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METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF
SOUTH WARK
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REPORT
of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR
1948



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

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METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK.

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

The Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors,
Metropolitan Borough of Southwark.

Your Worship, Ladies & Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report
for the year 1948.

This year was notable chiefly for the coming into operation of the National Health Service, and National Assistance Acts, which caused a considerable readjustment of the Public Welfare Services, and of the administration of the Public Health Department. From this latter aspect the whole of the Maternity and Child Welfare Services, with the functions of the Almoner, Home Help Organiser, and the special Physio-Therapy, Gynaecological, Chest X-ray, and Dental Clinics were all transferred to the control of the London County Council or the Regional Hospitals Board. Similar changes affected Public Vaccination, Public Assistance, and other Social Welfare services, which, while not directly the province of the Public Health Department, were closely linked with its work and purpose.

It was to be expected that such far reaching administrative changes would inevitably cause no small measure of initial confusion. But it was also obvious that although the Public Health Department was to be relieved of the organisation and control of these large and important services for which it had so long been responsible, they would remain - directly or indirectly - a major part of its primary, if statutorily undefined, obligation as guardian of the health of the community. In short, although these personal health services were no longer to be part of the Public Health Department, they were still part of Public Health, and as such it was inevitable that the public should still seek assistance and guidance on these matters from us.

In the public interest the closest co-operation must be maintained between the Borough Council, and these other authorities, not only on the broad distinction of policy, but also down to routine inter-departmental procedure. It is sincerely to be hoped that the centralisation envisaged of these services will not, in their expansive scope, tend to sweep aside local factors which differ so widely with each district. To preserve this intimacy, the Medical Officer of Health, and the Public Health Department must continue to fulfil an indispensable function as liaison agents between the public and the new responsible bodies. This becomes particularly obvious when one

considers, for instance, that whilst in Southwark, at least, the recording of infectious disease notifications remains the responsibility of the Public Health Department, Diphtheria and Whooping Cough immunisation and investigation into certain infantile diseases as well as puerperal sepsis are undertaken by Health Visitors now controlled by the London County Council; likewise, the clinical treatment of tuberculosis is now dealt with by the Regional Hospitals Board.

At the same time, it must be emphasised that the personal health services, important and progressive as they are, are not the whole essence of Public Health. The earlier functions of the abatement of sanitary nuisances, the safe-guarding of the purity of our food, the control of infectious diseases, and the medical, overcrowding, and sanitary aspects of housing, are still the responsibility of the Public Health Department as fundamentals upon which the whole structure of Public Health and Social Welfare are built.

The work of the individual sections of the Department is reported upon in detail in the following pages, but I feel constrained to refer here to the problem - perhaps one of our most difficult and distressing - of the aged and infirm. There are many hundreds of old people living alone without relatives, or at least without anyone who is either able or willing to help them. Many are afflicted with some degree of physical or mental sickness and existing in deplorable conditions through their age, infirmity or lack of assistance; almost all of them are suffering from the psychological devastation of helpless old age, bereft of companionship or care. The imaginary thread of independence to which they cling - sometimes an obstinate pride and sometimes a fear of becoming an unwanted burden to others - only serves to make more difficult the sadly limited assistance it is sometimes possible to offer.

The continuing difficulty of the hospital situation, with its grievous lack of accommodation and trained staff, offers practically no help for these old people. Whilst many of them are not chronic sick cases, they are also not fit to be left alone, and the frequent and immediate medical attention desirable cannot adequately be provided by harassed general practitioners. The Social Welfare Department of the London County Council is coping admirably with the provision of institutional facilities, and in a short while have done much to banish the stigma of the old "Workhouse" by providing hostels where these old people can retain their personal freedom without degradation or undue restrictions, and enjoy comfort, companionship and proper care and attention. Unfortunately, however, there are at present far too few of these hostels, and they are obviously unable to cater for the aged who are unable to look after themselves, and in need of constant medical attention. Their problem remains at present pathetically irremediable.

It is necessary for me to record here most grateful appreciation of the splendid work undertaken by the Nurses of the Catholic Nursing Institute, 60, Lambeth Road, whose selfless devotion and skill are always forthcoming, despite the overwhelming demands where nursing assistance is essential, but hospital treatment impossible.

In addition to the initial disorganisation caused by the operation of new legislation during the year, the Department has suffered further serious handicap in regard to staff. At the beginning of the year, the Sanitary Inspectors' staff was so depleted that there was a constant threat of mounting arrears of work, although fortunately this situation was relieved later in the year. Further, the transfer of services to the London County Council has also involved the transfer of several officers whose qualifications and experience of Public Health administration generally, beyond the scope of their actual transferable duties, were such that their loss is by no means compensated by the loss of direct responsibility for the transferred services which constituted only part of their duties. For some time past there has been a constant drift and change of experienced officers to higher graded posts elsewhere, whilst the younger clerical officers have sought more scope for advancement than is at present offered in the clerical section, by studying to qualify as Sanitary Inspectors. These circumstances are a matter of the gravest concern for the future efficiency of the clerical administration of the department.

In conclusion I must again express to all Members of the Council my thanks for their consideration and help; and to the staff of the Public Health Department, as well as other Departments of the Council, my keen appreciation of their loyal co-operation during a year which has been both eventful, and difficult in the increased and unfamiliar duties which have ensued.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

WILLIAM STOTT.

Medical Officer of Health.

VITAL STATISTICS.

During the year there has been an appreciable decrease in the number of live births, and also in the number of deaths recorded. In spite of this, there has been a marked increase in the estimated civil population of the Borough, presumably due to the entry of new families into the Borough.

The slightly lower number of infant deaths was not altogether satisfactory when compared with the decrease of 400 live births. It is however, gratifying to record that stillbirths were only about half of the previous years figure.

The total number of deaths were 200 less than in 1947, which is satisfactory in relation to the increased population.

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AREA. 1132 acres.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF DWELLINGS. 23,124.

RATEABLE VALUE. (APPROXIMATE). £998,300.

POPULATION. Estimated 97,000
Registrar General's
estimate 94,630

Estimated population, 1947 92,070.

