

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

**Contributors**

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

**Publication/Creation**

[1955?]

**Persistent URL**

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/tbnpy8nq>

**License and attribution**

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution, Non-commercial license.

Non-commercial use includes private study, academic research, teaching, and other activities that are not primarily intended for, or directed towards, commercial advantage or private monetary compensation. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection  
183 Euston Road  
London NW1 2BE UK  
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722  
E [library@wellcomecollection.org](mailto:library@wellcomecollection.org)  
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

AC 4379

PRR Region 5

P.A. sou 64

METROPOLITAN  
BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK



**ANNUAL REPORT**  
OF THE  
**MEDICAL OFFICER OF  
HEALTH**

FOR THE YEAR

**1954**

---

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

*Medical Officer of Health*

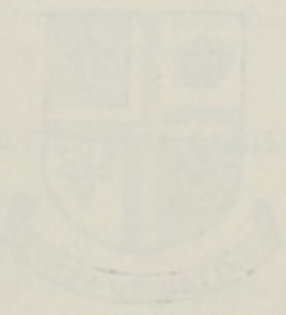
1. 11/11/24

44

11/11/24

METROPOLITAN

BOROUGH OF SOUTHAMPTON



THE BOROUGH OF SOUTHAMPTON

# ANNUAL REPORT

1924

## MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1924

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

Medical Officer of Health

# BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK

Public Health Department

Walsworth House, S.E. 17.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors

Metropolitan Borough of Southwark

Year 1934-35, Laid on the Council

This is a summary of the Health Department's work during the year 1934-35.

## CONTENTS

VITAL STATISTICS .. .. .	Pages 1 to 4
INFECTIOUS DISEASES .. .. .	5 to 8
TREATMENT & BATHING CENTRE .. .. .	9 to 11
SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES .. .. .	11 to 20
HOUSING .. .. .	21 to 25
FOOD .. .. .	26 to 34
WELFARE OF THE AGED .. .. .	34 to 35
NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT .. .. .	Page 35
MORTUARY .. .. .	35
HEALTH PROPAGANDA .. .. .	35





## BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK

---

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

WALWORTH ROAD, S.E.17.

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

YOUR WORSHIP, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit the Annual Report of the Health Department for the year 1954.

The population figure of 95,370, as estimated by the Registrar General, shows a further decline of 1,500 persons on the previous year's figure.

The General Death rate of 11.5, and the infant mortality rate of 20.6, are both near records.

The infectious diseases also showed a considerable decline.

The year 1954 may therefore be regarded as a healthy one, as indicated by the statistics kept by your Department.

Before leaving the subject of infection, I would like to draw special attention to the question of Food Poisoning and Dysentery; both of which remained unnecessarily high. I repeat unnecessarily high because the cause and spread of these infections is largely dependent on the personal hygiene of our food handlers and the population as a whole; a high incidence, except in exceptional instances, is a reflection of our personal habits. The continued high incidence of Dysentery caused me much anxiety, and I decided to issue a leaflet on the subject, drawn up in simple but straightforward language, as follows:—

“Dysentery is a highly contagious acute diarrhoeal disease, the motions often containing blood and mucous. It is caused by a germ which gains entrance to the body through the mouth.

The commonest method of spread is by “infected” hands—fouled after use of W.C.

A person suffering from Dysentery may infect the W.C. seat, the lavatory chain and handle, and also door handle; and in this way infect another person using the same W.C. shortly after.

Unless strict personal hygiene is practised, and particularly washing after use of toilet, any food handler thus infected can infect food and spread the disease to many other people. A whole household can be infected by the housewife, should she herself be a victim of the disease or gets her hands contaminated with the dysentery germs, if she prepares the family meals without first taking the simple precaution of a thorough hand washing.

## PREVENTION.

The spread of this disease can, to a large degree, be prevented by following simple rules of Hygiene.

### 1. PERSONAL HYGIENE.

This is most important, especially hygiene of the hands.

Nails should be kept short, and the hands well washed with soap and nail brush, followed by a liberal rinsing under tap, after every visit to the toilet, and also *after exposure to contamination* in other ways, such as handling individuals and articles which are, or may be, infected.

Hands should *always* be washed before handling food or food utensils.

It is important that facilities for the above should be adequate in every house, and in places outside the home, such as restaurants and public conveniences.

*Special attention is necessary to children who may be unable themselves to carry out this washing routine.*

### 2. ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE.

Mop down after use with a weak solution of disinfectant (white fluid) the W.C. Seat, the handle of flushing cistern and door knob.

Chamber pots used by small children should be carefully cleansed and disinfected with a solution of not more than two teaspoonsful of 'black fluid' to one pint of water. The chamber pot should be wiped round with a damp cloth before use in order to remove any adherent disinfectant.

Infants suffering from diarrhoea or dysentery should have frequent changes of napkins. Care should be taken in changing soiled napkins not to contaminate clothing. After removal, nappies should be steeped in 'white fluid' (not more than two teaspoonsful to one pint of water) for one hour before boiling.



### 3. OTHER PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

- (a) Food handlers in factories—restaurants, etc., will be put off work until certified free from infection by the Medical Officer of Health. Special arrangements have been made so that *contacts* of infected cases who are excluded from employment on the Medical Officer of Health's instructions can apply at the Health Department for a certificate to obtain National Health Insurance Benefit.
- (b) Infants attending nurseries will be excluded until certified free from infection by the Medical Officer of Health.
- (c) Infected school children and child contacts in the same family will be excluded from school until certified free from infection by the Medical Officer of Health."

This leaflet is given to the contacts of all cases when Dysentery occurs in a house.

. . . . .

The rehousing of families living in overcrowded conditions, and those handicapped by medical conditions, continues to be one of the major problems. The extreme shortage of appropriate facilities causes the provision of satisfactory alternative rehousing accommodation to be so slow as to fall far short of the demand.

Almost as quickly as those already on the waiting lists obtain other accommodation, either from the L.C.C. or the Borough Council, new applicants replace them on the lists. This is shown clearly by the figures of 86 overcrowded families, comprising 415 persons, rehoused during the year; but 104 families of 449 persons were added to the overcrowding list during the same period. A comparison of the figures for cases of tuberculosis, and other medical grounds reveals a similar situation.

The housing position generally has brought the public to realise that unless they can obtain a priority on the housing lists, they stand little or no chance of securing better accommodation. There is, therefore, a growing tendency for those seeking rehousing to strive to obtain from their general practitioners medical certificates as evidence of their claims for priority treatment.

The Borough Council and especially the Housing Committee of the Council, are fully aware of this great shortage, hence their



anxiety to clear away the old outmoded houses, and to replace them with modern homes as rapidly as possible.

. . . . .

The aged people in the Borough occupy my mind very greatly, particularly when we hear rumours of certain of the personal health services being returned by the L.C.C. to the control of the Borough Councils. In the body of the report will be found Miss Morris' report on the work of the Voluntary Old People's Welfare Committee, which shows a general and progressive expansion. The Borough Council help in the only way they can help at present, by financial assistance, but I feel that if Local Authorities only had the power, very much good could be done in the preventive field for the old people at very little cost, and at great saving to the State in their maintenance in beds in the Chronic Wards of Hospitals.

. . . . .

The work of the Department has been very heavy, and again shows a considerable increase in work accomplished. I must pay tribute to the Staff from the Chief Inspector downwards, for the hard work they have put in, and for their co-operation and loyalty.

I also wish to place on record my appreciation to the Members of the Council for their tolerance and consideration given to me, and my best thanks to the Chief Officers and their Staffs for their willing help and co-operation.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

W. STOTT,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

## **PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE**

(As at December 31st, 1954).

**Chairman**—J. J. SHEEN.

**Mayor**—H. E. STILLMAN, J.P., L.C.C.

### **Aldermen:**

A. E. Barnes, Rev. H. Runacres, B.A., L. J. Styles, J.P.

### **Councillors:**

J. Booker (*Ex-officio*), W. N. Camp, Mrs. C. Clunn, F. W. Combes (*Ex-officio*), H. G. Coppen, G. Darvell, J. R. Davies, Mrs. E. G. Doswell, R. Hughes, J. J. Keen, Mrs. G. Luetchford, W. A. Miller, G. M. Nottage, J. Prendergast, H. A. W. Ray, E. H. Ridge, Mrs. G. Styles, J. A. Tallon, Miss K. Webber, Mrs. M. Wright.

## **PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT OFFICERS, 1954**

### **Medical Officer of Health:**

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

**Chief Sanitary Inspector**—H. Archer, F.S.I.A.

**Public Analyst**—D. Button, A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C.

**Senior Clerk**—E. A. Clark.

### **Sanitary Inspectors:**

J. Ashmore, R. Bishop (Temp.), R. Charnick (Temp. July 15th to October 6th), R. Decent, R. French (Temp.), Miss G. Gourley, J. Keen, T. Lloyd, W. Murphy (to August 2nd), F. Saunders (from December 9th), J. Syms (Temp.), R. Warboys, L. Whanslaw (to November 7th), R. Worden (Temp. from August 23rd).

