

[Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Southwark, Borough of].

Contributors

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Borough of Southwark.



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Medical Officer of Health
FOR THE
YEAR 1938.

WILLIAM STOTT, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

Administrative Tuberculosis Officer.

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LONDON:

Crusha & Son, Ltd., Tottenham, Enfield, Palmers Green and Wood Green.

BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK.

HEALTH SERVICES DEPARTMENT,

WALWORTH ROAD, S.E.17.

To His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,

SIR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Annual Report on the health of the Borough for the year 1938.

Generally speaking, with the exception of a measles epidemic, the health statistics are good and in many respects show a satisfactory position, particularly those relating to infant mortality and maternal mortality.

The work of the various departments has shown a marked increase and the staff are working under full pressure. Unfortunately in September this work was rudely interrupted by the international crisis and since this time much useful and constructive work has had to be delayed or submerged for the purposes of Air Raid Precautions.

In presenting this report, I desire to place on record my appreciation of the continued good-will shown to me by the Chairmen and Members of the Committees of the Council, and also of the ever-willing advice and assistance rendered to me by the Chief Officers of the Council.

To the members of my Staff I tender my sincere thanks for their unfailing loyalty throughout the year.

I am,

Sir, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

W. STOTT.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres)	1,133
Population (estimated, 1938)	145,300
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1938) according to rate books	29,113
Ratable value	21,293,503
Sum represented by penny rate	25,212

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The Metropolitan Borough of Southwest lies to the South of the River Thames and covers an area of 1,133 acres. The district is of two characters, namely—

SECTION A.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Unfortunately, a considerable amount of unemployment exists in the Borough, and the official figures at the end of December were—

Men	6,892
Women	2,170
Juveniles	232
Total	9,294

In the residential area many of the small cottage properties which formerly existed have been demolished and in their place new blocks of modern dwellings have been erected.

The Council, being a riparian authority, is responsible for the supervision of thousands of tons of foodstuffs deposited into this country every year, both at the wharves and also at the main line railway depot in Starvel Lane, into which large quantities of continental foodstuffs are brought by train-ferry.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres)	1,132
Population (estimated, 1938)	145,300
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1938) according to rate books	29,113
Rateable value	£1,293,533
Sum represented by penny rate	£5,212

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The Metropolitan Borough of Southwark lies to the South of the River Thames and covers an area of 1,165 acres. The district is of two characters, namely, industrial and residential. The principal trades carried on in the industrial area comprise food manufacture, wharfage, engineering and printing. The population is principally of the artisan class, many of whom are engaged in local factories and workshops in Southwark, and the adjoining Boroughs of Bermondsey and Lambeth, also in the Cities of London and Westminster.

Unfortunately, a considerable amount of unemployment exists in the Borough, and the official figures at the end of December were:—

Men	5,892
Women	2,170
Juveniles	221
Total	8,283

In the residential area many of the small cottage properties which formerly existed have been demolished and in their place new blocks of modern dwellings have been erected.

The Council, being a riparian authority, is responsible for the supervision of thousands of tons of foodstuffs imported into this country every year, both at the wharves and also at the main line railway depot in Gravel Lane, into which large quantities of continental foodstuffs are brought by train-ferry.

VITAL STATISTICS.

	Total.	M.	F.	
Live Births—Legitimate	1,924	974	950	} Birth Rate, 14.0
Live Births—Illegitimate	106	58	48	
Still Births, 67. (Registered).				Rate per 1,000 total births, 32.0
Deaths 1,812.				Death rate, 12.5
Deaths from Puerperal Causes:—				
				Rate per 1,000
				Deaths. (Live and
				Still Births).
From Puerperal fever	..	..	0	0.00
From other Puerperal causes	..	..	2	0.95

Death rate of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births:—

All Infants under 1 year of age	57
Legitimate	57
Illegitimate	66
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	238
Do. Measles (all ages)	11
Do. Whooping Cough (all ages)	2
Do. Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	30

POPULATION.

The population of the several divisions of the Borough at each Census since 1861, and also the estimated population for 1937 and 1938 are as follows:—

	Newington.	St. George's.	St. Saviour's and Christchurch.
1861 ..	82,157	55,510	36,164
1871 ..	88,691	56,083	31,299
1881 ..	107,831	58,652	31,628
1891 ..	115,663	59,740	27,116
1901 ..	121,863	60,998	23,319
1911 ..	116,819	55,782	19,316
1921 ..	114,987	52,114	17,303
1931 ..	107,692	48,552	15,451
1937 ..	92,365	41,773	13,262
1938 ..	91,049	41,177	13,074

BIRTHS.

The number of Births registered in the Borough during 1938 was 1,540, of which 799 were males, and 741 females. This represents a birth-rate of 10.6 per 1,000 inhabitants.

The number of births registered in the individual parishes was as follows:—Newington, 419; St. George the Martyr, 202; Christchurch and St. Saviour's, 919.

Of the 1,540 births registered in the Borough 604 were transferred away, the permanent residence of the parents being outside the Borough. 1,094 births occurring in various lying-in and other institutions outside the Borough, but belonging to Southwark parents, were notified to me by the Registrar-General. When the 604 "outward" transfers are deducted and the 1,094 "inward" transfers are added to the 1,540 births actually registered in the Borough, the net amount of births belonging to Southwark for the year is found to be 2,030. This gives a corrected birth-rate of 14.0.

TABLE 1.

Birth-rate for the last Ten Years for the Three Divisions
of the Borough as formerly existed.

		Newington.	St. George's.	St. Saviour's and Christchurch.	Whole Borough.
1929	..	17.4	20.1	17.1	18.1
1930	..	16.0	18.6	16.4	16.8
1931	..	16.2	18.8	16.5	16.9
1932	..	15.3	17.7	16.9	16.2
1933	..	13.8	14.6	15.5	14.2
1934	..	14.5	15.6	16.2	14.9
1935	..	15.1	15.1	11.9	14.8
1936	..	14.8	15.3	13.2	14.8
1937	..	14.9	14.9	12.8	14.7
1938	..	14.4	14.0	10.2	14.0

TABLE 2.

Number of Births and Deaths belonging to each Ward, and the Infantile Mortality Rate, 1938.

WARD.	BIRTHS.			Infantile Mortality.	DEATHS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
St. Mary	159	130	289	62	147	99	246
St. Paul	107	115	222	63	128	96	224
St. Peter	165	150	315	54	140	140	280
St. John	170	173	343	52	133	109	242
Trinity	70	77	147	68	71	69	140
St. Michael	112	115	227	35	121	94	215
St. Jude	82	86	168	42	85	72	157
St. George	92	93	185	59	76	64	140
Christchurch	37	20	57	158	50	38	88
St. Saviour	38	39	77	39	48	32	80
Borough	1032	998	2030	57	999	813	1812

DEATHS.

1,083 deaths were registered in the sub-districts of the Borough during 1938, the chief cause being Heart diseases, which accounted for 599, followed by Cancer with 238 deaths.

27 Southwark residents died in the street, or on the way to hospital, while 2 were drowned in the River Thames.

605 deaths occurred in Public Assistance Institutions, the various hospitals, and other public places for the treatment of the sick found within our boundaries. These deaths in institutions comprised 109 belonging to Southwark and 496 to other sanitary districts.

The number of inhabitants belonging to the Borough dying away from home—that is, outside our boundaries in the various hospitals and infirmaries—was 1,217.

When the 487 deaths of those persons who were non-parishioners, but who died in our Borough, have been deducted, and the 1,216 “out-lying” deaths added, the actual or “corrected” number of deaths belonging to the sanitary area is found to be 1,812, of which number 999 were males and 813 females.

The death-rate, when calculated on this “corrected” number, is 12.5 per 1,000 inhabitants for the whole Borough for the year 1938, as against a rate of 14.1 for 1937.

The percentage of persons dying away from Southwark in relation to the total number of deaths belonging to the Borough was 67.1.

The principal localities in which the “outlying” deaths occurred are as follows:—

Lambeth Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	432
St. Giles' Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	386
Rotherhithe Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	83
East Dulwich Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	13
St. Thomas's Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	23
King's College Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	9
Belgrave Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	3
Royal Waterloo Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	9
General Lying-in Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	2
Mental Hospitals ..	..	..	..	..	..	62
In the Street and other Institutions	..	..	..	..	..	194

1,216

TABLE 3.

Deaths belonging to the Sanitary Area, with the Causes of Death at all Ages during 1938.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.											
	All Ages.	0.	1.	2.	5.	15.	25.	35.	45.	55.	65.	75.
All causes	1812	116	18	17	27	47	51	88	180	316	460	492
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Measles	11	2	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Scarlet Fever	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Whooping Cough	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Diphtheria	9	—	—	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Influenza	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	4	1
7. Encephalitis Lethargica	4	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—
8. Cerebro-Spinal Fever	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
9. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	122	1	1	1	1	15	20	17	34	24	7	1
10. Other Tuberculous Diseases	12	—	—	—	4	4	2	—	—	2	—	—
11. Syphilis	11	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	4	—
12. Gen. Paralysis of Insane, Tabes Dorsalis	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	1	—
13. Cancer, Malignant Disease	238	—	—	—	—	2	2	10	37	69	82	36
14. Diabetes	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	8	9	6
15. Cerebral Haemorrhage etc.	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	8	16	27	13
16. Heart Disease	599	—	—	1	2	4	4	11	22	84	185	286
17. Aneurysm	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	2	—
18. Other Circulatory Diseases	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	17	34	34
19. Bronchitis	54	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	17	14	16
20. Pneumonia (all forms)	129	23	5	1	—	1	4	12	17	14	27	25
21. Other Respiratory Diseases	7	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	3
22. Peptic Ulcer	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	7	4	1
23. Diarrhoea, etc.	32	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
24. Appendicitis	6	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	2	—
25. Cirrhosis of Liver	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	1	1
26. Other Diseases of Liver	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	2
27. Other Digestive Diseases	30	5	—	1	—	—	—	2	6	6	7	3
28. Acute and Chronic Nephritis	58	—	—	1	2	2	1	3	6	11	19	13
29. Puerperal Sepsis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30. Other Puerperal Causes	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth, etc.	41	39	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
32. Senility	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	7
33. Suicide	24	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	6	5	6	1
34. Other Violence	43	3	1	3	—	5	5	1	5	3	3	14
35. Other Defined Diseases	116	8	1	2	10	9	6	11	9	16	16	28
36. Causes (ill defined)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	1812	116	18	17	27	47	51	88	180	316	460	492

TABLE 4.
BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK.
INFANT MORTALITY, 1938.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 Year of age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 month.	4 weeks and under 3 Months	3 Months and under 6	6 Months and under 9	9 Months and under 12.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.
All causes	31	1	3	5	40	19	16	22	19	116
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Diarrhoea	—	—	1	1	2	2	6	14	6	30
Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phthisis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Other Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	5	—	1	1	7	1	—	—	—	8
Premature Birth	14	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	14
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	7	1	1	—	9	4	—	1	1	15
Atelectasis	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laryngitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastritis	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	3
Intussusception	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
Dentition	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dermatitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	2
Pneumonia (All Forms)	—	—	—	2	2	5	6	5	5	23
Suffocation (overlying)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accident (other)	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	3
Nephritis, Acute	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Icterus Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Septic Pyaemia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Otitis and Mastoiditis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Causes	3	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	5
Not classified above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	31	1	3	5	40	19	16	22	19	116

Nett Births in the year	{	Legitimate	1924
		Illegitimate	106
Nett Deaths in the year	{	Legitimate Infants	109
		Illegitimate Infants	7

TABLE 5.

**Death Rates for the last Ten Years for the Three
Divisions of the Borough as formerly existed.**

		Newington.	St. George's.	Christchurch and St. Saviour's.	Whole Borough
1929	..	15.1	16.5	16.2	15.6
1930	..	12.6	12.8	11.2	15.2
1931	..	13.7	14.5	15.6	14.0
1932	..	13.2	12.9	13.6	13.1
1933	..	14.1	13.4	14.4	13.9
1934	..	12.9	14.6	14.2	13.5
1935	..	12.3	12.0	13.0	12.4
1936	..	12.8	13.3	14.3	13.1
1937	..	14.2	10.9	15.5	14.1
1938	..	12.4	12.4	12.8	12.5

TABLE 6.

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

The deaths of Infants under one year of age to 1,000 births were 57 during the year 1938.

The deaths under one year of age to 1,000 births for the last ten years were as follows:—

1929	..	81	1934	..	77
1930	..	57	1935	..	66
1931	..	61	1936	..	59
1932	..	72	1937	..	64
1933	..	63	1938	..	57

The average Infantile death rate for the last ten years is 65.

TABLE 7.

Births and Deaths Registered in the Sub-Districts of the Borough in 1938.

First Quarter.					Second Quarter.				
SUB-DISTRICTS.	Births.		Deaths.		SUB-DISTRICTS.	Births.		Deaths.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Newington	59	53	43	69	Newington	60	55	37	36
St. George the Martyr, West ..	27	30	35	29	St. George the Martyr, West ..	25	28	29	25
Christchurch and St. Saviour ..	118	117	95	60	Christchurch and St. Saviour ..	123	97	80	48
Total	204	200	173	158	Total	208	180	146	109
Third Quarter.					Fourth Quarter.				
Newington	51	54	21	45	Newington	45	42	43	48
St. George the Martyr, West ..	24	23	28	16	St. George the Martyr, West ..	21	24	26	30
Christchurch and St. Saviour ..	135	102	61	54	Christchurch and St. Saviour ..	111	116	79	46
Total	210	179	110	115	Total	177	182	148	124
					Births.		Deaths.		
					M.	F.	M.	F.	
In 1st Quarter	..	..	..	..	204	200	173	158	
In 2nd Quarter	..	..	..	..	208	180	146	109	
In 3rd Quarter	..	..	..	..	210	179	110	115	
In 4th Quarter	..	..	..	..	177	182	148	124	
Totals	..	..	..	..	799	741	577	506	

TABLE 8.

Showing the number of Deaths that occurred in Public
Institutions in the Borough during the year 1938.

Institution.	In 1st Quarter.	In 2nd Quarter.	In 3rd Quarter.	In 4th Quarter.	During Year.
Newington Institution ..	12	12	7	7	38
Christchurch do. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Evelina Hospital	15	9	10	10	44
Guy's Hospital	140	113	106	105	464
60, Lambeth Road (Catholic Nursing Home)	1	1	6	4	12
Royal Eye Hospital ..	—	1	—	—	1
All Saints' Hospital ..	11	10	10	9	40
Other Addresses	1	—	3	2	6
Total	180	146	142	137	605

TABLE 9.
VITAL STATISTICS OF SEPARATE LOCALITIES (1934-38).

YEAR.	ST. MARY'S WARD.			ST. PAUL'S WARD.			ST. PETER'S WARD.			ST. JOHN'S WARD.			TRINITY WARD.		
	Births Registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
1934	317	280	23	236	224	14	321	312	21	367	317	20	210	161	12
1935	296	271	15	263	217	22	336	274	16	410	295	25	177	148	10
1936	328	290	21	241	209	6	328	291	14	336	299	23	153	133	3
1937	321	290	22	265	239	16	309	333	17	347	283	15	132	167	13
1938	289	246	18	222	224	14	315	280	17	343	242	18	147	140	10

YEAR.	ST. MICHAEL'S WARD.			ST. JUDE'S WARD.			ST. GEORGE'S WARD.			CHRISTCHURCH WARD.			ST. SAVIOUR'S WARD.		
	Births Registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
1934	251	273	28	199	189	24	257	199	26	107	108	8	126	97	8
1935	245	241	20	202	135	14	219	175	19	79	91	4	88	90	7
1936	259	233	24	168	173	13	231	169	17	96	102	5	85	94	8
1937	235	236	19	171	182	19	217	138	10	73	111	6	97	95	3
1938	227	215	8	168	157	8	185	140	11	57	88	9	77	80	3

TABLE 10.
ZYMOTIC MORTALITY FOR THE SANITARY AREA, 1938.
 Showing the localities where the deaths occurred.

LOCALITY.	Influenza.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Enteric Fever.	Diarrhoea.
The Borough	8	1	—	—	—	—	3
East Dulwich Hospital..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Lambeth Hospital ..	2	1	—	—	—	—	5
Newington Institution ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Evelina Hospital ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Guy's Hospital ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
St. Thomas's Hospital ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Belgrave Hospital ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Royal Waterloo..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
L.C.C. Hospitals, etc. ..	—	9	1	9	2	—	—
St. Giles' Hospital ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	7
Rotherhithe Hospital ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
TOTAL	11	11	1	9	2	—	32

TABLE 11.
Deaths in the Sanitary Area from the principal Zymotic Diseases in
the various Wards for 1938.

WARD OR DISTRICT.	Influenza.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Enteric Fever.	Diarrhoea.
St. Mary	1	—	—	1	—	—	6
St. Paul	2	1	—	2	—	—	2
St. Peter	4	1	—	2	—	—	4
St. John	1	1	—	—	—	—	4
Trinity	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
St. Michael	1	2	—	2	—	—	3
St. Jude	—	1	—	—	—	—	4
St. George	1	2	1	1	—	—	2
Christchurch	—	2	—	—	2	—	3
St. Saviour	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Borough	11	11	1	9	2	—	32

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

- William Scott, M.B., B.S. (Hons.), D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health.
 Edward K. Pritchard, M.B.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., Tuberculosis Officer
 and Deputy Medical Officer of Health.
 Margaret Berge, M.B., B.Ch., S.A.D. (M.B.), D.P.H., Assistant
 Medical Officer, Maternity and Child Welfare.
 Evelyn Ann Mowbray White, M.B.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., Assistant
 Medical Officer, Maternity and Child Welfare.
 Angel Valentina Brown Crawford, M.B., B.Ch., B.A., S.A.D. D.P.H.,
 Assistant Medical Officer, Maternity and Child Welfare.
 Norman L. Raby, B.A., M.A., M.B.C.S., M.R.C.P., M.D., R.C.N.,
 part-time Assistant Tuberculosis Officer (to 30.6.38).
 Thomas P. Evans, M.B.C.S., L.R.C.P., part-time Assistant Tubercu-
 losis Officer (from 1.7.38).

SECTION B.

Sanitary Inspectors.

General Provisions of Health Services for the Area.

- a 1 J. C. Stenhouse, Chief Sanitary Inspector.
 a 2 W. H. Baskin, Assistant to Food and Drugs Inspector.
 a 3 G. B. Duffell, Assistant Food Inspector.
 a 4 J. A. Syme, Sanitary Inspector.
 a 5 A. C. White, Sanitary Inspector (to 31.3.38).
 a 6 A. Ede, Sanitary Inspector.
 a 7 A. Glover, Sanitary Inspector.
 a 8 H. C. Hetherley, Sanitary Inspector.
 a 9 J. R. Findlay, Sanitary Inspector.
 a 10 H. S. Steele, Sanitary Inspector.
 a 11 F. J. Bryant, Sanitary Inspector.
 a 12 F. Hayles, Sanitary Inspector.
 a 13 W. Richards, Sanitary Inspector.
 a 14 F. Dransfield, Sanitary Inspector.
 a 15 R. F. Platts, Sanitary Inspector.
 a 16 J. D. Walker, Sanitary Inspector (from 1.1.36).
 a 17 J. Baillie, Temporary Sanitary Inspector (from 1.4.38).
 a 18 Gladys Briggs, Women's Workshops and Child Life Protection.

- a 19 C. G. S. Sanitary Inspector.
 a 20 J. G. S. Sanitary Inspector (Board of Trade).
 a 21 J. G. S. Sanitary Inspector (Board of Trade).
 a 22 J. G. S. Sanitary Inspector (Board of Trade).
 a 23 J. G. S. Sanitary Inspector (Board of Trade).
 a 24 J. G. S. Sanitary Inspector (Board of Trade).
 a 25 J. G. S. Sanitary Inspector (Board of Trade).
 a 26 J. G. S. Sanitary Inspector (Board of Trade).
 a 27 J. G. S. Sanitary Inspector (Board of Trade).
 a 28 J. G. S. Sanitary Inspector (Board of Trade).
 a 29 J. G. S. Sanitary Inspector (Board of Trade).
 a 30 J. G. S. Sanitary Inspector (Board of Trade).

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

William Stott, M.B., B.S. (Hnrs.), D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health.

Edward K. Pritchard, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., Tuberculosis Officer and Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

Margaret Bergin, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (N.U.I.), D.P.H., Assistant Medical Officer, Maternity and Child Welfare.

Evelyn Ann Mower White, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., Assistant Medical Officer, Maternity and Child Welfare.

Angel Valentine Brown Crawford, M.B., B.Ch., B.A., B.A.O., D.P.H., Assistant Medical Officer, Maternity and Child Welfare.

Norman L. Rusby, B.A., M.A., M.R.C.S., M.R.C.P., M.B., B.Ch., part-time Assistant Tuberculosis Officer (to 30.6.38).

Thomas P. Evans, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., part-time Assistant Tuberculosis Officer (from 1.7.38).

SANITARY INSPECTORS.

a b G. Fisher, Senior Inspector (to 31.8.38).

a b S. Bowers, Senior Inspector (from 1.9.38), Assistant Food Inspector (to 31.8.38).

a b c J. C. Nicholson, Food and Drugs Inspector.

a b W. H. Banham, Assistant to Food and Drugs Inspector.

a b G. H. Duffield, Assistant Food Inspector.

a b J. A. Syms, Sanitary Inspector.

a b A. C. White, Sanitary Inspector (to 21.1.38).

a b A. Ede, Sanitary Inspector.

a b A. Groves, Sanitary Inspector.

a b H. E. Hattersley, Sanitary Inspector.

a J. R. Findley, Sanitary Inspector.

a b H. S. Steele, Sanitary Inspector.

a b F. J. Bryant, Sanitary Inspector.

a b F. Mayhew, Sanitary Inspector.

a b W. Richards, Sanitary Inspector.

a b F. Dransfield, Sanitary Inspector.

a b R. F. Stubbs, Sanitary Inspector.

a b J. D. Walker, Sanitary Inspector (from 1.4.38).

a J. Baillie, Temporary Sanitary Inspector (from 1.6.38).

a d e Gladys Briggs, Women's Workshops and Child Life Protection.

a Cert. Sanitary Inspector.
c 1st Class Engineer (Board of Trade).

b Meat and other Foods.
d C.M.B. *e* S.R.N.

OTHER OFFICERS.

Cyril Dickinson, B.Sc., F.I.C., F.C.S., Public Analyst.
 F. Smith, F.I.C., Assistant Analyst.
 D. F. H. Button, A.R.C.S., F.I.C., Assistant Analyst.
 W. H. Goodger, Clerk and Laboratory Attendant.
 A. D. R. Harrison } Laboratory Assistants.
 D. Pearson }

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

Florence Nightingale (Certificate of Apothecaries Society of London),
 Secretary and Dispenser.
 Phyllis Angell, Junior Clerk.

NURSES.

M. E. Bennett, Certificate Sanitary Institute, S.R.N.
 E. Plummer, C.M.B., S.R.N., Cert. Health Visitor.
 L. Gordon, S.R.N., S.C.M.

DAY NURSERY.

M. Noel, Matron. E. George, Staff Nurse.
 4 Probationers, 1 Cook.

HEALTH VISITORS.

<i>d e</i> Annie Rogers.	<i>d f</i> Mabel Howard Kaye (from
<i>d f g</i> Clare Cottrill.	<i>d g</i> Mary George. [1.10.38).
<i>d f</i> Winifred Sayer.	<i>d f g</i> Annie Kingsmill.
<i>d e f</i> Kathleen Hinde.	<i>d f g</i> Florence Mary Mason.
<i>d f g</i> Florence Adair.	<i>d f g</i> Evelyn M. Bevins.
<i>d f g</i> Mary Freeth.	<i>d f g</i> Elizabeth M. Western.

(1 Storekeeper, 1 Assistant Storekeeper part time.)

d Cert. Health Visitor. *e* Cert. Sanitary Inspector. *f* C.M.B. *g* Nursing

PART-TIME OFFICERS.

Dorothy Shepherd, M.B., Ch.B., Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic.
 Arabella C. Stevens, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., Maternity and Child Welfare
 Clinic.
 E. Fairfield Thomas, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H., Schick Immunisation Officer.
 R. K. Bowes, M.D., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S., Gynaecological Clinic.
 G. Phyllis Brocklesby, Sunlight Clinic, Villa Street.

PUBLIC VACCINATORS.

P. O'Malley, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., N.U.I.
 M. M. Scott, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
 D. M. Clune, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., N.U.I.
 A. M. Foxe, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., N.U.I.

VACCINATION OFFICERS.

E. J. A. Holt.

C. R. Fifer.

CLERICAL STAFF.

A. C. White, Chief Clerk (from 22.1.38).

G. H. Bell, Chief Clerk (to 21.1.38).

R. A. Blaikie, Infectious Diseases Clerk.

C. Savage, Maternity and Child Welfare Clerk.

C. Duggan, Housing Clerk.

F. Spearing, Housing Clerk.

G. Stubbs, Registers Clerk.

F. S. Bridges, Registers Clerk.

J. Baillie, Registers Clerk (to 31.5.38).

E. A. Clark, Shorthand-Typist.

F. J. Goodman, General Clerk.

H. Barling, Junior Clerk (from 17.1.38).

J. W. Paine, Junior Clerk (from 19.7.38).

1 Temporary Clerk (to 21.4.38).

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

(A) LABORATORY FACILITIES.—The Chemical and Bacteriological Laboratories are maintained by the Council under the direct control of the Public Analyst, who is a full-time officer. The new Laboratories, planned and designed by the Public Analyst, are equipped in the most up-to-date manner. They will enable the ever-increasing work of the department to be adequately dealt with and also make possible the conduct of investigations which could not be carried out in the old laboratories. Chemical analyses are undertaken of all samples submitted under the Food and Drugs Acts and Regulations, samples of imported foods taken from the wharves, together with any other analytical work or investigations required.

