

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

**Contributors**

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METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK.ANNUAL (Abridged) REPORT

of the

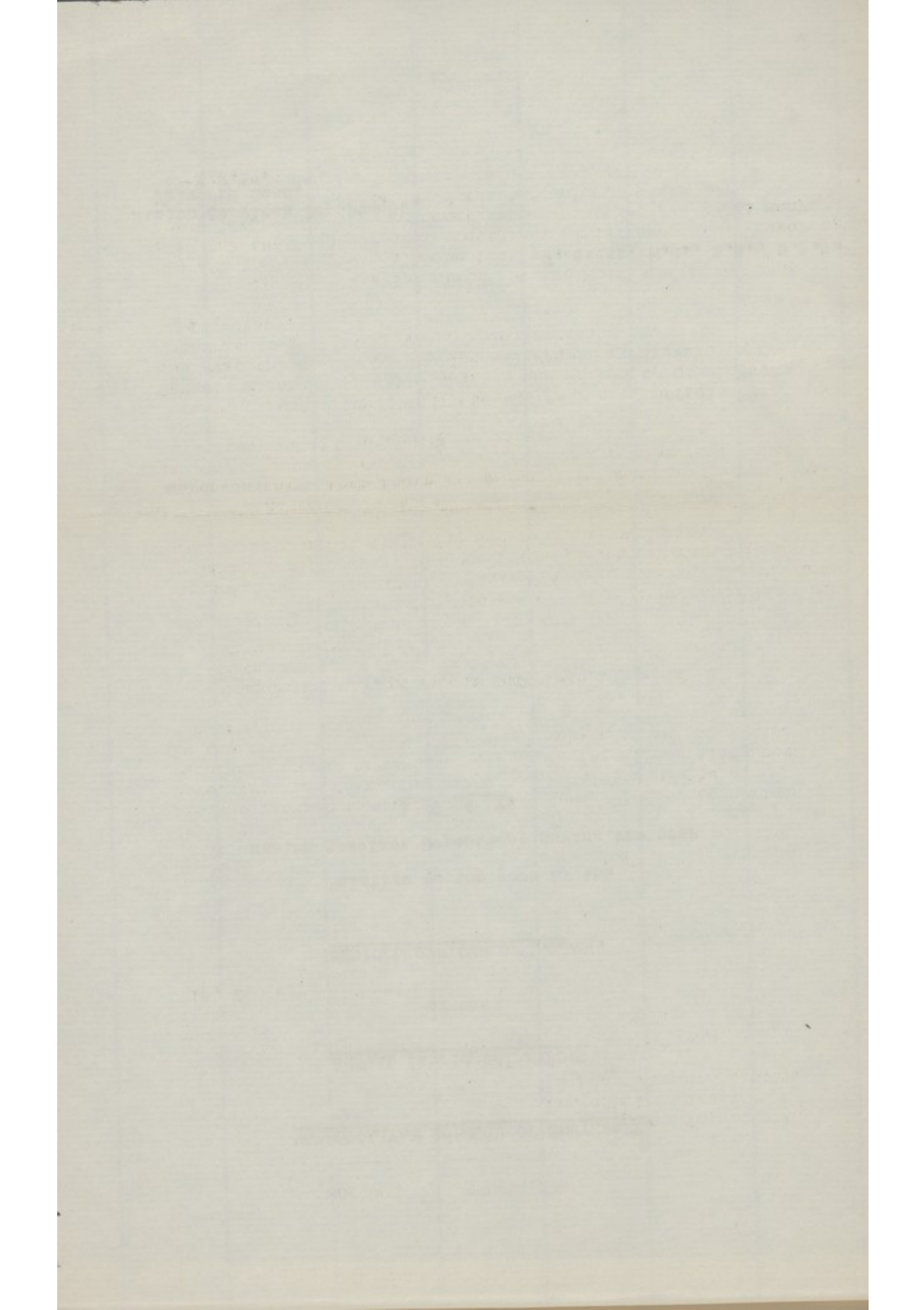
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Relative to the work of the  
Health Services Department during the year

1 9 4 7.

W. Stott, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Health Services Department,  
Walworth Road,  
S.E.17.



## BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK

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Public Health Department,  
Municipal Offices,  
Larcom Street. 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 1947.

BIRTHS: There were 2,434 births registered in the Borough, giving a birth rate of 26.4 per thousand of the population, the highest that has been recorded for many years. Ten years ago the birth rate was 14 per thousand. The infant mortality rate, that is the deaths per thousand births was 39 as compared with 57 ten years ago. This infant mortality rate is the lowest recorded. The chief causes of infant deaths were :-

Congenital malformations and birth injuries	26
Prematurity	21
Pneumonia	20

It is satisfactory to record that diarrhoea, which was the chief cause of infant mortality ten years ago, is now almost negligible but preventable conditions, such as pneumonia and prematurity, still claim far too many infant lives.

In giving birth to these infants, four mothers, unfortunately, lost their lives but there were no deaths from puerperal sepsis, which is a tribute to the high degree of efficiency of the maternity service.

These figures indicate the degree of efficiency of the Council's scheme of Child Welfare and Maternity Services, and also the London County Council Midwifery Service, and there is no doubt that the results obtained are very satisfactory.

The babies which attend at the Welfare Centres each day are bonnier and healthier than ever, and the same can be said for the majority of the mothers. This is no time, however, for self-satisfaction and complacency as there are still many preventable conditions to be tackled which, as already indicated, cause far too many infant deaths.



WELFARE CENTRES, ETC: The work at the Welfare Centres has become very heavy. As the figures indicate, the attendances are greater than anything experienced pre-war. The day nurseries are always full and, happily, all has been well with them during the year. As a result of the inability to find other nursery accommodation, the Council decided to commence a play centre at Sutherland House, where mothers doing part time work could leave their children for 3 or 4 hours a day. The demand for this type of play centre has increased considerably and already the numbers seeking admission far exceed the capacity.

The demand for the Home Help Service has increased considerably and the Council are contemplating appointing an Organiser as the work entailed has now got beyond the capacity of the Almoner's department. Apart altogether from maternity cases and mothers requiring assistance, the Home Help Service is doing useful work for the old folk. With the help of this Service on many occasions I have been able to avoid having old people removed to institutions, thus depriving them of their freedom.

