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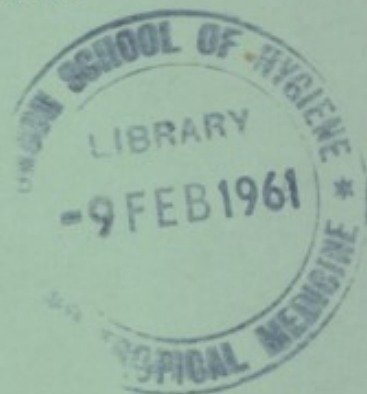
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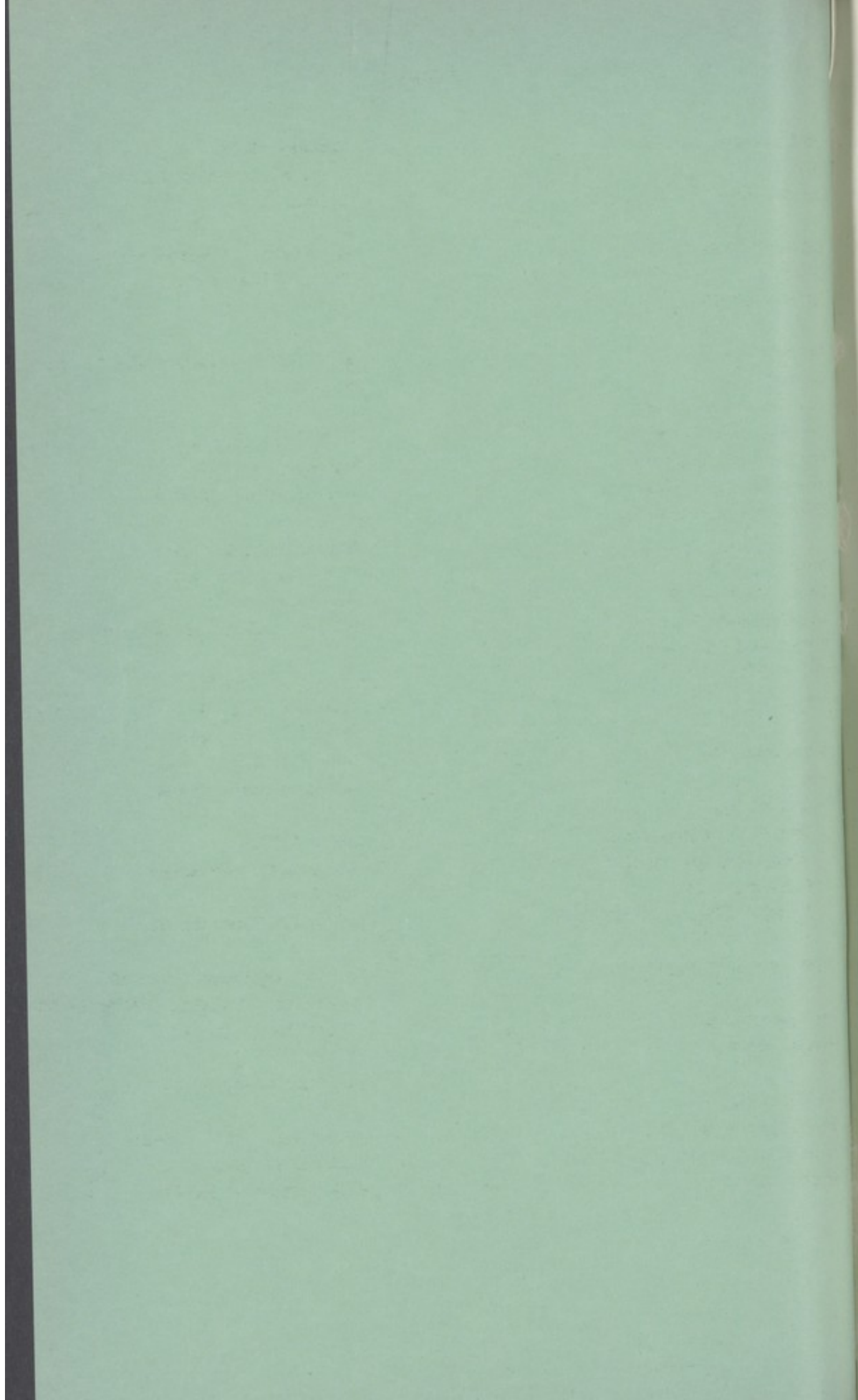
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METROPOLITAN
BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF
HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR
1958

A. D. C. S. CAMERON, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health



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BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
WALWORTH ROAD, S.E. 17.

Telephone: RODNEY 5464

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

YOUR WORSHIP, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1958.

Vital Statistics

Whereas the Registrar General's estimate of the population of the Metropolitan Borough at mid-year 1957 was, at 91,140, the lowest estimate since 1946, the estimated population at mid-year 1958 was still lower. The figure of 89,920 represents a further decrease of 1,220 persons from last year and a decrease of 7,271 from the 1951 census figure of 97,191. The adjusted birth rate of 15.8 per thousand of the population was slightly lower than that for England and Wales which was 16.4. The still-birth rate of 20.1 per thousand total births was lower than that of last year when the rate was 24.7 and lower than the rate for England and Wales which was 21.6. The adjusted death rate of 10.2 per thousand of the population is also lower than the same rate for Southwark in 1957 which was 10.8 and lower than 11.7 for England and Wales. The infant death rate per thousand live births was, at 26.7, rather higher than last year when it was 22.3, and than the rate for the country as a whole. Of the 43 infant deaths, 30 occurred during the first four weeks of life. One death occurred during the year from causes attributable to childbirth.

Diseases of the heart and circulatory system were the principal causes of death accounting for almost fifty per cent of the total. Malignant disease and diseases of the respiratory system followed next, each being responsible for almost the same number of deaths. In regard to the former condition, whereas the number of deaths due to cancer of the lung and bronchus has risen since 1950, the deaths from cancer of other organs has tended to decrease. The result of this is that the death rate from cancer per 1,000 of the population has remained stationary during recent years at approximately 2.2. As Lord Cohen stated recently, "Cancer of the lung is increasing rapidly. It is now the commonest form of fatal cancer, being responsible in Great Britain for 20,000 deaths a year, predominantly in men in the prime of life. Each year the incidence increases by one thousand. There is the strongest statistical evidence to show that the more cigarettes a man smokes the

more liable is he to develop cancer of the lung, though other factors certainly play a part. Should not the prudent man accept this and act upon it?". In Southwark in 1950 the number of deaths from cancer of the lung amounted to 47, those due to pulmonary tuberculosis to 51. In 1958 the position had completely altered. Seventy one deaths were due to cancer of the lung and only nineteen to pulmonary tuberculosis.

Infectious Disease

Measles was more prevalent in 1957 than in 1958 and as a result the total number of infectious disease notifications received during 1958 was substantially lower than during the previous year. Certain features of the diseases notified call for comment. For the first time since 1952 a case of Diphtheria was notified in the Borough. The patient had not been immunised and although, fortunately, at no time was the child seriously ill the occurrence of the case underlines the importance of parents continuing to ensure that their children are immunised against this condition, which can be a serious illness. The resistance of the population can now be raised, by means of vaccination or immunisation, against Smallpox, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus and Poliomyelitis. In order to reduce the number of injections which a child receives to a minimum, some of these inoculations can be combined. Even so, a considerable amount of effort is called for from parents in ensuring that their children benefit by gaining the immunity against infectious disease which is available. The protection obtained, however, will amply reward the mother's attention to these matters.

Two cases of poliomyelitis occurred. Neither case had received poliomyelitis vaccine. One of the patients who suffered from the paralytic form of the disease has now no residual paralysis.

The incidence of Whooping Cough was much reduced during 1958, only 64 cases being notified. This was the lowest figure during any of the last ten years. 310 cases were notified in 1948 and here again the effect of immunisation is apparent. Of the alimentary infections, Dysentery unfortunately was prominent during 1958 when there were 230 confirmed cases as compared with 37 cases during the previous year. The control of this infection is essentially a matter of personal hygiene and the importance of hand-washing after visiting the toilet and before meals, or before preparing food, cannot be over emphasised. The condition of some houses and of some schools renders the attainment of even these simple standards much more difficult than it should be. Until more of the slums are cleared and more new schools are built, particular attention must be paid to this problem.

Environmental Health

The provision of clean water, clean food, clean air and satisfactory housing conditions are the principal objects of environmental health measures.

Clean Water

In London, the Metropolitan Water Board ensures that the purity standard of water for use for domestic purposes is of a high order.

Clean Food

The problem of food is more difficult by virtue of its variety and the multiplicity of its sources. During the year the Public Health Inspectors both on the district and at the wharves devoted a great deal of attention to this problem, and as a result of their efforts there is a marked improvement in standards. Certain difficulties are, however, encountered from time to time. In particular I have in mind the large quantities of egg products which are imported through the wharves in Southwark. Some of these products can, under certain conditions, form a suitable medium for the growth of bacteria. In this respect, liquid egg has many similarities to liquid milk. As a result of pasteurisation, designation, and many other far reaching measures, milk is now a pure product which can be consumed with confidence. By contrast it is not unusual to isolate various strains of salmonellae from samples of consignments of egg products coming into this country. During 1958 samples of frozen whole hen egg from two vessels were found to contain salmonella paratyphi B, the causal organism of paratyphoid fever, and both of these consignments were re-exported for pasteurisation. It is of course only practicable to sample a proportion of any given consignment. Fortunately the importers are most co-operative, but even so there is at present always a possibility that at any time some egg product infected with salmonellae may be sold in this country. Egg products are extensively used in the baking trade and certain bakers prefer the imported to the home produced variety. Suitable pasteurising plants are now coming on the market and in the interest of public health there seems little doubt that these products should either be pasteurised, or subjected to some form of heat treatment. The wider adoption of such measures would, undoubtedly, result in an improved bacteriological standard.