	1947	1948
<u>LIVE BIRTH RATE</u> per 1,000 population	26.4	21.7
<u>STILL BIRTH RATE</u> per 1,000 total Births	26.1	17.1
<u>DEATH RATE</u> per 1,000 population	15.6	12.8
<u>MATERNAL DEATH RATE</u> per 1,000 live and still births		
Puerperal Sepsis	0.0	0.47
Other puerperal causes	1.60	0.95
<u>INFANT DEATH RATE</u>		
All infants per 1,000 live births	39.	36.8
Legitimate infants per 1,000 live legitimate births.	38.	37.6
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 live illegitimate births.	60.	26.5

<u>LIVE BIRTHS:</u>	<u>MALES.</u>	<u>1947.</u>	<u>1948.</u>
	Legitimate	1,188	1,012
	Illegitimate	106	73
		<u>1,294</u>	<u>1,085</u>
	<u>FEMALES.</u>		
	Legitimate	1,064	898
	Illegitimate	76	78
		<u>1,140</u>	<u>976</u>
<u>TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS.</u>			
	Legitimate	2,252	1,910
	Illegitimate	182	151
		<u>2,434</u>	<u>2,061</u>
<u>STILL-BIRTHS:</u>	<u>MALES.</u>		
	Legitimate	36	17
	Illegitimate	1	13
	Total -	<u>37</u>	<u>30</u>
	<u>FEMALES.</u>		
	Legitimate	27	2
	Illegitimate	1	4
	Total -	<u>28</u>	<u>6</u>
<u>TOTAL STILL-BIRTHS.</u>			
	Legitimate	63	19
	Illegitimate	2	17
	Total -	<u>65</u>	<u>36</u>
<u>DEATHS.</u>			
	<u>TOTAL</u>	1,436	1,214
	<u>MATERNAL</u>		
	Puerperal Sepsis	-	1
	Other Puerperal causes	4	2
	<u>INFANT DEATHS.</u>		
	Under 1 year.		
	All infants	96	76
	Legitimate	85	72
	Illegitimate	11	4

CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS.

The causes of death (664 males, and 550 females) were as follows :

Cerebro-spinal-fever.	4
Whooping Cough	3
Diphtheria	1
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	81
Other Tuberculous diseases	5
Syphilitic diseases	9
Influenza	2
Cancer	222
Diabetes	7
Intra-cranial vascular lesions	105
Heart diseases	304
Other circulatory diseases	54
Bronchitis	113
Pneumonia	67
Other respiratory diseases	12
Peptic ulcer	9
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	6
Appendicitis	4
Other digestive diseases	24
Nephritis	21
Measles	4
Acute poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis	1
Acute infantile encephalitis	2
Puerperal and post-abortion sepsis	1
Other maternal causes	2
Premature births	15
Congenital malformations and birth injuries	31
Suicide	9
Road Traffic accidents	10
Other violent causes	25
All other causes	61

Total deaths at all ages.	1214.
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DEATHS - AGE GROUPS.

	<u>Under 1.</u>	<u>1 - 4.</u>	<u>5 - 14.</u>	<u>15 - 44.</u>	<u>45 - 64.</u>	<u>65 and over.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Males	41	9	7	65	191	351	664
Females	35	5	4	48	113	345	550
	76	14	11	113	304	696	1214.

INFANT MORTALITY.

The total number of deaths of infants under one year of age was 76, the causes of death being as follows :

Cerebro-spinal-fever.	2
Whooping Cough	3
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	1
Influenza	1
Measles	2
Diseases of circulatory system other than heart diseases	1
Bronchitis	3
Pneumonia	8
Other respiratory diseases	1
Diarrhoea	6
Other digestive diseases	3
Premature birth	15
Congenital malformations and birth injuries.	28
Other violent causes.	1
All other causes.	1
Total deaths under one year of age:	76

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

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

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

The difficulties experienced in 1947 in regard to the shortage of sanitary inspectors was to some extent relieved in 1948, although in the first half of the year there were only 5 District Inspectors, whereas the full establishment is 12. From June onwards, an additional 5 inspectors were appointed, but the section was still below strength at the end of the year.

Despite this handicap, an immense increase was achieved in the work of this section, which is particularly reflected in a substantial increase of several thousand more inspections than in 1947, with 1100 more intimation and statutory notices, and 4000 more defects found and remedied.

Summary of Inspections carried out during the year.

Inspections upon receipt of complaint	5667
Drainage and miscellaneous inspections.	2496
Inspection of war damaged properties	1
Inspection of Factories	353
Inspection of outworkers	101
Inspection of Common Lodging Houses	30
Re-housing visits	1814
Housing Act Inspections	378
Smoke Observations.	32
Rodent visits	368
Inspection of Food at Wharves etc.	328
Inspection and sampling of Food at Shops, Warehouses etc.	1523
Visits to Bakehouses	118
Visits to eating Houses	299
Visits to Ice Cream premises	137
Visits to Fried Fish Shops	31
Visits to Fish Curers Premises	6
Visits to other Food Premises	90
Revisits	12665

NOTICES.

Intimation Notices served	3754
Statutory Notices Served	927
Defects in Council controlled property, reported to Housing Manager.	124
Intimation Notices complied with	3000
Notices re-served	67

RENT RESTRICTIONS ACTS.

67 certificates were issued during the year under the above mentioned Acts.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are four women's, and two men's common lodging houses in the Borough, which are fully occupied nightly. 30 inspections of these premises were made by the sanitary inspectors during the year.

RODENT CONTROL.

Rodent control is a matter of paramount importance in a Borough such as this, with the river as its northern boundary, and with its large number of food warehouses, etc.

An efficient staff, working under the direction of the Chief Sanitary Inspector has surveyed the whole of the Borough, and the procedure recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries has been rigidly adhered to.

	<u>Domestic.</u>	<u>Business.</u>
Visits by Sanitary Inspector	357	11
Visits by Rodent Officer	349	337
Visits by Rodent Investigators	3735	2514
Visits by Rodent Operatives	3290	2263
Drains tested	469	65
Drains defective	54	10
Drains repaired.	24	3
Drains opened for examination.	21	4
Premises infested	927	300
Premises cleared.	460	290
Prebaita laid	1060	23022
Poison baita	6240	7328
Bodies recovered	242	625

Sewer maintenance treatment numbers 7 and 8 were carried out in June and November at approximately 800 manholes.

PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1936. - SECTION 95.

438 certificates in regard to the provision of proper and sufficient water supply were issued in respect of newly erected premises.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are five premises engaged in offensive trades in the Borough.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

353 Inspections of Factories were made during the year, and 33 notices were served. There are now 805 factories of all types on the register, comprising 181 factories without mechanical power, and 624 factories with mechanical power.

<u>Premises.</u>	<u>Number.</u>	<u>Inspections.</u>	<u>Notices.</u>	<u>Prosecutions.</u>
Factories in which sects. 1,2,3,4,6,7 are enforced by L.A.	181	86	5	Nil
Factories not included in above in which Sect. 7 is enforced by L.A.	624	267	28	Nil.
Total	805	353	33	Nil

Defects found and remedied.

	<u>Found.</u>	<u>Remedied.</u>
Want of cleanliness	16	10
Inadequate ventilation	2	-
Sanitary Conveniences:		
a) Insufficient.	6	5
b) Unsuitable or defective.	21	14
Other Offences	15	13
(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)		
	<u>60</u>	<u>42.</u>

In no cases were prosecutions instituted.

