75, Billington Road.	—	£3 3 0	Order for work to be completed within 21 days.
14th Dec.	37, Wagner Street.	—	—	Case dismissed—Council failed to prove that work had not been carried out.
14th Dec.	84, Trundleys Road.	£1 0 0	£3 3 0	Failure to supply dustbin.
14th Dec.	130, Trundleys Road.	£1 0 0	£3 3 0	do.
14th Dec.	80, Trundleys Road.	—	£3 3 0	Work completed prior to hearing.
14th Dec.	84, Trundleys Road.	—	£3 3 0	do.
14th Dec.	86, Trundleys Road.	—	£3 3 0	do.
14th Dec.	88, Trundleys Road.	—	£3 3 0	do.
14th Dec.	112, Trundleys Road.	—	£3 3 0	do.
14th Dec.	130, Trundleys Road.	—	£3 3 0	do.
14th Dec.	19, Upcot Street.	—	£3 3 0	do.

**Legal Proceedings**  
**London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951**  
**Dustbin Notice Appeals**

Date of Hearing	Premises and Nature of Offence	Fine	Costs	Remarks
8th June	14, Baildon Street.	—	£3 3 0	Appeal dismissed.
3rd July	31, Baildon Street.	—	£2 2 0	Appeal dismissed.

**London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1952**  
**(Rag and Bone Dealers)**

Date of Hearing	Premises and Nature of Offence	Fine	Costs	Remarks
16th Nov.	Exchange Toys for Rags	£3 0 0	£1 1 0	—

**Food and Drugs Act, 1936**

Date of Hearing	Premises and Nature of Offence	Fine	Costs	Remarks
8th June	Sal Volatile:— Deficiency of Ammonia and Ammonium Carbonate.	—	£5 5 0	Warranty pleaded by Vendor. Costs awarded against Manufacturers.



TABLE V

## Samples of Food Submitted for Analysis

Food	Number Examined			Number Adulterated		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Ale ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Almonds (Ground) ... ..	—	5	5	—	—	—
Angelica ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Bacon ... ..	—	4	4	—	—	—
Beans, Haricot ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Biscuits ... ..	—	2	2	—	—	—
Black Pudding ... ..	—	2	2	—	—	—
Bread ... ..	—	3	3	—	1	1
Bread Rolls ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Butter ... ..	—	4	4	—	—	—
Cake Mixtures ... ..	—	4	4	—	—	—
Cake Decorations ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cheese and Cheese Spread ... ..	—	11	11	—	1	1
Cocoa ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Coconut, Desiccated ... ..	—	3	3	—	—	—
Codeine Tablets Compound ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Coffee ... ..	—	4	4	—	—	—
Coffee and Chicory ... ..	—	2	2	—	—	—
Coffee Extracts ... ..	—	4	4	—	—	—
Confectionery Flour ... ..	—	20	20	—	—	—
Confectionery Sugar ... ..	—	23	23	—	2	2
Cooking Fat ... ..	—	4	4	—	—	—
Cornflour ... ..	—	3	3	—	—	—
Cream ... ..	—	7	7	—	—	—
Cream (Imitation) ... ..	—	2	2	—	—	—
Drink, Soft (Lucozade) ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Dripping ... ..	—	2	2	—	—	—
Eucalyptus, Oil of ... ..	—	3	3	—	—	—
Faggots ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fish (Cod) ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fish (Canned) ... ..	—	6	6	—	—	—
Fish Paste ... ..	—	5	5	—	—	—
Flour Self-Raising ... ..	—	3	3	—	—	—
Flour, Batter ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Formalin and Mint Tablets ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fruit (Canned) ... ..	—	14	14	—	1	1
Fruit (Dried) ... ..	—	18	18	—	1	1
Fruit (Juice) ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fruit (Pie) ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fruit (Glace Cherries) ... ..	—	2	2	—	—	—
Ginger Wine Essence ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Glycerine ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Gravy Preparations (including Bovril, etc.) ... ..	—	5	5	—	—	—
Herbs, Dried (Mixed) ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Honey ... ..	—	2	2	—	—	—
Hydrogen Peroxide, Solution of ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ice Cream ... ..	—	3	3	—	—	—
Ice Lolly ... ..	—	4	4	—	—	—
Iodine (Tincture of) ... ..	—	5	5	—	1	1
Jam ... ..	—	3	3	—	—	—
Jelly Crystals and Tablets ... ..	—	6	6	—	—	—
Lemonade Powder ... ..	—	2	2	—	—	—
Macaroni ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Margarine ... ..	—	4	4	—	—	—
Marmalade ... ..	—	5	5	—	—	—
Marzipan ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Meat Products (Pie, Patties, etc.) ... ..	—	13	13	—	—	—
Meat Products (Sausage Rolls) ... ..	—	3	3	—	—	—
Meat Products (Brawn) ... ..	—	4	4	—	—	—
Meat Products (Canned) ... ..	—	10	10	—	—	—
Milk ... ..	43	29	72	1	—	1
Milk (Condensed, Full Cream, Unsweetened, Machine-skimmed, and sweetened) ... ..	—	7	7	—	—	—
Mincemeat ... ..	—	6	6	—	—	—
Oatmeal ... ..	—	2	2	—	—	—
Olive Oil ... ..	—	3	3	—	—	—
Paraffin (White Soft) ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Paraffin (Medicinal) ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Peanut Butter ... ..	—	2	2	—	—	—
Peanuts (Roasted) ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Peas ... ..	—	3	3	—	—	—