Clean Air

In my report last year reference was made to the fact that in the early part of 1958 the Council had approved in principle the establishment of a smoke control area in the mainly residential district bounded by Walworth Road, Trafalgar Street, Dawes Street and Westmoreland Road. It was intended that the Order should come into operation in October, 1959. Consequent, however, upon a meeting of local fuel suppliers which was held in the Town Hall in 1958, the Council were not satisfied that ample supplies of smokeless fuel other than coke would be readily available, and being of the opinion that a great many people, especially the aged, are averse to coke fires, decided to take no further action

in the matter until such time as supplies of smokeless fuel other than coke are freely available in this area. Progress continued to be made during the year in the control of atmospheric pollution from industrial sources as will be seen from the report by Mr. G. Stubbs who carries out this work.

Housing

In common with several other Central London boroughs, housing presents special problems in Southwark. During the year further progress was made in regard to slum clearance. Detailed consideration was given to applications for rehousing on medical grounds but in the existing circumstances it was only possible to arrange the rehousing of a relatively small number of the families involved.

Old People's Welfare

The work connected with the welfare of old people continued to be actively undertaken. Details of the efforts made to alleviate the loneliness and improve the health and comfort of the elderly, can be seen from the excellent 8th Annual Report of the Southwark Old People's Welfare Committee which has been prepared by Miss Beer and which is largely reproduced at the end of this Report. The laundry service for incontinent persons being nursed at home also performed a valuable function throughout the year. This work was undertaken for Lambeth Borough Council as from the 1st May, 1959.

The highlight of the year was the decision of the Council to purchase and adapt St. Alban's Hall (formerly St. Paul's School) Penton Place for letting to the Southwark Old People's Welfare Committee and other local organisations for social and recreation purposes. This happy solution to the accommodation difficulties of the Southwark Old People's Welfare Committee will be welcomed by all interested in the welfare of the elderly. It is anticipated that the premises will be available for use by the middle of 1959.

In addition to the visiting of the elderly undertaken by Miss Beer and by voluntary workers on behalf of the Old People's Welfare Committee, a great deal of visiting of old people was also undertaken by the Superintendent of the Treatment and Bathing Centre as well as by the Public Health Inspectors in general.

Visit of Members of the German Federal Parliament

Five Members of the German Federal Parliament visited this country at the beginning of June under the auspices of the Foreign Office to study, amongst other things, the British system of ensuring hygienic food; at the request of the Ministry of Health, Southwark was selected as the authority to show the delegation the day to day administration of the food laws.

The party was welcomed by His Worship the Mayor on Thursday, 5th June, 1958, in the presence of your Chairman. Thereafter the Chief

Public Health Inspector in an introductory talk described the work of the Public Health Department in relation to the importation, storage, wholesale and retail distribution, and sampling of foodstuffs. Sampling equipment for chemical and bacteriological examination, and specimens of unsound food were displayed at the Town Hall.

Arrangements were made for the party to visit various food establishments in the Borough. Dr. J.M. Ross, Senior Medical Officer, (Food) and Mr. T. Morley Parry, Food Hygiene Advisory Officer, both of the Ministry of Health, were present during these visits. The Committee will no doubt be gratified that this visit to the Metropolitan Borough of Southwark was included in the very full programme of these important visitors.

Conclusion

May I extend my thanks to the Members of the Council for their interest in public health matters and their consideration throughout the year. I am grateful to the Chief Officials for their co-operation. My thanks are due also to the entire staff of the Health Department to whom in their diverse capacities I am indebted for their continued efforts.

I have the honour to be

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,

Your obedient servant,

A.D.C.S. CAMERON

Medical Officer of Health

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

(As at 31st December, 1958)

Mayor — F.W. COMBES, J.P.**Chairman — J.J. SHEEN****Aldermen — A.E. Barnes (Vice Chairman), Rev. H. Runacres, B.A.****Councillors:**

Mrs. L. Booker, E.A. Boost, Mrs. C. Clunn, F.W. Combes (*Ex-Officio*),
 H.G. Coppen, G. Darvell, Mrs. E.G. Doswell, W.J. Fewtrell, D. Fifer,
 A.J. Gates O.B.E., J.P., (*Ex-Officio*), W. Hansell, G. Lawrence, D.C. Low
 (*Ex-Officio*), Mrs. G. Luetchford, S. McCulloch, W.A. Miller, G.M. Nottage,
 J.H. Pascall, Miss J. Randall, H.A.W. Ray, E.H. Ridge, Miss F. Stroud
 J.P., (*Ex-Officio*), J.A. Tallon, Mrs. M. Wright.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT OFFICERS**Medical Officer of Health:**

A.D.C.S. Cameron, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

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

Chief Public Health Inspector

H. Archer, F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I.

Senior Clerk

E.A. Clark

Public Health Inspectors:

E. Adamson
 J. Ashmore
 R. Bishop (T)
 R. Charnick (to Mar. 31)
 E. Dunn (to Apr. 1)
 R. French (T)
 Miss G. Gourley
 G. Heath (T)
 D. Head (from Dec. 4)
 A. Johnson
 D. Knight (to Feb. 2)
 T. Lloyd, T.D.
 B. Naylor
 G. Pike (from Dec. 4)
 E. Potts (from Apr. 8)
 F. Saunders
 D. Simpson (from July 24)
 G. Stubbs
 R. Warboys
 W. Willimott (T)

Clerical Staff:

E. Davies
 Mrs. T. Collet (T)
 F. Goddard
 B. Goddard
 H. Holman
 Mrs. F. Robertson (T)
 J. Robertson
 Mrs. B. Stevens (T)
 R. Stevens
 J. Sutherland (from Aug. 1)
 W. Wilcox

(T) — Temporary

Rodent Investigators: Mrs. H. Ross (T), Mrs. B. Smith (T).

Mortuary Attendant: H. West

Hall-Keeper: R. Witten.

V I T A L S T A T I S T I C S

Land Area	1,131 acres
Estimated Number of Dwellings .. .	24,483
Dwellings Erected by Borough Council During Year ..	113
Approximate Rateable Value (Total)	£2,013,608
(Dwellings)	£540,661
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£8,060

Population:

Registrar General's estimate (mid-1958)	89,920
---	--------

This represents a decrease in the figure for 1957 of 1,220. The natural increase in population - that is, the excess of births over deaths - was 456, compared with 560 for the previous year.

1948 - 94,630	1953 - 96,870
1949 - 96,810	1954 - 95,370
1950 - 97,080	1955 - 93,820
1951 - 97,930	1956 - 92,300
1952 - 97,970	1957 - 91,140

Live births - 1606 = Rate per 1,000 pop.	17.8
Adjusted by comparability factor (0.84)	15.8
Still births - 33: Rate per 1,000 total births	20.1
Total births - live and still	1,639
Total deaths - 1150: Rate per 1,000 pop.	12.7
Adjusted by comparability factor (0.81)	10.2
Infant deaths - 43: Rate per 1,000 live births	26.7
Rate per 1,000 live births, legitimate	25.3
illegitimate	47.6
Neo-Natal mortality - 30 (under 4 weeks)	
Rate per 1,000 live births	18.6
Illegitimate Live Births - 105	
Percentage of total live births	6.5
Maternal Deaths (including abortion)	1
Rate per 1,000 live and still births	0.6

COMPARATIVE BIRTH AND DEATH RATES

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Live Births									
Southwark	18.4	17.8	17.2	14.7	15.2	14.9	15.4	16.1	15.8
England and Wales (per 1,000 population)	15.8	15.5	15.3	15.5	15.2	15.0	15.7	16.1	16.4
Total Deaths									
Southwark	12.4	13.6	14.1	12.7	11.8	14.1	11.6	10.8	10.2
England and Wales (per 1,000 polulation)	11.6	12.5	11.3	11.4	11.3	11.7	11.7	11.5	11.7
Infant Deaths									
Southwark	19.9	18.6	28.9	32.3	20.6	28.1	16.0	22.3	26.7
England and Wales (per 1,000 Live Births)	29.6	29.6	27.6	26.8	25.4	24.9	23.7	23.0	22.5
Still Births									
Southwark	16.8	23.2	21.4	23.3	27.5	22.1	18.7	24.7	20.1
England and Wales (per 1,000 Total Births)	22.7	23.0	22.7	22.5	23.5	23.2	22.9	22.4	21.6
Neo-Natal Mortality (under 4 weeks)									
Southwark	12.71	15.28	16.76	20.35	12.98	20.80	11.08	15.69	18.68
England and Wales (per 1,000 Live Births)	18.5	18.8	18.3	17.7	17.7	17.3	16.8	16.5	16.2
Maternal Mortality									
Southwark	Nil	1.6	0.5	0.5	1.1	1.1	Nil	Nil	0.6
England and Wales (per 1,000 Live & Still Births)	0.86	0.81	0.72	0.75	0.7	0.64	0.56	0.47	0.43

YEAR	LEGITIMATE			ILLEGITIMATE			TOTAL		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	LIVE BIRTHS								
1954	821	770	1,591	50	53	103	871	823	1,694
1955	789	715	1,504	71	59	130	860	774	1,634
1956	744	758	1,502	66	55	121	810	813	1,623
1957	810	742	1,552	56	49	105	866	791	1,657
1958	773	728	1,501	56	49	105	829	777	1,606
	STILL BIRTHS								
1954	26	16	42	3	3	6	29	19	48
1955	13	21	34	1	2	3	14	23	37
1956	13	15	28	1	2	3	14	17	31
1957	21	18	39	1	2	3	22	20	42
1958	16	13	29	3	1	4	19	14	33
	INFANT DEATHS (under 1 year)								
1954	21	13	34	1	-	1	22	13	35
1955	28	10	38	5	3	8	33	13	46
1956	9	17	26	-	-	-	9	17	26
1957	16	17	33	1	3	4	17	20	37
1958	20	18	38	3	2	5	23	20	43

DEATHS

Male and Female Age Groups.