**Food**—E. Dunn (from February 1st), A. Johnson, G. Stubbs.

**Housing Act**—E. Adamson, R. Seeds, R. Williams (March 1st to August 5th).

### **Clerical Staff:**

F. Ashford

Miss E. Axtell

E. Davies

C. Gill (to Aug. 22nd)

F. Goddard (from Oct. 4th)

Miss M. Laws

G. Marsden Webb

T. Oldfield (from Oct. 25th).

J. Perry (Temp. to Jan. 10th).

R. Potter

A. Purdom

J. Robertson

A. Ruler (Temp. Feb. 3—Oct. 3)

R. Stevens

### **Rodent Investigators and Assistant to Sanitary Inspectors:**

Mrs. H. Ross (Temp.), Mrs. B. Smith (Temp.), C. Husk

### **Mortuary Attendant:**

H. West

### **Hall-Keepers:**

R. Witten

W. Bishop



## VITAL STATISTICS

The estimated population for the Borough in 1954 has again fallen for the second consecutive year since 1944. In 1953 the decrease was 1,100 fewer than in 1952. The 1953/54 decrease was widened to 1,500.

After a decline in the birth rate for each of the last six years from 1948 this figure showed a slight increase in 1954. The fall in the death rate in 1953 after increases in the two previous years showed a further decrease in 1954.

The infant death rate dropped to the 1950 level following a heavy increase in 1953, which was the highest figure since 1949. The death rate of illegitimate infants, which reached an abnormally high peak in 1953, showed a dramatic decline in 1954 to the lowest recorded for many years. Unfortunately, the still-birth rate continued to rise and reached the highest point since 1938.

Area .. .. .	1,132 acres
Estimated Number of Dwellings (April, 1955) .. ..	24,977
Dwellings Erected by Borough Council During Year	168
Approximate Rateable Value (TOTAL) .. .. .	£1,074,698
(DWELLINGS) .. .. .	£414,607

### Population:

Registrar General's estimate (mid-1954), including members of Armed Forces stationed in area .. ..	95,370
Estimated population, 1953 (mid-year) .. ..	96,870
Census, 1951 .. .. .	97,191
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population .. .. .	17.7
Adjusted by comparability factor .. .. .	15.2
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total Births .. .. .	27.5
Death Rate per 1,000 population .. .. .	11.5
Adjusted by comparability factor .. .. .	11.8
Maternal Death Rate per 1,000 live and still births ..	1.1

### Infant Death Rate:

All infants per 1,000 live births .. .. .	20.6
Legitimate infants per 1,000 live legitimate births	21.3
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 live illegitimate births	9.7



Estimated Population		Crude		Infant Death Rate (To nearest unit)			Still Birth Rate
		Birth Rate	Death Rate	Legiti- mate	Illegiti- mate	Total	
1938	145,300	14.0	12.5	57	66	57	32.0
1946	86,280	24.3	15.7	45	62	46	25.6
1947	92,070	26.4	15.6	38	60	39	26.1
1948	94,630	21.7	12.8	38	26	37	17.1
1949	96,810	19.5	13.0	26	71	29	27.1
1950	97,080	18.6	12.2	17	46	20	16.8
1951	97,930	18.0	13.5	19	19	19	23.2
1952	97,970	17.6	14.0	28	34	29	21.4
1953	96,870	17.2	12.4	30	77	32	23.3
1954	95,370	17.7	11.5	21	10	21	27.5

	Legitimate			Illegitimate			Totals		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Live Births									
1953	830	749	1,579	54	37	91	884	786	1,670
1954	821	770	1,591	50	53	103	871	823	1,694
Still Births									
1953	24	13	37	2	1	3	26	14	40
1954	26	16	42	3	3	6	29	19	48
Infant deaths (under 1 year)									
1953	25	22	47	3	4	7	28	26	54
1954	21	13	34	1	-	1	22	13	35

## DEATHS

### Male and Female Age Groups.

	Under 1	1-4	5-14	15-44	45-64	65 and over	Total 1954	Total 1953
Males ..	22	1	2	27	154	397	603	687
Females	13	2	-	18	95	367	495	522
	35	3	2	45	249	764	1,098	1,209

### Infant Mortality.

The total number of deaths of infants under one year of age was 35, the causes of death being as follows:

Influenza ..	1
Pneumonia ..	5
Bronchitis ..	2
Other diseases of respiratory system ..	1
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ..	1
Congenital malformations ..	6
Other defined and ill defined diseases ..	19

### Maternal Mortality.

Two maternal deaths were recorded during the year.

### CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS

Causes of Death	Total Deaths 1953	Total Deaths 1954	Age Groups 1954:—							
			0—	1—	5—	15—	25—	45—	65—	75—
All causes—Males, Females										
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ..	21	22	—	—	—	—	4	13	2	3
Tuberculosis—other forms .. ..	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Syphilitic Disease .. .. .	2	8	—	—	—	—	1	4	2	1
Diphtheria .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections .. .. .	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infective and Parasitic diseases ..	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Malignant neoplasm stomach .. ..	25	30	—	—	—	—	2	9	12	7
.. .. lung, bronchus .. ..	62	65	—	—	—	—	3	23	32	7
.. .. breast .. ..	15	12	—	—	—	—	1	6	1	4
.. .. uterus .. ..	9	8	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	100	98	—	—	—	2	2	28	34	32
Leukaemia, Aleukemia .. .. .	7	3	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1
Diabetes .. .. .	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vascular lesions of nervous system ..	120	115	—	—	—	—	1	21	39	54
Coronary disease, angina .. .. .	136	147	—	—	—	—	4	38	58	47

### Classification of Deaths (continued)

Causes of Death	Total Deaths 1953	Total Deaths 1954	Age Groups 1954:—							
			0—	1—	5—	15—	25—	45—	65—	75—
All causes—Males, Females										
Hypertension with Heart disease ..	15	37	—	—	—	—	—	2	14	21
Other Heart disease .. .. .	166	135	—	—	—	—	7	14	25	89
Other Circulatory disease .. ..	69	54	—	—	—	—	—	10	17	27
Influenza .. .. .	18	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia .. .. .	86	72	5	—	—	—	—	9	18	40
Bronchitis .. .. .	142	84	2	—	—	—	—	18	24	40
Other diseases of Respiratory system ..	20	12	1	—	—	—	—	3	5	3
Ulcer of the Stomach and Duodenum ..	19	18	—	—	—	—	—	7	6	5
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ..	6	5	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Nephritis and Nephrosis .. .. .	7	9	—	1	—	1	—	4	—	3
Hyperplasia of prostate .. .. .	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion ..	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations .. .. .	14	9	6	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ..	97	106	19	1	1	3	—	17	20	45
Motor Vehicle Accidents .. .. .	6	6	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	3
All other accidents .. .. .	17	13	—	1	—	1	1	4	1	5
Suicide .. .. .	12	16	—	—	—	—	3	7	5	1
Homicide and operations of war .. ..	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
TOTALS .. .. .	1,209	1,098	35	3	2	10	35	249	321	443



## INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The confirmed cases of Infectious Diseases were less than half of those for 1953.

Dysentery remained at about the same level as previously, and although there was a considerable increase in Bacterial Food Poisoning there was a compensating decrease in those of a toxic origin.

The figures for Measles and Whooping Cough, which had previously increased, shewed a decline, particularly in Measles. Other decreases were in Poliomyelitis and Scarlet Fever. There were more cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum and Scabies during the year, and again a heavy increase in Puerperal Pyrexia. Only 26 of the latter notifications, totalling 76, were Southwark residents, and except in one home confinement, the infection was developed in hospital subsequent to admission for confinement.

### IMMUNISATION

There was an appreciable increase in Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisation during 1954 for children over five, and for the "booster" injections.

---

<i>Immunisation</i>	<i>Under 5 years of age</i>	<i>Over 5</i>
Diphtheria .. ..	148	65
Whooping Cough ..	85	1
Combined .. ..	1,164	22
"Booster" injections ..	203	737
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,600	825
	Total	2,425

---

### PUERPERAL PYREXIA (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS 1954

These Regulations amending the principal 1951 Regulations, came into operation on January 1st. They prescribe a revised notification form in which the cause of the disease is required to be stated, if known, in order to distinguish cases where epidemiological action is required.

### CANCER OF LUNG AND BRONCHUS

#### Deaths From.

	<i>Neoplasm of Lung and Bronchus</i>	<i>Respiratory Tuberculosis</i>	<i>All Causes</i>
1950 ..	47	51	1192
1951 ..	49	32	1324
1952 ..	51	45	1377
1953 ..	62	21	1209
1954 ..	65	22	1098

The highest mortality rate from neoplasm of the lung and bronchus occurred in the 65-74 age groups, that of tuberculosis between the ages of 45 to 64.

## TUBERCULOSIS

There were fifteen fewer pulmonary Tuberculosis notifications than in 1953, and five more non-pulmonary cases.

The deaths from Tuberculosis were the same total as in 1953.