OUTWORKERS.

101 inspections of homes of outworkers were made during the year. The conditions generally were found to be quite satisfactory, and it was not found necessary to serve any notices or institute any prosecutions, for work carried on in unwholesome premises.

OUTWORKERS' LISTS Section 110.

Nature of Work.	Lists received from Employers				Nos. of addresses of Outworkers received from other Councils	Nos of addresses of outworkers forwarded to other Councils	Number of inspections of Outworkers premises
	February List		August List				
	Lists	Out-Wkrs.	Lists	Out Wkrs			
Leather work	2	5	2	5	-	10	2
Umbrellas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bed ticks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boxes and bags	8	56	8	49	5	75	13
Brushes	1	1	2	7	6	5	-
Wearing apparel	12	45	9	25	50	57	20
Fancy Goods	1	3	1	4	14	4	16
Machinery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Card Lacing	2	21	2	16	1	23	0
Tailoring	9	46	8	48	26	87	5
Misc.	5	31	5	15	31	34	45
TOTAL	40	208	37	169	133	295	101

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

<u>DATE.</u>	<u>DEFENDANT.</u>	<u>OFFENCE.</u>	<u>RESULT OF PROCEEDINGS.</u>
March 4.	Mr. P. Gulliford, 30, Fitzwilliam Road, S.W.4.	Failing to abate a nuisance at 160, Boyson Road.	Abatement Order, 21 days.
March 4.	Rebecca Benabo, t/a. C. Benabo & Sons, 3, Saint Stephens Pde. S.W.1.	Failing to abate a nuisance at 151, Lorrimore Road.	Adjourned "sine die", on payment of £1.1s.0d. costs.
March 4.	Rebecca Benabo, t/a C. Benabo & Sons, 3, Saint Stephens Pde. S.W.1.	Failing to abate a nuisance at 86, Mann Street.	Adjourned "sine die", on payment of £1. 1s. 0d. costs.
May 11.	Waters & Waters, 1, Gresham Road, S.W.9.	Failing to abate a nuisance at 115, Grosvenor Terrace.	Summons withdrawn on completion of work. £1. 1s. 0d. costs.
May 20.	Waters & Waters, 1, Gresham Road, S.W.9.	Failing to abate a nuisance at 75, Boyson Road.	Abatement Order, 21 days, and £1. 1s. 0d. costs.

<u>DATE.</u>	<u>DEFENDANT.</u>	<u>OFFENCE.</u>	<u>RESULT OF PROCEEDINGS.</u>
May 20	Waters & Waters, 1, Gresham Road, S.W.9.	Failing to abate a nuisance at 97, Boyson Road.	Abatement order, 28 days, and £1.1s.0d. costs.
May 27.	Waters & Waters, 1, Gresham Road, S.W.9.	Failing to abate a nuisance at 27, Lorrimore Road.	Abatement Order, 42 days, and £1. 1s. 0d. costs.
May 27.	C. Benabo & Sons, 3, St. Stephens Pde., S.W.1.	Failing to abate a nuisance at 99, Farmers Road.	Summons withdrawn on completion of work. £1. 1s. 0d. costs.
Oct. 7.	Mrs. V. Tanner, 22, Limpsfield Ave., Thornton Heath.	Failing to abate nuisances at 76, Bethwin Road,) 13 90, Bethwin Road,) 1 92, Bethwin Road.)	(Withdrawn on completion of (work, £1. 1s. 0d. costs in (each case.
Oct. 7.	Mrs. V. Tanner, 22, Limpsfield Ave, Thornton Heath.	Failing to abate a nuisance at 94, Bethwin Road.	Adjourned "sine die" on payment of £1. 11s. 6d. costs.
Nov. 11.	Benabo & Co., 3, St. Stephens Pde, S.W.1.	Failing to abate a nuisance at 128, Trafalgar Street.	Withdrawn on completion of work, £1.1s.0d. costs.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

During the year 23 complaints of smoke nuisances were received, and 32 observations carried out by Sanitary Inspectors.

In a number of cases the trouble was due to the supply of unsuitable fuel. Representations were made to the Fuel Authorities, and more suitable coal was made available, resulting in an appreciable abatement of smoke emission. Other difficulties were due to the worn out state of plants, and untrained firemen.

Summary of Sanitary works completed during the year.

Defects found and remedied (As under). 11095

Drains repaired.	88
Drains intercepted and ventilated.	16
Drains unstopped.	125
Gullies provided.	8
Soil pipes provided or repaired.	56
Closets provided.	5
Closet pans or traps repaired or renewed.	299
Water apparatus repaired.	172
Sinks, lavatories and waste pipes repaired or renewed.	192
Rainwater pipes repaired, etc.	198
Water supply provided to upper floors.	9
Draw taps on mains provided.	9
New water supplies.	8
Roofs and gutters repaired.	1264
Paving repaired.	67
Dampness abated.	1024
Rooms cleansed.	1540
Sub floor ventilation provided.	5
Dustbins provided.	115
Miscellaneous nuisances abated.	5895

Various works done without notice. 135

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.
Aged and infirm persons.

The provisions of Section 224 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, are now included in Section 47 of the above Act. This relates to the removal of chronic sick, aged or infirm persons, living in insanitary conditions without proper care and attention.

During the year 2 cases were compulsorily removed to institutions, but numerous visits were also made by the Sanitary Inspector in connection with the voluntary removal of old people living alone, admissions to hospitals, and provision of Home Help and home nursing facilities.

Burials.

Under Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, the Council is required to arrange for the burial or cremation of all persons found dead in the Borough where there are no other arrangements for the disposal of the body.

This provision came into force in July 1948, and since that date the Council has arranged for the burial of 14 bodies which were interred at Streatham Park Cemetery.

In these cases there were either no known relatives of the deceased, or the relatives were unable to defray private funeral costs.

In the few instances where any effects of value were found belonging to the deceased, these were sold by the Council to defray the expenses incurred.

MORTUARY AND CORONER'S COURT.

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

Post Mortems without inquests	830
Post Mortems with inquest.	252
Inquests with Post Mortems elsewhere	1
Bodies Brought in for convenience	1
	<hr/>
	1084
	<hr/>

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HOUSING WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT

The Housing work undertaken by the Department falls into two main categories. The Department is called upon to undertake action under various parts of the Housing Act 1936, in particular action on individual insanitary houses or parts of houses, action on groups of unfit houses, and action in the case of overcrowded dwellings. In addition reports are continually being called for by the various re-housing authorities, the principal authorities being the London County Council and the Housing Department of this Council. Enquiries are received from these authorities concerning housing applications in which the applicants seek special priority on grounds of either overcrowding, medical necessity, or sanitary defects in their accommodation. In each of these cases a visit is made to the accommodation by the Sanitary Inspector.