Bacteriological examinations of Sputa, Swabs, Blood, etc., are made for Medical Practitioners in the Borough and for the Tuberculosis Dispensary. Routine examinations of the Swimming-bath waters are conducted. Other examinations of a varied character are carried out as required.

(B) AMBULANCE FACILITIES.—The arrangements for the removal of (a) infectious cases and (b) maternity patients are satisfactory. No change has been made during the year.

(C) NURSING IN THE HOME.—General Nursing is carried out by the Benson Nursing Association, 96, Kennington Park Road, and the Catholic Nursing Home, 60, Lambeth Road. A few parishes also have their own private nurses.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The work of the Council's Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme has increased in every section during the twelve-month period. The new Clinics which were started at the Health Services Department have proved popular and are now very well attended. The Sunlight Clinic in particular has become extremely well attended, in fact the attendances are becoming so numerous that very shortly it will become necessary to commence evening clinics and to increase the staff in attendance.

At the beginning of the year it was decided to re-arrange the duties of the Health Visitors and the Tuberculosis Visitors. In order to increase the number of visitors and to prevent duplicity of visits, the duties of the Health Visitors and the Tuberculosis Visitors were combined, each visitor being given a district for both Maternity and Child Welfare and Tuberculosis visiting.

In August a Dental Clinic was commenced at the Health Services Department in connection with the Maternity and Child Welfare services. This has proved of extreme value and the number of attendances is increasing. The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee have noted this increase and have considered the possibility of adding another session in due course to meet the demands.

A further responsibility for the Council was made on October 1st, by the taking over of the Maternity and Child Welfare sessions which had previously been held at St. John's Institute, Larcom Street, under the control of a voluntary committee. At the present time sessions for St. John's are being held at the Health Services Department until such time as the new Centre can be built at Hemp Row. The transference entailed the taking over of one Health Visitor, Miss Kaye, who has now been placed on the Council's official staff.

The new Maternity and Child Welfare Centres will shortly be completed; the one at Pocock Street being in the course of erection and likely to be completed at the middle of 1939. The purchase of the site for the new Centre at Hemp Row is, I understand, completed, whilst information has also been received from the London County Council that the site for the new Centre in Rockingham Street will be available in the spring of the new year.

The Council will note with great satisfaction that the infantile mortality rate for the year is 57, the lowest figure recorded, moreover, there were no deaths of mothers from puerperal fever and only 2 deaths as a result of disease and accident of pregnancy.

I should like to take this opportunity of expressing my warmest thanks to the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and its officers for their co-operation in dealing with cases of neglect to children which have come to my notice from time to time. Thanks to their energetic work the lot of many children who were neglected, wilfully or otherwise, has now been improved.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

Resulting from 2,097 live and still births, 2 mothers lost their lives—a mortality rate of 0.95 per 1,000 births.

The same mortality rate for the Country as a whole is 2.97.

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PYREXIA REGULATIONS.

There has been no change in the Council's scheme. During the year 0 cases of Puerperal Fever and 26 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified. 18 of these cases were removed to hospital.

Consultation with the Borough Specialist was sought in 1 instance.

INFANT MORTALITY.

The infant mortality rate is 57 per 1,000 births.

HOME NURSING.

The Council have made arrangements with the Benson Nursing Association, and the Catholic Nursing Home, for the home nursing of children under 5 years of age, suffering from pneumonia, bronchitis, whooping cough, measles, diarrhoea, etc.

During the past year 349 sick children have been nursed under this arrangement.

MATERNITY BEDS.

Three beds are reserved at Lambeth Hospital for necessitous expectant mothers and during the year under review 1 mother was admitted for her confinement at a cost to the Council of £4 1s. 0d.

MATERNITY OUTFITS.

One hundred and four maternity outfits were supplied to expectant mothers at cost price, or in necessitous cases free of charge, at the Ante-natal Clinics.

HOME HELPS.

A panel of selected women to act as Home Helps is kept in the Health Services Department. 20 Home Helps were provided in necessitous cases.

CONSULTANTS.

The Council have a panel of two Obstetric Consultants who may be called in by any general practitioner in any midwifery case which presents difficulty or abnormality. One consultation took place during the year at a cost to the Council of £5 5s. 0d.

DAY NURSERIES.

There are three Day Nurseries in the Borough.

One is Municipal, and is situated at Sutherland House, Sutherland Square. The nursery accommodates 20 to 25 children and is supervised by a Committee of Nursery Managers.

The number of attendances during the year was 4,176.

Guy's Hospital have in connection with their Maternity Scheme a Day Nursery which is used by children from Southwark and Bermondsey, and has accommodation for 40 children.

The number of attendances during the year was 8,122.

Crossways Mission, New Kent Road, has a Day Nursery accommodating 46 children.

The number of attendances during the year was 8,306.

TODDLERS' CLINICS.

During the year 41 sessions were held at the Health Services Department with a total attendance of 569.

In addition 12 sessions were conducted at the St. George's Infant Welfare Centre with an attendance of 463.

WOMEN'S COUNTRY HOLIDAY FUND.

Under the Council's approved scheme for convalescent treatment of nursing mothers and children recommended by the Medical Officers of the Welfare Centres, 109 mothers and 119 children were sent away at a cost of £400.

DRIED AND LIQUID MILKS.

Milk is supplied to expectant and nursing mothers, and to children under the age of 3 years (in special circumstances 5 years).

It is supplied in accordance with the Ministry of Health's Circular upon the recommendation of the Medical Officer in charge of the Welfare Centre in cases where she considers it to be a medical necessity.

During the year 36,683 packets of dried milk and 67,547 pints of liquid milk were supplied free to necessitous cases at a cost to the Council of £3,554 2s. 9d.

The amount charged to the Public Assistance Committee was £59 17s. 3d. The Scheme of co-operation with the Public Assistance Committee has worked smoothly.

SUNLIGHT CLINIC, GUY'S HOSPITAL.

The arrangement with Guy's Hospital for Sunlight Treatment for ailing and delicate children is still carried on in a few instances, and during the year 4 cases were sent for treatment.

SUNLIGHT CLINIC, HEALTH SERVICES DEPARTMENT, WALWORTH ROAD.

During the year 1,338 patients made 5,916 attendances.

MUNICIPAL SUNLIGHT CLINIC, VILLA STREET.

This year from the 4th January to 31st May and also from 2nd September to 31st December, the Sunlight Clinic had Sessions twice weekly.

98 patients made 1,105 attendances, 96 of whom were new patients.

The usual results were a regular gain in weight, and a great improvement in appetite, sleeping, and general health.

The following cases were treated:—Adenitis, Anæmia, Delayed Dentition, Asthma, Bronchitis, Debility, Delayed Walking, Pneumonia convalescents, Recurrent Colds, Rickets and Debility after Whooping Cough and Tonsillitis.

CONVALESCENT TREATMENT.

The arrangement between the Borough Council and the Invalid Children's Aid Association is still being carried on, and 104 children under 5 years of age were sent away at a cost of £239 9s. 4d. in order to restore them to better health.

DINNERS FOR NECESSITOUS MOTHERS.

Dinner coupons were given to necessitous expectant and nursing mothers, who were referred to the Southwark Invalid Kitchen, at a cost to the Council of £59 18s. 2d. for the year.

MUNICIPAL CENTRE—VILLA STREET.

SEWING CLASSES.

Classes were held weekly with a total attendance of 577.

CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

A summary of the number of foster mothers and foster children in Southwark and other statistics in connection therewith is as follows:—

Number of persons on the Register at the end of the year who were receiving children for reward	24
Number of children on the Register	35
Number of Child Life Protection Visitors at the end of the year:—	
Health Visitors.. .. .	Nil
Female, other than Health Visitors	2
Male	2
Number of visits made by Visitors to the homes of foster mothers	711
Number of night visits made during the year	5
Number of foster children who died and upon whom inquests were held	1
Legal proceedings taken	Nil

CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1936.

Sections 256-272.

I have received the following report from Miss G. Briggs:—

At the beginning of the year the names of 32 foster mothers and 42 foster children were on the register and at the end of the year there were 24 foster mothers and 35 foster children.

The number of foster mothers has decreased owing to four having removed to other boroughs, eight names removed by request and three where foster children have reached the age of nine years.

One foster mother died suddenly and immediate steps were taken to ensure the children were cared for and later arrangements were made to admit them to a home.

Nine new applications were received from women who were desirous of taking a foster child and after the homes were inspected eight names were added to the register.

On account of the number of foster mothers having decreased there are fewer foster children in the Borough. Many enquiries have been made by persons wishing to find a foster mother for their children, but owing to the lack of vacancies a number of them were referred to other districts.

The number of new foster children is 37 and the number removed or reached the age of nine years is 44. Early in the year seven foster children were removed to hospital with measles, each made good recovery; later three other children had whooping cough and recovered satisfactorily.

One foster child who had not been registered died and a coroner's inquest was held. This child was received for a few days as a day child and later slept at the house for several nights but was not registered. The foster mother has now ceased to have foster children.

Several foster mothers have children in their care for whom no payment has been made for a considerable time, but in each case the child is being well cared for.

There are at present only three foster mothers who take in day children. The number received by each is usually one child.

During the year 711 visits have been paid, 13 of which were special visits. Five homes were visited after 7 p.m.; the children were in bed and the cots were clean and satisfactory.

Most of the foster mothers with children under five years of age attend the Welfare Centre for advice.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

Whole-time Assistant Medical Officers (Municipal Centres)	Dr. MARGARET BERGIN.
	Dr. E. A. MOWER WHITE.
	Dr. A. V. B. CRAWFORD.
Part-time Assistant Medical Officers..	Dr. D. SHEPHERD.
	Dr. A. C. STEVENS.
Other Assistant Medical Officers .. (Voluntary Centres)	Dr. E. M. SAXTON.
	(To 1.10.38.)
	Dr. M. O. CRUICKSHANK.
	(To 1.10.38.)
	Dr. M. FENWICK.
	Dr. H. T. SHEEHAN.

SESSIONS.

HEALTH SERVICES DEPARTMENT, WALWORTH ROAD—

Monday	..	2—4 p.m.	..	Toddlers' Session and Milk Issues.
Tuesday	..	10—12 a.m.	..	Medical Session (St. John's). (From 1.10.38.)
„	..	2—4 p.m.	..	Gynaecological Clinic. (Fortnightly.) Milk Issues.
Wednesday	..	10—12 a.m.	..	Ante-natal Clinic.
„	..	2—4 p.m.	..	Medical Session (St. John's). (From 1.10.38.) Dental Clinic.
Thursday	..	10 a.m.—4 p.m.	..	Test-feeding Clinic.

ST. JOHN'S INSTITUTE, LARCOM STREET—(To 1-10-38)

Sessions held every Wednesday and Thursday 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

SUTHERLAND HOUSE, SUTHERLAND SQUARE—

Monday	..	10—12 a.m.	..	Medical Session.
„	..	2—4 p.m.	..	Sewing Class.
Tuesday	..	10—12.45 p.m.	..	Milk Issues only.
„	..	2—4 p.m.	..	Medical Session.
Wednesday	..	10—12.45 p.m.	..	Milk Issues only.
„	..	2—4 p.m.	..	Ante-natal Session.
Thursday	..	10—12 a.m.	..	Medical Session.
„	..	2—4.30 p.m.	..	Schick Clinic and Milk Issues.
Friday	..	2—4 p.m.	..	Medical Session.

NEW MATERNITY CENTRE, VILLA STREET—

Monday	..	10—12.45 p.m.	..	Milk Issues only.
„	..	2—4 p.m.	..	Medical Session.
Tuesday	..	10—12 a.m.	..	Medical Session.
„	..	2—4.30 p.m.	..	Sunlight Clinic.
Wednesday	..	10—12 a.m.	..	Medical Session.
„	..	2—4 p.m.	..	Sewing Class.
Thursday	..	10—12.45 p.m.	..	Milk Issues only.
„	..	2—4 p.m.	..	Medical Session.
Friday	..	10—12 a.m.	..	Ante-natal Session.
„	..	2—4.30 p.m.	..	Sunlight Clinic and Milk Issues.

LADY MARGARET CHURCH PARISH ROOM, CHATHAM STREET—

Sessions held every Thursday .. 10—12 a.m. and 2—4 p.m.

CROSSWAY MISSION HALL, NEW KENT ROAD—

Sessions held every Wednesday .. 10—12 a.m. and 2—4 p.m.

MISSION HALL, LANSDOWNE PLACE—

Sessions held every Friday.. .. 10—12 a.m. and 2—4 p.m.

ST. JUDE'S CENTRE, 56, LAMBETH ROAD—

[illegible]

SOUTHWARK BOYS' HOSTEL, POCCOCK STREET—

Sessions held every Monday and Tuesday 10—12 a.m. and 2—4 p.m.

ST. GEORGE'S CENTRE, 86, BOROUGH ROAD—

Sessions held every Monday 2-4 p.m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CENTRE, 148, NEW KENT ROAD—

Sessions held every Thursday 2.30—4 p.m.

SALAMON'S CENTRE, 28, NEWCOMEN STREET—

[illegible]

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

Ante-natal Clinics are also held at the following Centres:—

ST. JUDE'S CENTRE, 56, LAMBETH ROAD—

Sessions held One monthly

SALAMON'S CENTRE, 28, NEWCOMEN STREET—

Sessions held—Monday, Wednesday and Friday .. 9.30—10.30 a.m.

Tuesday 1.30—2.30 p.m.

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

HEALTH SERVICES DEPARTMENT, WALWORTH ROAD.

Weekly sessions were held during the year at which 107 expectant mothers attended. They made 289 attendances. In addition 44 post-natal cases were seen by the doctor.

SUTHERLAND HOUSE, SUTHERLAND SQUARE.

During the year, 161 expectant mothers were seen and given advice. They made 372 attendances. In addition, 58 post-natal cases were seen by the doctor.

MUNICIPAL CENTRE, VILLA STREET.

During the year, 117 expectant mothers were seen and given advice. They made 376 attendances. In addition, 9 post-natal cases were seen by the doctor.

ST. JUDE'S CENTRE, 56, LAMBETH ROAD.

One session is held monthly at this Clinic, and during the year 38 expectant mothers were seen and given advice. They made 222 attendances.

SALAMON'S CENTRE, 28, NEWCOMEN STREET.

During the year, 754 expectant mothers were seen and given advice. They made 5,151 attendances. 533 post-natal cases were also seen by the doctor.

GYNAECOLOGICAL CLINIC.

Sessions have been conducted fortnightly during the year by the specialist, Mr. Kenneth Bowes. 146 patients were examined and given advice and treatment arranged where necessary. There were also 196 re-attendances of patients.

INFANT TEST FEEDING CLINIC.

Weekly sessions were held during the year under the direction of Dr. Mower White. 224 attendances were made.

DENTAL CLINIC.

On August 10th, 1938, a dental session for Maternity and Child Welfare patients was commenced at the Health Services Department and weekly sessions were subsequently held.

The number of patients who received dental examinations was 76 with a total re-attendance of 189.

Patients in receipt of Public Assistance are referred to the London County Council Hospitals.

The work of the clinic is carried out by a Dental Surgeon under an Agreement with the British Dental Hospital.

HOSPITALS.

The Borough is fortunately situated as regards hospital accommodation of all descriptions. Hospitals for infectious diseases and tuberculosis cases are provided by the London County Council.

No change in these services has been made since my last report.

The following General Hospitals are within the area:—

Guy's Hospital.
Evelina Hospital for Children.
Royal Eye Hospital.
All Saints' Hospital.
Hospital for Diseases of the Skin.

The Hospitals available, but close to the borders of the Borough, are:—

St. Thomas's Hospital.
King's College Hospital.
Royal Waterloo Hospital.
General Lying-In Hospital, York Road.
Belgrave Hospital for Children.

MATERNITY AND CHILD

Showing the Attendances at the Several Centres and Visits

TABLE

	Larcom Street (to 1st Oct.)	Health Services Dept. (from 1st Oct.)
Number of Births notified during the year	201	62
Number of individual children attending the Centres during the year	416	
Number of Sessions held during the year	73	25
Number of children in 1—5 age group attending during the year	253	
Number of new cases attending the Centres during the year—		
(1) Expectant Mothers (Ante-natal Clinics)	—	*107
(2) Post-natal Cases (including Ante-natal Clinics) ..	237	90
(3) Infants under 1 year	193	52
(4) Seen by Doctor	193	52
(5) Children 1 to 5 years	43	10
(6) Seen by Doctor	43	10
Method of Feeding—(a) Breast	184	46
(b) Breast and bottle	2	3
(c) Bottle	8	1
(d) Ordinary diet	42	12
Total number of attendances during the year:—		
(1) Expectant Mothers (Ante-natal Clinics) seen by Doctor	—	*289
(2) Post-natal Cases (including Ante-natal Clinics) ..	245	90
(3) Infants under 1 year	4277	800
(4) Children 1 to 5 years	3007	362
Average number of attendances (Infants under 1) ..	58.6	32.0
Do. do. (Children 1—5)	41.2	14.5
(5) Infants seen by Doctor during the year	1125	356
(6) Children 1 to 5 years seen by Doctor during the year ..	628	162
(7) Number of weighings recorded (Children)	4779	1161
Total number of first visits paid by Health Visitors to homes of—		
(1) Expectant Mothers	197	60
(2) Infants under 1 year	215	48
Total number of revisits paid by Health Visitors to homes of—		
(1) Expectant Mothers	200	96
(2) Infants under 1 year	994	465
(3) Children 1 to 5 years	1292	757

* For a period of 1 year.

WELFARE CENTRES.

paid to the homes of Mothers and Children by Health Visitors.
12.

Sutherland House.	Villa Street.	Chatham Street.	Crossway.	Lansdowne Place.	Lambeth Road.	Porcock Street.	Borough Road.	Roman Catholic.	Guy's.	Total.
537	367	172	114	114	167	306	85	—	17	2142
836	593	267	268	226	319	558	241	112	119	3955
183	190	96	92	94	91	183	44	44	153	1268
508	367	157	186	150	209	335	181	54	104	2504
161	117	—	—	—	38	—	—	—	754	1177
331	238	137	89	18	117	164	55	—	449	1925
452	289	133	119	103	137	234	76	78	48	1914
452	289	133	119	103	137	234	76	78	48	1914
135	37	35	36	26	20	27	23	24	7	423
135	37	35	36	26	20	27	23	24	7	423
350	241	102	89	101	92	193	63	46	35	1542
61	24	21	23	2	23	30	8	26	4	227
24	16	9	5	—	16	12	3	10	9	113
152	45	36	38	26	26	26	25	20	7	455
372	376	—	—	—	222	—	—	—	5151	6410
434	325	160	94	33	203	229	62	—	533	2408
6043	4300	2379	1924	2034	2438	4573	1491	905	2080	33244
3228	2564	2582	2447	1301	3883	3691	1280	875	855	26075
33.0	20.3	24.8	20.9	21.6	26.8	24.9	33.9	20.6	13.6	—
17.6	13.5	26.9	26.6	13.6	42.6	20.2	29.1	19.9	5.6	—
2976	2030	1033	1011	1137	1282	1912	768	455	624	14709
1540	1189	1083	936	587	1429	1257	574	258	403	10046
9172	6822	4361	4094	3063	4674	7677	2766	1469	2342	52380
602	276	150	43	50	226	238	41	21	326	2230
522	385	178	114	115	178	309	75	—	23	2162
255	52	24	14	11	245	157	48	112	263	1477
3526	1552	1429	581	1418	1053	1896	692	333	240	14179
4333	2612	1944	1186	1576	1984	2703	1274	559	921	21141

HEALTH WORK.

The number of visits made by the Health Visitors and other Officers of the Health Services Department in connection with Births, and other Health Work during 1938.

TABLE 13.

	Original Visits.	Re-Visits under 1.	Visits to Children 1—5 years.	Ante-Natal Visits.	Post-Natal Visits.	Attendances at Welfare Centres.	Measles.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Visits to cases of Diarrhoea.	Special Visits, etc.	Tuberculosis Visits.	Total.
Mrs. Kingsmill	178	1304	1553	356	—	119	183	—	1	—	40	198	3932
Miss Western	149	1207	1089	292	49	88	152	2	—	—	20	124	3172
Miss Sayer	195	1015	1691	211	3	94	140	—	—	—	27	151	3527
Mrs. George	201	667	1184	187	1	94	252	—	2	—	26	101	2715
Miss Rogers	184	885	1428	141	1	102	128	—	1	—	14	147	3031
Miss Adair	178	1429	1944	174	21	95	262	2	3	—	66	125	4299
Miss Cottrill	115	1418	1576	61	—	94	164	1	2	1	4	172	3608
Miss Hinde	114	581	1186	57	—	84	151	1	2	—	35	72	2283
Miss Bevins	177	1299	1547	253	40	118	161	4	2	—	73	191	3865
Miss Mason	132	597	1156	132	80	168	144	2	1	1	82	85	2580
Miss Kaye (from 1.10.38) ..	16	312	402	100	—	22	5	—	—	—	26	16	899
*Miss Plummer (from 1.10.38)	32	153	355	56	1	25	23	4	—	—	30	1020	1699
Miss Freeth	—	—	—	10	—	188	34	—	—	—	10	5	247
TOTAL	1671	10867	15111	2030	196	1291	1799	16	14	2	453	2407	35857

* Whole-time Tuberculosis Visitor to 1.10.38.

TABLE 14.
NOTIFIED BIRTHS.
1938.

Where Born and by Whom Attended.	Mothers Confined	Notified Births.	Still- Births.	Total Live Births.
BORN IN—				
Guy's Hospital	299	304	18	286
1, Kennington Park Place ..	—	—	—	—
General Lying-In Hospital ..	200	205	3	202
Lambeth Hospital	452	459	13	446
St. Thomas's Hospital	133	133	8	125
King's College Hospital	40	40	1	39
St. Giles's Hospital	148	154	6	148
St. Olave's Hospital	97	97	3	94
Westminster Hospital	11	11	—	11
Charing Cross Hospital	15	15	—	15
Clapham Maternity Hospital ..	11	12	1	11
Other Hospitals, etc.	68	68	1	67
	1474	1498	54	1444
BORN AT HOME AND ATTENDED BY—				
<i>Externs:</i>				
Guy's Hospital	112	112	—	112
St. Thomas's Hospital	47	47	—	47
King's College Hospital	1	1	—	1
<i>Midwives:</i>				
L.C.C.	20	20	2	18
Guy's Hospital	107	107	—	107
St. Thomas's Hospital	—	—	—	—
Lambeth Hospital	2	2	1	1
General Lying-In Hospital ..	8	8	—	8
Heygate Street	121	122	4	118
77, Southampton Street	6	6	—	6
Private	159	159	1	158
<i>Doctors:</i>				
Private	60	60	—	60
	643	644	8	636
TOTALS	*2117	2142	62	2080

*Of this number, 91, so far as our records show, did not receive ante-natal advice.

TABLE 15.

Vaccination Officers' Return respecting the Vaccination of Children whose Births were Registered in 1937.

DATE.	Registration sub-districts comprised in vaccination officers' district.	Number of births returned in birth list sheets.	Number of these births duly entered in Columns 1, 2, 4 and 5 of the vaccination register (birth list sheets), viz.:—				Number of these births which are not entered in the vaccination register, on account (as shown by report book), of				
			Column 1, success-fully vac-cinated.	Column 2. Insus-ceptible of vac-cination.	Column 4. Certificate of conscien-tious objection.	Column 5, dead, unvac-cinated.	Postpone-ment by medical certificate.	Removed to other districts and noti-fied to vac-cination officers of the districts.	Removal to places unknown, or which cannot be reached, and cases not having been found.	Cases remaining or tem-porarily unaccount-ed for.	Total number of certificates of success-ful vac-cination received during the calendar year 1938.
1937.											
1st Jan.	Northern Division	1099	443	3	393	46	1	113	56	44	647
to											
31st Dec.	Southern Division	475	217	1	195	16	—	9	11	26	622
	TOTAL	1574	660	4	588	62	1	122	67	70	1269

PUBLIC CLEANING.

The weekly collection of house refuse is still in operation in the Borough, with certain exceptions where the refuse is collected at more frequent intervals.

The method of disposal of rubbish is as formerly, part being dealt with by incineration and the remainder by the controlled tipping process at the Council's country depots.

SWIMMING BATHS WATER.

There are five municipal swimming pools in the Borough, three being at Manor Place Baths and two at Lavington Street Baths. There are no privately owned swimming pools, with the exception of one at a London County Council school.

The swimming bath water at Manor Place Baths is purified by filtration and disinfection; the frequent samples of water taken for bacteriological examination have been

SECTION C.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

The purity of the water at the Lavington Street Baths is maintained by the frequent samples of water taken for bacteriological examination. The water is satisfactory and the baths are maintained by the Borough Council. A site for new Public Baths at Lavington Street has now been acquired and the erection of the new building will shortly be commenced.

WOMEN'S COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

I have received the following report from Miss G. Briggs:—

During the year there has been no change in the number of Women's Common Lodging Houses which remains at five.

The number of lodgers is getting gradually less. When the census was taken in February, only 102 beds were occupied out of 126. The reason for the decline is not apparent.

Four of the houses were originally dwelling houses which had been converted for the purpose.