DEATHS: The general death rate of 15 per thousand is high but is to be expected when the percentage of old people to the young is disproportionately high. Of the total deaths of 1436 there were no less than 842 deaths occurring in persons over 65 years of age, and as one could predict with an age distribution of this character, the chief causes were heart and lung diseases and cancer. The death rate from Tuberculosis, which is one of the chief causes of death in the younger citizens, is certainly higher than pre-war but the figure has remained more or less stationary since the war.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES: As the tables of infectious diseases in the report indicate, the number of infectious diseases which occurred in the Borough during the year were not unduly large and would have been quite low but for an outbreak of measles and whooping cough. There were, however, 13 more cases of diphtheria than in the previous year. Of the total of 40 confirmed cases the majority occurred in children of the 5 year age group, and many of them had been immunised in infancy. This shows that it is highly essential for children, who have been immunised in infancy, to receive a further protective inoculation against diphtheria before attending school. When this protective "booster" dose, as it is called, has been given there is very little likelihood of a child contracting the disease. There were no deaths from diphtheria. It is interesting to note, whilst on the subject of diphtheria, that whilst one this year is complaining of 40 cases as being abnormal and unnecessary, ten years ago I made the remark that 350 cases of diphtheria, which occurred in 1938, was not an abnormal number. Since this time, as the Council realises, much propaganda and work has been done in the Borough on the immunisation of children and it is our endeavour to persuade 100% of the births to receive these inoculations.

The year was noteworthy, so far as infectious diseases are concerned, for an outbreak of infantile paralysis, or to give it its proper name, poliomyelitis. The disease became general throughout the country and we were hampered in our investigations, and also in any steps of prevention, by the fact that we were unaware of how the disease was spread or how it arose. There were 26 cases all told in the Borough, which was one of the lowest in London, in spite of the fact that no special precautionary measures were taken. The chief precautionary step which I took was to have all contacts visited daily and on the first occurrence of any illness whatever such contacts were advised to remain at home from work and to call in a doctor. There were no deaths from this disease.

STAFF: The department and its efficiency was severely hit as a result of the loss of a number of Sanitary Inspectors during the year and with the comings and goings of others. At one time the Inspectorial staff of the department was reduced to three district Inspectors. In several districts work was commenced by an Inspector and his Notices served, shortly after which he left, thus rendering the Notices valueless, the work having to be recommenced by another Inspector. This happened in several districts on three occasions, thus entailing very long delays in having any work executed and complaints remedied. The Council found extreme difficulty in replacing lost Sanitary Inspectors owing to the general shortage of Inspectors, but chiefly, I think, owing to housing difficulties in the Metropolis.

I am,  
Sir, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

W. STOTT.



Estimated Civil Population - 92,070.

Live Births.

	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate.	1188	1064	2252
Illegitimate.	106	76	182
	<u>1294</u>	<u>1140</u>	<u>2434</u>
	====	====	====

Live Birth Rate:- 26.4 per thousand population.

Still Births.

Legitimate.	36	27	63
Illegitimate	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
	<u>37</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>65</u>
	==	==	==

Still Birth Rate:- 26.1 per thousand total Births.

Deaths.

Death Rate:- 15.6 per thousand population.

Rate per thousand  
Live and Still Births.

Maternal Deaths.      Number.

From Puerperal Sepsis	Nil	0.00
Other Puerperal Causes.	4	1.60

Infant Deaths (Under one year).

Death Rate.

All Infants - per thousand live births.	39
Legitimate infants - per thousand live legitimate births.	38
Illegitimate infants - per thousand illegitimate births.	60

Deaths from:

Cancer (all ages).	211
Whooping Cough (all ages)	3
Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	11

Classification of Deaths.

The causes of death (814 males and 622 females) were as follows:-

Cerebro-spinal fever	3
Whooping Cough	3
Diphtheria	1
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	83
Other Tuberculous Diseases	11
Syphilitic Diseases	16
Influenza	14
Cancer	211
Diabetes	3
Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions	114
Heart Disease	360
Other Circulatory Diseases	60
Bronchitis	162
Pneumonia	101
Other Respiratory Diseases	20
Peptic Ulcer	18
Diarrhoea	11
Appendicitis	4
Other digestive diseases	30
Nephritis	26

Other maternal causes	4
Premature births	21
Congenital malformations and birth injuries	30
Suicide	12
Road Traffic Accidents	10
Other violent causes	34
All other causes	74
Total Deaths at all ages	1436
	=====

#### AGE GROUPS.

	<u>Under 1</u>	<u>1 to 4</u>	<u>5 to 14</u>	<u>15 to 44</u>	<u>45 to 64</u>	<u>65 and over</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Males	51	7	5	72	225	454	814
Females	45	5	2	64	118	388	622
	96	12	7	136	343	842	1436
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

#### Infant Mortality.

The total number of deaths of infants under one year of age was ninety six, the causes of death being as follows:-

Cerebro-spinal fever	2
Whooping Cough	3
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	1
Other forms of tuberculosis	1
Bronchitis	2
Pneumonia	20
Diarrhoea	10
Other digestive diseases	1
Premature births	21
Congenital malformations and birth injuries	26
Other violent causes	6
All other causes	3
Total deaths under one year of age	96
	===

#### Maternal Mortality.

The deaths of four women due to causes other than puerperal sepsis were recorded during the year.



MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

Showing the attendance at the Several Centres and visits paid to the homes of Mothers and Children by Health Visitors.

TABLE

	VILLA STREET	MANOR PLACE (to 11/2/47)	HEALTH SERVICES DEPT. (to 20/1/47)	LOREMORE HALL (to 20/1/47)	HOUSE From 23/1/47	SUTHERLAND ROAD	LAMBETH STREET	CROSSWAY	GUY'S	TOTAL
Number of Births notified during the year	506	576		562		160	371	161	159	2495
Number of individual children attending the Centres during the year.	705	959		918		252	662	335	411	4242
Number of Sessions held during the year.	137	175		101		68	101	51	101	734
Number of children 1-5 age group attending during the year.	319	492		511		145	355	202	248	2272
Number of new cases attending the Centres during the year:-										
(1) Expectant Mothers (Ante-Natal Clinics)	337	236		202		-	350	-	593	1718
(2) Post Natal Cases (including Ante-Natal Clinics)	225	335		177		-	20	-	395	1152
(3) Infants under 1 year.	410	451		446		117	342	160	187	2113
(4) Seen by Doctor	410	451		446		117	342	160	187	2113
(5) Children 1 to 5 years.	41	63		36		19	26	22	38	245
(6) Seen by Doctor.	41	63		36		19	26	22	38	245
Method of Feeding (a) Bottle	84	110		90		18	27	21	22	372
(b) Breast	244	256		282		53	108	85	130	1158
(c) Breast & Bottle	36	24		28		12	69	6	18	193
(d) Ordinary diet	87	124		82		53	164	70	55	635
Total number of attendances during the year:-										
(1) Expectant Mothers (Ante-Natal Clinics) seen by Doctor	1257	893		741		-	1425	-	5093	9409
(2) Post Natal Cases (including Ante-Natal Clinics)	225	350		206		-	20	-	395	1196
(3) Infants under 1 year.	6144	7601		6700		1878	3960	1875	2660	30818
(4) Children 1 - 5 years.	968	1692		1117		416	784	745	1126	6848
Average number of attendances (Infants under 1)	44.8	43.4		66.3		27.6	39.2	36.8	26.3	-
" " " " (Children 1 - 5)	7.1	9.7		11.0		6.1	10.8	14.6	11.1	-
(5) Infants seen by Doctor during the year.	1766	1455		1155		389	1677	681	949	8072
(6) Children 1 to 5 seen by Doctor during the year	203	392		268		123	350	351	556	2143
(7) Number of weighings recorded (children)	7017	9116		7216		2302	4378	2608	3554	36191
Total number of first visits paid by Health Visitors to home of:-										
(1) Expectant Mothers	265	358		386		227	193	431	306	2206
(2) Infants under 1 year	506	576		562		160	371	161	159	2495
Total number of re-visits paid by Health Visitors to home of:-										
(1) Expectant Mothers	30	245		244		149	151	258	251	1328
(2) Infants under 1 year.	2032	2047		2162		920	2703	929	914	11707
(3) Children 1 to 5 years.	2396	1431		2641		1118	2387	2100	2029	14102