		Age Groups											Total
		0-	1-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	
<b>Pulmonary:</b>													
Primary	{ M.	3	2	2	—	1	3	13	16	16	17	11	84
Notifica-		F.	1	4	2	2	8	21	17	8	2	—	3
New cases	{ M.	—	—	1	2	1	6	11	12	6	4	5	48
other than		F.	—	—	—	1	3	8	9	3	—	—	—
by formal													
notification													
Totals 1954	..	4	6	5	5	13	38	50	39	24	21	19	224
1953	..	1	10	9	3	22	38	48	37	37	20	14	239
<b>Non-Pulmonary</b>													
Primary	{ M.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Notifica-		F.	—	1	—	2	—	2	3	2	—	—	1
New cases	{ M.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
other than		F.	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
by formal													
notification													
Totals 1954	..	—	1	1	2	—	4	4	2	—	1	1	16
1953	..	—	1	—	—	2	4	4	—	—	—	—	11

	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
Cases on Register, end of 1953 ..	1,357	202
Notified cases, 1954 (including transfers, posthumous and primary notifications) .. ..	224	16
Cases removed from Register during 1954 ..	197	33
Cases remaining at end of 1954 ..	1,384	185

# INFECTIOUS DISEASES

SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS, AGE GROUPS OF CONFIRMED CASES, AND HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS.

DISEASE	Cases notified	Rem. to Hospital	CONFIRMED DIAGNOSES Age Groups:—1954														
			Total 1953	Total 1954	0—	1—	3—	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—
Anthrax .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria .. ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery .. ..	234	88	175	163	15	37	23	43	9	4	2	24	3	2	—	1	—
Encephalitis:																	
Infective .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post infectious ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas .. ..	12	4	12	12	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	4	4	—	—
Food Poisoning:																	
Bacterial .. ..	57	8	8	26	5	6	3	1	1	2	—	2	3	1	1	1	—
Toxic .. ..			12	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Malaria .. ..	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles .. ..	233	13	1,075	233	19	55	60	94	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal																	
Infection .. ..	5	5	3	3	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neonatorum .. ..	14	9	5	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid .. ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—



### Infectious Diseases (continued)

SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS, AGE GROUPS OF CONFIRMED CASES, AND HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS.

DISEASE	Cases notified	Rem. to Hospital	CONFIRMED DIAGNOSES Age Groups:—1954														
			Total 1953	Total 1954	0—	1—	3—	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—
Pneumonia ..	55	6	68	54	—	3	2	7	1	1	3	7	6	5	5	12	2
Poliomyelitis:																	
Paralytic ..	4	4	6	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-paralytic ..	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
†Puerperal Pyrexia	76	75	46	76	—	—	—	—	—	7	26	39	4	—	—	—	—
Scabies ..	20	—	13	20	—	—	2	3	2	5	2	1	1	3	1	—	—
Scarlet Fever ..	96	6	160	96	—	11	25	51	6	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough..	230	31	372	229	36	47	69	71	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
†*Zymotic Enteritis	3	2	19	5	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	1,041	253	1,978	933	92	162	185	272	24	24	35	78	19	15	11	14	2

\*Notifiable from July to September only.

†Certain of these confirmed cases were notified as other diseases, and diagnoses later corrected.

‡Of 76 Pyrexia cases—50 were *not* Southwark residents. Admitted to Hospital for confinements.

## TREATMENT AND BATHING CENTRE

The numbers of male persons and school children requiring treatment at the Bathing Centre for vermin show a welcome decrease from last year's figures. There has been, however, a slight increase in the number of female cases. This increase is, no doubt, due to the establishment by the London County Council of the Centre at 96 Great Guildford Street, for the reception of women with no fixed way of living.

The total of 808 treatments for Scabies during the year shows a considerable increase on last year's figure of 381. The increased incidence has been amongst women and school children.

Adults requiring treatment for body and head vermin come mainly from lodging houses and hostels, but only 4 persons—2 males and 2 females—from such establishments have been treated for Scabies during the year.

Disinfestation of premises against the usual types of house vermin has decreased, but treatment for other types of infestation shows an increase, largely due to a heavy moth infestation in some blocks of flats.

One unusual infestation dealt with during the year was for Clover mites (*Bryobia praetiosa*), infesting ground floor flats from the garden. Others included the treatment of stored foodstuffs in a warehouse to prevent the spread of "Book lice," (*Psocids*), from infested sugar beet seeds, and the treatment of premises for an infestation of "Bacon beetles" (*Dermestes lardarius*).

The figures for notified cases of Dysentery, mostly amongst Nursery and Primary school children, remain at about the same level as last year. At one school, however, the incidence of diarrhoea was so high that it was considered necessary to disinfect the whole school premises and disinfection was carried out during the Easter holiday period.

### Infectious Disease Cases: Enquiries and Visits.

Total—289 as under:

Tuberculosis deaths and removals: 35

Scarlet Fever	88	Food Poisoning	37
Diphtheria	2	Erysipelas	10
Poliomyelitis	2	Dysentery	107
Smallpox contact	1	Meningococcal infections	7

### Disinfection following infectious diseases.

Rooms treated (Formalin solution)	..	..	..	96
Hospital cubicles treated	..	..	..	14
Library books treated	..	..	..	100
Other disinfection (Tuberculosis etc.)	..	..	..	31



**Treatment of Verminous and Infected Articles.**

	Verminous articles treated	Verminous articles destroyed	Infected articles treated	Infected articles destroyed
Beds .. ..	143	4	9	2
Palliassees .. ..	769	38	95	4
Bolsters .. ..	182	4	14	1
Pillows .. ..	1,268	42	195	4
Cushions .. ..	132	2	5	—
Blankets .. ..	2,579	6	130	2
Sheets .. ..	1,034	5	175	—
Quilts .. ..	749	5	46	—
Pieces .. ..	17,705	45	618	—

Effects destroyed on request or following death.

Verminous ..	16 tons 56 lbs.
Infected ..	3½ cwts.

**Disinfestation of Premises.**

Body vermin infestations	Domestic dwellings ..	1,282	} rooms
	Non-domestic premises ..	7	
	Common Lodging houses ..	112	
Cockroaches, moths, flies, beetles, etc.	Domestic dwellings ..	192	} rooms
	Non-domestic premises ..	12	

**Council's rehousing.**

Precautionary disinfestation of soft goods and bedding 197 families.

**Scabies and Vermin Treatments.**

	Scabies		Vermin	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Lambeth cases .. ..	33	54	43	116
treatments .. ..	70	110	44	117
Southwark cases .. ..	27	50	880	380
treatments .. ..	64	113	880	381
L.C.C. Schoolchildren (Male and Female) .. ..	116		1,107	
treatments .. ..	451		1,695	
Total treatments .. ..	808		3,117	

**Verminous Treatments from Hostels, Common Lodging Houses, etc. (Included in above.)**

Males:		Females:	
Salvation Army Hostel ..	312	83, Blackfriars Road ..	47
Rowton House, Church-yard Row .. ..	226	78, Camberwell Road ..	12
Rowton House, Vauxhall	15	Cecil House .. ..	1
Marshalsea Road Common Lodging House ..	15	Hungerford Club ..	9
Hungerford Club ..	14	90, Camberwell Road ..	1
Southwark casuals ..	192	96, Gt. Guildford Street ..	217
Totals .. ..	774		287

**Trade goods disinfected and disinfested.**

Steam disinfection	246 blankets. 5 mattresses. Second hand clothing for export.
Other disinfection	New woollen clothing for export.
Disinfestation	Stored food (book lice infestation). Stored furniture (bed bugs).



### Departmental Laundry.

In addition to the washing of towels, wraps etc., used during the treatment of cases, the following articles were laundered:

Hand towels	6,018
Roller towels	100
Dusters	435
Swabs	139
Sheets	21

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Whilst the number of complaints of sanitary nuisances was more or less the same as last year, the total number of inspections and revisits made by the Sanitary Inspectors for all purposes again showed a substantial increase of over 7,000.

### SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS

*(Separate statistics for certain of the following headings are given in the Housing section).*

Inspections upon receipt of complaint	.. ..	4,232
Drainage inspections (and revisits)	.. ..	2,624
Inspection of Factories	.. ..	931
Inspection of Outworkers	.. ..	320
Inspection of Common Lodging Houses	.. ..	75
Rehousing cases: Inspections	.. ..	1,175
Smoke Observations and inspections	.. ..	179
Rodent Officers inspections of Industrial premises	.. ..	188
„ „ „ „ Dwellings	.. ..	719
Inspection of Slaughterhouses	.. ..	4
Inspection of Offensive Trades Premises	.. ..	47
Inspection and food sampling visits, shops and markets	.. ..	2,247
Inspection and sampling visits, Catering and Ice Cream Premises	.. ..	1,863
Inspection of food at Wharves and Warehouses	.. ..	2,835
Bakehouses—Inspections	.. ..	115
Fried Fish Shops—Inspections	.. ..	88
Fishmongers' premises—Inspections	.. ..	79
Re-inspections	.. ..	12,278
Miscellaneous	.. ..	1,059
Pet Animals and Act Sunday Market Inspections	.. ..	311

## SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORKS COMPLETED DURING THE YEAR

Drain additions or reconstructions .. .. .	55
Drains repaired .. .. .	150
Drains unstopped .. .. .	191
Water closet pans and seats repaired or renewed .. .. .	563
Flushing apparatus repaired or renewed .. .. .	544
Soil pipes repaired or renewed .. .. .	68
Soil pipes provided .. .. .	95
Ventilation pipes provided .. .. .	40
Sinks provided .. .. .	444
Baths provided .. .. .	281
Lavatory basins provided .. .. .	359
Waste pipes provided .. .. .	626
Waste pipes repaired .. .. .	123
Taps fixed on rising main .. .. .	383
Yards paved repaired or drained .. .. .	80
Dustbins provided .. .. .	110
Accumulations removed .. .. .	131
Roofs and gutters repaired .. .. .	991
Rain water pipes repaired or renewed .. .. .	218
Dwellings provided with water .. .. .	383
Dampness remedied .. .. .	935
Window frames and sashes repaired .. .. .	409
Cills and reveals repaired .. .. .	257
Sashcords renewed .. .. .	619
Fireplaces and flues repaired .. .. .	426
Floors repaired or renewed .. .. .	299
Brickwork and pointing repaired .. .. .	213
Staircases repaired .. .. .	133
Rooms cleansed and redecorated .. .. .	1,606
Walls and ceilings repaired .. .. .	2,007
Other sanitary works executed .. .. .	271
Total ..	<u>13,010</u>

Separate statistics under certain of the headings in the foregoing section are given in the Housing and Food Sections.