These houses are visited and inspected regularly, 58 visits having been made during the year. Repairs have been carried out voluntarily or on verbal or written instructions being given. One of the houses has been repainted throughout and one partly repainted, and in the others the walls have been cleaned by washing.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The weekly collection of house refuse is still in operation in the Borough, with certain exceptions where the refuse is collected at more frequent intervals.

The method of disposal of rubbish is as formerly, part being dealt with by pulverisation and the remainder by the controlled tipping process at the Council's country depots.

SWIMMING BATHS WATER.

There are five municipal swimming pools in the Borough, three being at Manor Place Baths and two at Lavington Street Baths. There are no privately owned swimming pools, with the exception of one at a London County Council school.

The swimming bath water at Manor Place Baths is purified by filtration and ozonisation; the frequent samples of water taken for bacterial examination have been satisfactory.

The purity of the water at the Lavington Street Baths is maintained by the frequent emptying and re-filling of the bath and by the addition of small quantities of Parazone. The condition at these baths is unsatisfactory and they have been condemned by the Borough Council. A site for new Public Baths to replace those at Lavington Street has now been acquired in the Borough High Street, and the erection of the new building will shortly be commenced.

WOMEN'S COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

I have received the following report from Miss G. Briggs:—

During the year there has been no change in the number of Women's Common Lodging Houses which remains at five.

The number of lodgers is getting gradually less. When the census was taken in February, only 182 beds were occupied out of 336. The reason for the decline is not apparent.

Four of the houses were originally dwelling houses which had been converted for the purpose.

These houses are visited and inspected regularly, 58 visits having been made during the year. Repairs have been carried out voluntarily or on verbal or written instructions being given. One of the houses has been repainted throughout and one partly repainted, and in the others the walls have been cleansed by washing.

A reasonable standard of cleanliness has been maintained throughout the year of the bedding, beds, floors, utensils, etc.

Each house has a good supply of hot water and washing accommodation and a washhouse where personal clothing can be washed. Three of the houses are provided with baths which are appreciated by the lodgers.

The deputy keepers have remained the same at four of the houses, but at one house there has been difficulty in getting a suitable person and several changes have been made. At present a temporary deputy is in charge. When changes are frequent the house suffers as routine work becomes disorganised.

Night visits are paid periodically after 11 p.m., but all has been quiet and satisfactory at the time of visiting.

MEN'S COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are 8 Common Lodging Houses for men in the Borough, containing 1,573 beds.

The premises are inspected regularly by the District Inspectors, 124 visits having been made during 1938. Many minor defects have been remedied following verbal instructions by the Inspectors, and the houses are generally clean, well-maintained, and conducted in an orderly manner.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

During the year 161 observations were made by the several Inspectors for the purpose of determining the emission of smoke and grit from the chimneys of factories and similar buildings in the District. 5 nuisances were observed and 5 intimation notices were served accordingly.

SHOPS ACT, 1934.

During the year 1938, 25 premises have been inspected and recorded and 159 visits have been paid to premises already recorded.

18 notices have been served, 11 asking for the provision or maintenance of a reasonable temperature in the shops, in accordance with Section 10 (1) (b), and 7 asking for the provision of suitable sanitary conveniences, in accordance with Section 10 (2).

Of these 18 notices, 13 have been complied with, 3 have been withdrawn, and 2 are still outstanding.

3 shops have been exempted from the provisions of Section 10 (2), in accordance with Section 10 (6).

TABLE 16.

Summary of Sanitary Works completed under the Public Health Act during the year 1938.

Intimation Notices complied with	3,832
Drains reconstructed	75
Drains repaired	180
Drains intercepted and ventilated	115
Drains unstopped	215
Gullies provided	147
Soil-pipes provided or repaired	198
Closets provided	566
Closet pans and traps	790
Water apparatus repaired	619
Sink, Lavatory and waste pipes	1,670
Rainwater pipes repaired, etc.	300
Water supply to upper floors	104
Draw taps on main	24
New water supplies	71
Roofs and gutters repaired	1,647
Paving repaired	354
Dampness abated	1,429
Rooms cleansed	4,769
Sub-floor ventilation	60
Staircase ventilated	60
Dust-bins provided	1,048
Miscellaneous nuisances abated	9,089

4,464 Intimation Notices were served during the year.

1,306 Statutory Notices were served during the year.

PROCEEDINGS TAKEN UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND OTHER ACTS.

Defendant.	Cause of Proceedings.	Result.
S. E. Millborrow, 17, Wellesley Road, Ilford	General nuisance existing at 30, Shorncliffe Road	Order to carry out the work within 14 days. £1 1s. costs.
F. Green & Sons, 35, Union Street, S.E.1	Carrying out drainage work at 14, Nelson Square without giving notice	Summons withdrawn on payment of £2 2s. costs.
V. L. Baurer & Son, 57, Gold Street, E.1	Selling Condensed Milk not properly labelled <i>vide</i> Condensed Milk Regulations	Summons dismissed on payment of £1 1s. costs.
W. Waine, 133-139, Newington Butts, S.E.17	Rag Flock containing excess soluble chlorine; 300 parts in 100,000 parts	Case dismissed on payment of £3 3s. costs.
Mrs. Davies, Wadhurst, Sussex	Nuisances existing at 39, Tamerton Street	Order to carry out the work in 14 days. Fined £1. Costs £1 1s.
W. E. Roberts, 69, Park Hill, Clapham, S.W.4	Nuisances existing at 17, Frederick Road	Order to carry out the work in 21 days. £1 1s. costs.
W. E. Roberts, 69, Park Hill, Clapham, S.W.4	Nuisances existing at 18, Frederick Road	Proceedings adjourned for 21 days (10th January, 1939).

RAG FLOCK.

Under Section 136 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, provision is made for regulating the condition of rag flock fillings used in the manufacture of bedding, cushions and upholstered goods.

Regulations have been issued by the Minister of Health. A standard of purity has been set up which is ascertained by estimating the free soluble chlorine present in any sample. An excess of more than 30 parts of free chlorine in 100,000 parts is an offence under the Act.

In order to determine to what extent rag flock was used in the Borough, enquiries were made at all premises where upholstered goods and bedding were sold.

Fifty visits were made, and it was found that to a large extent the goods sold are manufactured outside the Borough. Eleven firms were found to be actively engaged in work involving the use of rag flock, two of which supply rag flock to the trade. Rag flock is not manufactured in the Borough, supplies coming in from large wholesale firms.

Twenty-two samples of fillings were submitted for analysis, two of which were found to contain an excess of free chlorine. As both samples were procured from the same firm, proceedings were taken in regard to the worst sample, particulars of which are appended hereto.

Nine other samples, though containing an excess of free chlorine, were proved to be fillings which were outside the jurisdiction of the Act, although the material is used as a filling in the same manner as "rag flock" as defined by the Act.

A Departmental Committee has been set up by the Ministry of Health, the terms of reference being:—

"To consider whether the Rag Flock Acts and the Regulations made thereunder are adequate to secure proper cleanliness in rag flock used in the manufacture of upholstery, bedding and other household furniture in Great Britain, or whether it is desirable that the provisions of those Acts and Regulations should be amended, and, if so, in what respects, and whether all or any provisions applicable to rag flock should be applied to materials other than rag flock which may be used in the said articles."

Rag flock is defined in the present Section of the Act as:—

“ Flock which has been produced wholly or partly by tearing up woven or knitted or felted materials, whether old or new, but does not include flock obtained wholly in the process of scouring and finishing newly woven or newly knitted or newly felted fabrics.”

In view of this definition it is particularly difficult to prove that any given sample is produced from the materials set out in the definition. To a very great extent the control of this material can only be enforced at the actual place of manufacture.

PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1936.

Section 224.

The Act provides for the removal, upon an order from a petty sessional court, into a suitable hospital or institution, of any aged or infirm or physically incapacitated person residing in premises under insanitary conditions, or suffering from any grave chronic disease, who is unable to devote to himself (or herself) or receive from persons with whom he (or she) resides, proper care and attention, and who may, therefore, suffer in health or become a serious nuisance to other persons.

In this connection, the following persons have been removed during the year under review:—

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Institution.</i>
Mrs. Edith Elizabeth Brattle ..	65 years ..	Newington.
Mrs. Catherine Boyce	84 years ..	St. Olave's Hospital.

WATER SUPPLY.

PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1936.

Section 95.

Certificates in regard to water supply have been granted in respect of the under-mentioned (new) houses during the year:—

<i>Premises.</i>	<i>Certificates granted to.</i>
Edward Clifford House, Elsted Street (12 flats)	A. V. Goad, 241, Camberwell Road, S.E.5.
Lant House, Lant Street (25 flats) ..	J. Knox, Ltd., Lant Street, S.E.1.
Chilham House, Law Street (29 flats) ..	Stewart & Partners, Ltd., 105, Baker Street, W.1.
Headbourne House, Law Street (29 flats)	
Shalford House (part), Law Street (20 flats)	
Westerham House, Law Street (25 flats)	
Wrotham House, Law Street (15 flats)	
Wesley Place Estate (part) (42 flats) ..	
"The Golden Fleece" P.H., Law Street (1 house)	Holliday & Greenwood, Ltd., 11, Buckingham Palace Gardens, S.W.1.
Farnham House, Union Street (10 flats)	
Hoadley House, Union Street (11 flats)	
Tomline House, Union Street (10 flats)	
Trelawney House, Union Street (20 flats)	
Waynflete House, Union Street (11 flats)	
Wykeham House, Union Street (10 flats)	
Comus Place Estate (part) (38 flats) ..	Unit Construction Co., Ltd., 1, Robert Street, W.C.2.
St. George's Court (part), Garden Row (15 flats)	Wates, Ltd., 1258-60, London Road, S.W.16.
"Flower of the Forest" P.H., 123, Blackfriars Road (1 house)	Y. J. Lovell & Son, 6, Bathurst Street, W.2.
"Royal Standard" B.H., Falmouth Road (1 house)	Perry & Perry, 20, Woodstock Street, W.1.
"The Rising Sun" P.H., Harper Road (1 house)	Snelling & Rayment, 282, Mit-cham Lane, S.W.16.
"County Terrace Tavern," 93, New Kent Road (1 house)	J. Dorey & Co., Ltd., Brentford, Middlesex.

"The Magnet" B.H., 64-68, Old Kent Road (1 house)	H. V. Clogg, Ltd., 159-161, Hanbury Street, E.1.
54, Camberwell Road (part of house) ..	G. E. Wallis & Sons, Ltd., 18-20, York Buildings, Adelphi, W.C.2.
221-229, East Street (5 houses and shops)	Davis (Contractors), Ltd., 312, Kilburn High Road, N.W.6.
177-187, Trafalgar Street (6 flats) ..	L. & W. Whitehead, Ltd., 169, Clapham Road, S.W.9.

WATER SUPPLY TO TENEMENT HOUSES.

PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1936.

Section 96.

175 additional water supplies were provided to houses during the year 1938.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

This amending and consolidating measure came into force on July 1st, 1938, and owing to the extension of the duties of Local Authorities under the new Act, I considered it necessary to abandon our old method of recording inspections and defects and action taken as the new requirements had rendered it obsolete. The new system now in use will be much more in keeping with present-day conditions and more adapted to our new responsibilities.

TABLE 18.

Factories.

1.—Inspections.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
Factories with mechanical power	505	18	—
Factories without mechanical power	387	28	—
Other premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises)	—	—	—
Total	892	46	—

2.—Defects Found.

Particulars.	Number of Defects			
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	In respect of which Prosecutions were instituted.
Want of Cleanliness	79	80	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	1	1	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences:				
Insufficient	5	7	—	—
Unsuitable or defective	52	51	—	—
Not separate for sexes	—	1	—	—
Other Offences	153	154	—	—
(Not including offences relating to Home Work, or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937.)				
Total	290	294	—	—

TABLE 19.
3.—Home Work.

NATURE OF WORK.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, Section 110.										OUTWORK IN UNWHOLE-SOME PREMISES, S. 111.		
	Lists received from Employers.				Nos. of Addresses of Outworkers received from other Councils.	Nos. of Addresses of Outworkers forwarded to other Councils.	Prosecutions.		Number of Inspections of Outworkers' Premises.	Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.	
	February List.		August List.				Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.	Failing to send lists.					
	Lists.	Out-workers	Lists.	Out-workers									
Wearing Apparel—													
(1) Making, &c. ..	45	42	40	30	248	301	—	—	229	5	—	—	
(2) Cleaning and washing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Lace, lace curtains and nets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Furniture and Upholstery	1	2	1	2	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Fur pulling	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Umbrellas	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	
Paper Bags and Boxes ..	5	22	5	17	13	31	—	—	50	—	—	—	
Brushmaking	4	12	5	13	—	3	—	—	29	—	—	—	
Stuffed Toys	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
File making	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Electro Plate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cables and Chains ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Anchors and Grapnels ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cart Gear	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Locks, Latches and Keys	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Miscellaneous	14	26	17	30	80	90	—	—	204	—	—	—	
TOTAL	69	104	68	92	343	431	—	—	518	5	—	—	

TABLE 20.

4.—Registered Factories.

Factories, etc., on the Register at the end of the year.	Number.
Bakehouses	73
Eating houses and places where food is prepared for sale ..	558
Ice Cream Shops	233
Laundries	13
Dressmakers, Milliners, etc.	15
Tailoring	30
Brushmakers	8
Miscellaneous	2015
Total number of Factories etc., on Register.. .. .	2945

5.—Other Matters.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H. M. Inspectors of Factories:—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory Act	2
Action taken in matters referred by H. M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Act :—	
Notified by H. M. Inspector	5
Reports (of action taken) sent to H. M. Inspectors ..	5
Other	1
Underground Bakehouses:—	
In use at end of the year	21

WOMEN'S FACTORIES.

The supervision of the Women's Factories was carried out during the year by Miss G. Briggs.

679 inspections and 82 re-inspections were made.

The following defects were discovered, and 16 intimations and 2 statutory notices were served in order to obtain the abatement of the nuisances complained of:—

Water apparatus defective	14
Roofs defective	12
Rooms dirty	46
Closet Pans and Traps	24
Miscellaneous nuisances	75
Total	171

All the above-mentioned nuisances were remedied.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

I have received the following report from Mr. A. Ede:—

The work of rat repression in Southwark has received the constant attention of the staff throughout the year 1938.

The main source of the brown rat continues to be weak points in drains at present in use, and old drains which have fallen into disuse through demolition and other causes. The tracing and remedying of these faults are the most important part of the work, as the brown rat is common to all parts of the Borough. Widespread damage is caused by the mining and gnawing of these pests. While they are happy in the use of the sewers for travel, and some sustenance, their working lives seem to be spent in delving nurseries at drier levels, where litters are reared without fear of flooding.

I gather from the reports of the Council's sewer men that the periodic baiting of sewers has led to some reduction of the rodents inhabiting them.

The work of tracing and eradicating rats has been carried out as efficiently as possible, while at the same time giving the occupiers a minimum of inconvenience and discomfort. It is often not possible to employ sufficiently drastic methods to bring about a rapid abatement of the infestation without serious dislocation of the household, and annoyance to the tenants. This particularly applies to the older parts of the Borough, where lath and plaster walls and decaying brickwork provide a catacomb of dwellings for rodents.

The black rat is principally the problem of the occupiers of factories and warehouses in the northern half of the Borough. Some have sought advice at the Health Services Department and have willingly adopted measures advised. In the majority of cases, the larger infestations are dealt with by private enterprise under contract.

There have been invasions of dwelling houses by black rats, the actual sources of which are often impossible to trace. In all probability they are generally due to involuntary passage in packages and goods. The wide use of rapid road transport increases the possibility of fresh colonies of the black rat being founded by this means. Given early notification, these newcomers may be exterminated before they are firmly established. Traps and bait (poison) are used to this end.

In most cases occupiers co-operate heartily in this work, but all too often people still dispose of waste food in the most convenient manner for the rat, and thus provide it with a safe alternative to the Council's poison.

The increase by breeding of rats is in direct proportion to the amount of food available; a shortage of food soon leads to shortage in numbers. This is another very good reason for care in the disposal of waste, a point stressed in the new pamphlet issued by the Department.

Excessive fear and horror of rats causes some people to give less assistance than they might. I try to overcome this by pointing out that traps with dead rats left therein are wasted, and show that it is possible to remove the dead bodies and reset the traps without actually touching the rat. In this way, the trap may be doing useful work all the time, and not lying dormant until your Rat Officer calls to reset it. This form of propaganda is, I am glad to say, not always useless.

On occasions, I have instances of rats appearing to avoid the poison baits and traps. I think this is often due to them having taken less than a lethal dose, the consequent discomfort making them wary. I am hoping to overcome this by use of an alternative poison bait.

In many cases, owners have co-operated in tracing the source of rats by taking up floors to expose the runs.

The Council's powers under the Public Health Act, to uncover and examine drains, has been taken full advantage of in tracing the source of rats, and the willing co-operation of the Borough Engineer's staff has been most helpful.

TABLE 21.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

Summary showing investigations and inspections made during the year 1938.

Inspections:—

By Inspector	659
By Rat Officer	526

Re-inspections:—

By Inspector	1,511
By Rat Officer	2,084

Premises where rats were found	263
--	-----

Action taken:—

By Council's Official:—

Poison Baits laid by Rat Officer	10,268
Wire Traps set	211
Break-back Traps set	769
Premises freed of rats	242

Probable source:—

Rat runs and holes	204
Defective Drains	151
Defective Sewers	19
Notices	12

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

The methods adopted in Southwark for dealing with infestation of houses and tenants' belongings were fully described in my Annual Report for 1937. There has been no alteration in the system during the present year. Various insecticides are used according to the special circumstances of the property to be disinfested; they include the following:—Zaldecide, Deodex gassing solution, Vermicide and Vermicine. Gas generated from rock sulphur is frequently used, often in conjunction with one of the above insecticides.

CLEANSING OF VERMINOUS ROOMS AND THEIR CONTENTS.

During the year 1,683 verminous rooms and their contents were treated by the disinfecting staff.

Council Houses found to be infested	..	..	3
Council Houses disinfested	..	..	3
Other premises found to be infested	..	..	1,680
Other premises disinfested	..	..	1,680

TABLE 22.

Verminous Bedding, etc., Disinfested at the Council's Station during 1938.

Articles.	Disinfested.	Destroyed.
Beds	263	28
Palliasses	171	26
Bolsters and Pillows	681	33
Cushions	106	12
Blankets	1,494	8
Sheets	891	2
Quilts	553	5
Articles of Clothing, etc.	42,394	67
Total	46,553	181

In addition, 306 cwts. of bedding, household furniture, etc., were also destroyed.

VERMINOUS PERSONS.

During the year there has been a total attendance of 8,277 at the Council's Cleansing Station, King James' Street.

Of this number 5,885 were treatments given to verminous children in accordance with the Council's agreement with the London County Council.

2,392 baths were given to other verminous persons who had been sent from the Common Lodging Houses or other places in the Borough.

In the Spring of the year under review, my attention was called to the increasing number of children suffering from Scabies and the recurrence of Scabies amongst children who had already been treated.

Resulting from this, I made extensive enquiries into the process of disinfection and also of treatment. Lists of infected households and children were supplied to me by the London County Council School Medical Department and the homes of these people were visited.

Many interesting points came to light, but briefly, the chief of these were:—

- (1) Many families had returned from the hop fields the previous Autumn, infected with Scabies.
- (2) Ineffective methods of disinfecting personal clothing of school-children at the Disinfecting Station.
- (3) Insufficient treatment of children by baths, etc.

As a result of these findings I had several consultations with the Divisional School Medical Officer, and also reported to the Health Committee making certain recommendations regarding the methods by which clothing of children could be more readily and effectively disinfected.

Accordingly, the Committee sanctioned the purchase of an electric oven, specially adapted for the disinfection of clothing infected with vermin and Scabies. This apparatus has now been installed and is in full working order.

The various steps taken both by the School Medical Services and by the Borough seem to have been effectual in reducing the number of returned cases of Scabies, as I have since received no further reports of re-infection from the School Medical Department.

It is to be hoped that at the end of the next twelve months period, I shall be able to report that this condition has been maintained, in fact, that there has been a general reduction of this skin infection.

COLLIER'S RENTS MORTUARY AND CORONER'S COURT.

Number of post-mortems conducted at the Mortuary without Inquest	118
Number of post-mortems conducted at the Mortuary with Inquest	41
Number of Inquests held without a post-mortem	—
Number of Inquests with post-mortem conducted elsewhere	100
Number of bodies brought in for convenience and for which payments were made	2
Number of bodies brought in where death had occurred from Infectious Disease	6
Total	267

SECTION D.

Housing.

SECTION D.

Housing.

OVERCROWDING.

In administering the statutory provisions relating to overcrowding, which became operative in this Borough on the 1st January, 1938, due regard has been given to the view expressed by the Minister of Health, in Memorandum B issued in relation to the Housing Act, 1935, that local authorities will use their powers of prosecution with discretion and that even when overcrowding constitutes an offence, the normal procedure will be to assist the overcrowded family to find other and more suitable accommodation.

It is appreciated that families are, in most cases, overcrowded through no fault of their own and that lack of suitable accommodation, although perhaps not so acute as in former years, finance and the necessity for living in close proximity to the places of employment are the principal causes of overcrowding.

Early in the year certain owners offered to transfer overcrowded families living in their premises to accommodation which, although larger, was not sufficiently large to abate the overcrowding, until such time as suitable accommodation could be offered to them.

In view of the present shortage of suitable alternative accommodation within the meaning of the Act, particularly for the larger families and the possibility that these families might have had to wait some considerable time before they could be offered accommodation, this was deemed to be the "common sense" way of dealing with these cases, and the owners were informed that such transfers would be permitted subject to the Council being informed when they took place.

In March, 1938, the Council appointed an Enquiry Officer to make all out-door enquiries in connection with overcrowding.

This officer makes periodic visits to registered cases of overcrowding, and visits for the following purposes, viz. :—

To ascertain whether overcrowded families offered accommodation have moved away, or the reason for the non-acceptance of the offers.

To ascertain whether premises scheduled for review have become overcrowded.

To make enquiries in connection with applications for housing accommodation.

To carry out the enumeration of premises.

After the removal of a family, whether overcrowded or not, the landlord is warned against re-letting the premises in an overcrowded condition, and the premises are afterwards visited to ascertain the number of persons who have taken the vacated accommodation.

From the small number of applications for permitted numbers of persons received from householders who, by virtue of sub-letting part or parts of their premises, are landlords within the meaning of the Act, it is apparent that the householder-landlord does not appreciate his responsibilities, and with a view to clarifying the position, the following leaflet setting out the duties of a landlord in a simple form has been prepared :—

SOUTHWARK HEALTH SERVICES DEPARTMENT.

HOUSING ACT, 1936—OVERCROWDING PROVISIONS.

To.....

On the 1st January, 1938, the overcrowding provisions of the Housing Act, 1936, became operative in this Borough, and from that date overcrowding, except in certain circumstances, became an offence.

Overcrowding falls within two categories; and a dwelling is overcrowded when

(a) the number of persons sleeping therein is greater than the permitted number, or

(b) the number of persons sleeping therein is such that two or more of those persons being ten years old or more, of opposite sexes and not being persons living together as husband and wife must sleep in the same room. ((b) Can apply only to a one-roomed dwelling, as if the dwelling contains two or more rooms it is always possible to separate the sexes.)

A dwelling means any premises occupied as a separate dwelling by members of the working classes or of a type suitable for such use. Therefore, any part or parts of a house occupied by separate families are regarded as separate dwellings.

In calculating the number of persons sleeping in a dwelling, children over ten years of age are counted as persons, children between one and ten years as half-persons, and children under one year are not counted at all.

The Housing Act, in addition to setting up a standard for measuring overcrowding, places certain obligations upon landlords, who are defined as being the immediate landlords of the tenants. (Thus, any person letting rooms is the landlord of the persons to whom the rooms are let.)

The duties of a landlord are as follows:—

(1) He must fix in his tenant's rent book, a summary of the overcrowding provisions of the Housing Act, set out in the following form, and also the permitted number of persons for the rooms occupied by his tenant.

*Summary of Sections 58, 59 and 61 of the Housing Act, 1936,
to be inserted in a Rent Book or similar document.*

1. After the First day of January, 1938, an occupier who causes or permits his dwelling to be overcrowded is liable to prosecution for an offence under the Housing Act, 1936, and, if convicted, to a fine not exceeding five pounds. Any part of a house which is occupied by a separate family is a dwelling."

2. A dwelling is overcrowded if the number of persons sleeping in it is more than the "permitted number," or is such that two or more of those persons, being ten years old or over, of opposite sexes (not being persons living together as husband and wife), must sleep in the same room.

3. The "permitted number" for the dwelling to which this [Rent Book] [] relates is..... persons. In counting the number of persons each child under ten years of age counts as half a person, and a child of less than one year is not counted at all.

4. The Act contains special provisions relating to overcrowding already existing on the above-mentioned date or which is due to a child attaining the age of either one or ten years after that date or which is due to exceptional circumstances. Full information about these special provisions and all provisions as to overcrowding can be obtained free on application to the Local Authority whose address is.....

.....(see last paragraph).

(Copies of this summary in the prescribed form, with gummed edge for fixing in rent books, may be obtained from most stationers and stores.)

(2) If after the appointed day (*i.e.*, 1st January, 1938) he is informed in writing by the Council that his tenant is committing an overcrowding offence, he must take steps to put an end to the offence, even if it means his going to court to obtain possession.

(3) He must when letting rooms after the appointed day enquire the number, sex and age of the intending occupiers, and must not let the rooms to a family in which the number of persons is greater than the permitted number.