	<i>Under 1</i>	<i>1-4</i>	<i>5-14</i>	<i>15-44</i>	<i>45-64</i>	<i>65 and over</i>	<i>Total 1958</i>
Males	23	3	5	25	184	366	606
Females	20	2	2	26	76	418	544
	<u>43</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>260</u>	<u>784</u>	<u>1,150</u>

Infant Mortality

The total number of deaths of infants under one year of age was 43, the causes of death being as follows:-

Meningococcal infection	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1
Other heart disease	1
Pneumonia	2
Other diseases of respiratory system	1
Other diseases	25
Congenital malformations	9
Accidents, other than by vehicles	3
Total	<u>43</u>

30 of these deaths occurred under the age of four weeks.

Maternal Mortality

One maternal death occurred during 1958.

CANCER DEATHS

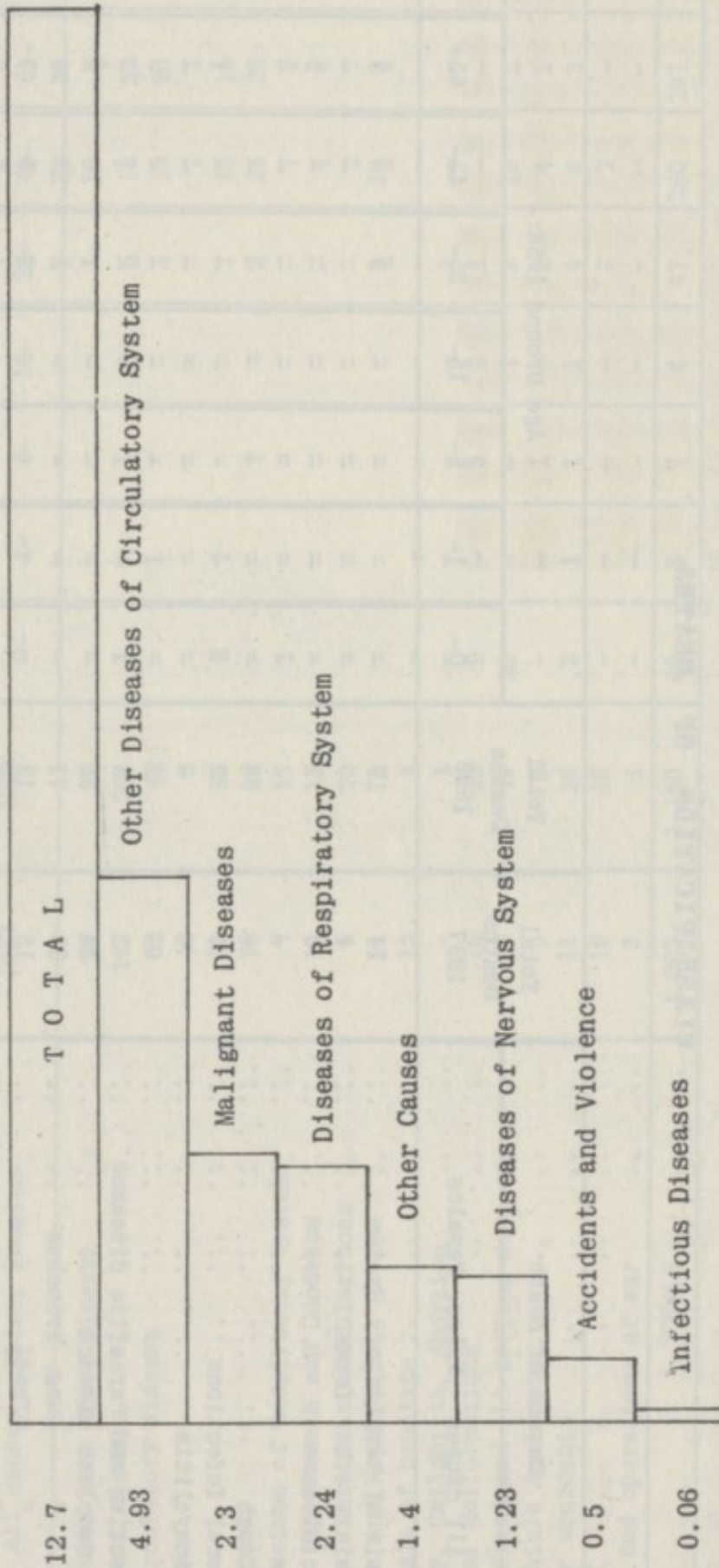
Year	Cancer of: - Lung and Bronchus			Other Organs	Total	Cancer Deaths per 1,000 pop.	Percent: of total deaths
	Male	Female	Total				
1950	42	5	47	170	217	2.2	18.2
1951	40	9	49	187	236	2.4	17.8
1952	40	11	51	158	209	2.1	15.1
1953	55	7	62	149	211	2.1	17.5
1954	58	7	65	150	215	2.2	19.5
1955	49	8	57	157	214	2.2	16.4
1956	54	7	61	170	231	2.5	19.3
1957	53	7	60	154	214	2.3	19.5
1958	62	9	71	133	204	2.2	17.7

TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS

Year	Pulmonary	Other forms	Total	Deaths per 1,000 pop.		Percent: of all deaths
				Pulm.	Other	
1950	51	5	56	.52	.05	4.7
1951	32	7	39	.32	.07	2.9
1952	45	4	49	.45	.04	3.5
1953	21	2	23	.21	.02	1.9
1954	22	1	23	.23	.01	2.0
1955	23	3	26	.24	.03	2.0
1956	21	1	22	.22	.01	1.8
1957	14	4	18	.16	.04	1.6
1958	19	-	19	.21	-	1.6

DEATH RATES PER THOUSAND POPULATION

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13



CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS

Causes of Death	Total Deaths 1957	Total Deaths 1958	Age Groups 1958:-							
All causes - Males, Females			0-	1-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	14	19	-	-	-	-	3	10	3	3
Tuberculosis - other forms	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic Disease	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Infective and Parasitic diseases ..	1	3	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Malignant neoplasm stomach	34	35	-	-	-	-	1	16	9	9
" " lung, bronchus	60	71	-	-	-	-	2	28	29	12
" " breast	15	13	-	-	-	-	2	5	3	3
" " uterus	9	8	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ..	96	77	-	2	-	-	5	27	26	17
Leukaemia, Aleukemia	4	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
Diabetes	6	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	3
Vascular lesions of nervous system	84	111	-	-	-	-	1	15	29	66
Coronary disease, angina	148	156	-	-	-	-	5	36	58	57

Classification of Death (continued)

Causes of Death	Total Deaths 1957	Total Deaths 1958	Age Groups 1958: -							
All causes - Males, Females			0-	1-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-
Hypertension with Heart disease	27	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	14
Other Heart disease	168	204	1	-	-	-	5	18	33	147
Other Circulatory disease	62	62	-	-	-	-	3	10	20	29
Influenza	10	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Pneumonia	99	80	2	1	-	-	1	13	13	50
Bronchitis	70	83	-	-	1	-	2	26	26	28
Other diseases of Respiratory system ..	7	17	1	-	-	-	-	7	6	3
Ulcer of the Stomach and Duodenum ..	11	12	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	4
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ..	5	10	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	11	6	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	-
Hyperplasia of prostate	12	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Congenital Malformations	16	15	9	-	3	2	1	-	-	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ..	80	79	25	-	-	1	3	19	8	23
Motor Vehicle Accidents	5	8	-	-	1	-	2	4	1	-
All other accidents	11	26	3	1	1	1	4	4	3	9
Suicide	16	10	-	-	-	-	2	7	-	1
Homicide and operations of war	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTALS	1,097	1,150	43	5	7	4	47	260	297	487

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Scarlet Fever

There were 157 cases of Scarlet Fever during 1958 as compared with 142 during the previous year. Children of school age were mainly affected.

Diphtheria

For the first time for six years a confirmed case of Diphtheria occurred in Southwark. Fortunately the symptoms in the affected child were minimal.

Poliomyelitis

An adult and a child, age 3 years, suffered from the paralytic and non-paralytic form of this disease respectively. Neither had been inoculated against the condition. Both patients made a good recovery. The adult, a man in his late twenties, experienced only a slight weakness of one limb.

Whooping Cough

64 cases of Whooping Cough occurred, 50 being under the age of 5 years, and 6 under the age of one year. There were no deaths from this condition.

Measles

Only half the number of cases of Measles occurred as compared with the previous year. Children under 10 years of age were mainly affected, 42 being under the age of one year. There was one death, in a child under two years of age. 122 patients were admitted to hospital.

Erysipelas

Of the nine cases of Erysipelas which were notified, two were over 65 years of age and five between 45 and 65 years.

Meningococcal Infection

Four cases were notified and there were two deaths from this condition, one in a child under one year of age, and one in an old person.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

One child was reported as suffering from this condition during the year.

Typhoid Fever

At the end of the year a child, aged two years, was notified as suffering from typhoid fever. The patient responded quickly to treatment without complications. Detailed investigation failed to reveal the source of this isolated case.

Para-typhoid Fever

Para-typhoid fever was diagnosed in an elderly woman who had a previous history of the condition.

Zymotic Enteritis

There were 21 cases of Enteritis, a condition which is notifiable in Southwark during the quarter July to September inclusive for children under 5 years of age.

Pneumonia

The 51 cases of Pneumonia which were notified was rather less than the 70 notified during 1957 when Influenza was more prevalent.