Rehousing

Since my last report there has been no apparent improvement in the general shortage of houses mentioned then. There have been many fresh applications to the various Councils for housing accommodation, most of which sought some degree of priority on grounds of either overcrowding, medical necessity, or the sanitary condition of their accommodation. A great number of the applications originating from persons living in this Borough was referred to this Department for investigation, and in all 1450 cases were investigated involving 1814 visits by the Sanitary Inspectors. In the majority of these cases sanitary defects were found and these were dealt with chiefly under the nuisance sections of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936. The majority of these enquiries was made on behalf of the London County Council, but many were for this Council's Housing Department, and some for other Councils.

Cases seeking priority on grounds of medical necessity presented a great problem. In dealing with them care has been taken to ensure that priority has been recommended only in cases having the greatest need. During the year 205 cases have been recommended to the London County Council as warranting preferential consideration, 136 on grounds of tuberculosis, and 69 for other medical reasons. During the same period 103 cases previously recommended on medical grounds were rehoused. Of these 77 were rehoused by the London County Council, 49 on grounds of tuberculosis and 28 on other medical grounds. The remaining 26 cases were rehoused by this Council's Housing Department, 4 on grounds of tuberculosis and 22 on other medical grounds.

Overcrowding.

During the year there has been an increase in the number of premises overcrowded. In all overcrowding was abated in 196 dwellings, but 259 fresh cases were discovered. At the end of the year there were 1064 overcrowded dwellings in the Borough, involving 1244 families and 5952 persons. The increase shown is probably due in some degree to the return of families home after the War. In many cases, sons and daughters have married whilst in H.M. Forces, and on their demobilisation have returned to their parents homes until they can find their own accommodation. There have been some cases of whole families moving into the Borough from other districts, usually right outside London, over crowding themselves and then seeking the assistance of the local authorities to find them accommodation as priority cases. Fortunately there have not been many of such cases, and illegal overcrowding as a whole has not been extensive. The shortage of accommodation has made the strict enforcement of the overcrowding sections of the Act difficult, and it has been the procedure of the department to deal with such cases informally where possible. In all cases the co-operation of owners and landlords has been sought, and each time the overcrowding has been abated to the satisfaction of all concerned without recourse to legal action.

The overcrowding figures given still indicate a far too high percentage of dwellings occupied by members of more than one family. There must be many more dwellings in the Borough which are so occupied without being overcrowded. This is a grave social evil to which the only remedy appears to be the provision of more, and more houses.

During the year 253 families living in overcrowded conditions applied to the London County Council for rehousing. The appropriate recommendation form was submitted in each case.

Details of overcrowding in the Borough are given below:-

	Premises.	Families.	Persons
On register at end of 1947	1001	1158	5662
New cases reported	259	338	1442
Total	1260	1496	7104
Overcrowding abated	196	252	1152
On register at end of 1948	1064	1244	5952
<u>Overcrowding abated.</u>			
Rehoused by L.C.C.	161	212	962
Rehoused by S.B.C.	21	25	116
Rehoused by Owners	4	4	23
Moved away	9	9	45
Found own accommodation.	1	2	6
	196	252	1152.

Action taken under the Housing Act 1936, Parts II and III.

Inspections under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936, were recommenced during the year. Rather than proceeding with formal action immediately it has been decided that informal notices should be served on the various owners, indicating the defects existing and pointing out the desirability of avoiding formal action. 118 informal notices were served, mostly in respect of the older blocks of flats in the Borough. No formal action by the Council was necessary during the year.

The shortage of housing accommodation, and the resulting difficulties in obtaining the rehousing of families displaced, has limited action under Sections 11 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1936, to only the essential cases. During the year demolition orders were made in respect of two properties, but in both cases an undertaking from the owner to make them fit for habitation was accepted by the Council. Three premises were affected by closing orders, involving five underground rooms. The families occupying these rooms were either rehoused, or managed to find their own accommodation.

During the year, the Council made one compulsory purchase order; the area concerned was fully inspected, and the relevant reports compiled.

In all, the Sanitary Inspectors made 378 visits under the Housing Act, 1936 during the year.

Details of action taken are as follows:-

Premises represented under Section 11.

- 4, Nicholson Street - Undertaking accepted from owner to make fit
- 7, Nicholson Street - Undertaking accepted from owner to make fit

Premises closed under Section 12.

- 39, Hopton Street. - Underground room.
- 51, Dolben Street. - Front and back underground rooms.
- 49, Dolben Street. - Front and back underground rooms.

Closing Orders Cancelled.

- 9, Gaywood Street. - Destroyed by enemy action.
- 265, Union Street. - Destroyed by enemy action.
- 233, East Street. - Premises demolished and rebuilt without basement.

Compulsory Purchase Order.

- East Street Number 2 area. - Approval obtained to proceed, after Ministerial enquiry.

F O O D .

THE INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

As a result of inspections of food at wharves, warehouses, shops, etc. in the Borough, 423 tons, 15 cwts, 1 qr. 10½ lbs. were found to be unfit for human consumption, and were suitably disposed of.

Food Inspected and found unfit for human consumption.

How disposed of.	Inspected at Shops, etc.				Inspected at Wharves.				Total food condemned.			
	Ton	Cwt	Qr.	Lb.	Ton	Cwt	Qr.	Lb.	Ton	Cwt	Qr.	Lb.
DESTROYED AT DEPOT	32	12	2	26	29	5	2	12	61	18	1	10
DESTROYED AT PREMISES	2	1	0	3¾	3	15	1	9	5	16	1	12¾
USED FOR ANIMAL FEEDING	72	14	1	9¼	8	2	1	5	80	16	2	14¼
TECHNICAL PURPOSES	13	5	0	15½	1	7	3	1	14	12	3	16½
MANUFACTURING PURPOSES	53	12	1	7	12	2	2	12	65	14	3	19
SALVAGED	193	15	0	0½	1	1	0	21½	194	16	0	22
TOTALS	368	0	2	6	55	14	3	4½	423	15	1	10½

FOOD PREMISES.

There are 261 Eating Houses and places where food is prepared for sale, and 197 Ice cream premises in the Borough.

Close co-operation has been maintained with the local Food Office in connection with the proposed new food premises and traders, to ensure that premises comply with our requirements before the issue of food licences.

BAKEHOUSES.

There are 40 Bakehouses in Southwark, of which 14 are underground. During the year, 118 inspections of these premises were carried out.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) REGULATIONS, 1936 - 1943.

Dealers' licences were granted authorising the use of the special designations "Pasteurised" in 38 cases, and Dealers' licences were granted authorising the use of the special designation "Tuberculin Tested" in 13 cases.

8 supplementary licences in respect of "Pasteurised" Milk and 7 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 licencing authority in each case.

During the year 37 samples of graded milks were taken and submitted to the Public Analyst for bacteriological examination and chemical analysis. Also 43 samples of milk supplied to local schools were examined by the Public Analyst.