## NOTICES

Intimation Notices .. .. .	2,370
Statutory Notices .. .. .	1,000
Defects in Council controlled property reported to Housing Manager .. .. .	184
Intimation Notices complied with .. .. .	2,170
Statutory Notices complied with .. .. .	1,155
Work carried out by Local Authority in default of owner .. .. .	32



## PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1936—LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

### Failure to Abate Nuisances.

#### Nuisance Orders:

7 days	..	4	
14 days	..	6	
21 days	..	12	
28 days	..	14	
Adjourned sine die		10	} Work commenced or completed
Summons withdrawn..		12	
Case dismissed	..	1	

### COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are four women's and two men's common lodging houses in the Borough, which are fully occupied nightly. 75 inspections of these premises were made by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year, 27 of men's lodging houses, and 48 of women's. Fourteen intimation notices were served of which 11 have been complied with.

### OFFENSIVE TRADES

There are four premises engaged in offensive trades in the Borough as follows:—Skin Dressers 2, Tripe Dresser 1, Manure Manufacturer 1.

During 1954, 47 inspections were made.

### PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Seventeen applications were received during the year for registration under the Act, all of which were satisfactory.

311 Inspections were made during the year.

### WATER SUPPLY

The domestic water supply of the Borough is supplied by the Metropolitan Water Board, and has been satisfactory in quality and quantity.

During the year, three complaints were received regarding the taste of water. Two of these were due to dirty storage tanks. In the third case, the Metropolitan Water Board was informed and a sample analysed, which was satisfactory.

*Public Health (London) Act, 1936 - Section 98*

During the year 118 notifications of the withdrawal of water supply were received from the Metropolitan Water Board.



*Public Health (London) Act, 1936 - Section 95*

Certificates have been issued in respect of the provision of a proper and sufficient supply of water at 383 new dwellings as follows:—

Block "E" EDISON HOUSE, NEW KENT ROAD	..	..	20 flats.
Block "C" WALSHAM HOUSE, EAST STREET	..	..	24 ..
Block "A" CARTWRIGHT HOUSE, NEW KENT ROAD	..	..	16 ..
Block "B" VARLEY HOUSE, NEW KENT ROAD	..	..	9 ..
Block "C" WHEATSON HOUSE, NEW KENT ROAD	..	..	9 ..
Block "D" CROMPTON HOUSE, ROCKINGHAM ESTATE	..	..	21 ..
Blocks Nos. 2-3, LINGFIELD HOUSE, LANCASTER STREET	..	..	33 ..
LEFROY HOUSE, COLLINSON STREET, 1-20	..	..	20 ..
LAKE HOUSE, SCOVELL ROAD, 1-20	..	..	20 ..
LEY HOUSE, SCOVELL ROAD, 1-10	..	..	10 ..
TRINITY CHURCH SQUARE, 48-50	..	..	8 ..
BURGE STREET, 46-47	..	..	3 ..
KENNINGTON PARK HOUSE, KENNINGTON PARK PLACE	..	..	40 ..
MARK STONE HOUSE, LANCASTER STREET, 1-32	..	..	32 ..
SCHOOLKEEPERS HOUSE, FRIARS SCHOOL, WEBBER STREET	..	..	1 house
CAMBERWELL ROAD, 57, 59 & 61	..	..	9 flats.
TRAFALGAR HOUSE, EAST STREET, 1-62	..	..	62 ..
ALL HALLOWS VICARAGE, COPPERFIELD STREET	..	..	4 ..
RODNEY ROAD, 43-53	..	..	18 ..
RINGFIELD HOUSE, 1-24	..	..	24 ..
Total..	..	..	<u>383</u>

**OUTWORKERS**

Three hundred and twenty inspections of homes of outworkers were made during the year. The conditions generally were found to be quite satisfactory. There were no cases of default in sending lists of outworkers to the Council, nor was it necessary to serve any notices or institute any prosecutions for work carried on in unwholesome premises (Sec. 111).

<i>Nature of work</i>		<i>No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c)</i>
Wearing Apparel	{ Making, etc. .. ..	10
	{ Cleaning and washing ..	—
Artificial flowers	.. .. .	1
Racquets and tennis balls	.. .. .	3
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	.. .. .	95
Cosaques, Christmas crackers & stockings, etc.	.. .. .	3
TOTAL	.. .. .	<u>112</u>

# PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

	<i>Type of Premises.</i>			
	<i>Local Authority</i>	<i>Dwellings</i>	<i>Business &amp; Others</i>	<i>Total</i>
I. Total properties .. ..	22	24,977	4,864	29,863
II. Properties inspected as a result of:—				
(a) Notification .. ..	—	1,713	302	2,015
(b) Survey under Act ..	—	1,778	467	2,245
(c) Otherwise .. ..	—	65	165	230
III. Total Inspections (including Reinspections)	—	4,703	924	5,627
IV. Properties inspected infested by:—				
Rats { Major .. ..	—	3	2	5
{ Minor .. ..	—	817	272	1,089
Mice { Major .. ..	—	—	—	—
{ Minor .. ..	—	841	80	921
V. Number of infested properties (IV) treated by local authority .. ..	—	1,661	354	2,015
VI. Notices served under Sec. 4:—				
(a) Treatment .. ..	—	34	—	34
(b) Structural, i.e., proofing .. ..	—	—	—	—
VII. Number of cases in which default action taken by local authority following Sec. 4 notice .. ..	—	—	—	—
VIII. Legal Proceedings ..	—	—	—	—
IX. Number of "Block" control schemes carried out	—	629	539	1,168

NOTES:—(a) Council houses are indicated in "Dwellings."

(b) Sewers are not included in above table.

	<i>Domestic</i>	<i>Business</i>
Inspections by Rodent Officer .. ..	719	188
Inspections by Rodent Staff .. ..	5,409	1,091
Drains tested .. ..	213	19
Drains defective .. ..	85	37
Drains repaired .. ..	80	3
Drains opened for examination .. ..	71	2
Prebait laid .. ..	1,013	5,913
Poison baits .. ..	12,975	7,854
Bodies recovered .. ..	217	205
Works completed by arrangement .. ..	38	2



## SEWER TREATMENTS

A new method of sewer treatment was commenced involving quarterly treatments of 10% zinc phosphide poison bait, laid without the normal pre-baiting and checked 48 hours after, as compared with half-yearly treatments of 2½% poison bait following 2 days pre-baiting.

There are 1,015 manholes and flushing tanks in the sewer system.

Prior to actual treatment a test bait of 4 ounces of bread rusk was deposited in each manhole and subsequently checked. From this test bait, 689 manholes were found to show infestation by reason of the bait being eaten. Of these, 333 were complete "takes" indicating a fairly heavy infestation.

The quarterly poison treatments were commenced within three weeks with the following results:—

	<i>Complete "Takes."</i>	<i>Fairly Heavy Infestations.</i>	<i>Slight</i>	<i>No "Takes."</i>
1st Qtr. (16 oz. Poison baits)	4	433	38	208
2nd Qtr. (12 oz.) .. ..	1	124	232	322
3rd Qtr. (12 oz.) .. ..	1	48	182	443
4th Qtr. (12 oz.) .. ..	—	65	194	420

These appear to be very successful and it is gratifying to note the absence of normal seasonal build-ups of rat population. This method of treatment is being continued.

## RENT & MORTGAGE INTEREST RESTRICTIONS ACTS, 1920-1939

Twenty four certificates as to the state of repair of dwelling houses were issued during the year under the above Acts.

## HOUSING REPAIRS AND RENTS ACT, 1954

The Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, which came into operation on the 30th August, 1954, provides amended powers for dealing with unfit houses. Duties are also placed upon the Council for dealing with certain matters in relation to rent increases permitted by the Act.

Part I of the Act, which deals with slum clearance and the re-conditioning of unfit houses, requires local authorities to submit to the Minister of Housing and Local Government proposals for dealing with unfit houses in their district. In London these proposals must be submitted jointly by the London County Council and the respective borough councils and must be in the hands of the Minister by the 30th August, 1955.

This part of the Act empowers local authorities to acquire houses in clearance areas or subject to demolition orders and to carry out such works as are necessary to render them capable of providing accommodation adequate for the time being. Financial assistance in the acquisition and maintenance of such houses is to be provided by the Exchequer.