Puerperal Pyrexia

All except one of the thirty notifications of Puerperal Pyrexia were received from hospital.

Post Infectious Encaphalitis

Encaphalitis is a relatively rare complication of certain of the infectious diseases. This condition developed with fatal results in a child aged five years, who was suffering from Chicken Pox.

Scabies

Only the first case of Scabies in a household in any four-week period is notifiable in London and 19 such cases were so notified.

Dysentery

During 1958, no fewer than 230 confirmed cases of Dysentery occurred in the Borough. This figure compares with 37 cases in 1957, and 716 cases the year before. 20 of the patients were under one year of age, 106 between one and five years, and 39 of compulsory school age. 196 of the cases were admitted to hospital.

Food Poisoning

There were 42 cases of Food Poisoning and nine persons were admitted to hospital on this account. There were three cases in each of two families, and two cases in each of six families. Twenty-four were single cases. Salmonellae of various strains constituted the causal organism, in 30 instances. One case was due to staphylococcus aureus and in eleven cases no causal organism was isolated.

IMMUNISATION

	<u>Welfare Centres and Nurseries</u>		<u>Private Doctors</u>		Total
	<u>Under 5</u>	<u>5-14</u>	<u>Under 5</u>	<u>5-14</u>	
Diphtheria	185	68	51	8	312
Diphtheria and Whooping Cough	177	2	114	4	237
Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus	705	19	138	6	868
Whooping Cough (all ages)	1,016		107		1,123
'Booster' injections (all ages)	147		12		159

TUBERCULOSIS

Including inward transfers, there were 21 more pulmonary cases than last year, and 1 more non-pulmonary.

				<i>Pulmonary</i>	<i>Non-Pulmonary (all forms)</i>
Cases at end of 1957	..	..	..	1,544	178
New cases 1958	..	..	..	131	9
Inward transfers 1958	..	..	..	112	1
Less removals from Register	..	..		219	21
Cases at end of 1958	..	..	..	1,568	167

		Age Groups											Total
		0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25-	45-	65-	
Pulmonary:													
Primary	M		4	1			1	3	10	27	28	11	85
Notifications	F			2			2		10	12	2	7	35
*New cases other than	M										7	1	8
by formal notification	F											3	3
Totals													
			4	3			3	3	20	39	37	22	131
Non-Pulmonary													
Primary	M						1	4		2			7
Notifications	F								1			1	2
*New cases other than	M												-
by formal notification	F												-
Totals													
							1	4	1	2		1	9

* Local and inward transferable Death Returns and posthumous notifications.

/ Include meninges and Central Nervous System. (Nil).

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

D I S E A S E	CONFIRMED CASES. SOUTHWARK RESIDENTS Diagnosed in or outside Borough - Age Groups, 1958.											Total 1958	Total 1957	Removed to Hospital 1958
	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25-	45-	65-			
Anthrax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Dysentery	20	32	35	21	18	33	6	12	43	1	9	230	37	196
Encephalitis:														
Infective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Post infectious ..	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	5	2	9	5	2
Food Poisoning:														
Bacterial	3	2	1	3	4	9	4	5	10	1	-	42	21	9
*Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1
Measles	42	96	96	90	93	150	1	3	2	1	-	574	1,179	122
Meningococcal Infection ..	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Paratyphoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	4	11	21	12	51	70	12

Infectious Diseases (continued)

D I S E A S E	CONFIRMED CASES, SOUTHWARK RESIDENTS Diagnosed in or outside Borough - Age Groups, 1958.											Total 1958	Total 1957	Removed to Hospital 1958
	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25-	45-	65-			
Poliomyelitis:														
Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	4	1
Non-paralytic	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	16	-	-	30	49	29
Scabies	1	1	-	1	1	5	2	4	2	2	-	19	35	-
Scarlet Fever	-	7	14	10	16	70	33	5	2	-	-	157	142	14
Typhoid Fever	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Whooping Cough	6	5	13	11	7	8	13	1	-	-	-	64	188	9
Zymotic Enteritis (July-Sept.)	8	7	4	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	21	16	21
TOTALS ..	84	151	163	137	142	279	60	48	90	31	24	1,209	1,759	427

These figures include 41 Southwark residents notified to other Boroughs.

*Contracted abroad.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF SOUTHWARK CASES FROM 1948 to 1958

D I S E A S E	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Anthrax	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Diphtheria	33	13	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dysentery	13	10	71	191	38	175	163	231	716	37	230
Encephalitis:											
Infective	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Post Infectious	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Erysipelas	41	16	18	12	18	12	12	14	10	5	9
Food Poisoning	-	1	27	6	20	20	27	26	9	21	42
Malaria	2	2	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1
Measles	1,166	948	806	1,790	994	1,075	233	2,142	447	1,179	574
Meningococcal Infection	6	2	8	5	5	3	3	1	1	1	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	9	15	6	4	10	5	14	3	3	1	1
Paratyphoid	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	2	2	2	-

Infectious Diseases 1948 to 1958 (continued)

D I S E A S E	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Pneumonia	60	41	23	40	58	68	54	86	64	70	51
Poliomyelitis:											
Paralytic	1	14	10	3	4	6	1	41	5	4	1
Non-paralytic	-	-	4	1	4	1	-	23	2	7	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	12	12	8	23	30	46	76	39	38	49	30
Scabies	95	38	19	14	34	13	20	33	38	35	19
Scarlet Fever	242	209	149	143	292	160	96	185	259	142	157
Typhoid Fever	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Whooping Cough	310	131	354	289	177	372	229	141	144	188	64
Zymotic Enteritis (July-Sept.)	23	25	30	7	7	19	5	4	5	16	21
TOTALS ..	2,013	1,478	1,539	2,532	1,696	1,978	933	2,971	1,743	1,759	1,209

TREATMENT AND BATHING CENTRE

(*Superintendent - Mr. T. Lloyd T.D.*)

The total treatments of individuals for vermin infestations during 1958 were only slightly less in number than in the previous year. The more common kind of infestation dealt with is that of the head louse and in the case of school children of both sexes, infestations are almost exclusively of this type. This is also the case with most adult females requiring treatment.

With regard to adult male persons, there were no cases of infestation with head lice. The types of vermin infestations dealt with being body and pubic lice. The majority of male persons attending for treatment are sent from the various lodging houses and hostels situated in the Borough area.

The number of individuals requiring treatment for scabies was below the number treated during 1957. When a case of scabies is notified in a family, efforts are made to induce the whole of that family in immediate contact to attend for treatment on the same day.

Since the laundry service, commenced in June last year, has been in operation, 77 individuals in all have received the service. Of this number some have, unfortunately, since died and others are in and out of hospital, but an average number of 25 persons receiving the service each week is maintained. In many cases the incontinent laundry is collected and delivered 3 times a week. By arrangement between the two authorities, incontinent laundry from the Lambeth Borough area is now laundered at our centre.

There was a considerable increase this year in requests for assistance in dealing with infestations of insect pests in domestic premises. The majority of the calls were in regard to bed-bug infestations, but a number of beetle, cockroach, flea, fly and other infestations also received attention. A major and deep seated infestation of cockroaches was dealt with in some old institutional buildings situated within the Borough. When cockroaches become established in such places where there is central heating, they are difficult to eradicate entirely and complete disinfection was only achieved with considerable effort and the application of suitable insecticides in some quantity.

Reported infestations of Wharf borer beetles, (*Nacerda melanura*) - a wood boring beetle, in buildings with solid floors throughout, at first caused some concern. However, on inspection, it was found that in each case the vertical plumbing pipes had, in accordance with modern design, been constructed to have internal connections with the horizontal drains. The wood beetles had apparently travelled along the lines of pipe from some sub-soil source, and had thereby gained entry to the interior of the buildings.

Infectious Disease Cases : Enquiries and Visits

Total - 392 as under:

Tuberculosis deaths and removals - 25

Scarlet Fever	153	Food Poisoning	27
Poliomyelitis	4	Erysipelas	8
Enteritis	1	Diphtheria	2
Dysentery (bacilliary)	166	Meningococcal infections	5
Typhoid fever	1		

Disinfection following infectious diseases

Rooms treated (Formalin solution)	..	..	..	..	..	249
Library books treated	..	..	..	..	..	136
Other disinfection, Tuberculosis, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	25
School premises (rooms)	..	..	..	..	..	7

Treatment of Verminous and Infected Articles

	Verminous articles treated	Verminous articles destroyed	Infected articles treated	Infected articles destroyed
Beds	55	-	-	-
Palliasses	875	3	56	2
Bolsters	115	-	8	1
Pillows	1,241	-	164	-
Cushions	78	-	5	-
Blankets	1,787	-	462	-
Sheets	1,177	-	122	-
Quilts	1,009	-	66	-
Other articles (clothing, etc.)	12,407	50	389	-

Rehousing

Precautionary disinfection of soft goods and bedding

(Including 16 families rehoused by L.C.C.)

- 157 families.

Scabies and Vermin Treatments

				Scabies		Vermin	
				Males	Females	Males	Females
Lambeth cases	..	..	..	20	24	8	98
treatments	..	..	..	35	49	8	98
Southwark cases	..	..	..	24	28	706	350
treatments	..	..	..	49	45	706	350
L.C.C. Schoolchildren (Male and Female)	..	..	..	39		1,541	
treatments*	..	..	..	103		1,541	
Total treatments				<u>281</u>		<u>2,703</u>	

Bermondsey schoolchildren,
Treatments (included in total*)

Nil 238

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

Males:				Females:			
Salvation Army Hostel	..	..	386	83, Blackfriars Road	..	..	13
Rowton House, Churchyard Row	..	92		78, Camberwell Road	..	..	3
Rowton House, Vauxhall	..	..	1	90, Camberwell Road	..	..	3
Marshalsea Road				96, Gt. Guildford Street	..	..	11
Common Lodging House	..	..	21	Norwood House	..	..	5
Southwark Casuals	..	..	179	Newington Lodge	..	..	10
Total			<u>679</u>	Casuals	..	..	6
				Total			<u>51</u>

Departmental Laundry

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

Hand towels	7,600
Roller towels	507
Dusters	489
Swabs	110
Sheets	12
Table cloths	75

Effects destroyed on request or following death.