MILK SELLERS.

At the close of the year there were 186 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. 519 inspections of Milkshops and Dairies were made during the year.

PUBLIC HEALTH (CONDENSED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1923. and 1947.

13 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.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

There is only one licenced slaughterhouse in the Borough, and 4 inspections of the premises were made during the year.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933.

During the year 94 visits were paid to the various premises listed by the Council for the sale of Part II Poisons under the above Act.

There are 63 names of persons on the Council's List of Sellers of Part II Poisons.

FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1938 - LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

<u>Defendant</u>	<u>Cause of Proceedings</u>	<u>Result</u>
Stanley E. Kirkham, "Royal Oak" P.H., 44, Tabard Street	Selling Gin 44 degrees under proof	Fined £10 and £3.3s. costs
William Wood "St. Paul's Tavern" 72, Villa Street	Selling Whiskey 40 degrees under proof	Fined £5 and £5.5s. costs
Mrs. Jossie F. Burge, "Trinity Arms" P.H., 29, Swan Street	Selling Rum 40 degrees under proof	Fined £5 and £3.3s. costs
Walter Dye "Thomas a'Beckett P.H., 320, Old Kent Road	Selling Gin 43 degrees under proof	Fined £2 and £2.2s. costs
ditto	Selling Rum 42 degrees under proof	Fined £2.
John Best (London) Ltd., 321, Walworth Road	Selling Pork Sausages 28% deficient in Meat	Fined £3 and £5.5s. costs
David Walter "Cafe Comity" 18, St. Georges Road	Failing to display a notice that Horseflesh was sold on the premises	Fined £5
Howard E. Friend New Victory Cafe 94, New Kent Road	ditto	Fined £5 and £2.2s. costs
Antonio Zucconi Albert's Quick Service Cafe, 273, Old Kent Road	ditto	Fined £8 and £4.4s. costs
George A. Whale, 395, Walworth Road	Selling Preserved Beef Sausages 45% deficient in Meat	Fined £2 and £3.3s. costs
B. Gardner, H.A. Buckmer & C. Cornell, 21, Deacon Street	Failing to display a notice that Horseflesh was sold on the premises	Dismissed
James Richardson, 19, Tower Bridge Road	Selling Pork Sausage Meat 20% deficient in Meat	Fined £2 and £3.3s. costs
Sanders Bros. (Stores) 243, Walworth Road	Selling Mustard 64% deficient in allyl isothiocyanate	Fined £3 and £3.3s. costs

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

ICE CREAM

Particular attention has been paid this year to the bacteriological results of ice cream samples taken. These results have not been wholly satisfactory, although samples with very low bacterial counts have often been graded III or IV according to the methylene blue test. Special separate sampling at each stage of the process has, however, often helped to detect and remedy some fault with satisfactory results. The majority of ice cream makers in this borough are small one-man businesses, and these efforts to assist them have been appreciated.

Copies of the Public Analyst's reports on samples taken have been sent to the vendor concerned, with (in the case of Grade III or IV results) a special letter emphasising the need for stricter care in the hygiene of manufacture, handling and distribution.

Inspections have been carried out before new registrations are granted to ensure that the premises are satisfactory and the requirements of the Heat Treatment Regulations are fully understood. In many cases it has been necessary to restrict the sale to pre-packed ice cream from approved sources.

A code of standards has been sent to each maker and dealer and the trade generally have co-operated in improving the standards of hygiene and purity, with the installation of much new equipment.

86 samples of ice cream were taken during the year, and:-

17 samples were graded I	20 samples were graded III
27 " " " II	17 " " " IV

5 samples were not examined by the methylene blue test.

FOOD HYGIENE

This subject continues to occupy the careful and constant attention of the Department, and special efforts have been directed to propaganda. An attempt to organise lectures for those engaged in food premises etc unfortunately proved unsuccessful, but a Code of Standards for food premises and eating houses, and another for ice cream makers and dealers were later compiled and distributed.

Some of the larger firms have arranged for their staffs to receive expert instruction in this subject, but it cannot yet be claimed that there is any substantial improvement in the standards of the smaller businesses. It is, however, anticipated that these continuous efforts, aided by similar publicity for the general public and the national press campaigns, will result in improved conditions beyond the scope of the somewhat restricted legislation at present applicable.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

There was a considerable increase in the number of infectious diseases notifications during the year, as compared with the total for both 1947 and 1946. This was due almost entirely to a heavy incidence of MEASLES, of which there were 1166 cases after diagnosis corrections, as against 705 the previous year and 775 in 1946.

Other than this, however, there has been relatively little change since the generally satisfactory 1947 figures. DYSENTERY OPTHALMIA NEONATORUM, PUERPERAL SEPSIS, after corrections of diagnoses, were practically exactly the same as for the previous year. There were only very slight increases in SCARLET FEVER and PNEUMONIA, but SCABIES showed a marked decrease to only half the 1947 total, which was also less than half the number of cases reported in 1946. In this connection the Scabies Order, 1941 - introduced as an emergency measure during the grave spread of this complaint in the war years - ceased to be operative as from the beginning of the year. Compulsory inspection and treatment of patients and contacts was thereby discontinued, although statutory notification remains in force, but it is now safe to assume that this disease no longer constitutes any serious threat to public health in this Borough.

Despite population increases, there is relatively little change in TUBERCULOSIS notifications or deaths, although there is certainly a noticeable decline in non-respiratory cases.

Amended regulations were also made in regard to compulsory notification of Measles and Whooping Cough during the year. This was introduced during the war, and regarded at the time as likely to be a temporary measure, but the Minister of Health has now decided that this compulsory notification should be maintained.

These diseases continue to be troublesome. MEASLES rose to 1166 compared with the 1946/47 average of 740; this was due to the normal cyclic epidemic, and as such was probably not unduly serious, although four deaths were reported. WHOOPING COUGH again continued to rise slightly despite immunisation efforts; there were three deaths, as also occurred last year.

Whooping Cough Immunisation.

Children immunised during 1948 : -

Under 5 years of age	1515
Over 5 years of age	22

Immunised children who contracted the disease	60
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CEREBRO SPINAL MENINGITIS accounted for one more death than in 1947, despite two less cases, but POLIOMYELITIS, after the disturbing 1947 outbreak, claimed only 1 confirmed case.

Whilst there were no cases of FOOD POISONING during the year and notifications of ZYMOTIC ENTERITIS were satisfactorily low during the notifiable period (July to September), it has been found that the latter disease maintained a consistent regularity amongst infants throughout the whole of the year. Careful investigations were made into each case reported but generally the home conditions and methods of feeding were satisfactory.