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.

	Mothers Confined	Live Births	Still Births	Total
BORN AT HOME AND ATTENDED BY				
Midwives	888	878	20	898
Private doctors	7	7	-	7
BORN AT HOSPITALS				
In the Borough	369	362	12	375
Outside the Borough	1193	1185	31	1215
	2457	2432	63	2495

Included in the above were 38 cases of twins.

HOME NURSING.

During the year, the nursing of sick children and home confinement cases and infectious disease was undertaken by the Catholic Nursing Association, Southwark, Newington and Walworth District Nursing Association and Ranyard Nurses.

The numbers of visits made by these associations were as follows :-

Catholic Nursing Association.	1117
Southwark, Newington and Walworth	
District Nursing Association	1276
Ranyard Nurses	142
Total Visits	2535
	====

PREMATURE INFANTS.

The number of premature babies notified during 1947 was as follows :-

	Born in Southwark	Residing in Southwark
Born at Home	64	64
Born in Guy's Hospital	38	9
Born in Hospitals outside the Borough		73
Totals	102	146
BORN AT HOME	===	===
Died during first 24 hours	1	1
Died within 28 days	4	4
Survived at the end of first 28 days.	59	59
BORN IN HOSPITAL		
Died during first 24 hours	5	8
Died within 28 days	5	6
Survived at the end of first 28 days	28	68
	102	146
BORN AT HOME	===	===
Nursed entirely at home	59	59

HOME HELPS.

There were two full-time and eleven part-time Home Helps on the register, and 49 cases were helped during the year under review.

WOMEN'S COUNTRY HOLIDAY FUND.

35 Mothers and 37 children were sent for convalescent treatment under this scheme.



# DAY NURSERIES.

There are three Day Nurseries under the control of the Council in the Borough, and the following is a summary of the average daily attendances during the year:-

	<u>Jan.</u>	<u>Feb.</u>	<u>Mar.</u>	<u>Apr.</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>Jun.</u>	<u>Jul.</u>	<u>Aug.</u>	<u>Sep.</u>	<u>Oct.</u>	<u>Nov.</u>	<u>Dec.</u>
Bishop's House.	62	53	64	63	58	63	57	56	57	62	64	66
Crossways.	29	34	32	33	33	28	34	32	33	41	40	31
St. George's.	46	30	41	48	42	32	32	32	32	41	24	29

# SOLARIUM - HEALTH SERVICES DEPARTMENT.

During the year, 500 children under the age of five years received treatment in the Solarium at the request of the Council's Medical Officers. The total number of attendances was 2,487.

# EXTRA NOURISHMENT.

The Invalid Kitchens of London, under arrangements made with the Council, supplied 687 dinners to children, necessitous, expectant and nursing mothers, upon the recommendations of the Council's Medical Officers.

# DENTAL CLINIC.

	<u>Expectant &amp; Nursing Mothers.</u>	<u>Pre-School Children.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Attendances at Clinics.	1097	710	1807
New Patients.	174	170	344
Teeth Extracted.	346	45	391
Zinc Oxide Dressings.	114	173	287
Fillings in Teeth.	137	132	269
Upper Dentures Fitted.	24	-	24
Lower " "	13	-	13
Scalings.	46	-	46
Polishing.	8	-	8
Local Anaesthesia.	190	4	198
General " "	3	81	84

# VACCINATION.

The total number of certificates and copies of certificates of successful primary vaccinations received during the year was:-

Northern Division.	834
Southern Division.	<u>1069</u>
Total.	1903
	====

# CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

In 1947, nine names of Foster Mothers were on the register of Foster Mothers. At the end of the year, there were Nine Foster Mothers and nine Foster Children. The health of the children was good, except for occasional minor ailments.

195 visits were paid to Foster Mothers and to the Schools which some of the older children attend.



# SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Summary of work carried out under the Public Health and Factory Acts during the year:-

Inspections upon complaints being received.	4,994
Miscellaneous inspections.	1,454
Inspection of War Damaged Properties.	47
Inspections of Factories.	572
Visits to Outworkers.	292
Re-housing visits.	392
Inspections of Common Lodging Houses.	19
Re-visits.	8,635
Intimation Notices served.	3,020
Statutory Notices served.	552
Defects found and remedied.	7,138

## PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936 - SECTION 95.

Certificates as to habitability were issued in respect of 80 newly erected premises.

## RENT RESTRICTIONS ACTS.

100 certificates were issued during the year under the above-mentioned Acts.

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD PREMISES.

Food supplies in the Borough have received close attention during the year, and their inspection has been carried out thoroughly. Regular inspections have been made of the large quantities of food received at the river-side wharves in the Borough with a view to ascertaining its fitness for human consumption. 423 visits were made to wharves in the Borough during the year.

923 visits were made to food premises, including factories, eating houses and ice cream premises during the year. 350 tons, 5 cwts. and 23½ lbs of food were found to be unfit for human consumption as a result of inspections, and instructions given for its disposal.

## MORTUARY AND CORONER'S COURT.

The following is a statement of the work of the Mortuary and Coroner's Court during the year 1947:-

Post-mortems without inquest.	924
" " with " "	297
Inquests with Post-mortems elsewhere.	71
Bodies brought in for convenience.	1
TOTAL.	1,293
	=====

## COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

The four women's and two men's Common Lodging Houses in the Borough are fully occupied nightly, and receive periodic supervision by the Sanitary Inspectors. With the exception of a few minor defects, which are dealt with immediately, there has been nothing of importance to report during the year. The Keepers are very co-operative and conduct the Common Lodging Houses in a satisfactory manner.



PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1936 - LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

<u>DEFENDANT.</u>	<u>OFFENCE.</u>	<u>RESULT OF PROCEEDINGS.</u>
Messrs. Briant & Son, 10, Kennington Park Place, S.E.11.	Nuisance at 15, Sharsted Street.	Adjourned'sine die - Defendant ordered to pay £1.1.0 costs.
Messrs. C. Bensbo & Sons, St. Stephen's Parade, S.W.1.	Nuisance at 32, Westcott Road.	Summons withdrawn - work done. Defendant ordered to pay £1.1.0. costs.
Messrs. C. Bensbo & Sons, St. Stephen's Parade, S.W.1.	Nuisance at 124, Trafalgar Street.	Order made for work to be carried out within 28 days. Defendant ordered to pay £1.1.0. costs.
Mr.E.G.Powell, 64, Surrey Square.	Nuisances at 6, 8 & 52, Alpha Square.	Work done. Summons withdrawn on payment of £3.3.0. costs.
Mr.H.A.Burnet, 54, Queen's Road, S.E.15.	Nuisance at 112, Olney Road.	Summons withdrawn - no costs allowed.
Messrs. C. Bensbo & Sons, St. Stephen's Parade, S.W.1.	Nuisance at 122, Lorrimore Road.	Order made for work to be carried out in 14 days - defendant ordered to pay £1.1.0. costs.
Messrs.C.Farren & Sons, 2a, Edridge Road, Croydon.	Nuisance at 7, Tamerton Street.	Summons adjourned'sine die - work in hand.
Messrs. Sinclair & Rossiter, Ltd., "The House Beyond", Farnham Common, Bucks.	Nuisance at 9, Royal Terrace.	Work arranged to be done - summons adjourned'sine die!
Rebecca Bensbo, trading as Charles Bensbo & Son, 3, St. Stephen's Parade, S.W.1.	Nuisance at 12, Royal Terrace.	Work completed, at time of hearing - summons withdrawn.
-do-	Nuisance at 104, Royal Road.	Abatement Order issued requiring the necessary work to be completed in 28 days. Defendant ordered to pay £2.2.0. costs.

<u>DEFENDANT.</u>	<u>OFFENCE.</u>	<u>RESULT OF PROCEEDINGS.</u>
Messrs. Brewer & Prett, 18, Ravensbourne Park, S.W.6.	Nuisance at 60, Alberta Street.	Work completed at time of hearing. Case adjourned 'sine die' on payment of £1.1.0. costs.
Messrs. Briant & Son, 10, Kennington Park Place, S.E.11.	11, Newington Crescent.	Work commenced at time of hearing. Case adjourned 'sine die' on payment of £1.1.0. costs.
Mr.E.Honig, 27, All eyn Park, West Dulwich, S.E.21.	Non-compliance with an Abatement Order made on 10th. October, 1946, for failing to abate a nuisance at 208, Olney Road, S.E.	Defendant stated he had surrendered his interest in the property. Case adjourned 'sine die'.
Messrs. Stimson & Sons, 24/8, Walworth Road, S.E.17.	Nuisance at 11, Kennington Park Gardens.	Summons withdrawn. Magistrate expressed himself to be in "some difficulty" regarding the correct period to be inserted in a Nuisance Order were he to make one.
Rebecca Bonabo, trading as Charles Bonabo & Son, 3, St. Stephen's Parade, S.W.1.	Non-compliance with an Abatement Order made on 9th. January, 1947, in respect of failure to abate a nuisance at 124, Trafalgar Street.	Work completed at time of hearing. Case dismissed under Probation of Offenders Act, 1907, on payment of £3.3.0. costs.



## FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

572 inspections of Factories were made during the year. The number of factories on the register increased slightly and the standard was found to be quite good generally, and much work was achieved by co-operation with the managements. Most of the defects found were in respect of the sanitary accommodation provided, and this necessitated the supervision of a large amount of drainage work. Verbal notice was given in some minor cases where conditions did not comply with the provisions of the Act, and in others written notice was served. 68 Notices were served during the year.

### OUTWORKERS.

Regular inspections of the homes of outworkers were made during the year and in most cases conditions were found to be very satisfactory. 292 visits were paid and it was not found necessary to serve any notices or to institute any prosecutions for work in unwholesome premises. Once again, considerable difficulty was experienced in gaining access to some of the homes, but this generally was overcome. Firms co-operated well, and no instances were found of omission to supply lists of outworkers. One or two new firms have been sending lists to the Council during the year, and several firms have ceased to employ outworkers.

### RODENT CONTROL REPORT FROM JANUARY 5TH, 1947 - January 3rd, 1948.

	<u>Domestic.</u>	<u>Business.</u>
Visits - Rodent Officer.	246	254
" - Investigators.	9948	1976
" - Operatives.	4886	1749
Drains Tested.	290	51
" Defective.	66	15
" Repaired	47	6
Opened for examination.	32	3
Other preventive works.	-	-
Reported infestations.	1324	306
Premises cleared.	1282	308

#### Additional to above.

##### Business Premises.

Poison Baits Laid. 6,126

Bodies recovered. 543

##### Domestic Premises.

Poison baits laid. 5,090

Bodies Recovered. 192

### Maintenance Treatments Nos. 5 and 6 of Sewers.

June - July and November - December.



TREATMENT AND BATHING CENTRE, KING JAMES STREET

The returns for the year under review show a marked decrease in the number of treatments given for Scabies; 8664 in 1946 to 4906 in 1948. The method of treatment has been maintained without alteration, but since the end of December 1947 the Medical Officer of Health has discontinued the examination of patients resident in Lambeth, after the second treatment. He has made 606 examinations of patients and held 41 sessions, and continues to examine all Southwark cases until their discharge as cured.

Vermineous treatments show an increase as regards patients who are resident in Lambeth and a slight decrease as regards those resident in Southwark. 3314 in 1946 to 3780 in 1947. The number of male cases from Lambeth being affected by those sent from the Embankment Fellowship, 59 Belevvedere Road, a philanthropic centre for the rehabilitation of old soldiers.

MALES.

Rowton Houses	109
Salvation Army Hostel	117
Southwark Casuals	9
Marshalsea Road Common Lodging House	16
Embankment Fellowship	174
Union Jack Club	1
Factories and Private residents	32
	<u>458</u>
	===

WOMEN & CHILDREN UNDER SCHOOL AGE.