Part II of the Act, dealing with rent increases, places upon local authorities the duty of issuing certificates, on application, that houses of which it is proposed to increase the rent are not in good repair, and are not reasonably suitable for occupation, having regard to stability, freedom from dampness, natural lighting, ventilation, water supply, drainage and sanitary conveniences, and facilities for the storage preparation and cooking of food, and for the disposal of waste matter.

Such houses will be inspected by the Sanitary Inspectors.

166 certificates were issued during the year under the above Act.

### **RAG FLOCK & OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951**

During the year six samples were taken and submitted to the prescribed Analysts Mr. John Hudson, M.A., F.C.S., and Mr. G. Ginger, F.C.S., Chiltern Research Laboratories, Ltd., Marlow. All these samples complied with the requirements of the Regulations.

Nine premises are registered for the use of filling materials, and one licensed for manufacture or storage of Rag Flock.

### **WELL WATER**

The three private wells in the Borough are still in use for industrial purposes. The supply in each case is satisfactory.

### **PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1936: PROPOSED AMENDMENT**

The Metropolitan Boroughs' Standing Joint Committee requested the London County Council to insert an appropriate clause in their next General Powers Bill to empower local authorities to require information as to ownership of properties to enable them to serve any notices under the Public Health (London) Act, 1936. Local authorities already have similar powers in respect of notices served under the Housing Act 1936.

### **POULTRY PLUCKING**

The London County Council proposed to make an order under Section 140(1) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, declaring the business of poultry plucking to be an offensive business, but before doing so, asked the Metropolitan Boroughs' Standing Joint Committee for their observations. The opinion of this Council was that, although poultry plucking was not at present carried on in Southwark as a main business, the making of such an order was desirable.

### **LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1954—HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS.**

This Act became law on 5th July, 1954, and gave effect to a suggestion made by this Council by providing for the registration of hairdressers and barbers (other than those visiting premises or

carrying on part-time businesses) and the making of by-laws relating to the cleanliness of premises, instruments, towels, etc., and of persons employed.

The Council may by resolution fix the day on which registration shall be compulsory in this Borough (which must not be less than one month after public notice is given).

## **LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1953: DISCHARGE OF TRADE EFFLUENTS INTO SEWERS**

Part II of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1953, relating to the discharge of trade effluents etc., into sewers came into operation on 1st April, 1954.

Section 4 (2) of the Act provides that the "sewer authority" in relation to the discharge or proposed discharge of any trade effluent into the London sewerage system shall be the County Council or the local sewer authority (i.e. the City Corporation or the Metropolitan Borough Council) in whom is vested the sewer into which the effluent will first enter; but this provision is subject to the provisions of section 13, by which the local sewer authority may, with the agreement of the London County Council, authorise that Council to perform on its behalf any of its functions under sections 9 to 12 (relating to requests to traders for information, imposition of conditions with respect to discharge of trade effluents, agreements with traders and provision of inspection chambers at trade premises). Such an authorisation may be subject to such conditions as may be agreed between the two authorities. Although there are many trade effluents already draining direct to the County Council's main sewers, by far the largest proportion of the trade effluents in London drain first to local sewers.

The London County Council were informed that it was not proposed to ask that they should perform any of this Council's functions in this respect.



## ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Mr. G. Stubbs, the Council's Smoke Abatement Officer, has submitted the following report:—

The figures of deposited matter in the Bankside area were still high, though there was an over-all improvement compared to the previous year. The old Bankside Generating Station was again brought into use during peak periods, and must have contributed considerably to the general pollution.

At Newington Lodge the London County Council has now installed coke-burning furnaces to replace the old coal-fired boilers which caused smoke and soot nuisance to local residents. This remedial action by the L.C.C. was promised following letters of complaint sent by the Borough Council.

Several complaints were received of smoke emission from factory incinerators burning waste straw, wood chips and rubbish. Visits by the Inspector and instructions on the proper methods of operating the plants produced good results. Most of the other complaints of smoke, were due to new stokers or excessive demands on the boilers.

In connection with the classes held at the Borough Polytechnic for stokers and boiler-house operatives, the Council sent a circular letter to all firms operating furnaces in Southwark seeking their support in encouraging staff to attend. As a further step, the employers were invited to a meeting at which there were short lectures and a discussion on boiler efficiency and smoke abatement.

The Public Health Department staged a Health Exhibition in the Municipal Offices and the section devoted to atmospheric pollution proved very popular.

The Council appointed representatives to the newly formed South East Division of the National Smoke Abatement Society.

As in previous years the Council has in use two Standard Deposit Gauges, three Lead-Peroxide Instruments and one Smoke and Volumetric Sulphur-Dioxide Apparatus.

The figures of the deposited matter as recorded on the sites in Walworth Road and Bankside are as follows:—

1954	Walworth Road	Bankside
January	19.6	75.5 tons per square mile.
February	30.2	78.8 tons per square mile.
March	25.2	32.4 tons per square mile.
April	11.2	19.4 tons per square mile.
May	26.6	31.2 tons per square mile.
June	20.4	20.5 tons per square mile.
July	11.7	77.0 tons per square mile.
August	14.5	22.3 tons per square mile.
September	18.8	31.9 tons per square mile.
October	22.8	72.5 tons per square mile.
November	21.6	56.7 tons per square mile.
December	22.7	75.9 tons per square mile.

During the year fifteen complaints were received regarding smoke emissions; 179 observations and inspections were made by the Inspector, and 8 Intimation Notices issued.



## FACTORIES

Eight hundred and ninety one inspections of Factories were made during the year, and 39 notices were served. There are now 1,026 factories of all types on the register, comprising 254 factories without mechanical power, 742 with mechanical power, and in addition 30 building sites, for which a further 40 inspections were made, and one notice served.

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number on Register</i>	<i>Number of:—</i>		
		<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Notices</i>	<i>Prosecutions</i>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities .. ..	254	90	3	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority .. ..	742	801	36	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises) .. ..	30	40	1	—
Total .. ..	1,026	931	40	—

### Defects found and remedied:

*No. of cases in which defects were:—*

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>found</i>	<i>remedied</i>	<i>referred to H. M. Insp.</i>	<i>referred by H. M. Insp.</i>	<i>No. of Prose- cutions</i>
Want of cleanliness (S1) .. ..	34	34	—	3	—
Overcrowding (S2) .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S4)	13	13	—	2	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S6)	1	1	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S7) ..					
(a) insufficient	1	1	—	—	—
(b) unsuitable or defective ..	8	15	—	4	—
(c) not separate for sexes ..	1	1	—	1	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ..	53	29	—	2	—
Total .. ..	111	94	—	12	—

# HOUSING

The duties of the Housing section of the Public Health Department are divided between action under the Housing Act in relation to overcrowded, unfit and insanitary premises, and negotiations between the London County Council, the Council's Housing Manager and other authorities in connection with applications for rehousing on grounds of medical necessity, overcrowding and insanitary conditions.

## HOUSING ACT, 1936

### 1.—*Insanitary houses capable of repair at reasonable expense (Section 9)*

Notices served .. .. .	—
complied with .. .. .	2
Informal notices issued (requesting voluntary action)— .. .. .	—
complied with .. .. .	60

### 2.—*Insanitary houses incapable of repair at reasonable expense (Section 11)*

#### Demolition Orders—

Made and sealed—10  
(4 represented in 1953)

#### Represented for Demolition—9

Undertakings accepted in 4 cases.  
(One representation made at request of owners' agent after deferment of previous representation for closure of 3 rooms).  
Undertakings were accepted for 3 properties represented for demolition in 1953.

### 3.—*Premises demolished (Section 11)*

—21

Documents sealed 1952—1 property.  
    ,,       ,,   1953—7 properties.  
    ,,       ,,   1954—9 properties.  
Represented       1952—2 properties.  
Undertakings received 1950—1 property.  
    ,,       ,,   1952—1 property.

### 4.—*Closure of premises—*

#### Premises closed—6

(In pursuance of undertakings given under section 11).  
**Section 11, Housing Act, and section 10 Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953.**

Orders made—4

Represented—1 property



5.—*Parts of premises (Section 12)*—**Closing Orders made and sealed—236**

216 underground rooms (5 represented in 1953)

20 other rooms (1 represented 1953)

**Closing Orders made, not sealed.**

15 underground rooms. 3 basement rooms. 22 other rooms.

**Represented for Closure.**

73 underground rooms. 5 basement rooms. 14 other rooms.  
 (Representations for 3 of the last named were adjourned, and were later dealt with under Section 11).

Approval was granted for 3 underground rooms, officially closed in 1953, to be used for furniture storage, subject to no nuisance arising.

6.—**Rooms made fit for habitation—3.**

Represented for closure in 1952 and 1953, but Orders not made.

7.—**Clearance Areas (Section 25).****Areas represented—7**

(72 properties).

Confirmed by Minister	..	..	..	..	1
Declared, not confirmed	..	..	..	..	4
Represented only	..	..	..	..	2

One area represented in 1953 was confirmed by the Minister in 1954.