(4) He must within seven days inform the Council if any part of his premises becomes overcrowded after the appointed day.

Failure on the part of the landlord to fulfil these requirements will render him liable to a penalty.

The permitted number or numbers of persons in relation to your premises are forwarded with this notice, and you are warned that your premises may be visited from time to time in order to ascertain whether these requirements are being carried out.

Any further information regarding overcrowding can be obtained free on application to me at the under-mentioned premises.

W. STOTT,

Medical Officer of Health.

SOUTHWARK HEALTH SERVICES DEPARTMENT,
WALWORTH ROAD, S.E.17.

This leaflet together with the permitted numbers of persons will, eventually, be in the hands of every landlord of this type in the Borough.

The tenancies in this district change very rapidly and in order that the correct permitted numbers may be given, the Enquiry Officer is carrying out a re-enumeration of those premises occupied by more than one family, and the explanatory leaflet and the permitted numbers are sent to the landlord immediately after the Enquiry Officer's visit. So far, over 1,200 landlords have received this leaflet.

During the year 208 new cases of overcrowding were registered; the causes of the overcrowding being as follows:—

169 due to children attaining the ages of one year or ten years; of which 152 were scheduled as review cases, 5 due to children born after the 1937 Survey to persons who were occupying the same

accommodation at the time of the survey, and 12 were in respect to families which had moved in after the survey had been made.

12 due to an agreement between the Medical Officer of Health and the Owners that rooms in certain properties should be regarded as sculleries.

2 families moved from overcrowded premises in the Borough before the appointed day and caused overcrowding in the premises to which they moved.

25 premises were found to be overcrowded in such circumstances as to render the occupier and/or landlord guilty of an offence.

These 25 cases were discovered as follows:—

6 as a result of the Enquiry Officer visiting premises following the receipt of communications from the L.C.C.'s Housing Department asking if applicants for housing accommodation were living in overcrowded conditions.

5 by the occupiers applying to the Borough Council for assistance in obtaining more suitable accommodation.

2 were notified to the Council by the landlords of the premises concerned.

12 by the Enquiry Officer in the course of his duties.

Of the 25 families concerned 10 moved into the district from addresses outside the Borough of Southwark, 6 were previously living in overcrowded conditions in other parts of the Borough and 9 removed from addresses in the Borough in which they were not overcrowded.

All the cases were given careful consideration and no legal proceedings were instituted by the Council, but in five cases where it was considered that flagrant offences had been committed, notices requiring the abatement of the overcrowding were served on the landlords.

Four of the families occupying premises in respect of which notices were served, moved privately, and with regard to the fifth family the owner of the premises is suing for possession.

Of the remaining 20 cases 6 moved privately, 4 were transferred by owners to larger accommodation, 7 were re-housed—4 by the L.C.C. and 3 by the Church Army—and 3 remain on the register.

RE-OVERCROWDING OF DWELLINGS IN WHICH OVERCROWDING HAD BEEN ABATED.

10 instances of re-overcrowding of dwellings after overcrowding had been abated by re-housing the previous tenants, were discovered.

2 of these premises were re-let in an overcrowded condition, but before the appointed day, and 8 were not re-let in an overcrowded condition, but overcrowding was subsequently caused as follows:—

5 by children attaining the ages of one year or ten years.

2 by persons being brought into the premises after the commencement of the tenancy; in both cases the persons brought in were sisters of the occupiers. One of these occurred before the appointed day and after due consideration the family was recommended for re-housing. The other occurred after the appointed day, the owner was informed, who subsequently transferred the family to larger accommodation.

In the remaining case there was an intervening tenancy during which period the premises were not overcrowded. The premises then became vacant and a family living in overcrowded conditions in another part of the Borough obtained possession by misrepresenting the number of persons in family. This re-overcrowding occurred after the appointed day and no action has, so far, been taken by the Council as it is understood that the owner is applying for a Court Order for Possession.

ABATEMENT OF OVERCROWDING.

Overcrowding has been abated as follows:—

Re-housed by the London County Council	...	...	314
Re-housed by the Borough Council	...	...	35
Re-housed by the Church Army	...	...	15
Re-housed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners	...	...	12
Re-housed or provided with additional accommodation by landlords	...	...	29
By domestic re-arrangement, marriages, deaths, etc.	...	...	33
Families moving away:—			
To known addresses	...	...	19
To unknown addresses	...	...	58
Total	...	...	515

120 of these families were living in premises which were dealt with by way of slum clearance, closing and demolition orders.

Of the 515 cases abated, 34 were in dwellings owned by the London County Council and 17 in dwellings owned by the Borough Council.

SOME GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON OVERCROWDING.

Overcrowding is showing a steady decrease, although the number of abatements cannot be accurately ascertained in the absence of compulsory notifications by landlords of re-lettings.

Accommodation appears to be slightly easier to obtain, but is not yet so easily obtainable that the overcrowding provisions can be rigidly enforced without inflicting hardship, and the principal need is for accommodation containing four or more rooms.

There appears to be a tendency on the part of some landlords, particularly the householder type, to let premises to the maximum number of persons, and during 1938, 8 instances of premises becoming overcrowded within six months of the commencement of the tenancy have been discovered. In one case the premises became overcrowded two days after the tenancy commenced.

Overcrowding has in some cases been abated by the occupiers voluntarily making arrangements for members of their families to sleep or live away from home. Investigations into these cases reveal that this step has been taken because the present accommodation although overcrowded is suitable for the occupiers by reason of it being in close proximity to their work and at a rent within their means, or because of the possibility, if re-housed, of members of the family getting married and leaving the remaining members with accommodation in excess of their needs and/or at a rent higher than can be afforded.

This is, undoubtedly, an unsatisfactory method of abating overcrowding as, apart from the dislocation of family life, it is difficult without paying night visits to be satisfied that these persons are not actually sleeping in the premises.

The necessity for an out-door officer able to devote the whole of his time to overcrowding has been proved by the fact that a number of cases of overcrowding have been discovered which, without the services of such an officer, might have been missed, and experience has shown that the investigation and control of overcrowding could not be satisfactorily conducted solely from the office.

It is believed that the existence of such an officer will deter landlords from letting their premises in an overcrowded condition for although the number of illegal cases is a high one, it will be observed that 50 per cent. of these cases were found by the Enquiry Officer in the normal course of his duties.

REVIEW OF HOUSING ACTIVITIES DURING 1938.

I beg to give below a résumé of housing activities in the Borough during the year under consideration.

I am happy to say that re-housing from Slum Clearance Areas is going on apace, and 436 families have been allocated accommodation on L.C.C. Estates, as follows:—

Southwark	...	...	...	208
Central London	...	...	...	196
Outer London	...	...	...	32
				436

In addition to these, 99 families have been accommodated in the Borough Council's flats following action taken under the Slum Clearance, Demolition and Closing Order Sections of the Housing Act.

Forty-six individual unfit houses have been the subject of Demolition Orders made by the Council, and twenty-four of these are now demolished.

UNDERGROUND ROOMS.

It has always been my opinion that these should be closed wherever possible, especially when they are inhabited by families of young children, or where the occupants are suffering in health, and the rooms cannot be made fit at a reasonable expense. As a result of my representations to the Committee, Closing Orders have been made in 56 instances. Moreover, a large number of basement rooms were found not to comply in all respects with the Council's Underground Room Regulations, and Notices were served on the Owners requiring them to carry out certain works. Following this action, 57 basements have been made fit for human habitation.

TRINITY BUILDINGS.

These buildings have been an "eyesore" to the Borough for several years, and were included in the L.C.C. Mermaid Court Clearance Scheme. The Minister of Health, however, decided to exclude them from the Clearance Order, and requested the Borough Council to deal with each flat individually under Section 12, Housing Act, 1936. In accordance with his request, the 47 flats concerned were represented by me to the Housing Committee as unfit for human habitation, and Closing Orders were made. I have succeeded in securing alternative accommodation for 36 of the families, and hope to re-house the remainder early in the New Year.

APPLICATIONS FOR HOUSING ACCOMMODATION ON MEDICAL GROUNDS.

Of the numerous applications received, special recommendations on medical grounds have been made by me in the majority of cases, and I give below a list of the numbers of families re-housed, and the L.C.C. Estates upon which they have been accommodated:—

Southwark	...	...	...	...	55
Other Central London Estates	...				201
Becontree	...	...	...	...	41
Morden	...	...	...	...	42
Downham	...	...	...	...	79
Mottingham	...	...	...	...	56
Other Outer London Estates	...				9
Total					483

HOUSING ACT, 1936—SECTION 25.

The following areas were represented for Clearance and Re-Housing Schemes during the year under consideration:—

- (a) Comus Place Area. (27 Houses.)
(Represented to Housing Committee, July, 1938.)
(Now being dealt with by the London County Council.)
- (b) Bear Lane Area. (3 Houses.)
(Represented to Housing Committee, November, 1938.)
- (c) Hurlbutt Place Area. (21 Houses.)
(Represented to Housing Committee, December, 1938.)

HOUSING ACT, 1936—SECTION 11.

The following properties were represented for demolition during the year under consideration:—

- 177, Trafalgar Street. (Demolished.)
- 179, Trafalgar Street. (Demolished.)
- 181, Trafalgar Street. (Demolished.)
- 183, Trafalgar Street. (Demolished.)
- 185, Trafalgar Street. (Demolished.)
- 187, Trafalgar Street. (Demolished.)
- 203, East Street.
- 205, East Street.
- 207, East Street.
- 9, Queen's Row. (Demolished.)

- 10, Queen's Row. (Demolished.)
- 11, Queen's Row. (Demolished.)
- 12, Queen's Row. (Demolished.)
- 13, Queen's Row. (Demolished.)
- 14, Queen's Row. (Demolished.)
- 15, Queen's Row. (Demolished.)
- 16, Queen's Row. (Demolished.)
- 18, Queen's Row. (Demolished.)
- 22, Queen's Row. (Demolished.)
- 24, Queen's Row. (Demolished.)
- 26, Queen's Row. (Demolished.)
- 28, Queen's Row. (Demolished.)
- 30, Queen's Row. (Demolished.)
- 31, Queen's Row.
- 32, Queen's Row.
- 33, Queen's Row.
- 7, Kingston Street. (Demolished.)
- 30A, Princess Place.
- 43, Flint Street.
- 45, Flint Street.
- 32, Park Street.
- 34, Park Street.
- 8, Speech Street.
- 9, Speech Street.
- 7, Layton's Buildings.
- 153, Southwark Bridge Road.
- 11, Crosby Row.
- 21, Crosby Row.
- 25, Crosby Row.
- 8, Carter Street. (Demolished.)
- 10, Carter Street. (Demolished.)
- 12, Carter Street. (Demolished.)
- 32, Dolben Street.
- 33, Dolben Street.
- 34, Dolben Street.
- 13, St. Agnes' Place.

HOUSING ACT, 1936—SECTION 12.

During 1938, 110 underground rooms or parts of premises were represented for Closing Orders, 53 of which have been closed, and 5 were made fit.

- 22, Faunce Street. (Made fit.)
- 15, Shorncliffe Road. (Closed.)

- 102, Penrose Street. (Made fit.)
- 31, Gladstone Street.
- 65, Deverell Street. (Closed.)
- 14, Gaywood Street.
- 88, Mann Street. (Made fit.)
- 14, Newington Crescent. (Made fit.)
- 89, Lancaster Street. (Closed.)
- 108, Lancaster Street. (Closed.)
- 8, Manor Place. (Made fit.)
- 166, Blackfriars Road (parts of premises). (Closed.)
- 167, Blackfriars Road (parts of premises). (Closed.)
- 168, Blackfriars Road (parts of premises). (Closed.)
- 121, Blackfriars Road (parts of premises). (Closed.)
- 175, Great Dover Street (parts of premises). (Undertaking
not to be used.)
- 187, Great Dover Street. (Closed.)
- 110, Great Dover Street.
- 60, Camberwell Road.
- 62, Camberwell Road. (Closed.)
- 1, Trinity Buildings (parts of premises). (Closed.)
- 1B, Trinity Buildings (parts of premises).
- 2, Trinity Buildings (parts of premises). (Closed.)
- 3, Trinity Buildings (parts of premises).
- 4, Trinity Buildings (parts of premises).
- 5, Trinity Buildings (parts of premises).
- 6, Trinity Buildings (parts of premises). (Closed.)
- 7, Trinity Buildings (parts of premises). (Closed.)
- 8, Trinity Buildings (parts of premises). (Closed.)
- 9, Trinity Buildings (parts of premises). (Closed.)
- 10, Trinity Buildings (parts of premises). (Closed.)
- 11, Trinity Buildings (parts of premises). (Closed.)
- 12, Trinity Buildings (parts of premises).
- 13, Trinity Buildings (parts of premises). (Closed.)
- 14, Trinity Buildings (parts of premises).
- 15, Trinity Buildings (parts of premises).
- 16, Trinity Buildings (parts of premises). (Closed.)
- 17, Trinity Buildings (parts of premises). (Closed.)
- 18, Trinity Buildings (parts of premises). (Closed.)
- 19, Trinity Buildings (parts of premises). (Closed.)
- 20, Trinity Buildings (parts of premises). (Closed.)
- 21, Trinity Buildings (parts of premises). (Closed.)
- 22, Trinity Buildings (parts of premises). (Closed.)
- 23, Trinity Buildings (parts of premises). (Closed.)

- 24, Trinity Buildings (parts of premises). (Closed.)
- 25, Trinity Buildings (parts of premises). (Closed.)
- 26, Trinity Buildings (parts of premises).
- 27, Trinity Buildings (parts of premises).
- 28, Trinity Buildings (parts of premises). (Closed.)
- 28A, Trinity Buildings (parts of premises). (Closed.)
- 29, Trinity Buildings (parts of premises). (Closed.)
- 30, Trinity Buildings (parts of premises). (Closed.)
- 30A, Trinity Buildings (parts of premises).
- 31, Trinity Buildings (parts of premises). (Closed.)
- 31A, Trinity Buildings (parts of premises). (Closed.)
- 32, Trinity Buildings (parts of premises).
- 33, Trinity Buildings (parts of premises).
- 33A, Trinity Buildings (parts of premises).
- 34, Trinity Buildings (parts of premises). (Closed.)
- 35, Trinity Buildings (parts of premises).
- 36, Trinity Buildings (parts of premises). (Closed.)
- 37, Trinity Buildings (parts of premises). (Closed.)
- 38, Trinity Buildings (parts of premises).
- 39, Trinity Buildings (parts of premises).
- 40, Trinity Buildings (parts of premises).
- 41, Trinity Buildings (parts of premises). (Closed.)
- 42, Trinity Buildings (parts of premises). (Closed.)
- 195A, Borough High Street.
- 32, The Cut (parts of premises).
- 100, St. George's Road. (Premises demolished.)
- 3, Old Kent Road. (Closed.)
- 27, Queen's Buildings, Collinson Street.
- 2A, Queen's Buildings, Collinson Street.
- 41, Queen's Buildings, Collinson Street.
- 269, New Kent Road (parts of premises).
- 1, St. George's House.
- 2, St. George's House.
- 11, Florence House.
- 12, Florence House.
- 21, Philemon House.
- 22, Philemon House.
- 59, Boyson Road. (Closed.)
- 65, Boyson Road. (Closed.)
- 107, Boyson Road. (Closed.)
- 109, Boyson Road.
- 29, Alberta Street. (Closed.)
- 10, Trinity Street. (Closed.)

187, Southwark Bridge Road. (Closed.)
 183, Southwark Bridge Road.
 151, Southwark Bridge Road.
 20, Urlwin Street.
 5, Blackwood Street. (Closed.)
 25, Horsman Street.
 27, Horsman Street.
 29, Horsman Street.
 106, Walworth Road.
 21, Ralph Street. (Closed.)
 55, Thurlow Street.
 57, Thurlow Street. (Closed.)
 59, Thurlow Street.
 51, Nelson Square.
 48, Lant Street.
 27, Lorrimore Road.
 29, Lorrimore Road.
 33, Lorrimore Road.
 39, Lorrimore Road.
 69, Newcomen Street.
 212, Union Street. (Closed.)
 104, Westmoreland Road. (Closed.)
 116, Westmoreland Road. (Closed.)

HOUSING CONSOLIDATED REGULATIONS, 1925 and 1932.

Houses in the following localities were inspected and recorded under the above mentioned Regulations during the year :—

Albert House.	Brigade House.
Albion House.	Burge Street.
Alexandra House.	Camberwell Road.
Algar Buildings.	Cambridge Street.
Alpha Square.	Carter Street.
Alvey House.	Clapton Buildings.
Alvey Street.	Clifton Buildings.
Amelia Street.	Clock Place.
Ash Street.	Collinson Street.
Avon Place.	Colworth Grove.
Balfour Street.	Comus Place.
Beatrice House.	Cooks Road.
Bittern Street.	Crampton Street.
Boundary Lane.	Dauncey Buildings.
Boyson Road.	Deacon Street.
Brandon Street.	Delarch Buildings.

- De Laune Street.
 Delverton Road.
 Dolben Street.
 Douglas Buildings.
 Dover Buildings.
 East Street.
 Elgood House.
 Elsted Street.
 Faraday Street.
 Finchley Road.
 Fleming Road.
 Florence House.
 Gerridge Street.
 Goschen Street.
 Great Suffolk Street.
 Guinness' Buildings,
 Brandon Street.
 Gurney Street.
 Hampton House.
 Helena House.
 Hillingdon Street.
 Hodson Street.
 Hopton's Almshouses.
 Horsman Street.
 Huntsman Street.
 Hurlbutt Cottages.
 Hurlbutt Place.
 Inville Road.
 John Ruskin Street.
 Jubilee Buildings.
 King Edward Walk.
 Lambeth Road.
 Larcom Street.
 Lorrimore Road.
 Louise House.
 Madron Street.
 Mann Street.
 Mawdley Buildings.
 McLeod Street.
 Meadow Row.
 Mina Road.
 Montpelier Street.
 Mowbray Buildings.
 New Winchester Buildings.
 Old Kent Road.
 Otto Street.
 Overy Buildings.
 Peabody Buildings, Rodney
 Road.
 Peabody Buildings, South-
 wark Street.
 Peacock Square.
 Peacock Street.
 Penrose Street.
 Philemon House.
 Pilgrim House.
 Pollock Road.
 Prioress Street.
 The Priory.
 Queen's Buildings.
 Queen's Row.
 Rephidim Street.
 Royal Road.
 St. David Street.
 St. Gabriel Street.
 St. George's Buildings.
 St. George's House.
 St. George's Road.
 Salisbury Buildings.
 Salisbury Row.
 Sayer Street.
 Southwark Bridge Road.
 Steedman Street.
 Sumption Buildings.
 Sutherland Square.
 Tarver Road.
 Thurlow Street.
 Toulmin Street.
 Townsend Street.
 Trafalgar Street.
 Victoria House.
 Villa Street.
 Walcorde Avenue.
 Warren Buildings.
 Waterloo Road.
 Webber Row.
 Westminster Bridge Road.
 Westmoreland Road.
 West Square.

TABLE 23.

HOUSING.

1. *Inspection of Dwelling Houses :—*

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	5,084
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	42,147
(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	3,109
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	3,109
(3)	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	97
(4)	Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	4,131

2. *Remedy of Defects without Service of formal Notices :—*

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or its officers	1,522
---	-------

3. *Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—*

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

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	216
---	-----

TABLE 23.—*continued.*

2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—

(a) By owners 691

(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 3,915

(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal and informal notices:—

(a) by owners 3,326

(b) by Local Authority in default of owners .. —

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

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made 46

(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders 24

D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made 110

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit 5

(3) Number occupied but unfit 3,390

TABLE 23.—*continued*4. *Housing Act, 1936—Overcrowding:—*

(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	2,461
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	2,461
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	14,126
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	208
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	515
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	3,033
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded	10
Number of visits made by Overcrowding Enquiry Officer ..	9,537

TABLE 24.

**Sanitary Works completed under the Housing Acts,
during the year 1938.**

Formal Notices complied with	691
Chimney flues repaired	83
Brickwork and pointing repaired	211
Window sashes repaired	567
New sash lines	179
Doors and woodwork repaired	585
Stair treads and risers repaired	75
Floors repaired	184
Provision of ventilated food storage	322
Plaster repaired	679
Stove and fireplace repaired	472
Copper repaired	49
Roofs repaired	93
Sinks provided	196
Walls and ceilings repaired	725
W.C.s amended	98
Dampness abated	317
Paving amended	67
Light and ventilation provided	488
Door and window sills repaired	79

Demolition Orders were made

(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance
of Demolition Orders

D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act,
1936

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground
rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were
made

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground
rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were
determined, the tenement or room having been
declared fit

(3) Number occupied but unfit

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

The inspection of food premises has been maintained throughout the year and special attention has been given to butchers' shops, registered provision, and street stalls.

The standard of cleanliness has been satisfactory.

Considerable details are given later in this report on the matter of Imported Food, but I should like to mention here a condition which was found to be present in English Poultry. Special attention has been given by my Inspectors to the examination of fowls, and it has been found that in some which to all external appearances seemed to be perfect birds, when subjected to a post-mortem examination, the internal organs of the lungs showed a condition which is known as "pulmonary oedema," and in some cases the lungs were found to be diseased. A percentage examination has been made and it has been found that the average result showing that 24 per cent of the birds inspected are affected.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

There are 4 slaughter-houses in the Borough which are licensed annually.

The following are the premises and licences—

SECTION E.

Situation of Premises and Licences.

No.	Inspection and Supervision of Food.
120, High Street	Messrs. Chalk & Cox.
70, High Street	Messrs. Chalk & Cox.
344, Walworth Road	Messrs. Chalk & Cox.
263-5, Walworth Road	Messrs. Chalk & Cox.

During the year, 179 oxen, 1,697 sheep and 174 pigs were slaughtered.

The total weight found to be grossed was 3 tons 5 qrs. 3 lbs. all of which was destroyed.

PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1936, SECTION 187.

Registration of Premises for Sale, etc., of Ice Cream and Preserved Food.

The following table shows the number of premises registered and the inspections made—

Premises	Registered	Inspections
Ice Cream	111	140
Butchers' premises	11	105
Provision Dealers	15	110

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

The inspection of food premises has been maintained throughout the year and special attention has been given to butchers' shops, registered premises, and street stalls.

The standard of cleanliness has been satisfactory.

Considerable details are given later in this report on the matter of Imported food, but I should like to mention here a condition which was found to be present in English Poultry. Special attention has been given by my Inspectors to the examination of fowls, and it has been found that in hens which to all external appearances seemed to be perfect birds, when subjected to a detailed examination, the internal organs of many were found to be diseased. A percentage examination has been made and is still being continued, the average result shewing that $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the birds inspected are unsound.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

There are 4 slaughter-houses in the Borough which are licensed annually.

The following are the premises and licensees:—

Situation of Premises.	Name of Licensee.
129, Hillingdon Street	Reuben Newbury.
70, Harper Road	George Challis.
244, Walworth Road	Messrs. Chalk & Cox.
283-5, Walworth Road	Messrs. R. C. Hammett, Ltd.

During the year, 170 oxen, 1,599 sheep and 124 pigs were slaughtered.

The total weight found to be unsound was 3 cwts. 3 qrs. 4 lbs. all of which was destroyed.

PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1936, SECTION 187.

Registration of Premises for Sale, etc., of Ice Cream and Preserved Food.

The following table shows the number of premises registered and the inspections made:—

Premises.	Registered.	Inspections.
Ice Cream	233	480
Butchers' premises ..	84	493
Provision Dealers ..	69	110

I have received the following report from Mr. J. A. Syms:—

EATING HOUSES.

Systematic inspection of all premises where meals are served has been carried out during the year under review and the required standard of cleanliness maintained.

The following is a summary of the premises under inspection:—

Restaurants in Licensed Premises	..	..	75
Restaurants in Unlicensed Premises	..	..	24
Coffee Houses	..	..	99
Cafes	..	..	95
Stalls	..	..	15
Other Premises	..	..	22

During 1938, 24 Eating Houses have been closed and 12 newly established or re-opened.

The following facts are revealed by the record cards:—

	Recon- structed.	Im- proved.	Cleansed.	Re- frigerators.
P.H. Restaurants	.. 5	2	30	50
Restaurants	.. —	5	6	22
Coffee Houses	.. —	10	35	54
Cafes	.. 4	6	20	43
Other Premises	.. 3	4	8	12

FRIED FISH PREMISES.

The number on the register at the end of 1937 was 54. 7 have been closed during 1938, the total now on the register being 47.

Reconstruction of premises has been carried out in one instance, but all are equipped with satisfactory methods of holding prepared fish from the morning until the evening. Fish is invariably bought daily and no uncooked fish kept over for the following day. Electric potato peelers are used in most shops.

FISH CURERS' PREMISES.

31 premises were on the register at the end of 1937, 3 have been closed and the total now registered is 28.

The general standard of cleanliness has been maintained throughout the year.

ICE CREAM.

Inspection of all makers' and sellers' premises has been carried out during the season, March to September. More up-to-date equipment has been installed in many shops and the condition of manufacture and storage has been satisfactorily maintained. Out of 233 makers and sellers only 30 now use salt and ice methods. 42 use Card Ice and 161 have electrical apparatus.