Verminous .. 4 tons 2 cwt.

Disinfestation of Premises and Trade Goods

Usual vermin infestations

(Bed bugs, fleas etc.) Domestic dwellings - 721 rooms

Other infestations - Internal

(Cockroaches, moths, flies, beetles etc.)

Domestic dwellings - 194 rooms

Institutions - 172 rooms and passages

Business premises - 7 premises.

Other infestations - External

(Clover mites, caterpillars, flies etc.) - 5 premises

Export goods - 43 bales waste paper (Formalin solution)

1 parcel clothing (Formaldehyde)

National Assistance Act (Burials)

Enquiries on 15 deaths.

Incontinent Laundry Service

Articles Laundered (Southwark) - 15,027

Sheets - 3,152

Draw slips - 3,121

Pillow slips - 2,034

Blankets - 337

Clothing - 6,383

Articles Laundered (Lambeth)

(Commenced May 1st 1958)

Total weight - 7,373 lbs.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Inspections and Sampling Visits

House to House	78
Housing survey	75
Rehousing cases	599
Rent Act	445
Complaints	2,996
Drainage	1,822
Rodents: industrial premises	247
dwellings	1,494
Smoke observations and visits	245
Factories and Workplaces	415
Outworkers	150
Common Lodging Houses	89
Offensive Trades premises	20
Pet Animals Act	122
Hairdressers' premises	62
Aged persons and burial cases	264
Infectious diseases	392
 Milk premises and Dairies	 287
Catering and Ice Cream premises	2,064
Food at wharves and warehouses	1,985
Fishmongers' and fried fish premises	204
Bakers' premises and bakehouses	66
Week end markets	52
Other food premises etc. (including Shops Act)	1,695
 Rag Flock and other filling materials	 8
Trade effluents	19
Miscellaneous	2,238
Re-inspections	6,224

NOTICES

Intimation Notices	1,424
Statutory Notices	838
Defects in Council controlled property reported to Housing Manager	34
Intimation Notices complied with	892
Statutory Notices complied with	306
Work carried out by Local Authority in default of owner	50

SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORKS COMPLETED DURING THE YEAR

Roofs and gutters repaired or renewed	615
Dampness remedied	697
Brickwork and pointing repaired	113
Floors repaired or renewed	159
Window frames, glazing and sashes repaired	234
Cills and reveals repaired	127
Sashcords renewed	420
Fireplaces and flues repaired or renewed	169
Staircases repaired	58
Walls and ceilings repaired	567
Rooms cleansed and redecorated	248
House drains additions and reconstructions	79
Length of new drainage 11,542 feet	-
Drains repaired	130
Drains unstopped	157
Intercepting traps provided	48
Inspection chambers constructed	184
Clearing eyes to drains provided	45
Fresh air inlets provided	44
Ventilating shafts provided	145
Soil pipes provided	170
Gullies provided	381
Waste pipe and traps provided	1,722
Waste pipes repaired	88
Sinks provided or renewed	576
Baths provided	301
Lavatory basins provided	572
Water closet pans and seats, provided or renewed	676
Water closet flushing cisterns provided or renewed	652
Urinals provided or renewed	40
Rain water pipes provided, repaired or renewed	290
Yards paved, repaired or drained	40
Accumulations removed	63
Dustbins provided	103
Dwellings provided with water	278
Miscellaneous repairs	210

Separate statistics under certain of the headings in the foregoing section are given in the Food Section.

PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1936—LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Failure to Abate Nuisances

Nuisance Orders:

14 days	2
21 days	4
Summons withdrawn	8 (Work completed).

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are four women's and two men's common lodging houses in the Borough, which are fully occupied nightly. 89 inspections of these premises were made by the Public Health Inspectors, 36 of men's lodging houses and 53 of women's. Six intimation notices were served, all of which have been complied with.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There are now three premises engaged in offensive trades in the Borough as follows:- Skin Dressers 2, Manure Manufacturer 1.

During 1958, 20 inspections were made.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Thirteen applications were received for registration under the Act, all of which were satisfactory.

122 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, two complaints were received. The Metropolitan Water Board was informed and samples analysed, which were found satisfactory.

Public Health (London) Act, 1936—Section 98

During the year 20 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 278 new dwellings as follows:-

Eglington Court, Lorrimore Road	38 dwellings
Stopford Road 1a, 1b, 3a, 3b, 3c, 5a, 5b, 5c	8 "
Manor Place, 202	1 "
St. Stephen's House, Phelp Street	26 "
Collinson Court, Gt. Suffolk Street	72 "
All Saints Vicarage, Surrey Square	1 "
Walworth Road, 310	1 "
Red Lion Close, 1 to 5 consec.	5 "
Bronti Close, 24 to 37 consec.	14 "
Stanford Place, 1 to 5 consec., 13, 14, 15	8 "
Newall House, Harper Road	24 "
Union Street, 103	1 "
Alberta Street 26 to 74 alt.	25 "
Bath Terrace, 1 to 28 consec.	28 "
St. Mark's House, Phelp Street, 1 to 26 consec.	26 "
<hr/>	
Total	<u>278</u>

OUTWORKERS

150 inspections of homes of outworkers were made during the year. The conditions generally were found to be quite satisfactory. It was not necessary to serve any notices or institute proceedings.

Nature of work		No. of outworkers in August list required by section 110(1)(c)
Wearing Apparel ..	Making, etc.	36
	Cleaning and washing ..	-
Artificial flowers		1
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper ..		193
Cosaques, Christmas crackers & stockings, etc. ..		27
Paper bags		5
<hr/>		
Total		<u>262</u>

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

(Rodent Officer-Mr. R. Warboys)

		Type of Premises			
		Local Authority	Dwellings	Business & Others	Total
I	Total properties	17	24,483	5,205	29,705
II	Properties inspected as a result of:-				
	(a) Notification	4	1,177	388	1,569
	(b) Survey under Act ..	-	2,749	858	3,607
	(c) Otherwise	-	177	137	314
III	Total Inspections (including Reinspections)	27	4,769	1,307	6,103
IV	Properties inspected infested by:-				
	Rats Major	-	-	1	1
	Minor	-	253	239	492
	Mice Major	-	-	-	-
	Minor	-	471	89	560
V	Number of infested properties (IV) treated by local authority ..	-	724	328	1,052
VI	Notices served under Sec. 4:- ..				
	(a) Treatment	-	32	-	32
	(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	89, 3,607 visits (2,749 dwelling houses, 858 business premises) in connection with "Block" schemes.			

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	1,494	247
Inspections by Rodent Staff	4,769	1,307
Drains tested	229	7
Drains defective	77	6
Drains repaired	111	6
Drains opened for examination	114	6
Prebaited laid	-	8,801
Poison baits	16,200	4,125
Bodies recovered	272	219
Works completed by arrangement	86	4

RENT ACT, 1957

The following table gives a summary of the action taken in regard to the issue of Certificates of Disrepair.

Applications	142
Decisions to issue certificates	158
Undertakings by landlords to carry out repairs	132
Certificates issued	34
Certificates refused	Nil
Applications withdrawn	Nil
Applications by landlords for cancellation of certificates	17
Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	1
Decision by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants objections	1
Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	15

RAG FLOCK & OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

During the year four samples were taken and submitted to the prescribed Analyst, Mr. G. Ginger, F.C.S., Chiltern Research Laboratories, Ltd., Marlow. All these samples complied with the requirements of the Regulations.

Six premises are registered for the use of filling materials, and two 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.

HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS

In accordance with Section 18 of the L.C.C. (General Powers) Act, 1954, relating to hairdressers and barbers' establishments, one such premises was registered during the year. One establishment was demolished and as a result of legal proceedings, one registration was cancelled.

The total premises registered at the end of the year were 69.

BYE-LAWS FOR LIGHTING OF COMMON STAIRCASES

Objections were made to the Minister of Housing and Local Government by certain local property owners against the Council's bye-laws for the artificial lighting of common staircases. The Minister felt that a discussion of the matter with representatives of the Council and the objectors would be advantageous, and after hearing the views of all parties the Minister decided that he was not justified in withholding his approval, and accordingly the bye-laws were confirmed and came into operation on the 1st October, 1958.

As from that date the owner of every block of flats must provide adequate artificial lighting for all common staircases from half-an-hour before sunset until midnight, for one hour before sunrise during the months of October to March inclusive, and at other times as and when necessary if adequate means of natural lighting are not provided. The bye-laws apply similarly to tenement houses, that is to say, houses let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family, but only if the Council serve a notice on the person having control of the lettings requiring him to provide and maintain adequate artificial lighting of common staircases.

RESIDENTIAL CARAVANS - PROPOSED LEGISLATION

The London County Council proposed to include a provision in their next General Powers Bill making it an offence to occupy a caravan (or other temporary or moveable dwelling), or to permit the use of any site for such purpose, except in accordance with the terms of licences to be obtained in advance from the metropolitan borough council. Borough councils will be required to consult the London County Council before granting any licence authorising the use of a site for caravans, etc.

LITTER

The Litter Act 1958, which came into force on the 7th August, 1958, lays down a penalty, on summary conviction, of a fine not exceeding £10 if any person creates a litter, into or from any place in the open air to which the public are entitled or permitted to have access without payment.