Table V (Continued)

Food	Number Examined			Number Adulterated		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Pectin ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pepper (Paprika) ... ..	—	2	2	—	—	—
Pepper ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pickled Onions ... ..	—	4	4	—	—	—
Pickles ... ..	—	5	5	—	—	—
Potato Crisps ... ..	—	2	2	—	—	—
Proprietary Food (Sunny Spread) ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Proprietary Medicine (Liver Salt) ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Puddings (Fruit) ... ..	—	4	4	—	—	—
Pudding Mixture ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Rice ... ..	—	3	3	—	—	—
Saccharin Tablets ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Salt ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sal Volatile (Spirit of) ... ..	2	7	9	2	3	5
Sauce (Mint) ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sauce (Tomato) ... ..	—	6	6	—	1	1
Sausages and Sausage Meat ... ..	—	12	12	—	2	2
Semolina ... ..	—	2	2	—	—	—
Sodamint Tablets ... ..	—	2	2	—	—	—
Soup (Canned) ... ..	—	2	2	—	—	—
Soup Preparation ... ..	—	3	3	—	—	—
Soya Flour ... ..	—	2	2	—	—	—
Spices (Cinnamon and Ginger) ... ..	—	8	8	—	—	—
Spaghetti in Tomato Sauce with Cheese (Canned) ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Stuffing Mixtures ... ..	—	3	3	—	—	—
Suet (Shredded) ... ..	—	3	3	—	—	—
Sugar ... ..	—	11	11	—	1	1
Syrup, Golden ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tallow (Camphorated) ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tapioca ... ..	—	2	2	—	—	—
Tartaric Acid ... ..	—	2	2	—	—	—
Tea ... ..	—	12	12	—	—	—
Tomato Puree ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Vegetables (Canned) ... ..	—	17	17	—	—	—
Vinegar ... ..	—	5	5	—	—	—
Whisky ... ..	—	2	2	—	—	—
Wine, Alcoholic ... ..	—	2	2	—	—	—
Yoghourt ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Totals ... ..	45	440	485	3	14	17



TABLE VI  
Food and Drugs

*FOOD INSPECTORS VISITS*

Grocers ... ..	451
Butchers ... ..	118
Fish ... ..	13
Miscellaneous ... ..	953
Bakers ... ..	21
Stalls, Shops, etc. ... ..	910
Dairies and Milk Shops ... ..	106
Ice Cream Premises ... ..	100
Cafes ... ..	15
Pharmacy and Poisons ... ..	11