Confirmed cases of DIPHTHERIA totalled 33 as compared with 40 in 1947 and 27 in 1946. There was an increase both in the number of initial immunisation injections and also 'booster' injections during the year. The noticeable decline in the notified cases between the ages of 3 and 5 seems adequate proof of the effectiveness of initial immunisation. The highest incidence, however, remains in the 5 to 10 age group, which points unmistakably to a dangerous disregard or ignorance of the importance of reinforcing injections about the school commencing age.

A feature of Diphtheria in this Borough during 1948 was that there were 6 cases over the age of 15 years, 2 of whom were in the 25/35 age group, as compared with only 1 case over 15 in 1947. There was one death from this disease, which had not been immunised.

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Diphtheria immunisation was carried out during 1948 as follows :-

Under 1 year	155 children	4 years	40 children
1 year	1263 "	5-10 years	112 "
2 years	262 "	Over 10	6 "
3 years	66 "		

Live births	Confirmed cases of Diphtheria					Immuni- sations	'Booster' (over 5)
	0-3	3-5	5-10	10-15	15 & over		
1947: 2434	6	10	19	4	1	1745	34
1948: 2061	7	2	16	2	6	1904	74

Diphtheria (continued)

Age	No. of Cases	Notified cases where Immunisation complete	Diphtheria deaths	Deaths after Immunisation
0-	1	-	-	-
1-	4	1	-	-
2-	2	-	-	-
3-	-	-	-	-
4-	2	1	-	-
5-9	16	5	1	-
10-14	2	1	-	-

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Having regard to the general conditions in this Borough, the overall statistics for infectious disease during the year may be regarded as quite satisfactory.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFICATIONS.

Disease	Original cases	Admitted Hospital	Numbers after Correction		Deaths	
			1947	1948	Notified cases	Un-notfd. cases
Scarlet Fever	259	81	229	242	-	-
Pneumonia	54	4	47	60	2	11
Diphtheria	62	61 x	40	33	1	-
Erysipelas	42	14	32	41	-	-
Dysentery	16	13	11	13	-	-
Ophthalmia Neon:	9	8	9	9	-	-
Puerperal Sepsis	13	10	19	12	-	1
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	8	8	8	6	1	3
Zymotic Enteritis (July-Sept.)	22	16	22	23	1	-
Paratyphoid	1	1	-	-	-	-
Malaria (Induced)	2	2	5	2	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	1	-	-	-
Encephalitis Lethargica	-	-	-	-	-	2
Scabies	95	-	198	95	-	-
Measles	1166	129	705	1166	2	2
Whooping Cough	319	57	286	310	3	-
Enteric Fever	-	-	1	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis	3	3	26	1	-	1
TOTALS:	2071	407	1639	2013	10	20

(x : One case of Diphtheria not removed to hospital. A second throat swab proved negative).

INFECTIOUS DISEASE DEATHS.

<u>Disease.</u>	<u>Age Groups:</u>								
	0-	1-	5-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-
	—	4	15	34	44	54	64	74	—
MEASLES									
notified cases	1	1							
un-notfd "	1	1							
WHOOPING COUGH									
notified cases	3								
CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS									
notified cases		1							
un-notfd "	2	1							
PNEUMONIA									
notified cases	1							1	
un-notfd. "	1			1	1		4	1	3
DIPHTHERIA									
notified cases			1						
ZYMOTIC ENTERITIS									
notified cases	1								
ENCEPHALITIS									
LETHARGICA									
un-notfd cases				1		1			
POLIOMYELITIS									
un-ntfd cases			1						
PUERPERAL SEPSIS									
un-notfd cases				1					
<u>TOTALS.</u>									
notified cases	6	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
un-notfd "	4	2	1	3	1	1	4	1	3
TOTAL -	10	4	2	3	1	1	4	2	3 = <u>30</u>
<u>TOTALS - 1947.</u>									
notified cases	2	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	4
un-notfd "	3	-	-	-	3	3	9	7	4
	5	2	-	-	3	3	12	7	8 = <u>40</u>

TUBERCULOSIS

		Age Groups:-											TOTAL
		0-	1-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	
<u>PULMONARY</u>													
Primary	) M:	1	4	5	1	14	15	25	22	10	14	9	120
Notifications	) F:	-	3	3	5	17	28	14	4	2	2	2	80
New cases	) M:	-	-	-	1	2	9	12	3	8	4	4	43
other than by		-	-	-	-	1	10	8	3	-	1	1	27
formal notfcn.)	F:	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<u>Totals</u>	1948	2	9	8	7	34	62	59	32	20	21	16	270
	1947	3	7	10	7	39	49	53	31	34	27	9	269

<u>Deaths</u>													
Notfd. cases	M:	-	-	-	-	3	2	3	10	9	9	10	46
	F:	-	-	1	-	-	5	11	2	2	2	2	25
Un-notified)	M:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	3	9
cases)	F:	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	5
<u>Totals</u>	1948	1	1	1	-	3	8	14	14	12	15	16	85
	1947	1	1	-	-	4	8	9	13	15	15	11	77

<u>NON-PULMONARY</u>													
Primary	) M:	-	1	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	6
Notifications	) F:	-	-	-	1	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	7
New cases	) M:	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	4
other than by		-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
formal notfcn.)	F:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<u>Totals</u>	1948	-	2	3	1	6	2	3	1	-	-	-	18
	1947	6	6	3	5	5	6	5	1	-	-	1	38

<u>Deaths</u>													
Notfd. cases	M:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	F:	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Un-notified)	M:	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
cases)	F:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Totals</u>	1948	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	3
	1947	-	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	5

1 notified Pulmonary case (M.44) committed suicide.
 1 notified Non-Pulmonary case (M.42) died from shock
 following operation.

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

The number of notified cases of Tuberculosis shows very little change from last year, and the work of the Dispensary, under Dr. Pritchard continues to be exceptionally heavy. The Scheme for Domiciliary treatment of Tuberculosis Patients has continued successfully during the year and has grown. Whilst it is not suggested that this form of treatment is better than a Sanatorium or Hospital, it is of extreme value in an attempt to control the disease in view of the very long waiting period which is still necessary before admission to a Sanatorium or Hospital. Further an analysis since 1946 shows the great value of the scheme and very good results comparable with those obtained in hospital. This, of course, has involved 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.

Return relating to the work of the Dispensary for the six months ended 30th. June, 1948.

	<u>PULMONARY</u>	<u>NON-PULM:</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Definite cases of T.B. on the Register at the beginning of year	851	80	931
Transfers from other areas	24	-	24
New cases diagnosed as :-			
Class T.B. Minus	53	-	53
Class T.B. Plus	44	-	44
Non-pulmonary	-	11	11
Cases written off as :-			
Recovered	16	-	16
Dead (all causes)	23	-	23
Moved to other areas	52	-	52
Definite cases of T.B. on the Register at June 30th 1948	<u>881</u>	<u>91</u>	<u>972</u>
A.P. Refills	1959	Total attendances	6003
X-ray exams.	3571	Home visits by Health Visitors	1687

From July 5th 1948, the work of the Tuberculosis Dispensary has passed from the control of the Borough Council to the Regional Hospitals Board.