Without prejudice to the powers of any other persons, Local Authorities including Metropolitan Borough Councils have power to institute proceedings. It is open to any private individual and to the Police to institute proceedings.

.....

During the year the Secretary of State confirmed a new Southwark bye-law which came into operation on August 1st 1958, making it an offence to deposit any rubbish or waste matter creating or tending to create a litter on the highway.

DRAINAGE WORK

The London County Council (General Powers) Act of 1958 provides that Section 44 of the Public Health (London) Act 1936 - empowering borough councils by agreement with the owner or occupier of premises, and at his expense, to construct or alter any drain - be extended to include the laying, repair, cleansing or filling up of any drain.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

Hitherto the Council's functions under Section 38 of the Shops Act, 1950, have related only to the ventilation and temperature of shops and the provision of sanitary conveniences. The London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1958, provided for the extension of these duties, from January 1st 1959, to include the lighting of shops and provision of facilities for washing and the taking of meals.

FACTORIES ACTS

Three hundred and fifty-three inspections of Factories were made during the year, and 10 notices were served. There are now 1,003 factories of all types on the register, comprising 248 factories without mechanical power, 732 with mechanical power, and in addition 23 building sites, for which a further 40 inspections were made, but no notices served.

	Number on Register	Number of :-		
		Inspections	Notices	Prosecutions
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	248	79	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	732	274	10	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises)	23	40	-	-
Total	1,003	393	10	-

Defects found and remedied:

No. of cases in which defects were:-

Particulars	found	remedied	referred to H.M. Insp.	referred by H.M. Insp.	No. of Prose- cutions
Want of cleanliness (S1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (7):-					
(a) insufficient	-	1	-	1	-
(b) unsuitable of defective	20	23	-	3	-
(c) not separate for sexes	1	1	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	7	7	1	-	-
Total ..	28	32	1	4	-

AIR POLLUTION

(Smoke Abatement Officer-Mr. G. Stubbs)

The noticeable feature of the figures recorded by the Council's instruments was the considerable decrease in the amount of smoke. No doubt this was principally due to the reduction in the consumption of domestic coal.

The overall figures for deposited matter for the Borough show little variation from the previous year, and the amount of sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere had slightly increased. The graphs on the following pages illustrate the results since the instruments were installed in January 1950.

Representations were made to the Central Electricity Authority in the early months of the year in regard to the heavy amounts of grit deposited in the Bankside area. The Central Electricity Authority stated they were compelled to make use of the old Bankside Power Station at that time, but it was the intention to take the old station out of service in March 1959 and that demolition would follow forthwith to facilitate the completion of the new Power Station.

Several complaints were received of smoke emissions from the burning of trade wastes in incinerators. On investigation it was generally found that the incinerators needed renovation or were being overloaded. Newly installed oil-fired furnaces in commercial buildings were the subject of some complaints but adjustments to the installations soon ended the smoke nuisance.

The Minister of Housing & Local Government provisionally approved the Council's proposals for the Smoke Control Area No. 1, and a detailed survey of the area was commenced. The area in question is mainly residential and is bounded by Walworth Road, Trafalgar Street, Dawes Street, Portland Street, Westmoreland Road, covering 36.5 acres. Preliminary arrangements were made for a Clean Air Exhibition to be held at the Newington Public Hall, Manor Place.

A meeting of coal merchants operating in Southwark was held in the Town Hall under the Chairmanship of the Medical Officer of Health, and was attended by representatives of seventeen local fuel merchants, the Coal Utilization Council, The Society of Coal Merchants, the South-Eastern Gas Board, the National Coal Board and the Ministry of Power. Details were given of the proposed smoke control area and there was a discussion on the availability and distribution of the various types of smokeless fuels. It was stated that coke would be the only smokeless fuel readily available during the winter months and that supplies of premium fuels could not be assured.

The Council gave further consideration to the question of fuel supplies and decided not to proceed with the proposed Smoke Control Area until supplies of smokeless fuels other than coke are freely available in the Borough.

During the year fourteen notifications were received of proposals to install new furnaces, and plans and specifications in respect of two other installations were submitted and approval given. One other application for approval is the subject of negotiations with the firm.

The Council has in use two Standard Deposit Gauges, three Lead Peroxide Instruments and one Smoke and Volumetric Sulphur-Dioxide apparatus. The Central Electricity Generating Board has two Standard Deposit Gauges in Southwark and has installed a Lead Peroxide Instrument on the jetty of the Bankside Power Station.

During the year 19 complaints were received regarding smoke emission, 245 observations and inspections were made by the Inspector 12 Intimation Notices issued. It is pleasing to record that the managements were co-operative on all occasions and it was not necessary to institute legal proceedings.

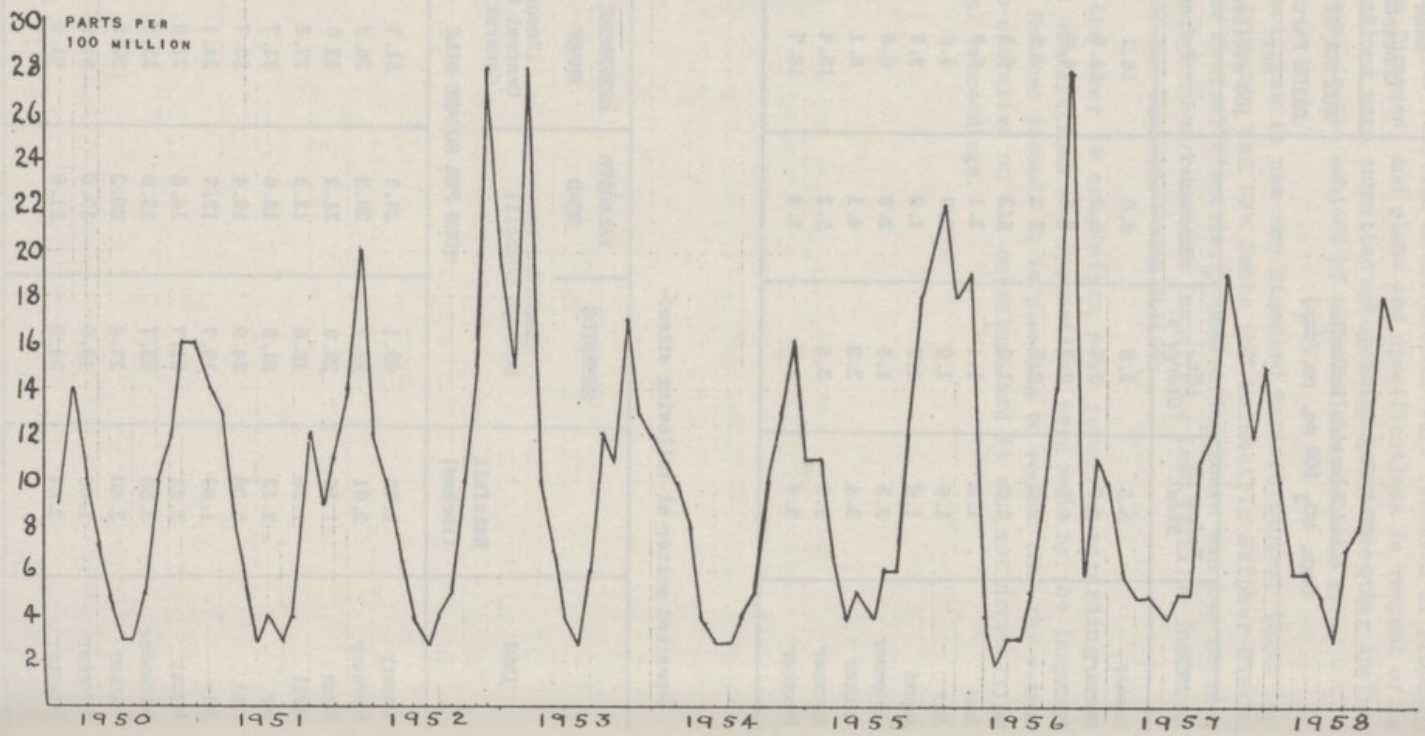
SULPHUR DIOXIDE (Lead Peroxide Method) (mgm. SO ₃ 100 sq. cm./day)				Mean Daily Concentration of	
				SULPHUR DI- OXIDE Parts per 100 million	SMOKE mgms/ per 100 cub. mtrs.
1958	Walworth Road	St. George's	Bankside	Walworth Road	
January	5.5	3.8	6.0	16.3	29.7
February	4.7	3.7	5.3	11.6	19.5
March	4.5	3.3	4.5	14.9	24.0
April	3.2	2.5	3.2	9.6	15.0
May	2.0	1.2	2.3	6.1	7.3
June	1.8	1.1	2.1	5.8	11.7
July	1.6	1.0	2.0	4.6	12.9
August	1.6	0.9	1.9	3.3	11.2
September	2.3	1.5	2.8	6.6	14.6
October	3.4	2.2	4.1	8.1	22.8
November	5.3	3.5	5.2	18.4	41.5
December	5.6	3.9	5.4	16.7	40.3

Deposited matter at following sites:-

1958	Rainfall (inches)	BANKSIDE	WALWORTH ROAD	GREENMORE WHARF	BANKSIDE JETTY
		(Recorded by Borough Council)		(Recorded by Central Electricity Generating Board)	
		TONS PER SQUARE MILE			
January	1.73	43.1	23.1	51.7	23.0
February	2.01	28.7	20.5	26.9	18.7
March	1.18	29.9	21.2	22.0	14.8
April	1.38	18.6	13.5	27.8	14.3
May	2.13	21.5	18.6	31.7	13.8
June	5.08	24.9	19.4	20.7	13.0
July	1.89	19.7	13.7	24.1	13.6
August	3.51	21.7	14.8	21.0	10.9
September	3.55	25.7	15.9	33.5	24.8
October	2.40	27.4	26.2	20.2	17.5
November	1.69	18.9	19.6	31.8	22.8
December	2.64	34.9	31.9	71.9	32.3