**Premises demolished—(Sec. 25 Orders)—46.**

**Summary of works completed during 1954** as a result of Notices served following inspections under the Housing Consolidated Regulations:—

W.C. pans and seats repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	3
Flushing apparatus repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	3
Waste pipes provided or repaired	..	..	..	..	1
Yards paved, repaired or drained	..	..	..	..	1
Roofs and gutters repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	10
Parapet walls rebuilt	..	..	..	..	2
Rain-water pipes repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	10
Dampness remedied	..	..	..	..	10
Window frames, sashes and glazing repaired (number of rooms)	..	..	..	..	90
Cills and reveals repaired	..	..	..	..	15
Sashcords renewed (number of rooms)	..	..	..	..	21
Fireplaces, ranges and flues repaired	..	..	..	..	34
Floors repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	2
Brickwork repaired and pointing renewed	..	..	..	..	29
Walls repaired or rebuilt	..	..	..	..	2
Staircases repaired	..	..	..	..	4
Staircases cleansed and redecorated	..	..	..	..	9
Walls and ceilings repaired and decorated (number of rooms)	..	..	..	..	130
Doors repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	11
<b>TOTAL</b>	..	..	..	..	<b>387</b>



## SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

No. of Dwellings in Borough .. .. .	24,977
1. <i>Inspection of Dwelling Houses:—</i>	
(1) (a) Total number of dwellings inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	9,574
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	23,515
(2) (a) Number of dwellings (included under subhead (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 .. .. .	3,676
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	6,979
(3) Number of dwellings found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation .. .. .	87
(4) Number of dwellings (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	2,370
2. <i>Remedy of Defects without Service of formal Notices:—</i>	
Number of defective dwellings rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or its officers .. .. .	2,230
3. <i>Action under Statutory Powers during the Year:—</i>	
A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:—	
(1) Number of dwellings in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs (No "informal" section 9 notices were issued)	—
(2) Number of dwellings which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners .. .. .	2
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners .. .. .	—
B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—	
(1) Number of dwellings in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied .. .. .	2,370
(2) Number of dwellings in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices.	
(a) By owners .. .. .	1,155
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners .. .. .	32
C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—	
(1) Number of dwellings in respect of which Demolition Orders were made .. .. .	10
(2) Number of dwellings demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders .. .. .	21

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

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made.. .. .	276
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit .. .. .	—

**TOTAL INSPECTIONS:**

Housing Consolidated Regs: .. .. . 3,676

**TOTAL RE-INSPECTIONS:**

3,303

Overcrowding statistics are given separately in the following section.

## REHOUSING

There was a general decrease in the total number of applicants seeking the assistance of the Public Health Department for rehousing.

New cases of overcrowding were slightly fewer than in 1953, but the total of these cases remaining on the register at the end of 1954 still remains almost the same as at the end of the previous year.

## MEDICAL

<i>Recommendations.</i>	1952	1953	1954
Cases recommended to L.C.C. on grounds of Tuberculosis .. .. .	52	61	50
Cases recommended to L.C.C. on other medical grounds .. .. .	56	74	75
Cases recommended to Southwark Borough Council on medical grounds .. .. .	100	169	243
Cases recommended to Southwark Borough Council on grounds of Tuberculosis .. .. .			12
Total cases recommended .. .. .	208	304	380
<i>Rehoused.</i>	1952	1953	1954
Cases rehoused by L.C.C. on grounds of Tuberculosis .. .. .	16	12	11
Cases rehoused by L.C.C. on other medical grounds .. .. .	13	22	31
Cases rehoused by Southwark Borough Council on grounds of Tuberculosis .. .. .	1	5	—
Cases rehoused by Southwark Borough Council on other medical grounds .. .. .	19	16	20
Cases rehoused by other authorities on grounds of Tuberculosis .. .. .	1	2	—
Medical cases rehoused by own efforts .. .. .	—	—	5
Total cases rehoused .. .. .	50	57	67



## OVERCROWDING

	1952			1953			1954		
	<i>Prem- ises</i>	<i>Fami- lies</i>	<i>Per- sons</i>	<i>Prem- ises</i>	<i>Fami- lies</i>	<i>Per- sons</i>	<i>Prem- ises</i>	<i>Fami- lies</i>	<i>Per- sons</i>
<i>New Cases:</i>	<i>(End of 1951)</i>			<i>(End of 1952)</i>			<i>(End of 1953)</i>		
Remaining on register	598	725	3,404	597	732	3,416	445	546	2,506
New Cases reported and recommended	103	132	583	112	114	597	92	104	449
Total .. ..	701	857	3,987	709	846	4,013	537	650	2,955
Overcrowding abated	104	125	571	264	300	1,507	76	86	415
Remaining on register	597	732	3,416	445	546	2,506	461	564	2,540
<i>Overcrowding abated:</i>									
Rehoused by L.C.C.	78	93	413	47	52	229	65	72	347
Rehoused by Borough Council .. ..	13	13	66	12	14	58	3	5	22
Rehoused by other Boroughs ..	13	19	92	205	234	1,220	8	9	46
Rehoused by owners									
Moved away.. ..									
Found own accommodation .. ..									
Cases removed by overcrowding survey									
Total .. ..	104	125	571	264	300	1,507	76	86	415

	1952	1953	1954
Cases investigated on medical, over-crowding and sanitary grounds ..	1,990	1,569	1,293
No. of visits involved .. ..	2,328	2,062	1,175

## OTHER CASES

Cases referred to L.C.C. .. ..	210
Cases referred to Southwark Borough Council .. ..	121
Total cases referred .. ..	331
Cases rehoused by L.C.C. ... ..	172
„ „ Southwark Borough Council .. ..	24
Found own accommodation .. ..	17
Total cases rehoused .. ..	213



## FOOD

### THE INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

During the year, 181,640 tons of imported food were inspected under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937 and 1948.

A proportion of each consignment was examined in detail and samples were submitted for examination under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937 and 1948, and the Public Health (Preservatives in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1948.

201 samples were submitted for analysis and of these, 11 samples were found to be unsatisfactory as follows:—

<i>Sample.</i>	<i>Result of analysis.</i>
Apricot Pulp	Contained 2,300 parts Sulphur Dioxide per million.
Pork Luncheon Meat (3 samples)	Inadequate processing.
Figs in Syrup	Cans blown and leaking. Internal surface showed corrosion. The figs contained 0.8 grains of tin per pound.
Sterilised Cream (2 samples)	Deterioration in quality through being kept too long.
Beniseed	Bacteriological examination showed presence of coliform organisms of 'faecal' type.
Oranges	Washings from the outer surface gave strongly positive reactions for Thiourea, but Thiourea was not detected in the juice.
Corned Beef	Blown.
Canned Mandarin Oranges	Blown.

### UN SOUND FOOD

During the year, 198 tons, 8 cwts. 2 qrs. 22 lbs. of food examined at wharves, warehouses and shops, were found unfit for human consumption, and disposed of as follows:—

*Food condemned at wharves and warehouses:—*

Destroyed—121 tons, 6 cwts. 1 qr. 19 lbs.

Released for Animal Feeding—26 tons, 16 cwts. 3 qrs. 27 lbs.

Released for Technical Purposes—46 tons, 6 cwts. 1 qr. 5 lbs.

Released for Manfg. Purposes—1 ton, 11 cwts. 1 qr. 16 lbs.

*Food condemned at shops:—*

Destroyed—2 tons, 7 cwts. 2 qrs. 11 lbs.

	Destroyed				Released for:							
					Animal food				Technical Manufacturing Purposes			
	Weight T. C. Q. lbs.				Weight T. C. Q. lbs.				Weight T. C. Q. lbs.			
Bacon .. .. .	1	1	24		—	—	—	—	12	10	0	27
Cereals .. .. .	5	3	14		—	—	—	—		3	16	
Cheese .. .. .	6	12	0	14	13	0	0		6	0	1	9
Confectionery .. .. .	1	1	0	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cooked Hams .. .. .	1	19	1	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dried Fruit .. .. .	2	7	0	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fish .. .. .	2	1	26		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Frozen Egg, etc. .. .. .	1	15	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fruit.. .. .	15	15	0	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meat .. .. .	1	12	1	4	—	—	—	—	22	9	3	23
Meat Products .. .. .	16	1	0	6	25	17	0	11	4	16	0	0
Offal .. .. .	4	0	26		—	—	—	—	6	11	14	
Pickles and Sauces.. .. .	1	6	3	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poultry, Game and Rabbits	1	6	1	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Preserves .. .. .	2	3	22		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Purees, Pulp and Fruit												
Juices .. .. .	27	6	2	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tinned Fish .. .. .	13	4	8		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tinned Fruit .. .. .	25	17	1	2	6	3	16		—	—	—	—
Tinned Meat .. .. .	15	1	19		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tinned Milk .. .. .	4	16	3	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	11
Tinned Soup .. .. .	1	1	2	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	16
Tinned Vegetables .. .. .	10	16	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vegetables .. .. .	1	11	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

### ICE CREAM

There are 229 ice-cream dealers and 14 manufacturers in this Borough, an increase of 30 dealers, and a decrease of 3 manufacturers since last year. Most of the dealers sold only pre-packed ice-cream, obtained from the large manufacturers.

During the year 40 samples of ice-cream were taken with the following results:—

- 17 samples, Grade I.
- 11 samples, Grade II.
- 9 samples, Grade III.
- 3 samples, Grade IV.

In addition:

26 samples were chemically examined for compliance with the prescribed standards of composition of ice-cream. Three of these samples did not contain the requisite amount of fat and the vendors were cautioned. Samples subsequently taken at the premises were satisfactory.