TREATMENT & BATHING CENTRE

Scabies and Verminous Treatment

The cessation of the compulsory medical examination of Scabies contacts under the Scabies Order has caused a marked decrease in the treatments given for this disease at the above Centre. 11 Scabies medical sessions were held up to April 1st. 1948, when these were discontinued, and 42 patients were examined by the Medical Officer of Health.

Unfortunately, however, the number of verminous cases dealt with was the highest for the past six years, the major increase being amongst schoolchildren.

Disinfestation

There has been an increase in the amount of verminous bedding. During the year 73 consignments of bedding and soft goods from families rehoused in the Council's new flats have been disinfested. This has involved considerable extra work, particularly in view of the difficulties which have been experienced in delays in the arrival of these consignments from removal contractors, and the urgency for their immediate treatment and speedy return.

5 percent D.D.T. insecticide solution has been continued throughout the year for the disinfestation of premises, and no failures have been reported. Infestations from cockroaches have invariably been treated with gammaxine.

Infectious Disease Disinfection

There has been a slight decrease in the number of infectious disease enquiries and disinfections dealt with at the Centre during the year. The large number of Scarlet Fever cases nursed at home involved the personal attendant on the case in the maintenance of current disinfection, and washing of bed linen etc. In view of this the terminal disinfection has been reduced to a minimum.

No Smallpox or Typhus cases or contacts have been reported in the Borough during the year, nor have any contacts from infected areas abroad arrived in this area.

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During the year 29 demonstrations of work at the Centre have been given to approximately 212 students.

Additional work has been caused in connection with enquiries, collection, disinfection, storage and disposal of effects of persons buried by the Council in accordance with the National Assistance Act. 11 such cases have been dealt with by this Centre.

Treatment and Bathing Centre.

Analysis of work carried out during the year.

SCABIES AND VERMIN TREATMENTS

<u>SCABIES</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Lambeth cases	89	221	310
treatments	168	379	547
Southwark cases	87	190	277
treatments	159	356	515
L.C.C. Schoolchildren			1070
Total Scabies treatments:			<u>2132</u>

VERMINOUS PERSONS

Lambeth cases	167	123	290
treatments	182	141	323
Southwark cases	278	258	536
treatments	279	265	544
L.C.C. Schoolchildren			3101
Total Verminous treatments:			<u>3968</u>

Verminous Treatments

<u>Males</u>		<u>Females</u>	
Embankment Fellowship	151	219 New Kent Rd	
Salvation Army Hostel	91	(Hostel)	3
Rowton House	91	Cecil House Hostel	16
Marshalsea Rd. Common		Elizabeth Baxter "	2
Lodging House	14	83 Blackfriars Rd	
Hungerford Club	1	(Common Lodging Hse)	43
Southwark casuals	74	78 Camberwell Rd.	
Factories and private		(Common Lodging Hse)	10
residents	<u>39</u>	Factories and private	
		residents	<u>323</u>
<u>TOTALS:</u>	<u>461</u>		<u>397</u>

TREATMENT OF VERMINOUS AND INFECTED ARTICLES.

	<u>Verminous art- icles treated.</u>	<u>Verminous art- icles destroyed.</u>	<u>Infected art- icles treated.</u>
Beds	169	57	17
Palliasses	400	48	163
Bolsters	130	16	6
Pillows	643	72	304
Cushions	95	9	6
Blankets	1370	14	238
Sheets	360	11	20
Quilts	237	16	18
Pieces.	22821	905	55

VERMINOUS ROOMS SPRAYED (D.D.T.). 1,495

VERMINOUS HOUSEHOLD GOODS DESTROYED. 1 ton, 5 cwt, 84 lbs.

INFECTED ROOMS SPRAYED (FORMALDEHYDE). 339

INFECTED ARTICLES DESTROYED. Nil

HOSPITAL WARDS DISINFECTED. 30

ROOMS DISINFECTED BY REQUEST. (Tuberculosis,
Measles, Cancer deaths, etc.) 79

LIBRARY BOOKS DISINFECTED. 185

INFECTIOUS DISEASE CASES DEALT WITH BY
THE TREATMENT AND BATHING CENTRE. Total 368 as under:

Scarlet Fever 248. Erysipelas 38. Poliomyelitis 2.

Diphtheria 63. Dysentery 8. Cerebro-spinal
meningitis. 9.

Scarlet Fever Cases kept at home : 171.

MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE

In consequence of the new National Health Service Act, the whole of the Maternity and Child Welfare services were transferred from the Borough Council to the London County Council on July 4th. 1948.

The following report relates only to the period up to this date.

<u>NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS</u>	<u>Mothers confined</u>	<u>Live births</u>	<u>Still births</u>	<u>Total births</u>
Born at Home and attended by-				
Midwives	388	389	2	391
Private doctors	2	2	-	2
Born at Hospitals				
in the Borough	176	179	4	183
Outside the Borough	517	513	11	524
	<u>1083</u>	<u>1083</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>1100</u>

Included in the above were 17 cases of twins.

PREMATURE INFANTS

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

	<u>Residing in Southwark</u>	<u>Outside Residents</u>
	<u>Born in Southwark</u>	<u>Born in Southwark</u>
Born at Home	23	-
Born in Guy's Hospital	17	-
Born in Hospitals outside the Borough	-	31
Totals	<u>40</u>	<u>31</u>
BORN AT HOME		
Died during first 24 hours	-	-
Died within 28 days	4	-
Survived at the end of first 28 days	19	-
BORN IN HOSPITAL		
Died during first 24 hours	-	3
Died within 28 days	3	3
Survived at the end of first 28 days	<u>14</u>	<u>12</u>
	<u>40</u>	<u>13</u>
BORN AT HOME		
Nursed entirely at home	18	-

DAY NURSERIES.

There were three Day Nurseries under the Control of the Council in the Borough, and the following is a summary of the attendances up to July 5th 1948.

	Monday to Friday.	Saturday Morning	Total Attendances	Daily Aver- age. Mon. - Fri.	Average Sat. Morn.
BISHOP'S HOUSE	7711	321	8032	60.7	12.8
ST. GEORGE'S	5539	225	5764	43.6	9.0
CROSSWAYS	4654	162	4816	36.6	6.5
Totals.	17904	708	18612		

PLAY CENTRES.

Owing to the poor attendances at the part time Centres (an average of only 4 attendances per session), it was decided to transfer these centres to Sutherland House. These transfers took place 26th January 1948 in the case of Villa Street Centre, and 20th February 1948 in the case of Pocock Street Centre.