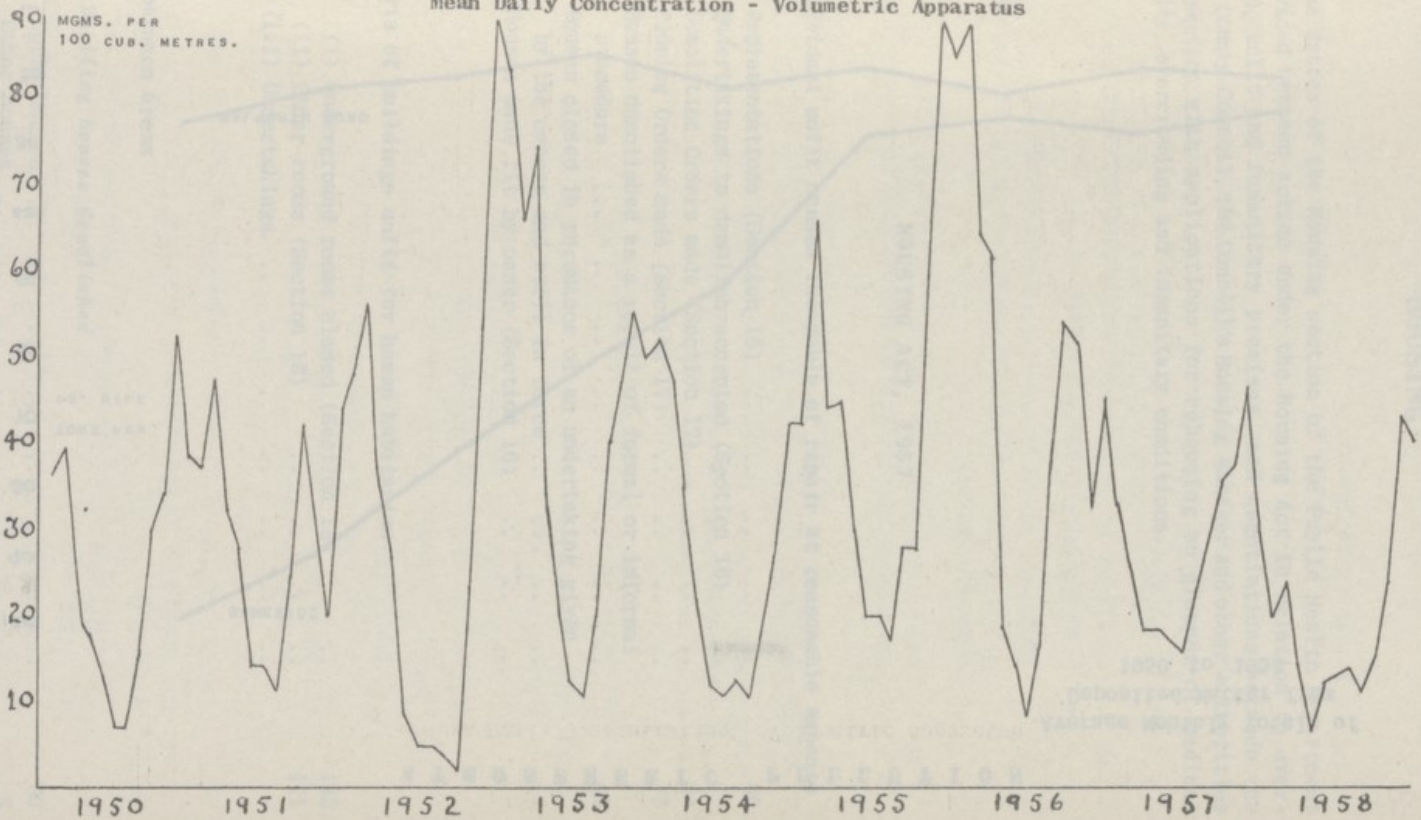
SULPHUR DIOXIDE

Mean Daily Concentration - Volumetric Apparatus



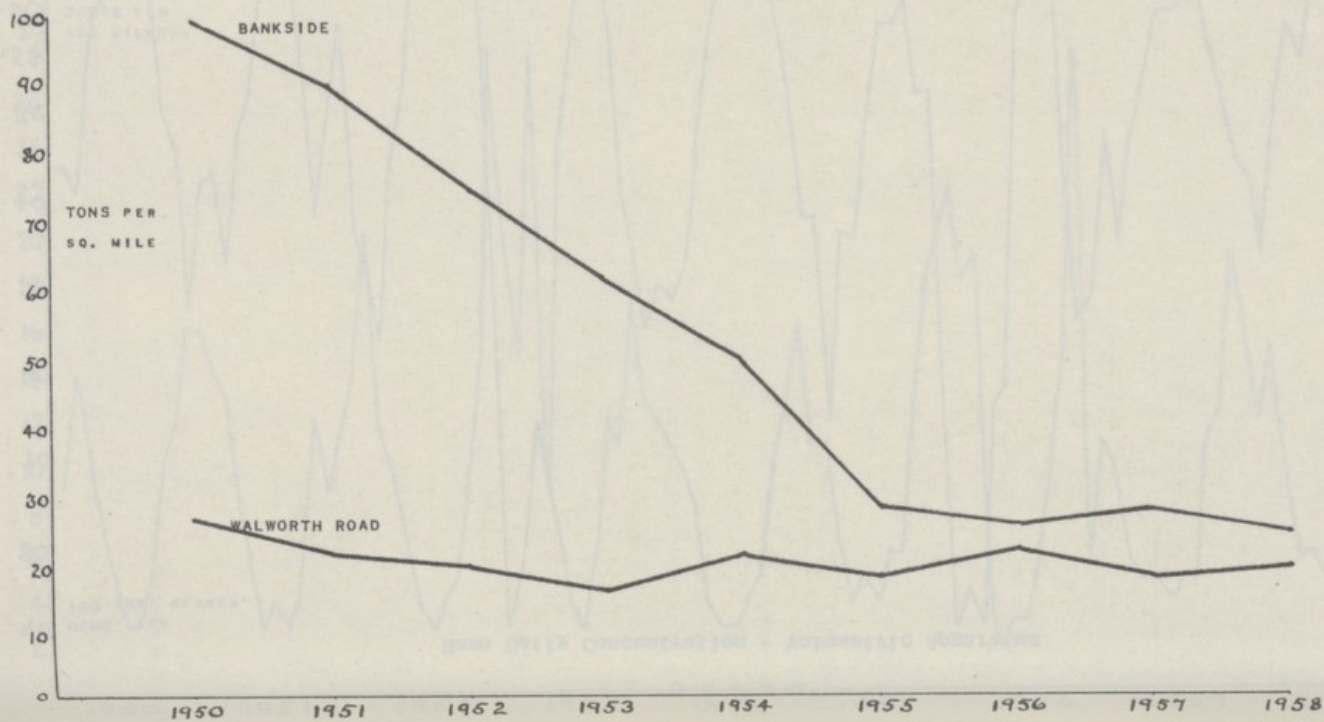
SMOKE

Mean Daily Concentration - Volumetric Apparatus



ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Average Monthly Totals of
Deposited Matter from
1950 to 1958



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, 1957

1.- Individual unfit houses incapable of repair at reasonable expense

Representations (Section 16)	96
Undertakings to demolish accepted (Section 16) ..	-
Demolition Orders made (Section 17)	91
Closing Orders made (Section 17)	3
Houses demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure	42
Houses closed in pursuance of an undertaking given by the owners and still in force	-
Houses made fit by owner (Section 16)	-

2.- Parts of buildings unfit for human habitation

(i) Underground rooms closed (Section 18)	132
(ii) Other rooms (Section 18)	111
(iii) Undertakings	-

3.- Clearance areas

Dwelling houses demolished

Unfit houses	83
Other houses	4

HOUSING STATISTICS

No. of Dwellings in Borough	24,483
1. <i>Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year:-</i>	
(1) (a) Dwellings inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	4,060
(b) Inspections made for the purpose	8,517
(2) Dwellings inspected and recorded under Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	411
(3) Dwellings found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	455
(4) Dwellings found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for habitation	1,458
2. <i>Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices:-</i>	
Dwellings rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers ..	892
3. <i>Action under statutory powers during the year:-</i>	
(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957 -	
Dwellings in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts -	
(1) Dwellings in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	1,424
(2) Dwellings in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices -	
(i) By owners	306
(ii) By local authority in default of owners ..	50
(c) Proceedings under Sections 16 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1957 -	
(1) dwellings in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	91
(2) Dwellings demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	17

(d) Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957 -

(1) Separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ..	243
(2) Closing Orders determined, the tenements or rooms having been rendered fit	Nil

(e) Proceedings under Section 42 of Housing Act, 1957 -

(1) Number of houses included by representation by Medical Officer of Health	237
(2) Number of houses demolished in pursuance of representations	87

(f) Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing Act, 1957 -

(1) Closing Orders made	Nil
(2) Closing Orders determined	Nil

4. Housing Act, 1957, Part IV - Overcrowding :-

(1) Number of overcrowded families on register at beginning of year	319
(2) Number of new cases encountered during year	27
(3) Number of cases relieved during the year ..	56
(4) Number of cases removed from register following review of lists	22
(5) Number of overcrowded families on register at end of year	268

REHOUSING

MEDICAL CASES

<i>Recommendations</i>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
To L.C.C. on grounds of Tuberculosis	1	-
To L.C.C. on other medical grounds	4	1
To Southwark Borough Council on medical grounds	135	100
To Southwark Borough Council on grounds of Tuberculosis	14	5
Total cases recommended	<u>154</u>	<u>106</u>

<i>Rehoused</i>	1957	1958
By L.C.C. (Tuberculosis cases)	10	18
By L.C.C. (other medical cases)	24	49
By Southwark Borough Council (Tuberculosis cases) ..	5	6
By Southwark Borough Council (other medical cases)	60	25
Tuberculosis cases rehoused by own efforts	1	13
Other medical cases rehoused by own efforts	4	9
Total cases rehoused ..	<u>104</u>	<u>120</u>

OVERCROWDING

		1957		1958	
		<i>Families</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Families</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Remaining on register	577	2,642	319	1,270	
New Cases	41	204	27	140	
Total	618	2,846	346	1,410	
Overcrowding abated	299	1,576	78	408	
Remaining on register	319	1,270	268	1,002	

Overcrowding abated:

Rehoused by L.C.C.	14	75	30	152
Rehoused by Borough Council	14	71	8	41
Found own accommodation	7	29	18	82
Cases removed by overcrowding survey	264	1,401	22	133
Total	299	1,576	78	408

FOOD

THE INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

During the year, 325,894 tons of imported food were inspected under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations 1937 and 1948, and the Public Health (Preservatives etc. in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1953.