Periodical inspections were made to all premises. A "Code of Standards" was sent to each new dealer and inspections were carried out before the registration of any new premises to ensure that they were satisfactory and all requirements fully understood.

Copies of the Public Analyst's reports on samples taken were forwarded to the vendors concerned. In the case of Grade III



and IV samples, special investigations were made at the premises in an effort to detect some fault which may have caused the unsatisfactory gradings.

### DESIGNATED MILK

During the year the following Licences were issued under the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949, and Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.

1 Pasteuriser's Licence.

116 Dealers' Licences for Pasteurised Milk.

137 Dealers' Licences for Sterilised Milk.

88 Dealers' Licences for Tuberculin Tested Milk.

#### *Supplementary Licences.*

18 Supplementary Licences for Pasteurised Milk.

18 Supplementary Licences for Sterilised Milk.

15 Supplementary Licences for Tuberculin Tested Milk.

Forty-eight samples of Designated Milks were taken and submitted to the Public Analyst for examination. All these satisfied the prescribed tests.

Twenty-eight samples of Pasteurised Milk supplied to local schools were also examined by the Public Analyst, and the London County Council informed of the results.

### MILK SELLERS

At the close of the year there were 161 registered milk distributors in the Borough, whilst the number of distributors purveying milk in the Borough from registered premises elsewhere was 17. 294 inspections of Milkshops and Dairies were made during the year.

### PUBLIC HEALTH (CONDENSED MILK) REGULATIONS

Eight samples of condensed milk were purchased for analysis under the above regulations. They were all certified by the Public Analyst to comply with the said regulations.

### MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) (PASTEURISED AND STERILISED MILK) (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS, 1953

On October 1st, 1954, it became compulsory to use caps or covers overlapping the lips of containers of pasteurised milk. From the same date, pasteurised milk must be put into the containers in which it is to be delivered to the consumer, at the premises where it is pasteurised.

### BAKEHOUSES

At the end of the year there were 27 Bakehouses in use in Southwark, of which 7 were Basement Bakehouses.

115 inspections were made by the Inspector.

### ITALIAN PEARS

On 20th September, 1954, information was received that a wagon-load of Italian pears had arrived at Dover and were being officially "landed" and cleared at Southwark.

The pears were inspected and found, on examination, to be contaminated with varying amounts of a white powder spread more or less evenly over the surface, and in order to arrange for samples



to be submitted to the Public Analyst, the consignment (758 cases of approximately 9 tons) was detained in accordance with the Public Health (Imported Foods) Regulations, 1937—1948.

The Public Analyst certified as follows:—

Two pears of average size and contamination were analysed with the following results:—

	<i>Lead.</i>	<i>Arsenic.</i>
	(Parts per million)	
No. 1 .. .. .	6.5	6.5
No. 2 .. .. .	9.7	7.5

These pears could not be allowed to go to the retail trade, and as a result of immediate negotiation with the Importers it was found possible for the pears to be dealt with at a canning factory where facilities were available for proper cleansing before preparation for human consumption.

A letter was sent to the Italian Embassy protesting against this consignment of pears, contaminated with lead arsenate, being allowed to leave Italy.

The Commercial Counsellor at the Embassy replied, expressing regret at the occurrence and stating that the matter had been brought to the attention of the Italian Institute for Foreign Trade. It was felt that the action taken by the Institute, coupled with the loss, estimated at £300, sustained by the Italian shipper, constituted a powerful deterrent against a repetition.

#### **PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES IN FOOD) REGULATIONS 1925-48: THIOUREA**

The Ministry of Food, in Circular MF 2/54 drew attention to the use by certain orange growers of thiourea and of fungicides containing thiourea as a rot and mould suppressant.

Thiourea can penetrate the skin of citrus fruits and find its way into the juice. Experiments in the United States of America have shown that this chemical is lethal to some animals in very low concentrations. Its use is accordingly open to strong objections on grounds of toxicity.

Moreover, thiourea falls within the definition of ‘Preservative’ contained in the Preservatives in Food Regulations and the sale of any articles of food containing thiourea would be a contravention of these Regulations since no provision exists therein permitting its addition to food. For this reason it would not be appropriate to introduce legislation designed specifically to prohibit the importation and sale of citrus fruit so treated.

In consequence of this circular, samples of various brands of oranges were obtained from consignments landed in the borough, or from retailers.

Thiourea was found to be present in five brands of Spanish oranges. The importers and the Ministry of Food (and through them, the growers in Spain) were immediately informed of this infringement of the Regulations. Undertakings were received from the importers that they would take immediate steps to prevent further imports of oranges so affected, and the matter was also referred to the Spanish Chamber of Commerce and export authorities.



## **PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924-52**

Circular MF 10/54 from the Ministry of Food dealt with a number of points and suggestions in connection with the slaughter of animals and the inspection of meat intended for sale for human consumption.

The Circular refers to the recommencement of private slaughtering on 2nd July, 1954, and to the relevant requirements of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations and the powers of local authorities to inspect and seize meat by virtue of Section 10 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

The Ministry will no longer control the disposal of meat unfit for human consumption. It is, of course, an offence under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 9, for any person to sell or have in his possession for sale, meat which is intended for but is unfit for human consumption, and meat and offal at slaughterhouses which is rejected by an authorised officer must be disposed of in a manner which does not contravene the provisions of that Section. On the repeal of the Livestock (Restriction of Slaughtering) Order, 1947, the statutory obligation on occupiers of slaughterhouses to have meat which is unfit for human consumption stained before it leaves the premises, will lapse. It is hoped that the practice of staining such meat will continue as a voluntary measure.

No slaughtering is carried on in this Borough.

## **SLAUGHTERHOUSES**

There is only one licensed slaughterhouse in the Borough, which is not in use. Four inspections of the premises were made during the year to ensure that no slaughtering was in operation.

## **FOOD AND DRUGS AMENDMENT ACT, 1954**

This Act has received Royal Assent, but except for one section (dealing with the restriction of private slaughterhouses) will not come into operation until a date to be appointed by order of the Minister of Food.

The Act deals with the composition and labelling of food, and precautions against danger to health in connection with the sale of food, but its detailed provisions are to be the subject of regulations.

## **THE LABELLING OF FOOD (AMENDMENT) ORDER 1953**

This Order which came into operation on 1st January, 1954:

- (a) permits the use of the description "Atholl Brose" for a product consisting of malt whisky, oatmeal, honey and cream and containing not less than 25 per cent. proof spirit.
- (b) permits flour, National Flour and National Brown Flour to be sold without a declaration of ingredients in so far as they comply as regards composition with the requirements of the Flour Order 1953.
- (c) removes from Table C of the First Schedule to the principal Order specific reference to soft drinks, saccharin tablets and sweetening tablets which are now the subject of Standards Orders and therefore fall within the first item in Table C which is a Table of pre-packed foods of which the ingredients need not be specified on the label.



### FOOD STANDARDS (MARGARINE) ORDER 1954

This Order which came into force on the 16th May, requires that vitamins A and D shall continue to be added to all margarine sold by retail. The required vitamin A content is increased and is roughly equivalent to that of butter, whilst the vitamin D content remains the same, apart from a tolerance of 10 per cent. as under control.

The Order applies to all home produced and imported margarine sold by retail, except that used by a caterer for cooking or made up foods.

### CHIPPED AND CRACKED CROCKERY

Proposals to make regulations under the Food and Drugs Amendment Bill relating to the use of chipped and cracked crockery in catering establishments have received careful consideration. It has been felt, however, that it would be both unreasonable and impracticable to insist that all crockery should be without cracks or otherwise undamaged, particularly as there was no conclusive evidence of any epidemic due to the use of such utensils.

### CATERING ESTABLISHMENTS

There are 480 catering establishments in the Borough. These include riverside snack bars, cafes, coffee stalls, mobile snack bars, public house restaurants, and industrial canteens. All have received systematic inspection and close supervision during the year, and a satisfactory standard has been maintained.

### REGISTRATION OF FOOD PREMISES (Food and Drugs Act, 1938)

During the year 88 premises were registered for the purpose of the Preparation or Manufacture of Sausages or Potted, Pressed, Pickled or Preserved Food intended for Sale.

There was 1 registration of premises used for the purpose of Wholesale Dealing in Margarine and 1 registration of premises used for Butter Blending and Packeting.

### LEGAL PROCEEDINGS: FOOD & DRUGS ACT

<i>Defendant.</i>	<i>Nature of Infringement.</i>	<i>Result.</i>
Flour Factors.	Selling Batter Flour containing maggots and insect fragments.	£7 0s. 0d. Fine. £10 10s. 0d. Costs.
Confectioner.	Selling Butter deficient in Butter Fat.	£3 0s. 0d. Fine. £3 3s. 0d. Costs.
Butcher.	Selling 3 Meat Pies, the filling of which had considerable growth of moulds	£4 0s. 0d. Fine. £6 6s. 0d. Costs.
Grocer.	Selling Non-brewed Conditionment 25% deficient in Acetic Acid.	£1 0s. 0d. Fine. £3 3s. 0d. Costs.
Bakers.	Selling a bread roll containing a nail.	£3 0s. 0d. Fine. £3 3s. 0d. Costs.
Butcher.	Selling Pease Pudding containing fibres.	£2 0s. 0d. Fine. £3 3s. 0d. Costs.
Toffee Apple Manufacturer.	Manufacturing Toffee Apples under very dirty conditions.	£6 0s. 0d. Fine.
Bakers.	Selling a loaf of bread containing a nail.	£8 0s. 0d. Fine. £4 4s. 0d. Costs.
Bakers.	Selling a cake in a mouldy condition.	£3 0s. 0d. Fine. £2 12s. 6d. Costs.