219 New Kent Road	23
83 Blackfriars Road Common Lodging House	23
78 Camberwell Road Common Lodging House	14
Cecil House Hostel	6
Elizabeth Baxter Hostel	4
Factories and Private residents	284
	<u>354</u>
	===

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

This shows an increase in the incidence of the more common infections. During the year we have had a number of Poliomyelitis Cases, and the revisiting of the contacts of these cases entails a great deal of work.

DISINFESTATION OF VERMINOUS ROOMS.

This has increased slightly but the increase is largely in connection with the Council's requisitioned houses, many of which though showing evidence of previous infestation, fail to give evidence of live bugs. We are still using the standard 5% D.D.T. Insecticide and as far as we can judge with satisfactory results, with one exception, it has proved poor in the eradication of cockroaches. In consequence a change to Gammexane was made in July with satisfactory results, in connection with cockroaches. The worst cases we have to deal with are invariably those of old people living alone and without friends or relatives to care for them.

EDUCATIONAL.

Facilities have been given to various Training Centres for Public Health Students and in this connection 17 demonstrations were arranged and were attended by 178 students.



<u>TREATMENT OF SCABIES</u>	<u>MEN</u>	<u>WOMEN</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Lambeth Cases	224	425	649
" Treatments	510	895	1405
Southwark Cases	191	402	593
" Treatments	453	1038	1491
L.C.C. School Children			2010

#### TREATMENT OF VERMINOUS PERSONS

Lambeth Cases	183	108	291
" Treatments	188	122	310
Southwark Cases	270	209	479
" Treatments	270	212	482
L.C.C. School Children			2988

#### TREATMENT OF VERMINOUS BEDDING & CLOTHING

<u>Beds.</u>	<u>Pall.</u>	<u>Bolsters</u>	<u>Pillows</u>	<u>Cushions</u>	<u>Blankets</u>	<u>Sheets</u>	<u>Quilts</u>
110	280	46	281	49	546	98	140
<u>Pieces.</u>							
36,193.							

#### TREATMENT OF VERMINOUS ROOMS.

D.D.T. Spray 1,369

#### VERMINOUS EFFECTS DESTROYED.

<u>Beds</u>	<u>Pall.</u>	<u>Bolsters</u>	<u>Pillows</u>	<u>Cushions</u>	<u>Blankets</u>	<u>Sheets</u>	<u>Quilts</u>
42	48	22	60	2	12	7	4
<u>Pieces</u>							
310							

VERMINOUS EFFECTS DESTROYED - Household Goods  
3 tons 2 cwt.

#### TREATMENT OF INFECTIOUS BEDDING & CLOTHING.

<u>Beds</u>	<u>Pall.</u>	<u>Bolsters</u>	<u>Pillows</u>	<u>Cushions</u>	<u>Blankets</u>	<u>Sheets</u>	<u>Quilts</u>
32	151	21	339	16	521	112	91
<u>Pieces</u>							
225							

ROOMS DISINFECTED AFTER INFECTIOUS DISEASE - 261

PUBLIC LIBRARY BOOKS DISINFECTED AND RETURNED- 250

HOSPITAL WARDS DISINFECTED - 8

ROOMS DISINFECTED BY REQUEST, INCLUDING T.B. CANCER DEATHS, MEASLES, CHICKEN POX - 58

#### INFECTIOUS DISEASE ENQUIRIES

Scarlet Fever 236. Diphtheria 76. Erysipelas 33. Dysentery 14.  
Cerebro-spinal meningitis 9. Poliomyelitis 34. Malaria 2.

Total - 404 Notified Cases.

NUMBER OF SCARLET FEVER CASES KEPT AT HOME, SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS AND REPORT - 156

#### CONTROL OF CONTACTS, NUMBER OF VISITS MADE.

Smallpox 16. Poliomyelitis 134.

SCABIES ORDER 1941-1943.

Visits made by Sister Kingsmill - 208  
Formal Notices served - 17

FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1938 - ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES

	<u>Samples Examined</u>		<u>Adulterated</u>	
	<u>Formal</u>	<u>Informal</u>	<u>Formal</u>	<u>Informal</u>
Milk	236	21	1	-
Condensed Milk	-	12	-	-
Dried Milk	1	3	-	-
Graded Milk	-	30	-	-
Butter	34	20	-	-
Cheese	5	6	-	-
Margarine	12	18	-	-
Lard	20	15	-	-
Tea	25	5	1	2
Coffee	13	4	-	-
Coffee Mixture & Essences	12	10	-	-
Cocoa	18	20	-	-
Sugar	18	5	-	-
Meat & Meat Products	25	79	3	8
Canned & Potted Foods	26	101	-	-
Fruit & Vegetables (canned) etc.	53	85	-	-
Preserves, Jellies, Jams etc.	79	43	1	1
Cereals & Cereal preparations	69	65	3	6
Bread, Flour & Confectionery	82	133	2	4
Wines, Spirits & Beverages	15	111	7	13
Condiments, Spices, Sauces etc.	120	190	4	4
Drugs & Med. Preparations	18	71	1	5
Miscellaneous Samples	20	84	-	1
Total	901	1131	21	44

FOOD & DRUGS ACT 1938 - LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

<u>DEFENDANT</u>	<u>CAUSE OF PROCEEDINGS</u>	<u>RESULT</u>
Tyne Brand Products Ltd., Fish Quay, North Shields.	Selling Horse Radish Salad Dressing 88 per cent deficient in oil.	Fined £10 and £5.5.0d. Costs.
William John Hartwell, "Albert Arms" Public House, 1 Gladstone Street.	Selling Gin 40 degrees under proof.	Fined £10.
William Robert Hartwell, 47 Kimberley Road, Stockwell. S.W.	do.	Dismissed under Probation of Offenders Act on payment of £1.1.0d. Costs.
Mrs. Ada G. Nelson, "Castle" Public House, 205 Old Kent Road.	Selling Rum 42 degrees under proof.	Fined £10.



DEFENDANTCAUSE OF PROCEEDINGSRESULT

Robert H. Coe, "Beehive" Public House, 21 Bartholomew Street.	Selling Whisky 49 degrees under proof.	Fined £5.
Thomas Gardner, "Prince Regent" Public House, 40 Dawes Street.	Selling Rum 47.5 degrees under proof.	Dismissed under Probation of Offenders Act on payment of £10.10/- costs.
Gerry's Ltd., 188 Old Kent Road.	Selling Beef Sausages 30 per cent deficient in meat.	Fined £5 and £2.2/- costs.
J. & J. Stanley Ltd, 160 Gt. Suffolk St.	Selling White Pepper containing not less than 75 per cent wheat flour.	Dismissed under Probation of Offenders Act on payment of £2.2/- costs.
William Compton, 148 Dawes Street.	Selling White Pepper containing not less than 50 per cent wheat flour.	Fined 35/- and £3.3/- costs.
Frederick G. Eaton, 60 Lilford Road, Camberwell.	Selling Vinegar 8 per cent deficient in Acetic Acid.	Fined £2 and £1.11.6d. costs.
Henry J. Noakes, 77 Harper Road.	Selling Beef Sausages 26 per cent deficient in meat.	Dismissed under Probation of Offenders Act on payment of £3.3/- costs.