The following facts are revealed by the record cards:—

Manufacture and Sale:

Number on Register, 1937	..	..	..	..	83
Number Registered, 1938	..	..	..	..	7
Number discontinued	..	..	..	..	8
Number on Register, 1938	..	..	..	..	82

Sale only:

Number on Register, 1937	..	..	..	..	139
Number Registered, 1938	..	..	..	..	35
Number discontinued	..	..	..	..	23
Number on Register, 1938	..	..	..	..	151

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle, excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	181	55	—	2436	236
Number inspected	181	55	—	2436	236
<i>All Diseases except Tuberculosis.</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned	6	—	—	5	1
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than T.B.	3.3	—	—	0.2	1.2
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned	11	4	—	—	4
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	6.1	7.3	—	—	1.7

FOOD FACTORIES.

The places where food is manufactured have been under constant supervision throughout the year and a good standard of cleanliness has been maintained.

BACON STOVES.

There are five bacon stoves in the Borough and these are inspected periodically.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926.

This Act is administered by the Department and no difficulty has been experienced.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE (GRADING AND MARKING) ACT, 1926.

There are four cold stores registered in the Borough. An alteration in the "closed space" was made in one store with the approval of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

I have received the following report from Messrs. Bowers, Duffield and Groves:—

PUBLIC HEALTH (IMPORTED FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1937.

The above regulations became operative from 1st April, 1938, in the Riparian Area of Southwark.

The principal amendments made in the new regulations relate to the requirement of Official Certificates of the country of origin with regard to meat and meat products. Under the Regulations of 1925 and 1933 the importation of certain classes of meat was prohibited and official certificates recognised by the Minister of Health were required with meat specified as "Conditionally Admissible Meat."

The new Regulations remove the exemption thus given, and the effect of the Regulations is not only to prohibit the importation of kinds of meat specified in the First Schedule but also to prevent the importation of any meat or any meat product as defined in the Regulations.

Instances of consignments having an incorrect certificate were dealt with, and on the Importer being informed, steps were taken to prevent a repetition.

Close contact is maintained with the Port of London Health Authority and the Officers of H.M. Customs with a view to uniformity of action in difficulties that may or do arise. Without the co-operation of the Officers

of H.M. Customs and the wharfingers, the administration of these Regulations would be impossible and their help during the year is gratefully recognised.

The following are brief notes of sundry parcels of food dealt with during the year and the action taken in regard thereto.

CITRUS FRUIT.

A feature during the year has been the large amount of Oranges and Grape Fruit that has been dealt with. Considerable quantities have had to be garbled resulting in 150 tons of Oranges and 230 tons of Grape Fruit having to be destroyed as unfit for human consumption.

MUTTON.

A sample shipment of carcasses of Mutton from India was received but was found upon examination to be unsound.

SULTANAS.

Samples of Sultanas bleached by Sulphur Di-oxide were systematically taken, and where the analytical report shewed the quantity of SO_2 to be in excess of that allowed by the Preservatives in Food Regulations, the shippers were informed and the subsequent shipments shewed improvement.

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sausage casings of unsatisfactory origin were rejected and the importers were discouraged from continuing importations from unreliable sources.

MANDARIN ORANGES.

A consignment of Tinned Mandarin Oranges arrived at a wharf in a bad condition owing to inferior tinning of the cans. A portion of the parcel was destroyed and the remainder released after examination.

FROZEN EGG.

Tins of Chinese Frozen Egg in an unsound condition were stopped at a wharf and released for re-export to China.

BACON.

Following the slight overflow of the River Thames on the night of February 12th-13th, some bales of bacon in a wharf were damaged, but were released after washing. Some lard damaged at the same time was released for technical purposes.

CONDENSED MILK.

Some unlabelled Condensed Milk was found being unloaded from a van into a warehouse, contrary to the Condensed Milk Regulations. Investigations disclosed the fact that a quantity of unlabelled milk

was being sold and removed from a wharf which was situated in another Borough, for subsequent re-labelling and sale, under conditions which were prohibited by the Regulations. The quantity seized in this Borough was destroyed, being unsound, and suitable action was taken by the other Borough concerned to prevent a recurrence.

PEARS.

A quantity of pears in boxes was removed for destruction from the Borough Market, being affected by low-temperature breakdown.

HOG FAT.

An experimental shipment of Hog Fat from Australia was not marked with the authorised Certificate, and was eventually released under guarantee for technical purposes.

HAMS.

Early in the year Tinned Hams from Germany were allowed into the Borough under the old Certificate on the instructions of the Ministry of Health, but as no Certificate for these goods has been approved the trade has now ceased.

APPLES.

8,208 cases of Apples affected with brown heart were landed in August, and 1,083 cases were found to be unsound.

MEAT.

Three cargoes of Meat were found on arrival to have been in contact with offensive fumes. The consignments were detained for ozonization and were then released.

The routine examination of all imported carcasses (5 per cent.) and joints of Mutton (100 per cent.), irrespective of the country of origin, is still being carried out to detect the presence of Caseous Lymphadenitis, and the improvement noted in past years has been maintained.

LETTUCE.

During the year 1,616 crates of Lettuce from Spain and the South of France were found to be unfit and were destroyed.

APRICOTS.

In June and July, 77 tons of Apricots from Spain were destroyed by the Council as unfit for food. One consignment alone consisted of 63 tons. This parcel of unsound food was the largest that has been dealt with at one time, and its removal necessitated a special train of 12 trucks for conveyance to the Council's Depot.

BUTTER.

A consignment of New Zealand Butter was damaged by brine from the refrigerating plant in the ship, and was released to approved firms for re-conditioning.

A parcel of 16,238 boxes of Australian Butter was found to be contaminated with ships' oil. The whole of the consignment was released to an approved firm for the purpose of re-conditioning.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES IN FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1925.

A strict supervision over food imported into the Borough has been maintained during the year. Many samples have been taken under the Regulations and have been submitted to the Public Analyst. A detailed report on these samples is to be found on the following pages, such report containing the Public Analyst's findings in regard to each individual sample.

ANALYSIS OF PORT

Sample of	Condition of Can.	
	External.	Internal.
Tomato Puree	Satisfactory ..	No corrosion. Lacquered can
Tomato Puree	Satisfactory ..	No corrosion. Lacquered can
Peeled Tomatoes	Satisfactory ..	No corrosion ..
Frozen Egg Yolk	—	—
Sardines	Satisfactory. Seam soldered on outside	No corrosion ..
Pilchards	Satisfactory ..	No corrosion ..
Pilchards	Satisfactory ..	No corrosion ..
Pilchards	Satisfactory ..	No corrosion ..
Pilchards (contents of 6 cans well mixed together)	Satisfactory ..	No corrosion ..
Sardines (contents of 6 cans well mixed together)	Satisfactory ..	No corrosion ..
Glacé Cherries	—	—
Tomato Puree	Satisfactory ..	No corrosion. Lacquered can
Tomato Puree (contents of 3 cans well mixed together)	Satisfactory ..	Satisfactory ..
Tomato Puree (contents of 3 cans well mixed together)	Satisfactory ..	Satisfactory ..
Hog Fat	—	—
Frozen Egg	—	—
Frozen Egg	—	—
Frozen Egg	—	—
Butter	—	—
Butter	—	—
Butter	—	—
Process Cheese and Smoked Ham	—	—
Butter	—	—
Butter	—	—
Butter	—	—
Butter	—	—

SANITARY SAMPLES, 1938.

Condition of Contents for Sample.	Report.
Sound	Lead not found, tin not found, copper 7 parts per million, zinc 10 parts per million.
Sound	Lead 1.5 parts per million, tin not found, copper 8 parts per million, zinc 13 parts per million.
Sound	Lead 1 part per million, tin not found, copper 2 parts per million, zinc less than 10 parts per million.
Sound	Boracic compounds were not detected. Lead 6 parts per million, tin not found.
Sound	Lead 3 parts per million.
Sound	Lead less than 2 parts per million.
Sound	Lead less than 2 parts per million.
Sound	Lead 2 parts per million.
Sound	Lead 5 parts per million.
—	Copper 5 parts per million.
Sound	Lead 1.5 parts per million, copper 4 parts per million, zinc 16 parts per million.
Sound	Copper 15 parts per million.
Sound	Copper 21 parts per million.
Faintly brown in colour, offen- sive smell	The sample was an emulsion of fat and water. It contained 10 per cent. of water and had become rancid.
—	Boracic compounds were not detected.
The sample had an unpleasant smell	Boracic compounds were not detected. The sample showed signs of decomposition.
The sample had an unpleasant smell	Boracic compounds were not detected. The sample showed signs of decomposition.
—	Genuine.
—	Genuine.
—	Genuine.
Satisfactory ..	Boracic compounds not found, sulphites not found, nitrites not found.
—	Genuine.
—	Genuine.
—	Genuine.
—	Genuine.

Sample of	Condition of Can.	
	External.	Internal.
Butter	—	—
Butter	—	—
Frozen Egg	—	—
Butter	—	—
Butter	—	—
Butter	—	—
Butter	—	—
Butter	—	—
Frozen Egg	—	—
Skimmed Condensed Milk ..	Satisfactory ..	Satisfactory ..
Skimmed Condensed Milk ..	Satisfactory ..	Satisfactory ..
Skimmed Condensed Milk ..	Satisfactory ..	Satisfactory ..
Skimmed Condensed Milk ..	Satisfactory ..	Satisfactory ..
Skimmed Condensed Milk ..	Satisfactory ..	Satisfactory ..
Frozen Egg	—	—
Butter	—	—
Butter	—	—
Butter	—	—
Butter	—	—
Blackcurrants	—	—
Hog Fat	—	—
Hog Fat	—	—
Butter	—	—
Butter	—	—
Butter	—	—
Butter	—	—
Butter	—	—

Condition of Contents for Sample.	Report.
—	Genuine.
—	Genuine.
—	Boracic compounds were not detected.
—	Genuine.
—	Genuine.
—	Genuine.
—	Genuine.
—	Genuine.
—	Genuine.
—	Boracic compounds were not detected.
Sound	Sample satisfied the requirements of the Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, with regard to composition and labelling.
Sound	Sample satisfied the requirements of the Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, with regard to composition and labelling.
Sound	Sample satisfied the requirements of the Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, with regard to composition and labelling.
Sound	The sample satisfied the requirements of the Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, with regard to composition and labelling.
Sound	The sample satisfied the requirements of the Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, with regard to composition and labelling.
—	Boracic compounds were not detected.
Sound	Genuine.
Sound	Genuine.
Sound	Genuine.
Sound	Genuine.
Sound	Sulphur dioxide not found, benzoic acid not found, salicylic acid not found, lead, tin, copper not found.
Faintly brown in colour disagreeable smell	The sample contained 3 per cent. water, 4.4 per cent. free fatty acid (as oleic).
Faintly brown in colour disagreeable smell	The sample contained 0.8 per cent. water, 4.2 per cent. free fatty acid (as oleic).
Sound	Genuine.
Sound	Genuine.
Sound	Genuine.
Sound	Genuine.
Sound	Genuine.

Sample of	Condition of Can.	
	External.	Internal.
Skimmed Condensed Milk ..	Satisfactory ..	Satisfactory ..
Skimmed Condensed Milk ..	Satisfactory ..	Satisfactory ..
Skimmed Condensed Milk ..	Satisfactory ..	Satisfactory ..
Skimmed Condensed Milk ..	Satisfactory ..	Satisfactory ..
Butter	—	—
Butter	—	—
Butter	—	—
Tamarind	—	—
Hog Fat	—	—
Butter	—	—
Butter	—	—
Butter	—	—
Frozen Egg	—	—
Frozen Egg	—	—
Frozen Egg	—	—
Butter	—	—
Butter	—	—
Butter	—	—
Frozen Egg Yolk	—	—
Frozen Whole Egg	—	—
Frozen Whole Egg	—	—
Frozen Whole Egg	—	—
Orange Juice	—	—
Frozen Whole Egg	—	—
Skimmed Condensed Milk ..	Satisfactory ..	Satisfactory ..
Pilchards	Satisfactory. Pressed can	"Sulphur" stains
Frozen Eggs	—	—
Frozen Eggs	—	—
Frozen Eggs	—	—
Sultanas	—	—
Sultanas	—	—

Condition of Contents for Sample.	Report.
Sound	The sample satisfied the requirements of the Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, with regard to composition and labelling.
Sound	The sample satisfied the requirements of the Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, with regard to composition and labelling.
Sound	The sample satisfied the requirements of the Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, with regard to composition and labelling.
Sound	The sample satisfied the requirements of the Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, with regard to composition and labelling.
Sound	Genuine.
Sound	Genuine.
Sound	Genuine.
Sound	Lead not found, copper not found, arsenic not found.
—	Genuine, containing 3 per cent. water.
Sound	Genuine.
Sound	Genuine.
Sound	Genuine.
Sound	Boracic compounds were not detected.
Sound	Boracic compounds were not detected.
Sound	Boracic compounds were not detected.
Sound	Genuine.
Sound	Genuine.
Sound	Genuine.
Sound	Boracic compounds were not detected.
Sound	Boracic compounds were not detected.
Sound	Boracic compounds were not detected.
Sound	Boracic compounds were not detected.
Sound	Sulphites not found, benzoic acid not found, salicylic acid not found, tin not found, lead not found, copper not found.
Sound	Boracic compounds were not detected.
Sound	The sample satisfied the requirements of the Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, with regard to composition and labelling.
Sound	Lead 3 parts per million, tin not found.
Sound	Boracic compounds were not detected.
Sound	Boracic compounds were not detected.
Sound	Boracic compounds were not detected.
Sound	Sample contained 650 parts of sulphur dioxide per million parts of sample.
Sound	Sample contained 1,070 parts of sulphur dioxide per million parts of the sample.

[illegible]

Condition of Contents for Sample.	Report.
Sound	Genuine.
Sound	Genuine.
Sound	Genuine.
Sound	Sample contained 800 parts of sulphur dioxide per million parts of the sample.
Sound	Sample contained 580 parts of sulphur dioxide per million parts of the sample.
Sound	Sample contained 605 parts of sulphur dioxide per million parts of the sample.
Sound	Sample contained 1,085 parts of sulphur dioxide per million parts of the sample.
Sound	Sample contained 455 parts of sulphur dioxide per million parts of the sample.
Sound	Sample contained 490 parts of sulphur dioxide per million parts of the sample.
Sound	Sample contained 450 parts of sulphur dioxide per million parts of the sample.
Sound	Sample contained 460 parts of sulphur dioxide per million parts of the sample.
Sound	Sample contained 635 parts of sulphur dioxide per million parts of the sample.
Sound	Sample contained 600 parts of sulphur dioxide per million parts of the sample.
Sound	Sample contained 605 parts of sulphur dioxide per million parts of the sample.
Sound	Sample contained 760 parts of sulphur dioxide per million parts of the sample.
Sound	Sample contained 620 parts of sulphur dioxide per million parts of the sample.
Sound	Sample contained 950 parts of sulphur dioxide per million parts of the sample.
Sound	Sample contained 575 parts of sulphur dioxide per million parts of the sample.
Sound	Sample contained 660 parts of sulphur dioxide per million parts of the sample.
Sound	Tin not found, lead not found, copper not found.
Sound	Boracic compounds were not detected.
Sound	Boracic compounds were not detected.
Sound	Boracic compounds were not detected.
Sound	Boracic compounds were not detected.
Sound	Boracic compounds were not detected.
Sound	Composition of the sample satisfied the requirements of the Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations for "Full Cream Condensed Milk Sweetened." "Equivalent pints," 1½.

Sample of	Condition of Can.	
	External.	Internal.
Frozen Eggs	—	—
Ghi	—	—
Duck Yolk	—	—
Hen Yolk	—	—
Hen Yolk	—	—
Hen Yolk	—	—
Hen Yolk (Glycer.)	—	—
Frozen Eggs	—	—
Frozen Yolks	—	—
Frozen Eggs	—	—
Frozen Eggs	—	—
Frozen Eggs	—	—
Frozen Eggs	—	—
Cod Liver Oil	—	—
Hen Yolk (Glycer.)	—	—
Sardines	Satisfactory, soldered lid	Slight stains
Sardines	Satisfactory, soldered lid	Slight stains
Egg Yolk	—	—
Egg Yolk	—	—
Egg Yolk	—	—
Lobster	Satisfactory	Satisfactory. Lacquered can
Lobster	Satisfactory	Satisfactory. Lacquered can
Pilchards	Satisfactory	Stained, no corro- sion
Egg Yolk	—	—
Frozen Egg	—	—
Whole Egg	—	—
Egg White	—	—
Egg Yolk	—	—
Frozen Eggs	—	—
Frozen Eggs	—	—
Black Currants	—	—
Egg Yolks	—	—
Egg Yolks	—	—
Egg Yolks	—	—
Egg Yolk	—	—
Egg Yolk	—	—
Frozen Egg	—	—

Condition of Contents for Sample.	Report.
Sound	Boracic compounds were not detected.
Rancid. Strong cheese-like smell	Sample contained 18.8 per cent. of free fatty acid (as oleic).
Sound	Sample contained boracic compounds.
Sound	Sample contained boracic compounds.
Sound	Boracic compounds were not detected.
Sound	Boracic compounds were not detected.
Sound	Boracic compounds were not detected.
Sound	Boracic compounds were not detected.
Sound	Boracic compounds were not detected.
Sound	Boracic compounds were not detected.
Sound	Boracic compounds were not detected.
Sound	Boracic compounds were not detected.
Sound	Boracic compounds were not detected.
Sound	Genuine.
Sound	Boracic compounds were not detected.
Sound	Lead 2 parts per million, tin not found.
Sound	Lead 2 parts per million, tin not found.
Sound	Sample contained boracic compounds.
Sound	Sample contained boracic compounds.
Sound	Sample contained boracic compounds.
Sound. Wrapped in paper	Lead not found.
Sound. Wrapped in paper	Lead not found.
Sound	Lead not found, tin not found.
Sound	Boracic compounds were not detected.
Sound	Boracic compounds were not detected.
Sound	Boracic compounds were not detected.
Sound	Boracic compounds were not detected.
Sound	Boracic compounds were not detected.
Sound	Boracic compounds were not detected.
Sound	Boracic compounds were not detected.
Sound	Sulphites not found, salicylic acid not found, benzoic acid not found, tin not found, lead not found, copper not found.
Sound	Boracic compounds were not detected.
Sound	Boracic compounds were not detected.
Sound	Boracic compounds were not detected.
Sound	Sample contained boracic compounds.
Sound	Sample contained boracic compounds.
Sound	Boracic compounds were not detected.

Sample of	Condition of Can.	
	External.	Internal.
Frozen Egg	—	—
Frozen Whole Egg	—	—
Pilchards	Satisfactory. Pressed lid	Slight stains ..
Egg Yolk	—	—
Egg Yolk	—	—
Egg Yolk (Glycer.)	—	—
Frozen Eggs L.	—	—
Frozen Egg Liquid	—	—
Frozen Egg Liquid	—	—
Frozen Egg Liquid	—	—
Frozen Egg Liquid	—	—
Canned Crab	Satisfactory. Pressed can	Satisfactory. Lacquered
Canned Cherries	Satisfactory. Pressed can	Satisfactory ..
Sardines	Satisfactory ..	Slight stains, soldered seam
Sardines	Satisfactory ..	Slight stains, soldered seam
Corned Minced Beef	Satisfactory ..	Slight stains, pressed seam
Frozen Egg	—	—
Frozen Egg	—	—
Frozen Egg	—	—
Frozen Egg	—	—
Frozen Egg	—	—
Frozen Egg	—	—
Canned Tomatoes	Satisfactory ..	Slight etching, pressed seam
Tomato Puree	—	—
Bleached Raisins	—	—
Bleached Raisins	—	—
Bleached Raisins	—	—
Bleached Raisins	—	—

Condition of Contents for Sample.	Report.
Sound	Boracic compounds were not detected.
Sound	Boracic compounds were not detected.
Sound	Lead not found, tin not found.
Sound	Sample contained boracic compounds.
Sound	Sample contained boracic compounds.
Sound	Boracic compounds were not detected.
Sound	Boracic compounds were not detected.
Sound	Boracic compounds were not detected.
Sound	Boracic compounds were not detected.
Sound	Boracic compounds were not detected.
Sound	Boracic compounds were not detected.
Sound	Boracic compounds were not detected.
Sound	Boracic compounds were not detected.
Sound	Boracic compounds were not detected.
Sound	Lead 2 parts per million, tin not found.
Sound	Lead 2 parts per million, tin not found, copper not found.
Sound	Lead 2 parts per million, tin not found.
Sound	Lead 3 parts per million, tin not found.
Sound	Lead 3 parts per million, tin not found. Bacteriological examination showed that the sample was sterile.
Sound	Boracic compounds were not detected.
Sound	Boracic compounds were not detected.
Sound	Boracic compounds were not detected.
Sound	Boracic compounds were not detected.
Sound	Boracic compounds were not detected.
Sound	Boracic compounds were not detected.
Sound	Boracic compounds were not detected.
Sound	Lead less than 0.5 part per million, tin not found, copper not found.
—	Lead less than 1 part per million, tin 0.5 grain to the pound, copper 80 parts per million on dried material.
—	Sample contained 720 parts of sulphur dioxide per million parts of the sample.
Sound	Sample contained 560 parts of sulphur dioxide per million parts of the sample.
Sound	Sample contained 550 parts of sulphur dioxide per million parts of the sample.
Sound	Sample contained 800 parts of sulphur dioxide per million parts of the sample.

Sample of	Condition of Can.	
	External.	Internal.
Bleached Raisins	—	—
Bleached Raisins	—	—
Bleached Raisins	—	—
Bleached Raisins	—	—
Bleached Raisins	—	—
Bleached Raisins	—	—
Bleached Raisins	—	—
Concentrated Tomato Paste ..	Satisfactory ..	Lacquered can, pressed seam
Bleached Raisins	—	—
Bleached Raisins	—	—
Bleached Raisins	—	—
Bleached Raisins	—	—
Bleached Raisins	—	—
Bleached Raisins	—	—
Lobster Tomali	Satisfactory ..	Lacquered can, pressed seam
Lobster	Satisfactory ..	Lacquered can, pressed seam
Frozen Eggs	—	—
Tomato Puree	—	—
Canned Cherries	Satisfactory ..	Pressed seam, soldered
Tinned Peeled Tomatoes ..	Satisfactory ..	Pressed seam, no corrosion
Canned Peeled Tomatoes ..	Satisfactory ..	Pressed seam, no corrosion
Canned Minced Mutton	Satisfactory ..	No seam, no corrosion
Tomatoes	Satisfactory ..	Lapped seam, no corrosion

Condition of Contents for Sample.	Report.
Sound	Sample contained 535 parts of sulphur dioxide per million parts of the sample.
Sound	Sample contained 340 parts of sulphur dioxide per million parts of the sample.
Sound	Sample contained 285 parts of sulphur dioxide per million parts of the sample.
Sound	Sample contained 490 parts of sulphur dioxide per million parts of the sample.
Sound	Sample contained 355 parts of sulphur dioxide per million parts of the sample.
Sound	Sample contained 515 parts of sulphur dioxide per million parts of the sample.
Sound	Sample contained 505 parts of sulphur dioxide per million parts of the sample.
Sound	Lead 3 parts per million, copper 190 parts per million on dried material.
Sound	Sample contained 535 parts of sulphur dioxide per million parts of the sample.
Sound	Sample contained 415 parts of sulphur dioxide per million parts of the sample.
Sound	Sample contained 560 parts of sulphur dioxide per million parts of the sample.
Sound	Sample contained 450 parts of sulphur dioxide per million parts of the sample.
Sound	Sample contained 530 parts of sulphur dioxide per million parts of the sample.
Sound	Sample contained 890 parts of sulphur dioxide per million parts of the sample.
Sound	Sample contained 490 parts of sulphur dioxide per million parts of the sample.
Sound	Lead 2 parts per million.
Sound. Wrapped in paper	Lead not found.
Sound	Boracic compounds were not detected.
Sound	Copper 54 parts per million on dried material.
Sound	Lead 2 parts per million, copper 0.5 part per million.
Sound	Lead less than 1 part per million, tin not found, copper 10 parts per million on dried material.
Sound	Lead 1 part per million, tin not found, copper 7 parts per million on dried material.
Sound	Lead less than 2 parts per million.
Sound	Lead less than 1 part per million, tin not found, copper 24 parts per million on dried material.

Sample of	Condition of Can.	
	External.	Internal.
Frozen Eggs	—	—
Frozen Eggs	—	—
Pilchards	Satisfactory. Pressed can	Slight stains, no corrosion
Salmon	Satisfactory ..	Stained, no corro- sion
Salmon	Satisfactory ..	Stained, no corro- sion
Salmon	Satisfactory ..	Stained, no corro- sion
Salmon	Satisfactory ..	Stained, no corro- sion
Salmon	Satisfactory ..	Stained, no corro- sion
Salmon	Satisfactory ..	No corrosion ..
Machine Skimmed Sweetened Condensed Milk	Satisfactory ..	Satisfactory ..
Machine Skimmed Sweetened Condensed Milk	Satisfactory ..	Satisfactory ..
Machine Skimmed Sweetened Condensed Milk	Satisfactory ..	Satisfactory ..
Machine Skimmed Condensed Sweetened Milk	Satisfactory ..	Satisfactory ..
Frozen Egg	—	—
Tomato Puree	—	—
Tomato Puree	—	—
Tomato Puree	—	—
Tomato Puree	—	—
Frozen Eggs	—	—
Frozen Eggs	—	—
Grape Fruit Juice	—	—
Grape Fruit Juice	—	—

Condition of Contents for Sample.	Report.
Sound	Boracic compounds were not detected.
Sound	Boracic compounds were not detected.
Sound	Lead not found, tin not found.
Sound	Lead not found, tin not found.
Sound	Lead not found, tin not found.
Sound	Lead not found, tin not found.
Sound	Lead not found, tin not found.
Sound	Lead not found, tin not found.
Sound	Lead not found, tin not found.
Sound	Lead not found, tin not found.
Sound	The sample satisfied the requirements of the Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, with regard to composition and labelling.
Sound	The sample satisfied the requirements of the Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, with regard to composition and labelling.
Sound	The sample satisfied the requirements of the Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, with regard to composition and labelling.
Sound	The sample satisfied the requirements of the Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, with regard to composition and labelling.
Sound	Boracic compounds were not detected.
Sound	Lead not found, tin not found, copper 35 parts per million, zinc not found, arsenic not found.
Sound	Lead not found, tin not found, copper 163 parts per million on dried material, zinc not found, arsenic not found.
Sound	Lead not found, tin not found, copper 10 parts per million, zinc not found, arsenic not found.
Sound	Lead not found, tin not found, copper 36 parts per million on dried material, zinc not found, arsenic not found.
Sound	Boracic compounds were not detected.
Sound	Boracic compounds were not detected.
Sound	Sample contained 575 parts of sulphur dioxide per million parts of the sample. Salicylic acid not found, benzoic acid not found.
Sound	Sample contained 660 parts of sulphur dioxide per million parts of the sample. Salicylic acid not found, benzoic acid not found.