Sutherland House Play Centre.

This Centre was opened to assist the appeal by the Government for part-time women workers. As from 26th January, 1948, afternoon sessions only were held but a full-time basis came into operation on 1st March, 1948.

The total number of sessions held up to 5th July, 1948 was 199 with 5056 toddlers attending. This represents an average attendance of 25.4 per session.

SOLARIUM.

436 expectant and nursing mothers, and children under five years received treatment in the Solarium. The total number of attendances was 2,400.

GYNAECOLOGICAL CLINIC.

13 Sessions were held and 104 patients seen by the Specialist, who gave advice and arranged treatment where necessary.

This represents an average attendance of 8 patients per session.

DENTAL CLINIC.

	<u>Expectant & Nursing Mothers.</u>	<u>Pre-School Children.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Attendances	400	308	708
New Patients	91	90	181
Fillings in Teeth	66	73	139
Scalings	23	-	23
Local Anaesthesia	85	5	90
General "	-	44	44
Teeth extracted.	172	58	230
Upper Dentures fitted	12	-	12
Lower " "	9	-	9
Repairs	7	-	7
Dressings	10	4	14
Advice	119	146	265
Miscellaneous visits	94	-	94

CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

Up to July 5th, there were 14 registered Foster Mothers and 14 Foster Children. The Health of the children was good, except for occasional minor ailments.

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

HOME NURSING.

The nursing of sick children and home confinement cases and infectious disease was undertaken by the following Associations. The number of visits made was as follows : -

Catholic Nursing Association.	655	Southwark, Newington and	
Ranyard Nurses	71	Walworth District Nursing	
		Association.	714
<u>Total visits 1440.</u>			

HOME HELPS.

Owing to the large increase in the number of requests for Home Help assistance, a full time Home Help Organiser was appointed early in the year. Much progress was made both in the recruitment of additional Home Helps, and also the number of cases assisted.

At the end of the above period, there were 16 full time and 13 part time Home Helps: 66 cases were dealt with, and the average total hours assistance per week was 595.

CONVALESCENT TREATMENT.

14 mothers and 21 children were sent for treatment under the Women's Country Holiday Fund Scheme, and 29 children through the Invalid Children's Aid Association.

EXTRA NOURISHMENT.

The Invalid Kitchens of London, under arrangements made with the Council, supplied 122 dinners to children, necessitous, expectant and nursing mothers, upon the recommendation of the Council's Medical Officers.

• INFANT WELFARE CENTRES (to 5th July 1948).

Centre	Number of Sessions	A T T E N D A N C E S			S E E N B Y D O C T O R		
		Under 1	1 to 5	Total	Under 1	1 to 5	Total.
Pocock Street	61	2574	721	3295	738	228	966
Lambeth Road	26	1081	213	1294	197	56	253
Salomons Centre	47	1196	714	1910	392	350	742
Crossways	26	1132	552	1684	354	189	543
Health Services	109	3704	1470	5174	531	197	728
Sutherland House	57	3067	903	3970	482	215	697
Villa Street	75	3186	636	3822	776	170	946
TOTAL	401	15940	5209	21149	3470	1405	4875
<u>AVERAGE ATTENDANCE</u> <u>PER SESSION</u>							
Pocock Street		42.19	11.82	54.01	12.09	3.74	15.83
Lambeth Road		41.58	8.19	49.77	7.58	2.15	9.73
Salomons Centre		25.45	15.19	40.64	8.34	7.78	16.12
Crossways		43.54	21.23	64.77	13.62	7.27	20.89
Health Services		33.98	13.49	47.47	4.87	1.81	6.68
Sutherland House		53.81.	15.84	69.65	8.46	3.82	12.28
Villa Street		42.48	8.48	50.96	10.35	2.27	12.62

MATERNITY CLINICS.

During the period 282 Sossions were held with total attendances of 4399.

	New Cases	Re-attendances	Post-Natal Cases	Total
Pocock Street.	157	494	6	657
Guy's Hospital.	272	1869	191	2332
Health Services Dept.	128	424	31	583
Sutherland House.	121	311	16	448
Villa Street.	113	230	36	379
	791	3328	280	4399

VISITS MADE BY HEALTH VISITORS.

Original - under 1 year.	1100	Post-natal.	164
Revisits - under 1 year.	7409	Measles.	1013
Revisits - over 1 year.	8857	Diarrhoea.	26
Original - ante-natal.	1155	Tuberculosis.	175
Revisits - ante-natal.	644	Whooping Cough.	154
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	9	Puerperal Sepsis.	3
Child Life Protection.	111	Other visits.	320
Housing and Sanitary.	156		
		Total.	21296

VACCINATION.

The Vaccination Acts were repealed by the National Health Service Act, 1946. Up to the 5th. July, 1948, 689 children were vaccinated.

REPORT OF THE LADY ALMONER.

During the six months to the end of June, 1948, a considerable number of mothers and babies were sent away, some with two or more children, and arrangements were made, when necessary, for the supply of invalid dinners to the aged sick, expectant and nursing mothers, and any other person in the Borough who would have benefited by the service. Constant enquiries were received for Day Nursery vacancies, and the numbers on the waiting list increased steadily.

A considerable amount of Care work was done in connection with the Tuberculosis Dispensary, and help was obtained from voluntary sources, and grants, when necessary, were made from the Care Committee Fund.

<p>REPORT OF PUBLIC ANALYST ANALYSES OF SAMPLES - FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1938.</p>

	Samples Examined.		Adulterated etc.	
	<u>Formal</u>	<u>Informal</u>	<u>Formal</u>	<u>Informal</u>
Milk	241	12	1	-
Designated Milk	-	37	-	5
Condensed Milk	-	13	-	-
Butter, Margarine, Lard	57	69	-	-
Meat & Fish Preparations	96	146	3	10
Flour & Cereal Preparations	132	160	2	8
Tea, Coffee, & Cocoa	63	62	2	2
Vinegar	19	34	-	1
Sweets & Chocolate	49	54	1	-
Spices & Condiments	59	62	2	-
Pickles & Sauces	58	73	3	3
Jams & Preserves	41	34	1	2
Wines, Spirits & Beverages	25	129	2	6
Drugs & Medicinal Preparations	22	86	-	4
Miscellaneous Samples.	56	74	2	4
	<u>918</u>	<u>1045</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>45</u>

WATER SUPPLY.

The domestic water of the Borough is supplied by the Metropolitan Water Board. During the year there have been no complaints regarding quality or quantity.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY.

The London County Council Mobile Unit for Mass Miniature Radiography was again operating from the South Eastern Hospital, New Cross, from September until the end of the year, and local business organisations were invited to afford their employees facilities for this examination. The Department arranged appointments and provided free transport for the examination of over 1500 persons working in the Borough.