*FOOD CONDEMNED AND DESTROYED*

Tinned Meat ... ..	618 tins
Tinned Ham ... ..	51 tins
Tinned Soup ... ..	38 tins
Tinned Fish ... ..	72 tins
Tinned Vegetables ... ..	358 tins
Tinned Fruit ... ..	1,561 tins
Tinned Milk ... ..	330 tins
Tinned Puddings ... ..	35 tins
Fish ... ..	97 $\frac{3}{4}$ stone
Meat ... ..	3,085 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Cheese ... ..	136 lb.
Margarine ... ..	1 lb.
Pickles ... ..	10 jars
Sauces ... ..	14 bottles
Jams ... ..	101 jars
Meat and Fish Paste ... ..	10 jars
Cereals ... ..	493 lb.
Onions ... ..	290 lb.
Poultry ... ..	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and 1 chicken
Dried Fruit ... ..	11 cwt. 46 lb.
Flour ... ..	2 lb.
Table Jellies ... ..	1 packet
Bacon ... ..	49 lb.
Soup Powder ... ..	57 lb.
Chocolate ... ..	44 lb.
Chocolate Coverture ... ..	5 lb.
Tomato ... ..	41 tins
Dog Food ... ..	7 tins
Cat Food ... ..	2 tins
Cakes ... ..	55
Coffee ... ..	8 lb.
Dried Milk ... ..	104 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Dessicated Coconut ... ..	1 cwt.

TABLE VI (Continued)

## Royal Victoria Yard (Admiralty)

## FOOD FOUND FIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

Bacon	...	...	...	...	...	1,144 lb.
Bacon	...	...	...	...	...	126 tins
Baked Beans	...	...	...	...	...	243 lb.
Beef Extract	...	...	...	...	...	92 jars
Boiled Beef and Carrots	...	...	...	...	...	1,508 lb.
Brisket	...	...	...	...	...	312 lb.
Celery Seed	...	...	...	...	...	110 lb.
Chocolate and Sweets	...	...	...	...	...	2,292½ lb.
Chocolate and Sweets	...	...	...	...	...	132 tins
Coffee	...	...	...	...	...	255 lb.
Coffee Beans	...	...	...	...	...	34 lb.
Corned Beef	...	...	...	...	...	375½ lb.
Dried Fruits	...	...	...	...	...	1,027¾ lb.
Cake	...	...	...	...	...	73 tins
Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	191½ lb.
Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	120 tins
Dehydrated Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	64 tins
Dehydrated Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	1,990¼ lb.
Golden Syrup	...	...	...	...	...	536 lb.
Fresh Herrings	...	...	...	...	...	506 tins
Tinned Fish	...	...	...	...	...	295 lb.
Tinned Fish	...	...	...	...	...	1,258 tins
Jam	...	...	...	...	...	301 lb.
Jam	...	...	...	...	...	128 tins
Marmalade	...	...	...	...	...	345½ lb.
Lard	...	...	...	...	...	192 lb.
Lemon Powder	...	...	...	...	...	788 tins
Malt Extract	...	...	...	...	...	683 lb.
Tinned Milk	...	...	...	...	...	2,597 tins
Milk Powder	...	...	...	...	...	5 lb.
Mustard	...	...	...	...	...	40 lb.
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	557 lb.
Pickles	...	...	...	...	...	375 lb.
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	170 lb.
Cereals	...	...	...	...	...	1,282 lb.
Cereals	...	...	...	...	...	65 tins
Sausages	...	...	...	...	...	387 lb.
Sausages	...	...	...	...	...	118 tins
Soups	...	...	...	...	...	1,355 lb.
Steak and Kidney Puddings	...	...	...	...	...	577 lb.
Stewed Steak	...	...	...	...	...	558 lb.
Suet	...	...	...	...	...	140 lb.
Tea	...	...	...	...	...	50 lb.
Tea	...	...	...	...	...	124 tins



TABLE VI (Continued)

*FOOD FOUND FIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION (Continued)*

Tinned Fruit	...	...	...	...	...	2,103 tins
Tinned Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	7,527 tins
Tinned Meat	...	...	...	...	...	10 tins
Tinned Meat	...	...	...	...	...	32 lb.
Yeast	...	...	...	...	...	278 lb.
Hops	...	...	...	...	...	56 lb.
Margarine	...	...	...	...	...	130 tins
Margarine	...	...	...	...	...	1,159 lb.
Pepper	...	...	...	...	...	29 lb.
Sugar (Granulated)	...	...	...	...	...	6 lb.
Sugar (Granulated)	...	...	...	...	...	181 tins
Sweet Puddings	...	...	...	...	...	136 tins
Orange Powder	...	...	...	...	...	60 tins
Vinegar	...	...	...	...	...	18 casks