Sample of	Condition of Can.	
	External.	Internal.
Canned Tomatoes	Satisfactory ..	Pressed seam, no corrosion
Fresh Tomatoes	—	—
Fresh Tomatoes	—	—
Tinned Peeled Tomatoes ..	Satisfactory ..	Pressed seam, no corrosion
Tomato Puree	Satisfactory ..	Pressed seam, slight etching
English Tomatoes (Fresh) ..	—	—
Tinned Concentrated Tomatoes ..	Satisfactory ..	Lacquered can, lapped seam, soldered. Slight corrosion
Raisins	—	—
Tomatoes	Satisfactory ..	Lapped seam, soldered, slight corrosion
Raisins	—	—
Canned Tomatoes	Satisfactory ..	Pressed seam, soldered, no etching
Frozen Eggs	—	—
Frozen Eggs	—	—
Frozen Eggs	—	—
Frozen Egg Whites	—	—
Frozen Eggs	—	—
Frozen Eggs	—	—
Frozen Eggs	—	—
Frozen Eggs	—	—
Tomatoes	Satisfactory ..	Lapped seam, soldered inside and outside, no etching

Condition of Contents for Sample.	Report.	
Sound	..	Lead 1 part per million, tin not found, copper 13 parts per million on dried material.
Sound	..	Copper 16 parts per million on dried material.
Sound	..	Copper 17 parts per million on dried material.
Sound	..	Lead less than 1.5 part per million, tin not found, copper 11 parts per million on dried material.
Sound	..	Copper 12 parts per million on dried material.
Sound	..	Copper 8 parts per million on dried material.
Sound	..	Copper 170 parts per million on dried material.
Sound	..	Sample contained 795 parts of sulphur dioxide per million parts of sample.
Sound	..	Lead 1 part per million, tin not found, copper 19 parts per million on dried material.
Sound	..	Sample contained 440 parts of sulphur dioxide per million parts of the sample.
Sound	..	Copper 19.5 parts per million on dried material.
Sound	..	Boracic compounds were not detected.
Sound	..	Boracic compounds were not detected.
Sound	..	Boracic compounds were not detected.
Sound	..	Boracic compounds were not detected.
Sound	..	Boracic compounds were not detected.
Sound	..	Boracic compounds were not detected.
Sound	..	Boracic compounds were not detected.
Sound	..	Copper 25.3 parts per million on dried material.

TABLE

Showing the quantity of foodstuffs examined at the wharves,
method of disposal¹

Foodstuffs.	Quantity and Weight examined.		Weight found to be unsound.			
	Quantity.	Weight.				
			T.	C.	Q.	L.
Apple Pulp	10 tins				3	16
Almonds	275 bags		27	10	0	0
Apples	1 barrel, 6120 boxes, 2108 cases		146	9	1	0
Apricots	7933 crates ..		77	3	0	8
Apricot Kernels ..	109 bags		5	9	0	0
Apricot Pulp	1999 cases, 111 tins		100	11	2	0
Artichokes	139 crates ..		1	4	2	8
Bacon	152 boxes, 913 bales		180	0	1	7
Beans, Vanilla ..	2 cases			1	2	12
Beef	Quantity		95	2	0	15
Beans	6 baskets			3	0	0
Beef, tinned	Quantity		754	6	2	0
Beef Briskets, tinned..	1206 cases ..		39	11	1	4
Blackberries, tinned ..	6 tins				1	20
Black Currants, tinned	556 cases ..		27	16	0	0
Butter	2425 boxes ..		60	12	2	0
Casings	Quantity		102	9	0	24
Cherries	39 crates			9	0	0
Cherries, Glace ..	59 crates		5	18	0	0
Chicken	2 cases			1	0	0
Cherries, tinned ..	440 cases ..		9	15	0	0
Crab, canned	96 cases		2	1	0	0
Dripping	30 casks, 50 boxes		7	5	0	0
Ducks	10 cases			2	2	20
Eggs, frozen	100 tins, 30421 packings		1095	18	3	26
Egg Liquid	1390 cases, 33960 packings		660	1	2	20
Egg Yolk Liquid ..	1153 casks, 1639 packings		251	14	2	14
Fat, Hog	28 drums		6	5	1	14
Fowls	40 cases		1	0	0	0
Carried forward ..			3659	3	2	12
			221	18	3	19

25.

the amount found to be unsound, the Notices served, and the
of the unsound portion.

Surrendered by Owner.	Seized by Inspector.	Notices served.		How unsound portion disposed of.
		(a) De- tention.	(b) Re- lease.	
—	—	—	—	—
Yes	—	5	5	1 ton 12 cwt. 3 qrs. released for technical purposes; 17 tons 4 cwt. barged to sea.
Yes	—	3	3	1 cwt. 8 lbs. destroyed in truck; 77 tons 2 cwt. destroyed in Council's Depot.
—	—	—	—	—
Yes	—	—	—	Destroyed in Council's Depot.
Yes	—	—	—	Do. do.
Yes	—	—	—	Do. do.
—	—	—	—	—
Yes	—	59	59	Released for technical purposes.
Yes	—	1	1	10 cwt. released for technical purposes; 2 tons 5 cwt. 3 qrs. 20 lbs. destroyed in Council's Depot.
Yes	—	2	2	Destroyed in Council's Depot.
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	1	1	—
Yes	—	—	—	Destroyed in Council's Depot.
—	—	1	1	—
Yes	—	1	1	Released for technical purposes.
Yes	—	—	—	Destroyed in Council's Depot.
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
Yes	—	1	1	For export to China.
—	—	19	12	—
Yes	—	6	6	Released for technical purposes.
—	—	—	—	—
		99	92	

Foodstuffs.	Quantity and Weight examined.		Weight found to be unsound.			
	Quantity.	Weight.				
		T. C. Q. L.	T. C. Q. L.			
	Brought forward ..	3659 3 2 12	221 18 3 19			
French Beans ..	5 bundles ..	1 0 14	1 0 14			
Flour ..	16 sacks ..	1 12 0 0	—			
Fruits, Assorted ..	11 cases ..	5 2 4	5 2 4			
Fruit, tinned ..	426 cases ..	10 0 2 22	5 13 3 22			
Ghi ..	10 tins ..	6 0 0	6 0 0			
Ginger ..	4 casks ..	4 0 0	4 0 0			
Greengages ..	12½ sieves ..	2 3 4½	2 3 4½			
Grapes ..	1573 boxes, 25 trays, 5 crates	17 3 2 8	16 2 2 8			
Grape Fruit Juice ..	75 cases, 1119 casks	231 6 0 0	1 12 0 0			
Grape Fruit ..	48677 cases, 29819 boxes	6495 3 1 8	229 8 2 26			
Hams ..	247 boxes, 14 bags, 30 hams, 10 cases	33 15 0 0	—			
Hams, canned ..	600 cases ..	23 6 0 0	—			
Kawnie Nuts ..	15 bags ..	17 2 15	17 2 15			
Kidneys, Sheep's ..	19 crates ..	9 2 0	9 2 0			
Lard ..	10 drums, 2250 boxes	58 15 0 0	1 4 0 0			
Lard Oil ..	174 barrels ..	34 16 0 0	—			
Lemons ..	14627 boxes, 1 case	549 4 0 4	4 3 3 12			
Lettuce ..	1616 crates ..	11 14 1 26	11 14 1 26			
Lobster, canned ..	250 cases ..	5 8 0 0	—			
Melons ..	370 boxes, 148 crates, 6 baskets, 383 melons	7 12 1 24	2 19 3 24			
Milk, condensed ..	1686 cases ..	35 19 3 14	9 0 3 22			
Milk, evaporated ..	161 cases ..	3 0 0 9	1 12 2 17			
Mutton ..	Quantity ..	1565 17 2 13	5 18 0 15			
Mutton, boiled, tinned ..	6 cases ..	3 3 12	3 3 12			
Orange Juice ..	150 cases ..	6 12 2 0	—			
Offal ..	Quantity ..	10 14 3 20	1 15 3 4			
Oil Seeds ..	18 bags ..	18 0 0	18 0 0			
	Carried forward ..	12764 13 2 13½	516 14 1 20½			

Surrendered by Owner.	Seized by Inspector.	Notices served.		How unsound portion disposed of.
		(a) De-tention.	(b) Re-lease.	
		99	92	
Yes	—	—	—	Destroyed on premises.
Yes	—	1	1	Destroyed in Council's Depot.
Yes	—	3	2	Do. do.
Yes	—	1	1	Do. do.
Yes	—	—	—	Do. do.
Yes	—	—	—	Destroyed on premises.
Yes	—	3	3	9 cwt. 2 qrs. 8 lbs. destroyed on premises;
				15 tons 13 cwt. barged to sea.
Yes	—	1	1	Destroyed on premises.
Yes	—	51	51	Barged to sea.
—	—	1	1	—
—	—	—	—	—
Yes	—	—	—	Destroyed in Council's Depot.
Yes	—	1	1	7 cwt. 3 qrs. 2 lbs. released for technical purposes; 1 cwt. 2 qrs. 26 lbs. destroyed in Council's Depot.
Yes	—	2	2	Released for technical purposes.
—	—	1	1	—
Yes	—	11	11	Barged to sea.
Yes	—	—	—	20 lbs. destroyed on premises; 11 tons 14 cwt. 1 qr. 6 lbs. destroyed in Council's Depot.
—	—	—	—	—
Yes	—	1	1	19 cwt. barged to sea; 1 cwt. 3 qrs. 4 lbs. destroyed on premises; 1 ton 16 cwt. 20 lbs. destroyed in Council's Depot; 3 cwt. destroyed in truck.
Yes	—	—	—	3 tons 16 cwt. 1 qr. 20 lbs. released for technical purposes; 5 tons 4 cwt. 2 qrs. 2 lbs. destroyed in Council's Depot.
Yes	—	—	—	1 ton 10 cwt. destroyed in Council's Depot; 2 cwt. 2 qrs. 17 lbs. released for technical purposes.
Yes	—	593	593	Released for technical purposes.
Yes	—	—	—	Destroyed in Council's Depot.
—	—	—	—	—
Yes	—	11	11	Released for technical purposes.
Yes	—	—	—	Destroyed in Council's Depot.
		780	772	

Foodstuffs.	Quantity and Weight examined.		Weight found to be unsound.			
	Quantity.	Weight.				
			T.	C.	Q.	L.
Oleo Oil	Brought forward ..	12764	13	2	13½	516
Onions	60 tierces ..	12	0	0	0	14
Oranges	12021 bags, 30 half-bags ..	275	6	0	0	12
Oranges, tinned ..	51955 cases, 143 173 boxes ..	7218	12	0	12	149
Ox Bungs	2225 cases ..	39	14	2	16	2
Partridges	25 casks ..	5	0	0	0	10
Peaches	20 cases ..	7	2	0	—	2
Pears	500 boxes, 2 crates ..	4	0	1	12	3
Peas	58982 boxes, 11955 cases ..	1413	0	1	6	14
Pilchards	175 billots, 16 baskets ..	1	14	3	12	6
Plums	1241 cases ..	28	10	1	12	1
Plums, canned ..	3 boxes, 2 crates, 88 trays, 164 billots, 44 baskets ..	2	13	3	16	10
Pineapple, canned ..	39 cases ..	16	3	2	—	1
Pork	5 cases ..	2	2	0	—	1
Poultry	Quantity ..	8	14	0	7	14
Prunes	Quantity ..	12	4	1	2	3
Rabbits	3 boxes ..	1	0	9	—	1
Rice	350 cases, 191 crates ..	13	16	0	4	0
Raisins	1 bag ..	1	0	0	—	—
Salmon, tinned ..	250 boxes ..	3	2	0	0	—
Sardines	1403 cases ..	28	0	1	26	1
Sausage, tinned ..	100 cases ..	1	0	0	0	7
Soups, tinned ..	5 cases ..	9	2	22	—	0
Sugar	10 cases ..	4	1	4	—	26
Sultanas	70 bags ..	8	10	0	0	0
Tamarinds	40 boxes ..	8	3	20	—	—
Tomatoes	30 casks ..	7	10	0	0	—
Tomato Puree ..	1000 cases, 19 billots ..	27	0	3	20	—
Tomatoes, tinned ..	1500 cases, 2 tins ..	51	17	1	26	5
Tomatoes, tinned ..	4156 cases ..	113	0	2	0	3
Carried forward ..		22042	13	2	17½	709

Surrendered by Owner.	Seized by Inspector.	Notices served.		How unsound portion disposed of.
		(a) De-tention.	(b) Re-lease.	
—	—	780	772	—
Yes	—	5	5	4 tons 1 cwt. destroyed in Council's Depot; 8 tons 9 cwt. 2 qrs. barged to sea.
Yes	—	63	63	51 tons 1 cwt. 2 qrs. 8 lbs. destroyed in Council's Depot; 98 tons 12 cwt. 1 qr. 22 lbs. barged to sea.
Yes	—	1	1	Destroyed in Council's Depot.
—	—	—	—	—
Yes	—	1	1	1 qr. 12 lbs. destroyed in truck; 2 tons 2 cwt. barged to sea.
Yes	—	16	16	Barged to sea.
Yes	—	—	—	Destroyed in Council's Depot.
Yes	—	1	1	Do. do.
Yes	—	1	1	1 ton 3 cwt. 2 qrs. 24 lbs. destroyed on premises; 9 cwt. 1 qr. 20 lbs. destroyed in truck; 1 ton destroyed in Council's Depot.
Yes	—	1	1	Destroyed in Council's Depot.
Yes	—	1	1	Do. do.
Yes	—	19	19	Released for technical purposes.
Yes	—	—	—	3 cwt. 3 qrs. 4 lbs. released for technical purposes; 2 qrs. destroyed on premises; 17 cwt. 1 qr. 11 lbs. destroyed in Council's Depot.
Yes	—	—	—	Destroyed in Council's Depot.
Yes	—	4	4	Released for technical purposes.
—	—	—	—	—
Yes	—	4	4	Destroyed in Council's Depot.
—	—	—	—	—
Yes	—	—	—	Destroyed in Council's Depot.
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
Yes	—	1	1	5 tons 3 cwt. destroyed in premises; 20 lbs. destroyed in Council's Depot.
Yes	—	5	5	Destroyed in Council's Depot.
Yes	—	5	5	Do. do.
		908	900	

Foodstuffs.	Quantity and Weight examined.		Weight found to be unsound.			
	Quantity.	Weight.				
			T. C. Q. L.	T. C. Q. L.		
	Brought forward ..	22042 13 2	171 709	12 2 3		
Tongues, tinned ..	1238 cases ..	35 15 0	16	13 2 21		
Tongues, Ox ..	849 cases ..	27 5 0	0	1 2 12		
Veal ..	951 cases, 1 bag, 20 pieces, 3 carcasses	30 15 1	25	2 6 2 16		
Veal, Jellied ..	1052 cases, 5402 tins	47 19 2	12	4 2 2 5		
Veal, tinned ..	9 tins ..		1 26	1 26		
Weasand's Beef ..	4 cases ..		1 2 0			
Total ..	22184 10 3	124 716	17 1 8 1/2			

Surrendered by Owner.	Seized by Inspector.	Notices served.		How unsound portion disposed of.
		(a) De- tention.	(b) Re- lease.	
		908	900	
Yes	—	1	1	Destroyed in Council's Depot
Yes	—	1	1	Do. do.
Yes	—	7	7	Destroyed in Council's Depot (1 cwt. 14 lbs.); 2 tons 5 cwt. 2 qrs. 2 lbs. released for technical purposes.
Yes	—	3	3	Destroyed in Council's Depot.
Yes	—	—	—	Destroyed on premises.
—	—	—	—	—
		920	912	

TABLE

Showing the quantity of Foodstuffs found unsound throughout

Foodstuffs.	Quantity and Weight found Unsound			Surrendered by Owners.		
	Quantity.	Weight.		Quantity.	Weight.	
		T. C. Q. L.			T. C. Q. L.	
Apples	5 boxes	1	3 4	5 boxes	1	3 4
Bacon	Quantity.. ..	4	10 1 0	Quantity.. ..	4	10 1 0
Bananas	1 crate	2	14	1 crate	2	14
Beef	Quantity.. ..	10	1 25½	Quantity.. ..	10	1 25½
Beef, tinned ..	23 tins	1	1 18	23 tins	1	1 18
Biscuits	24 tins	1	2 0	24 tins	1	2 0
Brisket	Quantity.. ..	12		Quantity.. ..	12	
Cheese	Quantity.. ..	3	1½	Quantity.. ..	3	1½
Chicken	50 chickens ..	1	1 19½	50 chickens ..	1	1 19½
Chicken, Boneless	321 jars	1	0 2	321 jars	1	0 2
Chicken, tinned	78 tins	3	3 18	78 tins	3	3 18
Confectionery ..	20 packages ..	1	0 0	20 packages ..	1	0 0
Chocolate	3 cases	1	2	3 cases	1	2
Crab, canned ..	50 cases	1	1 0 0	50 cases	1	1 0 0
Fish	3 boxes	2	4	3 boxes	2	4
Fish, canned ..	115 cases, 60 tins	2	11 2 0	115 cases, 60 tins	2	11 2 0
Fowls	Quantity.. ..	4	2 3	Quantity.. ..	4	2 3
Fruit, dried ..	600 cases.. ..	6	0 0 0	600 cases.. ..	6	0 0 0
Fruit, tinned ..	91 cases, 233 tins	1	15 1 16	91 cases, 233 tins	1	15 1 16
Game	Quantity.. ..	4		Quantity.. ..	4	
Gelatine	1 bag, 19 kegs ..	1	0 0 0	1 bag, 19 kegs ..	1	0 0 0
Grape Fruit ..	207 boxes	8	12 3 24	207 boxes	8	12 3 24
Hams, canned ..	39 tins	5	2 25½	39 tins	5	2 25½
Heads, Pig's ..	16497 heads ..	89	3 0 4	16497 heads ..	89	3 0 4
Horse Radish ..	18 crates	7	2 0	18 crates	7	2 0
Herrings	12 boxes	1	0 8	12 boxes	1	0 8
Jams	5 boxes	1	22	5 boxes	1	22
Kippers	22 boxes	1	3 24	22 boxes	1	3 24
Lemons	9 boxes, 185 cases	5	2 3 0	9 boxes, 185 cases	5	2 3 0
Lettuce	194 crates ..	4	5 0 8	194 crates ..	4	5 0 8
Melons	47 crates, 45 cases	5	6 3 4	47 crates, 45 cases	5	6 3 4
Milk, condensed	68 cases	1	9 0 16	68 cases	1	9 0 16
Mutton	Quantity.. ..	2	18	Quantity.. ..	2	18
Carried forward..	133	4	2 17	133	4	2 17

26.

the Borough during the year 1938 by the several Inspectors.

Seized by Inspector		Remarks.
Quantity.	Weight.	
	T. C. Q. L.	
—	—	Destroyed in Council's Depot.
—	—	1 cwt. 13 lbs. destroyed at Council's Depot ;
—	—	4 ton 9 cwt. 15 lbs. released for technical
—	—	purposes.
—	—	Destroyed at Council's Depot.
—	—	6 cwt. 5½ lbs. released for technical purposes.
—	—	4 cwt. 1 qr. 20 lbs. destroyed on premises.
—	—	Destroyed in Council's Depot.
—	—	Do. do.
—	—	Do. do.
—	—	Do. do.
—	—	Do. do.
—	—	Do. do.
—	—	Do. do.
—	—	Do. do.
—	—	Do. do.
—	—	Destroyed on premises.
—	—	Destroyed in Council's Depot.
—	—	Do. do.
—	—	Do. do.
—	—	Do. do.
—	—	Do. do.
—	—	1 cwt. destroyed in Council's Depot ; 19 cwt.
—	—	released for technical purposes.
—	—	Destroyed in Council's Depot.
—	—	1 cwt. 21 lbs. destroyed on premises ; 4 cwt. 2 qrs.
—	—	4½ lbs. destroyed in Council's Depot.
—	—	2 tons 3 qrs. 26 lbs. destroyed in digester ; 87 tons
—	—	2 cwt. 6 lbs. released for technical purposes.
—	—	Destroyed in Council's Depot.
—	—	Do. do.
—	—	Do. do.
—	—	Do. do.
—	—	Do. do.
—	—	Do. do.
—	—	Do. do.
—	—	1 qr. 6 lbs. released for technical purposes ; 1 qr.
—	—	12 lbs. destroyed on premises.
—	—	

Foodstuffs.	Quantity and Weight found Unsound		Surrendered by Owners.	
	Quantity.	Weight.	Quantity.	Weight.
	Brought forward	T. C. Q. L. 133 4 2 17		T. C. Q. L. 133 4 2 17
Offal	—	4 1 13	—	4 1 13
Oranges	38 cases, 286 boxes	14 1 1 0	38 cases, 286 boxes	14 1 1 0
Pears	156 boxes	2 11 1 20	156 boxes	2 11 1 20
Pickles	5 boxes	1 22	5 boxes	1 22
Pears, tinned	31 boxes	1 0 0 0	31 boxes	1 0 0 0
Pork	Quantity..	34 2 1 17½	Quantity..	34 2 1 17½
Poultry	Quantity..	2 1 3 26	Quantity..	2 1 3 26
Rabbits	Quantity..	8 3 17	Quantity..	8 3 17
Sardines	38 cases	19 0 0	38 cases	19 0 0
Sweets & Chocolate	Quantity..	1 1 20	Quantity..	1 1 20
Tomato Paste ..	13 tins	1 0	13 tins	1 0
Tomatoes, tinned	5 cases	4 0 0	5 cases	4 0 0
Tongues, tinned	9 tins, 2 tongues	1 10	9 tins, 2 tongues	1 10
Turkeys	1 case	1 2 0	1 case	1 2 0
Tongues, Ox ..	13 tongues, 26 tins	2 0 20½	13 tongues, 26 tins	2 0 20½
Veal	Quantity..	2 3	Quantity..	2 3
Veal, tinned ..	Quantity..	1 15 0 0	Quantity..	1 15 0 0
Winkles	7 bags	6 1 17	7 bags	6 1 17
Total ..		191 6 0 7		191 6 0 7

Seized by Inspector.		Remarks.
Quantity.	Weight.	
	T. C. Q. T.	
—	—	3 cwt. 15 lbs. destroyed in Council's Depot ; 1 cwt. 26 lbs. destroyed on premises.
—	—	Destroyed in Council's Depot.
—	—	Do. do.
—	—	Do. do.
—	—	Do. do.
—	—	2 cwt. 16 lbs. destroyed in digester ; 2 qrs. 12 lbs. destroyed on premises ; 1 cwt. 12 lbs. destroyed in Council's Depot ; 33 tons 18 cwt. 2 qrs. 5½ lbs. released for technical purposes.
—	—	2 qrs. 10 lbs. released for technical purposes ; 2 tons 1 cwt. 1 qr. 16 lbs. destroyed in Council's Depot.
—	—	Destroyed in Council's Depot.
—	—	Do. do.
—	—	Do. do.
—	—	Do. do.
—	—	Do. do.
—	—	Destroyed on premises.
—	—	Do. do.
—	—	1 cwt. 10½ lbs. destroyed on premises ; 1 cwt. 10 lbs. destroyed in Council's Depot.
—	—	Released for technical purposes.
—	—	Destroyed in Council's Depot.
—	—	Do. do.

TABLE 27.

inspections of Food at Wharves, Markets and other places where food is stored, and the action taken by the officials during the year 1938.

INSPECTION OF WHARVES, Etc.					FOOD EXAMINED, Etc.						
WARD OR DISTRICT.	Inspec- tions of Wharves and Ware- houses.	Inspec- tions of Markets.	Inspec- tions of Shops or Street Stalls.	Slaughter Houses.	Parcels of Food Ex- amined.	Parcels of Food Stopped.	Parcels of Food Released.	Parcels of Food destroyed by con- sent of owner.	Parcels of Food seized by Inspec- tor.	Parcels of Food con- demned by Magis- trate.	Summonses taken out.
Messrs. Bowers & Groves	581	—	590	45	422	35	33	177	—	—	—
Mr. Duffield	1058	—	869	105	1090	885	879	766	—	—	—
Market Inspections ..	—	6371	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	1639	6371	1459	150	1512	920	912	943	—	—	—

**MILK AND DAIRIES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1922,
AND ORDERS MADE THEREUNDER, ETC.**

Milksellers.