Seven cautionary letters were sent in respect of other non-genuine samples.

BAKEHOUSES.

There are 40 Bakehouses in use in Southwark, of which 15 are underground Bakehouses. During the year one underground Bakehouse, 214 Manor Place, was closed.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) REGULATIONS, 1936-1943.

Dealers' Licences were granted authorising the use of the special designation "Pasteurised" in 26 cases, and Dealers' Licences authorising the use of the special designation "Tuberculin Tested" Milk were granted in 10 cases.

8 Supplementary Licences in respect of "Pasteurised" Milk and 6 in respect of "Tuberculin Tested" Milk were granted to dealers selling from premises outside the Borough, the principal licences having been issued by the appropriate Licensing authority in each case.

During the year, 30 samples of graded milks were taken and submitted to the Public Analyst for bacteriological examination and chemical analysis. Also 28 samples of milk supplied to local schools were examined by the Public Analyst.



At the close of the year, there were 184 registered retailers and wholesalers in the Borough, whilst the number of retailers and wholesalers purveying milk in the Borough from Registered premises elsewhere was 43.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH (CONDENSED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1923 and 1924.

10 samples of Condensed Milk were purchased under the above Regulations for analysis. They were all certified by the Public Analyst to comply with the said regulations.

#### ICE CREAM SAMPLES.

66 samples of Ice Cream were taken from factories, shops and street barrows during the year, and submitted to the Public Analyst for examination.

#### FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1938 - SECTION 34.

There was one new registration of premises for the business of a wholesale dealer in margarine (189 Newington Butts, S.E.11.).

#### PHARMACY & POISONS ACT, 1933.

During the year 89 visits were paid to the various premises listed by the Council for the sale of Part II Poisons under the above Act.

There are 61 names of persons on the Council's List of Sellers of Part II Poisons.

#### HOUSING ACT, 1936 - SECTION 11.

The following premises were represented for demolition during the year under review :-

- |                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| 23, 24, 25 Dodson Street | - Undertaking not to be used for human habitation.   |
| 12 Boddy's Bridge.       | - Closed. Undertaking not to be used for human habitation.   |
| 14 " "                   | - Demolition Order made, but quashed on appeal to County Court. Premises to be made fit.   |
| 16 Marshall Gardens      | - Demolition Order made; quashed on appeal to County Court. Judge accepted owner's specification of work to be carried out. (The owners have since decided to demolish the premises).                            |
| 52 Arnott Street         | - Undertaking not to re-let for human habitation until premises have been made fit. Since made fit.  |
| 9 Colombo Street         | - Closed. Undertaking not to re-let for human habitation.  |
| 11 Ripley Street         | - Order Made. Appeal lodged to County Court but adjourned with liberty to either side to restore the appeal and costs reserved. Owners to carry out work as per schedule plus additional work required by M.O.H. |
| 41 " "                   | - Order made. Premises vacated but not demolished.   |

#### HOUSING ACT, 1936 - SECTION 12.

Underground rooms were represented for Closing Orders as follows :-

- 12 Princess Street. Rooms empty.
- 136 Blackfriars Road. Closing Order made.



RE-HOUSING.

Extensive war damage, the suspension of Housing Act operations and the restriction on all but essential house repairs have combined to produce an acute shortage of houses which could be deemed to be in all respects fit for human habitation, and this shortage has been reflected in the number of housing applications referred to the department by the London County Council, the Council's Housing Manager and other authorities on grounds of overcrowding, health and insanitary conditions. The number of investigations undertaken by the department was 1,263, and where sanitary defects were found to exist every effort was made to secure some amelioration of the conditions under which the applicants were living, notwithstanding the fact that for the greater part of the year the department was handicapped by having only fifty per cent of the authorised establishment of sanitary inspectors.

In dealing with health cases, regard was had to the necessity for ensuring that the limited amount of accommodation likely to be available was allocated to those families having the greatest need, but, nevertheless, in 149 cases, 101 for tuberculosis and 48 for other medical reasons, it was considered that relief could best be afforded by the removal of the families to other premises, and accordingly recommendations for preferential re-housing were forwarded to the London County Council. 49 families were re-housed by the London County Council on medical grounds, of which 33 were by reason of tuberculosis in the family, whilst the corresponding figures for Borough Council re-housing were 19 and 6 respectively.

OVERCROWDING.

It is not yet possible to give accurate figures regarding the extent of overcrowding in the Borough owing to the many fluctuations in the population which took place during the war years. At the end of 1938 the records showed 2,461 premises, occupied by 2,461 families consisting of 14,126 persons, to be overcrowded, and in 1943 circular letters were sent to occupiers of all overcrowded premises remaining on the register as a result of which it was found that many of the families had vacated the premises or that the overcrowding had been temporarily abated by evacuation and other causes. Since the end of the War, it has been possible to re-commence the keeping of the overcrowding register and, after adjustments relating to abatements and new overcrowded premises coming to the knowledge of the department had been made to the residue of the 1938 figures, it was found that at the end of 1946 the number of overcrowded premises was 877, and that these were occupied by 976 families consisting of 4,996 persons. During 1947, 266 new cases of overcrowding were reported and 142 premises were removed from the register, leaving a total of 1,001 overcrowded premises, 1,158 families and 5,662 persons.

It will be observed from the figures quoted that overcrowding has now taken a somewhat different trend, for, whereas in 1938 each of the overcrowded premises was occupied by one family, forty per cent of the overcrowded dwellings found during 1947 were occupied



by more than one family. In determining whether a house occupied by two or more families was overcrowded the aggregate population was taken and if the permitted number for the premises was not exceeded, no overcrowding was deemed to exist, but it will be appreciated that although this was a necessary method of assessing the priority for rehousing, it ignores the fact that many houses although not overcrowded on this standard are occupied in such a manner as to constitute a grave social evil.

The present housing shortage makes strict enforcement of the overcrowding provisions impossible, but during the year under review the Council considered that in two instances the circumstances were such that statutory action should be taken. In the first case, a family having illegally overcrowded a dwelling refused several offers of alternative accommodation, and a notice served on the occupier requiring the abatement of the overcrowding was not complied with. Subsequently, the occupier was summonsed for causing the premises to be overcrowded, and at Tower Bridge Magistrate's Court on the 26th. June, the offence was found to be proved, but sentence was deferred for three months after which it would be considered in the light of the action taken by the defendant to abate the overcrowding during that period. Prior to the expiration of the three months a further offer of accommodation was made to the defendant which was accepted and the Council then obtained permission to withdraw the summons.