*FOOD FOUND UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION BUT APPARENTLY FIT FOR ANIMAL FEEDING*

Biscuits	...	...	...	...	...	11,424½ lb.
Biscuits	...	...	...	...	...	188½ tins
Dried Fruit	...	...	...	...	...	2,368¼ lb.
Flour, White	...	...	...	...	...	4,577 lb.
Haricot Beans	...	...	...	...	...	500 lb.
Marrowfat Peas	...	...	...	...	...	1,016 lb.
Oatmeal	...	...	...	...	...	1,494 lb.
Split Peas	...	...	...	...	...	1,125 lb.
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	381 lb.
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	7 lb.
Salmon	...	...	...	...	...	39 lb.

*FOOD FOUND UNFIT FOR NORMAL SALE BUT SUITABLE FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES*

Chocolate	...	...	...	...	...	405 lb.
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*FOOD DESTROYED*

Tinned Fruit	...	...	...	...	...	3 tins
Dates	...	...	...	...	...	23 lb.
Tea	...	...	...	...	...	89½ lb.
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	14 lb.
Chocolate	...	...	...	...	...	64 lb.
Lard	...	...	...	...	...	5 lb.

*RE-REFINING*

Sugar Granulated	...	...	...	...	...	1,095½ lb.
Sugar Demerara	...	...	...	...	...	2 lb.

TABLE VII

## Action taken in respect of Food and Drug Irregularities

Number	Food	Type of Sample	Nature of Irregularity	Action Taken
12	Red Cherries in Syrup, Canned.	Informal.	Contained Iron, 480 parts per million.	Consignment sent for animal food.
H2	Milk.	Formal.	Contained Fat 2.84%. Solids-not-fat, 8.52%. corresponding to the abstraction of 5% of the fat.	Followed up by normal sample. Warning given.
126	Sal Volatile.	Informal.	Ammonia, 28% deficient.	Stock withdrawn from sale.
49	Beef Sausages.	Informal.	Meat content 45%	Letter sent to makers, standard dropped by Ministry of Food.
50	Beef Sausage Meat.	Informal.	Meat content 40%	
216	Prunes.	Informal.	Spoiled.	Surrendered as unfit by shop-keeper.
183	Processed Gruyere Cheese.	Informal.	Defective.	Consignment condemned.
133	Sal Volatile.	Informal.	Ammonia, 35% deficient.	Warning given to Vendor.
145	Sal Volatile.	Informal.	Ammonia, 28% deficient; Ammonium carbonate, 18% deficient.	Followed by formal sample.
156	Sal Volatile.	Formal.	Ammonia, 30% deficient; Ammonium carbonate, 19% deficient.	Warning given to Vendor.
157	Sal Volatile.	Formal.	Ammonia, 74% deficient; Ammonium carbonate, 19% deficient.	Successful proceedings.
149	Tomato Ketchup.	Informal.	Contained copper, 24 parts per million, equal to 90 parts per million on the dried total solids.	Taken up with Manufacturers.
343	Bread.	Informal.	The bread contained a foreign body identified as mouse excrement.	Underground Bakehouse closed voluntarily.
435	Rum and Butter Toffee.	Informal.	Contained Total Edible Fat. 11.3% Butter-fat not more than 1%.	Taken up with Vendor.
458	Full Cream Toffees.	Informal.	Contained Total Edible Fat 11.4% Butter-fat not more than 2%.	Taken up with Vendor.



Number	Food	Type of Sample	Nature of Irregularity	Action Taken
406	Tincture of Iodine, B.P.	Informal.	The sample failed to comply with the standard of the British Pharmacopoeia, the proportion of Iodine being 8% excessive and the proportion of Potassium Iodide, 10% excessive.	Taken up with Vendor. Consignment withdrawn from sale.
373	Barbadoes Sugar.	Informal.	Contained Sulphur dioxide, 90 parts per million.	Sugar consignment withdrawn from sale. Wholesalers informed.

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