Three cautionary letters were sent in respect of other non-genuine samples and eight cautionary letters were sent in respect of other articles of food complained of by the public



## FOOD SAMPLING

During the year under review, 601 formal samples and 779 informal samples were submitted to the Public Analyst. Of these, 6 and 16 respectively revealed adulteration or other infringements, as follows:—

	Samples Examined.		Non-genuine Samples.	
	Formal.	Informal.	Formal.	Informal.
Milk .. .. .	140	48	—	—
Condensed Milk .. .. .	—	8	—	—
Ice Cream .. .. .	1	26	—	3
Fats .. .. .	47	25	—	—
Cheese and Cheese Spread ..	9	2	—	—
Non-brewed Condiments etc. ..	26	15	2	3
Beverages .. .. .	28	27	—	1
Meat and Fish Preparations ..	47	94	—	1
Cereals etc. .. .. .	67	74	—	2
Preserves .. .. .	19	21	—	1
Herbs .. .. .	9	14	—	—
Spices and Condiments ..	36	29	—	—
Spirits, Wines etc. .. .. .	—	28	—	—
Soft Drinks .. .. .	—	40	—	2
Pickles and Sauces .. .. .	21	27	—	—
Medicine Preparations .. .. .	8	51	—	2
Canned Meat .. .. .	6	21	—	—
Canned Fish .. .. .	4	46	—	—
Canned Fruit .. .. .	14	36	—	—
Canned Vegetables .. .. .	1	20	—	—
Canned Soups .. .. .	4	7	—	—
Dried Fruit .. .. .	31	11	1	—
Confectionery .. .. .	29	33	1	—
Table Jellies etc. .. .. .	16	22	—	—
Fruit Juices and Purees ..	4	9	—	—
Energy Food .. .. .	1	—	1	—
Shredded Suet .. .. .	5	3	1	—
Cake and Pudding Mixtures ..	18	21	—	1
Flavouring Essences .. .. .	—	8	—	—
Baking Powders etc. .. .. .	10	13	—	—
Totals .. .. .	601	779	6	16

## Formal Samples.

No.	Sample of.	Result.	Action taken.
580	Golden Energy Food	Incorrectly and misleadingly labelled.	Caution.
629	Butter Brazils	75% deficient in butter-fat.	Summons.
85	Non-brewed Condiment.	25% deficient in acetic acid.	Summons.
130	Dried Apricots	Contained a number of living beetles.	Stock withdrawn from sale.
226	Non-brewed Condiment	12.5% deficient in acetic acid.	Caution.
247	Shredded Suet	6.6% deficient in fat.	Caution.

## Informal Samples.

593a	Non-brewed Condiment.	10% deficient in acetic acid.	Formal sample satisfactory.
686a	Pearl Barley	Contained mites, insect fragments & excreta.	Used for poultry food.
699a	Potted Meat	Contained 11% cereal filler.	Stock withdrawn from sale.
705a	Glauber's Salt	Completely effloresced.	Stock withdrawn from sale.
34a	Soft Drink	Contained mould.	None left in stock.
82a	Canned Mulliga- tawny Soup.	Can blown.	Remainder of Stock satisfac- tory.
93a	Ice Cream.	23% deficient in fat.	Formal sample satisfactory.
138a	Ice Cream.	46% deficient in fat.	Further sample satisfactory.
143a	Psoriasis Ointment.	Incorrectly labelled.	Label amended.
154a	Ice Cream.	24% deficient in fat.	Formal sample satisfactory.
282a	Sponge Mixture	Infested with beetles.	Stock destroyed.
314a	Pineapple Squash	520 parts of sulphur dioxide per million.	Subsequent samples satis- factory.
325a	Non-brewed Condiment.	12.5% deficient in acetic acid.	Formal sample taken. (No226)
334a	Coffee	Misleading description —consisted of dry coffee extract.	Negotiations pen- ding with man- ufacturers.
416a	Canned Black- currant Jam.	Can blown and leaking contents fermenting.	Caution.
426a	Non-brewed Condiment.	7% deficient in acetic acid; contained moulds and "Vinegar eels."	Further sample satisfactory.



**ANALYSIS OF WORK CARRIED OUT IN FOOD PREMISES :**

Walls and Ceilings repaired .. .. .	114
Kitchens, Sculleries, Food Stores, and Dining Rooms, redecorated and cleansed .. .. .	256
Roofs and Gutters repaired or renewed .. .. .	31
Shelves and Cupboards cleansed .. .. .	115
Floors repaired or renewed .. .. .	39
Staircase risers and treads repaired or renewed .. .. .	31
Hot water supplies provided .. .. .	77
Waste pipes provided and repaired .. .. .	34
Drains unstopped .. .. .	21
Drains repaired .. .. .	19
Dustbins provided .. .. .	50
Dampness remedied .. .. .	50
Water-closets provided .. .. .	9
Water-closets repaired or renewed .. .. .	35
Flushing cisterns repaired or renewed .. .. .	44
Seats to water-closets repaired or renewed .. .. .	84
Walls and Ceilings to water-closets redecorated and cleansed .. .. .	66
Artificial lighting provided .. .. .	27
Refrigerators repaired or renewed .. .. .	11
Food cupboards provided .. .. .	28
Covering provided for cakes and sandwiches .. .. .	44
Cooking apparatus repaired or renewed .. .. .	59
Utensils cleansed .. .. .	65
Ventilation provided .. .. .	34
Sinks provided .. .. .	31
Miscellaneous .. .. .	141
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>1,515</b>

**PHARMACY & POISONS ACT, 1933**

During the year 108 inspections were made of the various premises listed by the Council for the sale of Part II Poisons under the above Act.

There are 68 names of persons on the Council's list of Sellers of Part II Poisons.

**WELFARE OF THE AGED**

Miss M. Morris, The Organising Secretary of the Southwark Old People's Welfare Committee, reports that there was expansion in every Branch of the Committee's work during the year.

A total of nearly 45,000 meals were provided during the year. 20,747 meals were served in the Gate House Restaurant, and 3,724 in the Nelson Square Luncheon Club. The two Meals-on-Wheels vans of the Old People's Welfare Committee supplied 11,485 meals, and the two W.V.S. vans supplied 8,933. This total of 20,418 nearly doubled the 10,515 total of the previous year. All meals were cooked at the Gate House Restaurant.

1,697 chiropody treatments were given, nearly treble the previous year's 600.

The number who went on the organised seaside holiday increased from 60 to 150. There were many day outings to seaside, country and theatre for the able-bodied; and the Rotary Club of Southwark again arranged private car outings and parties for the frail, infirm and house-bound. Twice weekly Club Meetings at the Gate House provided music, games, lectures, debates and entertainments, some of which were given also in the evenings.

The number of individual cases referred to Old People's Welfare Committee by hospitals, doctors and others rose to 1,063, and covered a great variety of problems. The home visiting of these people was carried out by the Organising Secretary and a small band of voluntary visitors.

Sixty-seven new cases were dealt with by the Public Health Department during the year.

A number of aged and infirm persons were regularly conveyed to the treatment and bathing station, bathed and returned home by our transport.

## NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT

### *Compulsory Removals.*

One person was removed to an Old People's Home under Section 47, and the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951, which provides for the compulsory removal of persons in need of care and attention.

### *Burial of the Dead.*

During the year the Council arranged for twelve burials under Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, at a total cost of £100 5s. 0d.

## MORTUARY

Post-mortems without Inquest	..	..	..	..	1,256
Post-mortems with Inquest	..	..	..	..	175
Inquests without Post-mortems	..	..	..	..	—
Inquests, Post-mortems held elsewhere	..	..	..	..	38
Bodies brought in for convenience	..	..	..	..	—
Infectious disease deaths	..	..	..	..	—
					<hr/> 1,469 <hr/>

## HEALTH PROPAGANDA

The Health Exhibition hall in the Municipal Offices, which has been closed for this purpose since the outbreak of war, was formally reopened by the Mayor in March, and a Health Exhibition was presented in July, illustrating the main features of the work of the Public Health Department including Food, Infectious diseases, Housing, Atmospheric pollution, Infestation control, Water supply, Building construction, etc.









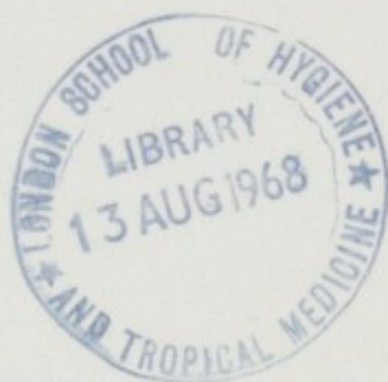


50

**SERVICE & QUALITY**  
**CRUSHA & SON LTD.**  
TOTTENHAM ENFIELD & WOOD GREEN.









JR2/68