	Wholesalers.		Retailers.	
	In Borough.	Out-siders.	In Borough.	Out-siders.
Names on Register at end of 1937	36	49	396	83
Premises on Register at end of 1937	35	—	394	—
Names Registered during 1938 ..	1	4	42	6
Names Removed during 1938 ..	—	—	52	—
Premises Registered during 1938..	—	—	10	—
Premises Removed during 1938 ..	—	—	23	—
Names on Register at end of 1938	36	53	386	89
Premises on Register at end of 1938	35	—	381	—

The total number of retail Milksellers premises at the end of the year consisted of 6 depots, 53 dairies, 301 premises at which milk is sold in bottles or cartons only and 21 premises at which milk is sold for consumption on the premises only.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDERS, 1936 AND 1938.

The total number of licences issued for the sale of Graded Milks were as follows:—

Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	21	(includes 1 bottling and 1 supplementary licence)
Accredited Milk	...	—	
Pasteurised Milk	...	95	(includes 9 bottling and 6 supplementary licences)
Total	...	116	

During the year the following samples of graded milks have been taken and submitted to the Public Analyst for bacteriological examination and chemical analysis.

Pasteurised milk.—39 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination, all of which complied with the requirements of the Order. In all cases the samples were also submitted for chemical analysis and were found to be genuine.

Tuberculin-tested milk.—21 samples were submitted as follows:—

18th July.	25th July.	2nd Aug.	10th Aug.	Total.
6	6	5	4	21

Of these samples 13 failed to satisfy both the Methylene Blue and the B. Coli tests, and 4 failed to satisfy the B. Coli test.

In every case in which samples failed to satisfy the prescribed tests, the Medical Officers of Health for the districts in which the milk was bottled were notified and supplied with copies of the Public Analyst's reports.

The samples which failed to satisfy these tests were the subject of a report which was considered at a special meeting of the Public Health Committee at which meeting the wholesalers and retailers of the milk concerned were present. In consequence of the investigation into the matter by the Committee, four licenses were suspended and the remainder of the license holders were cautioned.

After bacteriological examination of these samples, informal samples were then taken and submitted for chemical examination. One of the samples was found to be 15 per cent. deficient in milk fat. Immediately formal samples were taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1928. These formal samples were also found to be deficient, legal proceedings being taken in respect to one sample which showed a deficiency of 6.6 per cent. of milk fat. A conviction was obtained, a fine and costs being imposed.

Further informal samples of this milk were purchased subsequently by an agent but were found to be in order.

It is now the practice to purchase samples of "Tuberculin-tested" milk under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, for chemical analysis as well as the submission of samples for bacteriological examination under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936-38.

The following is a report by the Public Analyst to the Ministry of Health on the subject of deficiency of milk fat in "Tuberculin-tested" milk:—

Report on some Samples of 'T.T.' Milk.

" On July 18th last, six samples of 'T.T.' Milk were submitted to me for bacteriological examination of which two did not satisfy the prescribed tests. Although the samples had only been submitted for bacteriological examination I considered it advisable, as Public Analyst, to examine them chemically to see if they satisfied the standards laid down by the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901. One of the samples did not satisfy these Regulations, being deficient in milk-fat to the extent of 15 per cent. (318A).

" I immediately asked the Inspector to procure another sample from the same source and to take the sample as 'Milk' under the Food Adulteration Act. This was done, and the portion submitted to me on July 21st (Sample 401) proved to be deficient in milk-fat to the extent of 2 per cent.

" In consequence of the taking of this sample a letter was received on Saturday, July 23rd, from the vendors' Solicitor requiring my Council to take samples in course of delivery to his clients at the Dairy at Hatfield Peverel, Essex.

" The Chief Inspector of the Essex County Council was accordingly informed of the facts by our Inspector and he agreed to take the required samples, which he delivered to our Inspector on July 27th, August 10th, and they were submitted to this laboratory for analysis on those dates.

" The first lot of 17 samples were morning milks from separate farms taken after the milk from each farm had been bulked at the dairy.

" The second series of 5 samples were afternoon milks taken in the same way.

" Out of the first 17 samples, 10 proved to be deficient in milk-fat to the following extent:—4.6, 5.3, 8.6, 9.3, 15.6, 7, 17, 9, 24.3 and 13.6 per cent. Out of the second 5 samples, 2 were deficient in milk-fat to the extent of 8 and 5.6 per cent.

" A further sample (No. 439) was taken from the same retail source on August 5th. This sample was also below the standard, being 6.6 per cent. deficient in milk-fat.

" No request for the taking of samples in the course of delivery was made in respect of this sample.

"The above results reveal a condition of affairs which I consider to be extremely serious. Milk, which in the ordinary course might only be examined bacteriologically, is being sold to the public at a high price (8d. per pint), with an utter disregard of its chemical composition. Apparently, no check of the fat content of these milks had been made—if it had, then the position is infinitely worse.

"I am of the opinion that all wholesalers bottling this milk should be compelled to check the fat content of the milk before they allow it to be released for sale to the public. The results of these tests should be open for inspection by the local authority, and failure to take samples or to satisfy the required standards should mean a suspension or revocation of the licence.

"(Signed) CYRIL DICKINSON, B.Sc., F.I.C.

"Public Analyst.

"6th October, 1938."

A further 18 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination as follows:—

2nd Nov.	3rd Nov.	19th Dec.	Total.
13	3	2	18

One of these samples failed to satisfy the B. Coli test.

Of this latter 18 samples 11 were found to have been pasteurised, although the labels describing the milk were worded "Tuberculin-Tested Milk" and not "Tuberculin-Tested Milk Pasteurised."

The following is a report made by the Public Analyst in respect to these samples:—

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.

18 samples of "T.T." Milk (Raw) were examined, one of which failed to satisfy the prescribed tests. Of the above 18 samples, 11 proved to have been pasteurised and should have been labelled and sold as "T.T. Milk Pasteurised" and *not* as "T.T. Milk." The 11 samples were all supplied by the same wholesale firm which is situated outside the Borough of Southwark.

(Signed) Cyril Dickinson, B.Sc., F.I.C.,

Public Analyst.

On the 1st November, 15 samples of Tuberculin-Tested Milk were submitted to the Public Analyst for chemical analysis and were all found to be genuine.

Tuberculin-tested milk pasteurised.—4 samples were submitted one of which failed to satisfy the prescribed test.

Inoculation tests.—5 samples of "T.T. milk" and 2 samples of "T.T. pasteurised milk" were submitted to Dr. Guy Bousfield for inoculation tests, who reported as follows:—

"Guinea pigs injected with some of the deposit obtained from these seven milks do not show evidence of tuberculous disease on post-mortem examination."

Phosphatase test.—214 samples of milk were submitted for this test and all were found to be satisfactory.

BACTERIOLOGICAL AND PHOSPHATASE EXAMINATIONS.

214 samples of Milk were submitted for Phosphatase test during the year, all of which were satisfactory.

39 samples of Pasteurised Milk were submitted to the Public Analyst for Bacteriological examination, all of which complied with the requirements of the Milk (Special Designations) Orders, 1936 and 1938.

INSPECTIONS OF VARIOUS PREMISES.

The following Inspections have been made during the year:—

Milkshops, Dairies, etc.	...	...	1,048
Bakehouses, etc.	...	...	150
Soap Works	...	...	1
Tripe Boilers	...	...	2
Butter Factory	...	...	1
Fur Skin Dresser	...	...	14
Public Houses	...	...	107
Pharmacy and Poisons Act	...	...	110
Other premises	...	...	32
			—
			1,465
			—

BAKEHOUSES.

There are 21 underground bakehouses in Southwark which are still in use. In addition there are 32 bakehouses above ground in use, and 20 such bakehouses out of use. All underground bakehouses which had not been in use for twelve months have, in accordance with Section 54 of the Factories Act, 1937, been removed from the register.

The following above-ground bakehouses have been closed during the year 1938 :—37, Bartholomew Street, 26, Friar Street, and 38, Law Street (demolished).

NOXIOUS TRADES.

Situation.	Trade.	Occupier.	Inspec- tions.	Remarks.
24, Great Suffolk Street	Tripe Boiler	J. Martin ..	2	Periodical cleansing was duly carried out.
Wansey Street ..	Soap Works	Holder's Soap Works, Ltd.	2	do.
Sanctuary Street ..	Skin Dresser	Leeding & Co.	6	do.
Little Lant Street..	Skin Dresser	Dryden & Co.	1	do.

BUTTER AND MARGARINE FACTORIES.

1 inspection was made at the Butter Factory and 4 samples of butter were procured for analysis. They were all certified genuine. There are 17 wholesale dealers in margarine in the Borough.

PUBLIC HEALTH (CONDENSED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1923 and 1927.

4 samples of condensed milk were purchased under the above Regulations for analysis. They were certified by the Public Analyst to comply with the said Regulations, with one exception.

- ARTIFICIAL CREAM ACT, 1929.
- PUBLIC HEALTH (DRIED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1923-7.
- MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.
- MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926, AND ORDERS.
- PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES IN FOOD)
REGULATIONS, 1927.
- FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928, Etc.

Special attention has been given at the various premises visited in the carrying out of the above Act, Orders, etc., and where necessary the provisions relating thereto were explained and the shopkeepers advised.

PUBLIC HOUSES.

During the year 69 Public Houses have been inspected.

Particulars of the defects found have been sent to the respective Brewers and Owners.

Building of new premises, enlargement and reconditioning have been going on rapidly.

There are now at least 40 premises in the Borough which are of entirely modern construction. Many more have been remodelled and brought into line with modern requirements and a further inspection is to be made to check up progress.

POISONS AND PHARMACY ACT, 1933, AND ORDERS MADE THEREUNDER.

During the year 110 visits were paid to the various premises listed by the Council for the sale of Part 2 Poisons under the above Act. There are 79 names of persons on the Council's List of Sellers of Part 2 Poisons. 6 names were newly entered upon the list and 6 names were removed.

The following is a list of Poisons sold:—

Kind of Poison Sold.	No. of Premises.	Remarks.
Spirits of Salts	38	Conditions of sale have been complied with.
Ammonia	56	
Phenols	142	
Caustic Soda	25	
Caustic Potash	4	
Sulphuric Acid	3	
Nitric Acid	4	
Salts of Lemon	5	
Arsenical Poisons	—	
Mercurial Poisons	—	
Nicotine	—	
Barium	3	
Hair Dyes	6	

PUBLIC HEALTH (CONDENSED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1923 and 1927.

A number of condensed milk were purchased under the above Regulations for analysis. They were certified by the Public Analyst to comply with the said Regulations, with one exception.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS AND OTHER ACTS.

Name and Address of Defendant.	Sample.	Offence or Result of Analysis.	Result of Proceedings.
Elizabeth Bragg (Mrs.), 1, Lawson Street	Milk ..	5 per cent. deficient in milk fat..	Dismissed; 12s. 6d. costs.
Charles Evans, 13, Boundary Row ..	Milk ..	26 per cent. deficient in milk fat	Fined £3 and 10s. 6d. costs.
Charles Evans, 13, Boundary Row ..	—	Unlawfully trading as purveyor of milk without being registered	Fined 10s.
Violet Chambers (Mrs.), 55, Peacock Street	Butter ..	Content—17 per cent. water ..	Fined £1 and 12s. 6d. costs.
Thomas Ives, 1a, Browning Street ..	Milk ..	13 per cent. deficient in milk fat	Dismissed P.O.A.; 12s. 6d. costs.
George Henry Soton, 122, East Street ..	Sausage ..	Contained preservative—not labelled	Fined £1 and 17s. 6d. costs.
Lord Rayleigh's Dairies (Wholesale), Ltd. The Bury, Hatfield Peverel	Milk ..	4.6 per cent. deficient in milk fat	Withdrawn.
Lord Rayleigh's Dairies (Wholesale), Ltd., The Bury, Hatfield Peverel	Milk ..	15.6 per cent. deficient in milk fat	Withdrawn.
Lord Rayleigh's Dairies (Wholesale), Ltd., The Bury, Hatfield Peverel	Milk ..	24.3 per cent. deficient in milk fat	Withdrawn.
Express Dairy Co., Ltd., 12, St. George's Road	Milk ..	6.6 per cent. deficient in milk fat	Fined £10 and £5 5s. 0d. costs.
E. J. Chater and H. Bartholomew, "Red Lion" Public House, Walworth Road	Whiskey ..	41.5 deg. under proof	Fined £10 and £1 1s. 0d. costs each defendant.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

TABLE 28.

Return of Official Samples for the Year ending 31st December, 1938, showing the number taken, and the percentage of adulterated Samples for the year.

FORMAL SAMPLES.

Article.	Number of Samples taken.	Adul- terated.
Arrowroot	2	1
Barley	11	—
Bicarbonate of Soda	1	—
Blanc Mange Powder	2	—
Borax	1	—
Brawn	13	—
Butter	75	2
Cakes and Biscuits	21	—
Cake, Bun and Pudding Mixtures	15	—
Canned Peas	3	—
Cheese	20	—
Chocolates and Sweets	15	—
Cheese and Tomato	1	—
Chocolate Flake	1	—
Cocoa	25	—
Coffee	6	—
Coffee Mixtures	2	—
Condensed Milk	1	1
Cornflour	5	—
Crushed Linseed	2	—
Curry Powder	1	—
Custard Powder	12	—
Danish Ham	1	—
Dessicated Coconut	2	—
Dried Fruit	3	—
Dripping	14	—
Egg Powder and Substitute	2	—
Fish Paste	8	—
French Coffee	4	—
Gin	6	3
Gravy Thick	14	—
Haricot Beans	1	—
Herbs	6	—
Carried forward	296	7

Article.	Number of Samples taken.	Adul- terated.
Brought forward	296	7
Jam and Marmalade	1	—
Jellies and Jelly Crystals	19	—
Lard	27	—
Lemonade Powder and Crystals	6	—
Margarine	67	—
Meat Paste	5	—
Milk	503	7
Meatox Cubes	2	—
Mint	2	—
Mustard Compound	8	—
Mustard	7	—
Oats and Oatmeal	5	—
Pea Flour	4	—
Pepper	9	—
Prunes	1	—
Rice	23	—
Rum	1	1
Sago	3	—
Salt	4	—
Sausages	28	2
Self-raising Flour	20	—
Soups	7	—
Spices and Condiments	9	—
Spirits	10	—
Suet and Flour	2	—
Suet and Rice Flour	7	—
Sugar	9	—
Tapioca	12	—
Tea	31	—
Tea Dust	1	—
Whisky	9	3
Wheat Preparations	3	—
Wine	2	—
Total	1143	20

Percentage of adulterated samples for the year—1.75.

INFORMAL SAMPLES.

In addition to the samples taken under the Food and Drugs Acts as shown in Table 28, 990 samples were purchased informally by the Inspector through his several agents. The whole of these samples were submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis, with the following result:—

TABLE 29.

Article.	Number of samples.	Adulterated.
Arrowroot	23	2
Banana Curd	1	—
Barley	1	—
Basilicon Ointment	10	—
Blanc Mange Powder	1	—
Boracic Ointment	3	—
Boric Ointment	1	—
Brawn	3	—
Butter	96	—
Cake, Bun and Pudding Powders	11	—
Cakes and Biscuits	95	—
Camphorated Oil	6	—
Canned Fish	23	1
Canned Fruit	10	—
Canned Meat	9	—
Canned Milk Pudding	1	—
Canned Plum Pudding	1	1
Canned Vegetables	22	—
Castor Oil	11	—
Chocolates and Sweets	22	—
Christmas Pudding	1	—
Cocoa	7	—
Coconut	2	—
Coffee	1	—
Condensed Milk	3	—
Cornflour	6	—
Cream	4	—
Crushed Linseed	9	1
Curry Powder	2	—
Custard Powder	26	—
Dried Fruit	8	—
Dripping	51	1
Egg Powder and Substitute	1	—
Eucalyptus Oil	9	—
Fish Paste	7	—
Flavouring Essences	4	—
Flour	26	—
French Mustard	2	—
Carry forward	519	6

Article.						Number of samples.	Adulterated.
Brought forward						519	6
Gin	..	..	..	..	..	14	6
Glycerine	..	..	..	..	..	6	—
Golden Eye Ointment	..	..	..	..	..	3	—
Golden Ointment	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Golden Syrup	..	..	..	..	..	3	—
Ground Ginger	..	..	..	..	..	29	—
Ground Nuts	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Honey	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Iodine Paint	..	..	..	..	..	4	1
Iodine Salve	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Jams	..	..	..	..	..	10	1
Junket Crystals	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Lard	..	..	..	..	..	45	—
Liquid Paraffin	..	..	..	..	..	3	—
Malt Extract of Cod Liver Oil and Parrish's Food	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Malt Vinegar	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Malted Milk	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Meat Paste	..	..	..	..	..	3	—
Mercurial Ointment	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Milk	..	..	..	..	..	57	1
Mincemeat	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Nut Marzipan	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Oats and Oatmeal	..	..	..	..	..	32	—
Olive Oil	..	..	..	..	..	18	—
Pepper	..	..	..	..	..	15	—
Phenolated Solution of Iodine	..	..	..	..	..	2	—
Rice	..	..	..	..	..	14	—
Rum	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
Sago	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Sauces	..	..	..	..	..	27	—
Sausages	..	..	..	..	..	46	4
Self-raising Flour	..	..	..	..	..	2	—
Semolina	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Soups	..	..	..	..	..	3	—
Spices and Condiments	..	..	..	..	..	29	—
Spirit of Iodine	..	..	..	..	..	2	—
Sugar	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Sulphur Ointment	..	..	..	..	..	5	—
Tapioca	..	..	..	..	..	14	—
Tea	..	..	..	..	..	3	—
Tincture of Iodine	..	..	..	..	..	11	1
Wheat Preparations	..	..	..	..	..	10	—
Whisky	..	..	..	..	..	12	4
Wine	..	..	..	..	..	22	—
Yellow Mercuric Oxide Ointment	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Zinc Ointment	..	..	..	..	..	10	—
Total						990	25

Percentage of adulterated samples for the year—2.52.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The year 1935 has been a Measles year in consequence of which 2,091 cases were notified with a mortality of 11.

Since the institution of a Measles control system by the London County Council whereby there is close co-operation between this Council and the Borough Council, through the School Medical Service and the Borough's Maternity and Child Welfare Services, the number of deaths from Measles has been greatly reduced from the alarming proportion which formerly prevailed.

Apart from Measles, the number of cases of other common infectious diseases as compared with previous years remained more or less of an average.

During the year, owing to the successful results obtained by Measles control, similar control methods were decided upon for Whooping Cough. Accordingly, Whooping Cough in this Borough on the 1st October, 1935.

SECTION F.

Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious and other Diseases.

During the year under review no cases were notified. The number of cases in

1934	23	1937	—
1935	—	1938	—
1936	—		

SCARLET FEVER.

Three hundred and fifty cases of this disease were notified during the year. The annual death-rate per 1,000 population for England and Wales was 0.01; for London, 0.01; and for Southwark, 0.01.

The number of cases notified and the number of deaths during the last five years were as follows:—

	Notified.	Deaths.
1934	748	5
1935	513	2
1936	352	—
1937	378	—
1938	340	1

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The year 1938 has been a Measles year in consequence of which 2,071 cases were notified with a mortality of 11.

Since the institution of a Measles control system by the London County Council whereby there is close co-operation between this Council and the Borough Council, through the School Medical Service and the Borough's Maternity and Child Welfare Services, the number of deaths from Measles has been greatly reduced from the alarming proportion which formerly prevailed.

Apart from Measles, the number of cases of other common infectious diseases as compared with previous years remained more or less of an average.

During the year, owing to the successful results obtained by Measles control, similar control methods were decided upon for Whooping Cough. Accordingly, Whooping Cough became notifiable in this Borough on the 1st October, 1938.

SMALLPOX.

During the year under review no cases were notified. The number of cases notified during the last five years is as follows:—

1934	..	22	1937	..	—
1935	..	—	1938	..	—
1936	..	—			

SCARLET FEVER.

Three hundred and forty cases of this disease were notified during the year. The annual death-rate per 1,000 population for England and Wales was 0.01; for London, 0.01; and for Southwark, 0.01.

The number of cases notified and the number of deaths during the last five years were as follows:—

				Notified.	Deaths.
1934	..	..	..	748	5
1935	..	..	..	513	2
1936	..	..	..	352	—
1937	..	..	..	308	—
1938	..	..	..	340	1

MEASLES.

The number of cases of this disease notified during the year was 1,985. Of these, 1,301 were under five years of age, and 567 were removed to hospital.

One hundred and twenty-seven of those over five were also removed to hospital. All cases treated in their homes were visited by the Health Visitors, who gave advice and instruction where necessary.

The number of deaths from Measles during the last five years will be found hereunder:—

1934	..	65	1937	..	1
1935	..	1	1938	..	11
1936	..	23			

ENTERIC FEVER.

Three cases of Enteric Fever were notified during the year. The number of cases notified and the number of deaths during the last five years were as follows:—

					Notified.	Deaths.
1934	..	..	..	..	—	—
1935	..	..	..	..	3	—
1936	..	..	..	..	2	1
1937	..	..	..	..	5	—
1938	..	..	..	..	3	—

DIPHTHERIA.

Three hundred and sixty-one cases of this disease were notified, with 9 deaths. The annual death-rate per 1,000 population was 0.07 for England and Wales; 0.05 for London; and 0.06 for Southwark.

Antitoxin is supplied free of charge and 68 phials and serules of 8,000 units have been supplied to Medical Practitioners in the Borough during the year.

The number of cases notified and the number of deaths during the last five years were as follows:—

					Notified.	Deaths.
1934	..	..	..	..	600	21
1935	..	..	..	..	362	14
1936	..	..	..	..	338	9
1937	..	..	..	..	364	8
1938	..	..	..	..	361	9

SCHICK TESTING AND DIPHTHERIA PREVENTION CLINIC.

In the middle of the year the Borough Council decided to enlarge the scope of Diphtheria preventive inoculations by instituting a general practitioners' scheme whereby all general practitioners experienced in this work could undertake the inoculation of children applying to them for this form of treatment, at the cost of the Borough Council.

Arrangements between general practitioners and the Council were that Schick testing should be performed by the Council's expert at the Schick Testing Clinic, and that a fee of half-crown per injection should be paid to the general practitioner.

The scheme has been a great success, many more persons than was anticipated have taken advantage of this service.

PRIMARY AND INFLUENZA PNEUMONIA										Schick Clinic, 1936	
Grade Age	Total Deaths	Result of Test				Inoculated Deaths	Inoculated Deaths	Total Deaths	Total Deaths	Total Deaths	
		Immune Type	Non- Immune Type	Non- Immune Type	Non- Immune Type						
0-4	147	11	113	2	1	124	24	322	304	11	
5-9	139	14	105	2	2	121	54	23	26	11	
10-14	8	—	—	—	—	131	2	132	169	4	

SCHICK CLINIC, 1938.

Age Group.	Primary Schick Test.										Schick Test after 3 months.			
	Number Tested.	Reading of Test.			Inoculation. *						Number Tested.	Reading of Test.		
		Immune.	Sus-ceptible.	Miscel-laneous.	1st without Primary S. Test.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.		Immune.	Sus-ceptible.	Miscel-laneous.
0-5 ..	8	—	3	2	171	5	165	165	4	1	148	124	1	—
5-14 ..	128	14	105	2	3	84	93	96	11	3	81	68	2	8
Adults	9	3	5	1	—	5	5	3	2	1	2	2	—	—
	145	17	113	5	174	94	263	264	17	5	231	194	3	8

In addition to the above, 73 children received Primary Schick Tests in connection with the Council's Scheme for General Practitioners. 7 of these tests revealed natural immunity. 28 post-immunisation Schick Tests were performed, 1 indicating that the child was still susceptible after immunisation.

* Toxoid antitoxin mixture.

INFLUENZA.

The deaths from this disease during the last five years were as follows:—

1934	..	24	1937	..	73
1935	..	13	1938	..	11
1936	..	18			

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER, ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA, AND POLIOMYELITIS.

Seven cases of Cerebro-Spinal Fever were notified during the year, of which 3 died.

Four cases of Poliomyelitis were also notified, which were sent to hospital.

ACUTE PRIMARY AND INFLUENZAL PNEUMONIA.

One hundred and forty-one cases were notified during the year, of which 70 were removed to hospital.

There were 18 deaths of these notified cases.

ANTHRAX.

One case of Anthrax was notified, the source of infection being traced to Manchurian horse hair.

This was the subject of a report to the Public Health Committee and the Ministry of Health, at the time of the investigation.

DIARRHOEA.

This disease is notifiable during the months of July, August and September in the Borough of Southwark.

During this period no cases were notified.

Deaths of infants under two years of age during the last five years were as follows:—

1934	..	39	1937	..	21
1935	..	25	1938	..	30
1936	..	19			

WHOOPIING COUGH.

This disease became notifiable in the Borough on October 1st of this year, and during this period 145 cases were notified. 136 cases were removed to hospital during the year.

The number of fatal cases during the last five years will be found hereunder:—

1934	..	13	1937	..	13
1935	..	15	1938	..	2
1936	..	16			

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Twenty-seven cases occurred during the year, as against 29 in 1937. An analysis of the cases will be found hereunder:—

Noti- fied.	Cases treated.		Vision unimpaired.	Vision impaired.	Total Blind- ness.	Deaths.
	At home.	Hospital.				
27	9	18	27	—	—	—

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

A record is kept under the Blind Persons Act, 1920, of all cases under 5 years of age reported from the Welfare Centres.

These are referred to the Metropolitan Society for the Blind.

TABLE 30.
DEATHS FROM CANCER—1938.