In the second case it was found that an eight-roomed house having a permitted number of sixteen persons was being used as an hostel or boarding house, and a statement completed by the occupier showed the number of persons sleeping in the premises to be twenty-eight. A notice to abate the overcrowding was served and complied with; no further action was necessary.

During the year, 252 of the families living in overcrowded dwellings applied to the London County Council for re-housing and overcrowding certificates were forwarded to that authority by the department.

Details of the overcrowding in the Borough are given below:-

	<u>Premises.</u>	<u>Dwelling. therein.</u>	<u>Families. Persons.</u>
Remaining on the register at the end of 1946.	877	976	4,966
New cases reported during 1947.	266	372	1,562
Totals.	1,143	1,348	6,528
Overcrowding abated	142	190	866
Remaining on register.	1,001	1,158	5,662
	=====		



Overcrowding was abated as follows:-

	<u>Premises.</u>	<u>Dwellings therein.</u>	<u>Families.</u>	<u>Persons.</u>
Re-housed by London County Council.	102	141		621
" " Borough Council.	23	28		123
" " Other Boroughs.	1	1		5
" " Owners.	4	5		18
Moved Away	8	11		55
By marriages, deaths etc.	4	4		44
Total	142	190		866
	=====			

#### INFECTIOUS DISEASES & TUBERCULOSIS.

1731 notifications of Infectious Disease were received during the year, of which 1639 were confirmed.

These confirmed diagnoses showed a decrease in comparison with 1946, due chiefly to the considerable decline in Scabies, which was less than half the previous year's total. There were, however, increases in several diseases, particularly Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Puero-peral Pyrexia, Zymotic Enteritis and Whooping Cough.

The most disturbing features were the DIPHThERIA figure of 40 as against 27 in 1946, and a further increase in WHOOPING COUGH on the abnormally high total of 1946.

	<u>Live births</u>	<u>Confirmed Diphtheria</u>	<u>No. of Diphth.</u>	<u>"Booster"</u>
		<u>Cases</u>	<u>Immunisations</u>	<u>Injections</u>
1945	1305	38	875	
1946	2903	27	1709	68
1947	2434	40	1745	34

Between 1945 and 1946 there was a very substantial increase in population and births, with a similarly high increase in the number of Diphtheria immunisations. This, with a decline in the number of confirmed Diphtheria diagnoses, was a satisfactory result. Between 1946 and 1947, however, the number of immunisations was certainly exceeded, but only very slightly, whilst there was a 50 per cent decrease in the number of "booster" injections given to children on reaching school age. At the same time, it should be noted that the increase in population was much smaller than between 1945/46; there was an appreciable fall in the birth rate; and during last year there was no specialised immunisation propaganda campaign, as in 1946.

Nevertheless, a significant fact is revealed in that the highest incidence of Diphtheria in 1947 occurred in children of approximately 5 years of age when the "booster" injection is recommended. Actually, there were 23 confirmed cases of Diphtheria between 5 and 14 years of age, and as only 34 "booster" injections were given during the year, it is probable that very few of these received this necessary additional injection.

Bearing in mind the sharp rise in the number of Diphtheria cases during the year, this would seem a conclusive proof of the necessity not only for continued immunisation publicity, but also particularly for the "booster" injection before commencing school.



An epidemic of POLIOMYELITIS, severe in comparison with the usual incidence of this disease in Great Britain, occurred throughout the country during the summer. There were no deaths in Southwark, where the number of cases was amongst the lowest in the Metropolitan area. This gratifying fact is somewhat inexplicable in view of the congested housing conditions in this borough. The most intensive investigations and careful analyses of all salient features of each case was made, and expert medical opinion throughout the country gave continual attention to the many elusive circumstances of this disease, but the method by which it is transmitted remains largely a mystery.

In Southwark (and it is believed generally in most areas) not two cases were reported in the same family. This, and the fact that although close supervision of all contacts and all possible sources of infection was maintained, no unusual precautionary measures were taken - a procedure which seems justified in view of the few cases in this borough - rather indicates that the ultimate factor in this disease is a natural immunity or susceptibility of the individual, regardless of environmental conditions or direct contact.

MEASLES, although showing a decrease, is still exceptionally high. An unusually large proportion of the year's cases occurred during the last two months, following the subsidence of the Poliomyelitis outbreak, when the number of Measles cases in this Borough was the highest in London. Of the gastric disturbances often associated with Poliomyelitis, GASTRO-ENTERITIS has shown a marked increase during the year under review, both during and outside the notifiable period. It may perhaps be of some interest to compare the data above relating to these three virus diseases.

An outbreak of DYSENTERY occurred amongst children in the Day Nurseries during February. Here again, intensive investigations failed to reveal the source of infection. All patients were immediately excluded from the Nurseries, and the utmost precautions taken to combat the complaint, which declined within a few weeks.

Cases of Smallpox and Typhus occurred in various parts of the country during the year but none was reported in Southwark.

There has been a further increase in the figures for TUBERCULOSIS, particularly Pulmonary cases which have risen from 241 in 1946 to 269 in 1947.

The deaths from this disease, however, show very little change in the decreased figures reported in 1946. Pulmonary deaths totalled 77, against 74 in 1946, whilst Non-Pulmonary deaths were 5, compared with 8 in the previous year.



INFECTIOUS DISEASE

NOTIFICATIONS

Disease	Original Cases	Admitted Hospital	Nos. after correction of diagnoses		<u>DEATHS</u>	
			1946	1947	Notfd. cases	Un-notfd. Cases
Scarlet Fever	240	86	156	229	1	-
Pneumonia	47	3	69	47	7	26
Diphtheria	69	69	27	40	-	-
Erysipelas	32	16	28	32	-	-
Dysentery	28	21	8	11	-	-
Ophthalmia Neon:	9	7	10	9	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	14	12	8	14	-	-
Puerperal Fever	5	5	6	5	-	-
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	10	10	8	8	-	3
Zymotic enteritis (July-Sept.)	24	15	10	22	-	-
Paratyphoid	--	-	1	-	-	-
Malaria	5	2	7	5	-	-
Food Poisoning	2	2	3	1	-	-
Encephalitis	-	-	1	-	-	-
Lotharg:	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scabies	198	-	405	198	-	-
Measles	712	124	775	705	-	-
Whooping Cough	293	49	232	286	3	-
Enteric Fever	1	1	-	1	-	-
Polionyelitis	42	41	-	26	-	-
<b>TOTALS:</b>	<b>1731</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>1754</b>	<b>1639</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>29</b>

DEATHS

AGE GROUPS

Disease	0-1	1-5	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75 plus
WHOOPING COUGH								
notified cases	2	1						
CEREBRO SPINAL MENINGITIS								
Un-notf. cases	2						1	
PNEUMONIA								
notified cases						3		4
Un-notf. cases	1			3	3	9	6	4
SCARLET FEVER								
notified cases		1						
<b>TOTALS:</b>								<b>Total</b>
notified cases	2	2				3		4
Un-notf. cases	3			3	3	9	7	4
	5	2		3	3	12	7	8
								40

# TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY

The work of the Dispensary continues to be exceptionally heavy. The number of notified cases of Tuberculosis shows a slight increase on the previous year. Dr. Pritchard reports that the Scheme for Domiciliary treatment of Tuberculosis Patients has continued during the year and has grown. Whilst one does not advocate or suggest that this form of treatment is better than a Sanatorium or Hospital, we do feel that it is of extreme value in an attempt to control the disease in view of the very long waiting period which is now necessary before admission to a Sanatorium or Hospital. An analysis of the first hundred cases shows very good results and comparable with those obtained in hospital. This work, of course, has meant a great deal of extra work for the whole of the clinical staff - doctors, health visitors and clerks. The London County Council has co-operated by supplying two ambulances a week for the transport of patients to and from the Clinic.

## Primary Notifications

	Age groups -												TOTAL incl. DUPLICATES
PULMONARY	0-	1-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	TOTAL	
Males	2	1	6	2	16	12	21	16	18	18	5	117	126
Females		4	4	5	21	25	15	8	2	3		87	93
TOTALS													
1947	2	5	10	7	37	37	36	24	20	21	5	204	219
1946	-	5	8	4	25	26	44	20	14	24	8	178	196
NON-PULMONARY													
Males		1	2	2	2	2	2	3			1	15	16
Females		5	3	1	3	3	2	1	1			19	19
TOTALS													
1947		6	5	3	5	5	4	4	1		1	34	36
1946	1	4	6	3	2	2	6	1			1	26	26
<u>New Cases otherwise than by formal notifications</u>													
PULMONARY													
Males					1	7	11	6	13	5	4	47	
Females	1	2			1	5	6	1	1	1		18	
TOTALS													
1947	1	2			2	12	17	7	14	6	4	65	
1946	1	1	1		3	11	16	14	7	5	4	63	
NON-PULMONARY													
Males							2					2	
Females		1						1				2	
TOTALS													
1947		1					2	1				4	
1946		1	1	3		1	1					7	



TUBERCULOSIS - DEATHS

Notfd.TB  
cases  
died from  
other  
causes

0- 1- 3- 5- 10- 15- 20- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75-

FULMONARY  
NOTIFIED CASES

Males

1 4 10 7 8 5 1

1 (1 yr)  
died Non-  
Ful. TB.  
1 (45 yrs)  
died heart  
failure  
emphysema  
& bron-  
chitis.  
1 (3 yrs)  
died acci-  
dental  
injuries.  
1 (20 yrs)  
died tox-  
aemia of  
pregnancy.

Females

1 2 7 3 2 2 2 2

UN-NOTIFIED  
CASES

Males

1 2 1 5 4 2 1

Females

1 1 1 1 1

TOTALS

1947	1	1	4	8	9	13	15	15	9	2(77)	4
1946	1	1	4	7	8	12	13	20	3	5(74)	3

NON-  
FULMONARY  
NOTIFIED CASES

Males

Nil

Females

2 2 1

UN-NOTIFIED  
CASES

Nil

TOTALS

1947	2	2	1	3	1	(5)	-
1946	1	2	1	3	1	(8)	-

-22-  
RETURN RELATING TO THE WORK OF THE DISPENSARY DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31ST. DECEMBER, 1947.

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 (1) Number of definite cases of Tuberculosis on the Dispensary Register at the beginning of year	328	313	63	57	24	25	7	5	352	338	70	62	822
(2) Transfers from other Authorities during the year	24	12	1	-	1	-	-	1	25	12	1	1	39
(3) Lost sight of cases returned during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B Number of New Cases diagnosed as tuberculosis during the year													
(1) Class T.B.minus	39	40	8	11	-	-	-	-	39	40	8	11	98
(2) Class T.B.plus	53	24	1	1	-	-	-	-	53	24	1	1	79
(3) Non-pulmonary	-	-	-	-	8	6	4	5	8	6	4	5	23
C Number of cases included in A & B written off the Dispensary Register during the year as:													
(1) Recovered	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	6
(2) Dead (all causes)	38	25	1	-	1	1	-	-	39	26	1	-	66
(3) Removed to other Areas	31	18	3	1	2	1	1	-	33	19	4	1	57
(4) For other reasons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D Number of definite cases of tuberculosis on the Dispensary Register at the end of the year	371	344	69	67	30	29	10	11	401	373	79	78	931

A.P. Refills - 3,609  
X-Ray Exams - 6,594

Total Attendances - 11,364  
Home visits by Health Visitors - 3,433



## REPORT BY THE ALMONER

During the last year a considerable number of patients have been referred by Dr. Fritchard for allowances under the L.C.C. Tuberculosis Scheme, and those cases that do not come within the scope of this Scheme, i.e. 'patients who do not give up gainful employment to take treatment' were referred to the local Social Welfare Officers. The average man or woman would not give up work if they knew that they were forced to apply for relief and the allowances now made do encourage the patient to follow the treatment laid down by the Doctor.

In most cases of hardship the Dispensary arranges for the extra milk ration allowed by the Ministry of Food to be paid for by the Borough.

When the patient leaves off work he is given a form on which he states particulars of his family and his normal wages, and his case is brought before the L.C.C. Assessment Officer the following Friday, when the details given are considered in full and a grant is made according to scale, i.e. so much for the patient and wife and each child. If the patient has a high rent or other additional expenses which are considered reasonable, a discretionary allowance is made in many cases.

During the time that the patient is ill help is given with clothing, bedding, fares etc. through the Care Committee and arrangements are often made for the children to receive free school dinners. Pyjamas can be obtained upon production of coupons through the L.C.C. as part of the treatment before the patient is sent to a Sanatorium. Any additional needs are met through the funds of the T.B. Care Committee.

When a patient is in Hospital, or a Sanatorium, and is not eligible for any allowance under the Scheme, and is not entitled to National Health Insurance benefit, a pocket money grant is made from the funds of the Care Committee. We do at all times try to meet the urgent needs of the tuberculous patients, both financially and otherwise.