Site of Disease.	Under 25		25—		35—		45—		55—		65—		75—		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Buccal Cavity ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Tongue ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
Larynx ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	3	—
Pharynx ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	5	—
Tonsil ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Antrum ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Neck Glands ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	1	1	4	2
Bronchus ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	1	1	2	—	1	—	10	1
Lung ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	7	2	1	—	—	—	10	4
Oesophagus ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	2	1	3	3	10	4
Stomach ..	—	1	—	—	1	—	3	2	2	8	11	8	—	—	17	19
Pylorus ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Ventriculi ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	—
Large Intestines ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	4	8	3	4	—	17	7
Rectum ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	3	2	2	8	4	2	2	14	11
Peritoneum ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Liver ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	5	1	1	3	2	6	9
Bile Duct ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Gall Bladder ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Pancreas ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	3	2
Kidney ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	1	—	—	4	2
Bladder ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	2	3
Prostate ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	4	—	2	—	9	—
Urethra ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Uteri ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	4
Cervix ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	3	—	4	—	1	—	12
Ovary ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Breast ..	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	6	—	4	—	2	—	6	—	22
Other sites ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	2	—	4	2
Total ..	1	1	1	1	4	6	17	20	35	34	51	31	19	17	128	110

TABLE 31.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) during the year 1938.

Disease.	0.	1.	5.	10.	15.	20.	25.	35.	45.	55.	65.	75.	85.	Males.	Females.	Total	Cases ad- mitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever	3	105	120	53	23	17	12	4	2	1	—	—	—	153	187	340	298	1
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	1	106	164	51	17	8	9	2	1	1	—	—	—	172	188	360	359	9
Memb. Croup	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	—
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	11	11	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	26	18	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	6	1	7	7	3
Measles	125	1175	711	34	6	8	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	1054	1017	2071	694	11
Whooping Cough	24	78	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	58	67	125	136	2
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	3	—
Dysentery	—	11	3	1	4	1	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	17	9	26	20	—
Epidemic Diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	7	22	18	6	13	10	17	13	14	17	2	1	1	66	75	141	70	18
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	14	27	18	—
Erysipelas	2	1	2	1	3	4	8	13	10	13	7	5	3	30	42	72	49	1
Polio-Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	4	—
Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	190	1502	1044	146	68	60	71	41	32	33	9	6	4	1578	1628	3206	1680	45

DISINFECTION.

The total number of disinfections of rooms during the year by the Council's disinfecting staff was 858. Of this number 764 rooms were disinfected after the occurrence of the ordinary notifiable infectious diseases, and 94 after cases of phthisis.

1,683 verminous rooms were sulphured and otherwise cleansed by the Council's staff during the year, as against 1,417 in 1937.

TABLE 32.

Bedding, etc., disinfected and destroyed after the occurrence of Infectious Disease during the year 1938.

Articles.	No. Disinfected.	No. Destroyed.
Beds	448	67
Palliasses	423	76
Bolsters	347	22
Pillows	1,406	90
Cushions	127	24
Blankets	1,621	13
Sheets	735	6
Quilts	746	11
Articles of Clothing, etc.	27,952	365
Books	384	—
Total	34,189	674

In addition, 37 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. of bristles were disinfected. 425 cwt. of household effects were destroyed.

RECEPTION HOUSE, KING JAMES STREET.

The Reception House is maintained by the Council for the temporary accommodation of persons displaced from their homes whilst disinfection and disinfestation is in progress. The total number of families housed was 4, consisting of 8 persons.

TABLE 33.
PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930.

Summary of Notifications during the period from the 1st January, 1938, to the 31st December, 1938,
in the Metropolitan Borough of Southwark.

Age-periods	Notifications on Form A.												Total Noti- fications on Form A.
	Number of Primary Notifications.												
	0-1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65 and upw'rds	Total Primary Notifi- cations.	
Pulmonary Males ..	—	1	4	2	14	13	25	25	34	30	9	157	184
„ Females ..	1	3	5	3	11	19	24	7	8	5	1	87	106
Non-Pulmonary Males ..	—	5	4	2	4	4	6	3	—	1	2	31	38
„ „ Females	—	—	3	4	4	5	5	—	1	1	2	25	29

PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS relate to patients who have not previously been formally notified in the area to which the return relates. Any additional notification of a case which has been previously notified in the area is to be regarded as duplicate.

TABLE 34.

SUPPLEMENTAL RETURN.

New cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health or Chief (Administrative) Tuberculosis Officer during the period from the 1st January, 1938, to the 31st December, 1938, otherwise than by notification on Form A or Form B under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930.

Age Periods ..	0-1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65 & upwards	Total Cases
Pulmonary Males ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	4	—	—	11
„ Females ..	—	—	1	—	2	3	3	1	1	—	—	11
Non-pulmonary Males	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
„ Females	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4

DEATHS FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

TABLE 35.

Shewing the number of Patients who died in their own homes and the number who died away from home in Hospitals or other Institutions, 1938.

	0-	1-	2-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	ALL AGES.		
												Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Number of patients who died at home	—	—	—	—	4	3	1	6	5	2	—	11	10	21
Number of patients who died in hospitals, etc.	1	1	1	1	11	17	16	28	19	5	1	69	32	101
	1	1	1	1	15	20	17	34	24	7	1	80	42	122

Of the total number of deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis 80.1 per cent. occurred in hospitals or other institutions.

TABLE 36.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Age Periods.	New Cases.*		Deaths.	
	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
0.. ..	1	—	1	—
1.. ..	4	5	2	—
5.. ..	14	13	—	4
15.. ..	57	17	16	4
25.. ..	49	11	20	2
35.. ..	32	3	17	—
45.. ..	42	1	34	—
55.. ..	35	2	24	2
65 and upwards..	10	4	8	—
TOTAL ..	244	56	122	12

(1) The ratio of non-notified tuberculosis deaths to total tuberculosis deaths is nil.

The number of notified cases and deaths for the last five years is as follows:—

				Notified.	Deaths.
1934	..	..	..	339	142
1935	..	..	..	253	130
1936	..	..	..	217	126
1937	..	..	..	225	116
1938	..	..	..	244	122

The mortality rate was 0.84 per 1,000, as against 0.80 per 1,000 in 1937.

The following tables give, in tabular form, the number of cases of Tuberculosis on the Medical Officer's Register; the number of new cases coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, and the number of deaths from Tuberculosis for the period under review.

TABLE 37.
Notification Register.

	PULMONARY.			NON-PULMONARY.			Total Cases.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining at the 31st December, 1938, on the Registers of Notifications kept by the Medical Officer of Health of the Metropolitan Borough	563	295	858	130	129	259	1117
Number of cases removed from the Register(s) during the year by reason <i>inter alia</i> of:—	203	120	323	50	36	86	409
(1) Withdrawal of notification	5	4	9	2	2	4	13
(2) Recovery from the disease	12	11	23	14	12	26	49
(3) Deaths	80	42	122	6	6	12	134
(4) Otherwise	106	63	169	28	16	44	213

Disinfection was carried out as follows:—

TABLE 38.

The Locality of the Rooms Disinfected after the occurrence of Phthisis.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	No. 7.	No. 8.	No. 9.	TOTAL.
Disinfected	13	18	10	8	9	12	7	8	9	94

WORK OF THE TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

The following report has been received from Dr. E. K. Pritchard, your Clinical Tuberculosis Officer:—

This report marks the end of the first complete year that the Dispensary has been working in the Health Services Department. An increase of work was noted in the last report and this was thought to be due to the improved conditions and equipment. In the year 1938 there has been a still further increase of work, in fact the number of cases sent up by General Practitioners for an opinion on chest conditions has increased almost 100 per cent.

An extra session has been started on Thursday afternoons. This is intended primarily for female patients who find it inconvenient to attend during the mornings, and also to ease the pressure of work during the two evening sessions, which in the last year, have become very heavy.

The times for seeing patients are now as follows:—

Monday	}	9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.	Tuesday .. 6 to 8 p.m.
Tuesday			Thursday .. 3.30 to 5 p.m. and 6 to 8 p.m.
Wednesday			
Thursday			
Saturday			

Monday and Wednesday, 12 noon.—Artificial pneumothorax refills.

Tuesday and Thursday, 6 to 8 p.m.—Artificial pneumothorax refills.

These evening sessions are primarily intended for workers only.

Saturday.—Children and contacts of school age. (Whenever possible children are seen on Saturdays for the convenience of the parents, but when necessary can be seen at any of the other sessions.)

In June, 1938, Dr. N. Lloyd Rusby resigned his appointment as Assistant Tuberculosis Officer and Dr. T. Penry Evans is now acting in this capacity.

Home visiting of patients is carried out every Wednesday morning by Dr. Evans, but any additional cases are seen by Dr. Pritchard on other days during the week.

Every effort is made to keep in close touch with the general practitioners in the Borough, and to give them every assistance in the diagnosis and treatment of their cases which are referred to the Dispensary.

Dr. Pritchard continues to act as Honorary Consultant in Tuberculosis at St. Giles's Hospital, Camberwell, and attends there every Friday morning and is in this way enabled to keep in touch with the Southwark patients in the Hospital.

DIAGNOSIS.

In most cases new patients are referred to the Dispensary for an opinion by their own Doctors, but sometimes patients present themselves for examination on their own initiative. The examination of contacts is a further source of new patients and in every case the examination of contacts is as thorough as that of a new case.

Early diagnosis of tubercular troubles is important if the results of treatment are to be successful. 522 patients were sent up by general practitioners for an opinion during the year.

During this, the third year of its installation, the X-Ray plant has given even more useful service, and it is felt that the X-Ray plant has done a great deal towards the Dispensary now being recognised as the diagnostic centre for chest conditions in this Borough.

The examination of sputum is carried out by the Public Analyst as it has been done in the past, and the number of examinations made have been 730. Of this total 176 were positive and 554 were negative.

In addition to the usual physical examination which is carried out in every case, tuberculin skin tests are employed in the examination of children. The Mantoux Test is performed by an intradermal injection of a solution into the forearm which produces a mild local reaction in a case which has been infected with the tubercle bacillus. It must be emphasised that infection with the tubercle bacillus does not necessarily mean that the patient is suffering from tuberculosis as it has been proved

that nearly every town dweller has been infected with this bacillus by the time he attains adult age. It will be seen, however, that this test provides valuable information in the case of children who present symptoms which might be ascribed to tuberculosis. The younger a patient with a positive reaction the more importance can be attached to it. A Mantoux reaction can vary in degree and sometimes may give an indication of the efficiency or otherwise of the isolation of the infectious patient in the home.

During the last year the Vollmer Patch Test has also been employed with very encouraging results. This has the advantage that a needle puncture is unnecessary and, probably for this reason, has proved quite popular with the children.

During the year 16 Mantoux and Vollmer Patch Tests have been carried out.

X-RAY DEPARTMENT.

When the Dispensary moved to the Health Services Department in August, 1937, the X-Ray plant which was installed in February, 1936, was transferred to the new building. In the process of reassembling, the whole apparatus was inspected and was found to be in excellent condition, and there was no need for any repairs beyond the usual service.

An X-Ray photograph is taken of every case, even if it has been referred to us already diagnosed and there is no doubt these photographic records of cases will be of great value in subsequent years when patients return for Dispensary supervision after sanatorium treatment.

Every adult and adolescent contact is screened and if necessary a confirmatory photograph is taken. Younger children are always X-Rayed should there be any indication for it.

The progress of patients who are having Artificial Pneumothorax refills (which will be explained later) is also checked by frequent screen examination. In fact it would be highly undesirable to carry out this treatment at the Dispensary without convenient access to an X-Ray plant.

We have also acquired a small attachment for the existing X-Ray tube which makes it possible to do Dental X-Ray, and this proves of considerable help to the Dental Officer.

1,288 patients have been screened and 852 photographs taken during the year.

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.

The London County Council is responsible for all Institutional treatment of patients suffering from tuberculosis, and all patients so suffering spend some of their time in a Hospital or Sanatorium during the course of their disease. The Dispensary acts as a Clearing Station and is responsible for recommending patients to the L.C.C. at the appropriate time.

In August, 1934, the L.C.C. decided that all Institutional treatment for tuberculous patients for whom they were responsible should not be subjected to any payment whatever on the part of the patient or his family. The object being that the financial strain of payment in some cases might hinder the patient's recovery by preventing adequate supplies of necessary nourishment.

In certain cases it is necessary for the patients to undergo a period of observation in a Special Hospital for Diseases of the Chest before a final diagnosis can be made. Such patients are usually sent to Brompton Hospital. This Hospital also accepts early cases of tuberculosis, and cases requiring specialised surgical treatment. High Wood Hospital admits children for observation and diagnosis and definite cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

The great majority of cases are sent to Sanatorium as soon as a diagnosis is completed. Sanatorium routine is the mainstay of all treatment of tuberculosis and of great educational value after the patient's discharge as he has then been taught the mode of life which gives him the best chance of maintaining the improvement in his health which he has gained while being away.

General Hospital treatment is usually advised for those patients whose condition is so acute or advanced that removal to a sanatorium is inadvisable, but it must be remembered that many of these patients improve so much after a few months in a general hospital that they are subsequently transferred to a sanatorium.

General Hospitals also accept chronic cases who are not expected to benefit from a further period of Sanatorium treatment.

Another type of Institutional treatment is the Sanatorium Colony—Papworth near Cambridge, Preston Hall near Maidstone. Papworth takes both male and female adult patients, and Preston Hall takes male patients only. After a suitable period of Sanatorium routine the patients are trained in various spheres of useful work, e.g., Cabinet Making, Gardening, Poultry Farming, Leather Work of all kinds and Printing, etc., and the patients are paid for the work they do.

Suitable cases are allowed to "Colonise," that is to say, they make the Colony their home, and if married they are given adequate accommodation for their families.

Burrow Hill Colony, near Frimley, trains male adolescents between the ages of 13 and 19. They specialise in two distinct courses of training—(1) Clerical; (2) Horticultural. These patients may be kept in the Colony for a period of up to two years and on their discharge, after a complete course of training, should be fitted both physically and economically to take their place in the outside world.

The following cases were recommended to the London County Council for Institutional treatment during the year:—

	Adults.	Under 15 years.
Hospital for Observation ..	18	10
Sanatorium	177	21
Hospital	59	7
Convalescence	3	5
Open Air School	—	18

SPECIAL TREATMENTS.

For many years the treatment of tuberculosis consisted of rest, good food and fresh air. Some 35 years ago an additional principle of treatment was introduced, based on the theory of auto-inoculation. After an initial period of rest patients were put on gradually increasing amounts of exercise and work, the aim being for the patients progressively to immunise themselves against the increasing amounts of poisons liberated by the tuberculous lesion in the course of graduated exercise.

In the last 20 years, further advances have been made by the application of surgical treatment of lung disease; and by this means to the principle of rest to the body as a whole, is added the method of rest to the diseased part. This process, collectively called collapse therapy, may be attained in several different ways. The most widely used of these operations is that known as Artificial Pneumothorax which consists of introducing a cushion of air between the lung and the chest wall. This operation has the merit of being simple and practically painless, but the air has to be replaced at intervals owing to its gradual absorption. Since the installation of the X-Ray plant in the Dispensary it has been possible to carry out these refills on the premises, thus saving the patient the inconvenience of attending both the Dispensary for supervision and a Hospital for refills.

During 1938, 910 refills have been given to 57 patients.

Treatment by the injection of Gold Salts in selected cases gives good results and usually reduces the amount and infectivity of the sputum. Injections are given once each week.

287 injections of Gold have been given to 10 selected patients at the Dispensary with most satisfactory and encouraging results.

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

All cases of Surgical Tuberculosis, such as Tuberculosis of Bones, Joints and Glands, are sent by the London County Council to special Sanatoria which deal only with this type of case.

On the completion of the Sanatorium treatment, arrangements are made for patients to attend at an Orthopaedic Department of a General Hospital at frequent intervals, or at the After-Care Clinic held at the County Hall, by the Medical Superintendent of the Sanatorium at which their treatment was obtained.

Cases requiring Actinotherapy are now referred for treatment in the Solarium of the Health Services Department, instead of being sent to General Hospitals as in the past. This scheme has the advantage that it is more convenient for the Tuberculosis Officer to maintain supervision over these patients.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY.

Occupational therapy may be included amongst special treatment for tuberculous patients who are not yet well enough to resume their ordinary work. The object is to give them some outside interest by training them in a useful hobby. For this purpose the Handicraft Class was commenced at the Dispensary a few years ago.

The class is held each Tuesday afternoon and each Friday morning, under the tuition of an Instructress from the L.C.C.

At the end of 1938, there were 18 patients on the Class Register, with an average weekly attendance of 16.

The Woodwork Class, started in September, 1937, has made great strides during the past year and is held each Thursday evening. The voluntary instructor continues to give his services, and under his enthusiastic instruction the men are now turning out most excellent work and we are able to put on our sale market serviceable, decorative and useful pieces of furniture. The men themselves find the work extremely fascinating and the results from a psychological point of view are entirely satisfactory.

In the latter part of the year another class was started for making Christmas crackers. The patients worked well and enjoyed this type of employment. Very creditable results were produced, the sales of which were most encouraging.

DENTAL TREATMENT.

The arrangements with the British Dental Hospital continue to prove very satisfactory and Mr. G. E. King Turner, L.D.S., H.D.D., L.M.S.S.A., attends the Clinic every Monday afternoon.

The Tuberculosis Officers recommend the patients for attendance at the Clinic. All extractions, fillings and scalings are done free of charge. The cost of dentures is, in the case of insured persons, paid in part by the Society of which the patient is a member and the remainder by the person concerned. If the patient is unable to afford anything towards dentures or does not belong to any Society under the National Health Insurance Act, the cost is met either in part or whole by some charitable organisation or by the Borough Council.

The average attendance at each session is between 12 to 15 patients, and it has been found in many cases that patients who have steadfastly refused necessary dental treatment for years, now attend willingly at the Dispensary Dental Clinic.

During the year there have been 567 attendances at the Clinic and the dental work done includes—Extractions, Gas Administrations, Fillings, Scalings and Dentures.

Thursday evening sessions, once a month, have been started for working patients.

EXTRA NOURISHMENT.

Under the Ministry of Health Regulations, extra nourishment can be supplied at the expense of the Borough to patients attending the Dispensary who are unable to afford necessary nourishing food.

This scheme is employed for patients who are waiting a Sanatorium vacancy and also to tide them over the difficult period between their discharge from Sanatorium and their return to work, but in the case of patients who are in receipt of Public Assistance no call is made upon the Borough funds, but recommendations are made to the Public Assistance Committee by the Tuberculosis Officers for the supply of extra food in necessitous cases, and there is no doubt that patients greatly benefit by this scheme.

119 patients have been granted extra nourishment at the expense of the Borough.

Both the Public Assistance Committee and the Unemployment Assistance Board have been most helpful in this respect and the Invalid Kitchens have also given much generous help to any patients who have been recommended to them from the Dispensary. The Charity Organisation Society, the British Red Cross, the United Services Fund and the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis have all given most valuable help to cases sent for assistance.

CONTACTS.

A most essential part of the Dispensary work is aimed at the prevention of the spread of the disease. It is well known that tuberculosis is characterised by an extremely insidious onset and some patients have obviously suffered for a long period from the disease before they considered their symptoms serious enough to justify their consulting a Doctor. During this time these patients may have been unconsciously infecting their children and relatives.

In the hopes of finding such cases, wherever possible the contacts of a known case of tuberculosis are examined both physically and radiologically at the Dispensary. Amongst the contacts examined last year we found 24 suffering from Tuberculosis and there is every reason to believe that some of these positive cases although examined as contacts were actually the primary infector in the family.

Children of school age, who are examined as contacts of notified cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, are referred to the School Medical Service for constant supervision. Should the School Medical Officer at any time consider that the health of these children is not entirely satisfactory, they are again referred to the Dispensary for further examination and, if necessary, observation by the Tuberculosis Officer.

The L.C.C. also provides for the Boarding-out Scheme for child contacts of infectious tuberculous patients when it is considered that they are in danger of contracting the disease and also when the mother of the family is found to be suffering from tuberculosis and is having Sanatorium treatment and no other provision can be made for the care of the children. It is felt that this boarding-out of contacts is of great value in preventing the spread of tuberculosis amongst children and wherever possible the parents are encouraged to avail themselves of this scheme. As in the case of Institutional treatment for tuberculous patients the L.C.C. do not require any payment. The actual housing of the children while they are away from home is arranged through the Invalid Children's Aid Association.

This Association is also most helpful in arranging for Convalescent Treatment for children in a poor state of health, but not suffering from any form of tuberculosis, who come to the notice of the Dispensary.

In certain cases the L.C.C. arranges for child contacts of infectious patients to be educated in one of the Open-Air Schools as it is felt that closer general supervision at such a school may help to prevent the child falling a victim to tuberculosis. This is an additional function of the Open-Air Schools which were primarily intended for cases of quiescent tuberculosis.

During the year 16 children were recommended to the London County Council for Boarding-out under the "Contact Scheme." 7 contact children were recommended to the Invalid Children's Aid Association for Convalescence.

SUPERVISION OF HOME CONDITIONS.

At the beginning of the year the system of tuberculosis home visiting was re-organised.

In the past the staff of the Dispensary included three tuberculosis nurses amongst whose duties was the home visiting of all notified cases of tuberculosis occurring in the Borough. Under the present system there is only one dispensary nurse who is in attendance at each Clinic. The home visiting is carried out by the Health Visitors and by this means reduplication of visiting at any one home is avoided. Reports of all home visits to tuberculosis patients are handed in to the Dispensary and records of all such visits are kept by the whole-time dispensary nurse.

The homes are visited at frequent intervals and the Nurses endeavour to obtain the confidence of the patients and their families and to help them to so arrange their homes that other members of the family are subjected as little as possible to infection. At the same time when the patient is at home they offer suggestions of a simple and commonsense nature, as to how the patient can obtain the maximum amount of benefit to his health while living a more or less normal life.

It is also the duty of the visiting nurses to encourage the other members of the family to present themselves at the Dispensary as "Contacts" and to a great extent the necessary attendances of contacts at the Dispensary is dependent on these tactful approaches by the Nurses.

During the year 3,084 such visits were paid.

The Ranyard Nursing Association, the Benson Nursing Association and the Institute of Trained Nurses of Our Lady of Consolation, have very willingly carried out home nursing to bedridden patients who were either unwilling to enter an Institution, or who were too ill to be removed to a Hospital.

In the case of patients whose homes have suitable yards or gardens, shelters can be lent if the patient so desires. Under this arrangement the patient is able to live and sleep in the open air, and, at the same time, if there is overcrowding in the home, the use of a shelter is a very useful means of alleviating such overcrowding. Owing to the district being thickly populated, however, the use of Shelters cannot very often be employed.

Patients requiring an extra bedstead, but who are unable to afford this added expense, can be loaned a bedstead from the Dispensary. In many cases this allows the patient to sleep alone even though the room may, under difficult housing accommodation, have to be shared with another member of the family.

TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE.

The objects and aims of the Tuberculosis Care Committee were fully reported in my Annual Report for 1937.

During the year a considerable amount of valuable work has been done for the benefit of Southwark tuberculous patients and their dependants, and I should again like to express my thanks to the following organisations for their very valuable assistance in providing help in this work :—

The Charity Organisation Society,
Soldiers' and Sailors' Help Society,
British Legion and United Services Fund,
Red Cross Emergency Committee,
Friends of the Poor,
Invalid Kitchens for London,
Society of St. Patrick,
Musicians' Benevolent Fund.
Rockingham Estate Office,

and the following Regimental Societies

Royal Air Force,
Royal Lancashire Regiment,
Wiltshire Regiment Benevolent Fund,
Shropshire Regiment,

and several individuals. In addition my thanks are due to the Public Assistance Committee for the courteous attention which it has given to the cases referred to them.

TABLE 39.

Return for the year 1938.

(A) Return showing the work of the Dispensary (or Dispensaries).

DIAGNOSIS.	PULMONARY.				NON-PULMONARY				TOTAL.				GRAND TOTAL.	
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
A.—NEW CASES examined during the year (excluding contacts):—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous ..	82	36	3	6	10	11	6	3	92	47	9	9	157	
(b) Diagnosis not completed ..	31	20	6	—	1	—	6	4	32	30	12	4	78	
(c) Non-tuberculous ..	195	153	11	17	—	—	1	2	195	153	12	19	379	
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year:—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous ..	7	4	7	4	1	—	1	—	8	4	8	4	24	
(b) Diagnosis not completed ..	4	11	4	8	—	—	—	—	4	11	4	8	27	
(c) Non-tuberculous ..	62	79	70	57	—	—	—	—	62	79	70	57	268	
C.—CASES written off the Dispensary Register as:—														
(a) Recovered	1	4	1	—	2	1	7	5	3	5	8	5	21	
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous) ..	258	232	82	74	—	2	1	3	258	234	83	77	652	
D.—NUMBER OF CASES on Dispensary Register on December 31st:—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous ..	310	163	39	41	21	29	11	12	331	192	50	55	626	
(b) Diagnosis not completed ..	35	41	10	8	1	—	6	4	36	41	16	12	105	
1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st ..			634		2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years								53	
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of"			143		4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes)								73	
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts) ..			5798		6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December								30	
7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners:—					8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations) ..								118	
(a) Personal			53											
(b) Other			522											
9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes			2792		10. Number of:—									
					(a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined								746	
					(b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work.								2140	
11. Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A (a) and A (b) above			4		12. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st.. .. .								324	

(B) Number of Dispensaries for the treatment of Tuberculosis (excluding centres used only for special forms of treatment). Provided by the Council—One.

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