The consignments imported were as follows:-

	Description	Tonnage
Fresh & Chilled Meat	59,220
Meat Products etc.	21,940
Offal	8,789
Poultry & Rabbits	1,827
Bacon	173
Butter	38,794
Margarine	2,995
Lard	7,684
Milk Products	3,374
Egg Products	4,155
Cheese	16,262
Fresh Fruit	55,003
Dried Fruit	7,288
Canned Fruit	35,133
Purees, Pulp & Fruit Juices	2,353
Fresh Vegetables	23,962
Canned Vegetables	2,006
Canned Fish	12,989
Preserves	1,594
Cocoa Butter	513
Des. Coconut	871
Palmkernel Oil	738
Nuts	3,352
Licorice Paste	34
Flour etc.	12,508
Chicory	506
Confectionery	68
Cocoa	1,246
Peppers	244
Sugar	220
Miscellaneous	53
Total	325,894

Samples Submitted:

Chemical Analysis

Samples of:							Number submitted
Fresh Fruit	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Canned Fruit	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Canned Meat Products	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Canned Fish	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Vegetables	...	..	..	..	..	..	11
Canned Vegetables	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total							89

Bacteriological Examination

Egg Products:

Chinese	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,137
Dutch	..	..	..	..	..	..	111
German	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
Australian	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
American	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Frozen Mutton - New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Canned Meat Products	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Total							1,366

PUBLIC HEALTH (IMPORTED FOOD) REGULATIONS 1937 AND 1948

PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES ETC. IN FOOD) REGULATIONS,
1925 TO 1953

Honey

A consignment comprising 200 casks of Jamaican Honey was detained because the barge which contained this consignment became water-logged and the cargo was completely submerged.

Ten of these casks were released for refining purposes. Samples taken from them after heat treatment gave satisfactory results and the remainder of the consignment was released for the same process.

Egg Products

Apart from direct importations into the Borough, large consignments have been transferred into Southwark wharves and warehouses from other parts of the Port of London. Close control has been maintained, and routine samples have been drawn for bacteriological examination from all consignments. In cases where results have revealed the presence of Salmonellae, the egg products have been released in the main for pasteurisation, and large quantities have been exported to Hamburg for

this purpose, smaller quantities having been released to industry where they would not be used in the preparation of food. In accordance with the arrangements for the heat treatment of egg albumen, batches have been examined before and after heat treatment, and the results of this process have been wholly satisfactory.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926

At the time of inspection of foodstuffs on importation, and in shops and on street stalls, attention has been given to the requirements relating to Indication of Origin. Most products to which the Act applies, including meat, oat products, and dried fruit appear to have been satisfactorily marked. There have been numerous occasions when the vendors have had to be requested to indicate the origin of tomatoes and apples, but legal proceedings have not been necessary.

UN SOUND FOOD

During the year 132 tons 12 cwts. 3 qtrs. 3 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:

					Tons	Cwts.	Qtrs.	Lbs.
Fresh & Chilled Meat	..	..	..	..	-	5	-	20
Poultry & Rabbits	..	..	..	..	2	14	2	6
Meat Products	..	..	..	..	24	-	2	25
Bacon	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	2
Canned Fish	..	..	..	..	1	7	2	17
Fresh Fruit	..	..	..	..	14	12	2	21
Canned Fruit	..	..	..	..	25	-	1	14
Dried Fruit	..	..	..	..	-	-	1	16
Purees, Pulp & Fruit Juices	..	..	..	..	5	13	-	1
Vegetables	..	..	..	..	29	-	-	-
Canned Vegetables	..	..	..	..	3	13	-	20
Cheese & Fats	..	..	..	..	3	6	1	14
Canned Milk	..	..	..	..	1	18	-	12
Cereals	..	..	..	..	-	9	2	24
Perserves	..	..	..	..	-	3	2	21
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	-	3	2	13
					113	11	2	2

Food released for Animal Feeding:-

Fresh & Chilled Meat	..	..	..	..	1	9	1	14
Offal	..	..	..	..	-	18	-	24
					2	7	2	10

Food released for Non-edible Manufacturing Purposes: -

							<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qtrs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
Fresh & Chilled Meat	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	3	-	25
Offal	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	14	2	24
Bacon	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	-	22
							12	19	-	15

Food condemned at shops and destroyed: -*Destroyed:*

Fresh & Chilled Meat	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	3	3	17
Meat Products	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	9	1	7
Poultry	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	4	1	18
Offal	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	-	18
Fish ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	2	-	7
Canned Fish	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	12
Canned Fruit	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	19	-	2
Dried Fruit	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	1	8
Purees etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	3	2	13
Canned Vegetables	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	3	2
Cheese	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	3	2	16
Almonds	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	3	22
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	1	2
							3	14	2	4

ICE-CREAM

There are 264 ice-cream dealers and 12 manufacturers in this Borough, an increase of 5 dealers, since last year. Most of the dealers sold only pre-packed ice-cream, obtained from the large manufacturers.

31 samples of ice-cream were taken with the following results:-

26 samples, Grade I
 2 samples, Grade II
 3 samples, Grade III

In addition:

31 samples were chemically examined for compliance with the prescribed standards of composition, one sample was found to be 5 percent deficient in fat, but subsequent samples taken from the same source were satisfactory

Periodical inspections were made to all premises and copies of the Public Analyst's reports on samples taken were forwarded to the vendors concerned. In the case of Grade III samples, special investigations were made at the premises in an effort to detect the causes of the unsatisfactory gradings.

DESIGNATED MILK

The following Licences were issued under the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949 to 1954 and Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949 to 1953:-

- 154 Dealers' Licences for Pasteurised Milk.
- 171 Dealers' Licences for Sterilised Milk.
- 110 Dealers' Licences for Tuberculin Tested Milk.

Twenty eight samples of Designated Milks were submitted to the Public Analyst for examination, all of which satisfied the prescribed tests.

Twenty seven samples of Pasteurised milk supplied to local schools were also examined by the Public Analyst, and the London County Council were informed of the results which were satisfactory in each case.

MILK SELLERS

At the close of the year there were 152 registered milk distributors in the Borough, whilst the number of distributors purveying milk in the Borough from registered premises elsewhere was 20. 287 inspections of Milkshops and Dairies were made during the year.

PUBLIC HEALTH (CONDENSED MILK) REGULATIONS

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

BAKEHOUSES

At the end of the year there were 17 Bakehouses in use in Southwark, of which 3 were Basement Bakehouses.

Sixty six inspections were made by the Public Health Inspectors.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

There are now no slaughterhouses in the Borough.

CATERING ESTABLISHMENTS

There are 413 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, 1955)

There are now 84 premises registered for the purpose of the Preparation or Manufacture of Sausages or Potted, Pressed, Pickled or Preserved Food intended for Sale.

IMPORTATION OF MEAT UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

Representations were made by the Council to the Metropolitan Boroughs' Standing Joint Committee that meat imported into this country for animal consumption should be sterilised, coloured and packed to indicate that it is unfit for human consumption. The Standing Joint Committee made similar representations to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, who have stated that the whole question is under consideration.

FOOD HYGIENE (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS, 1957

Regulations have been made which will provide that the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, forbidding a person carrying on a food business to give out food for preparation or packing on domestic premises shall not apply to the peeling of shrimps, prawns and onions, but domestic premises where such work is carried on must be registered with the local authority and certain other requirements complied with. These requirements include (a) a periodic check by the person giving out the food that the worker is able to maintain proper standards, (b) the cleanliness of equipment and premises, (d) the protection of food from risk of contamination and (e) the observance of cleanly practices by persons engaged in the handling of food and the action to be taken where they suffer from, or are the carriers of certain infections.

SLAUGHTER OF PIGS (ANAESTHESIA) REGULATIONS, 1958

These Regulations permit the use of installations for the anaesthetising by carbon dioxide of pigs before slaughter.

This process has not hitherto been legal in this country, although it has been used elsewhere. The Regulations lay down requirements which must be observed in the design and operation of installation in order to prevent the infliction of unnecessary suffering on the pigs.

TOILET FACILITIES IN RESTAURANTS

The Metropolitan Boroughs' Standing Joint Committee at their meeting on the 14th April, 1958 were recommended to ask the London County Council to incorporate in the next General Powers Bill a clause empowering metropolitan borough councils to require the proprietors of public houses, cafes, restaurants and places of public entertainment to provide sanitary conveniences for their customers.

Local authorities outside London already have this power under the Public Health Act, 1936, which is not applicable to London.

FOOD SHOPS

Public houses	164
Cafes	129
Factory canteens	120
Butchers	47
Fish shops (wet and dry) and fried fish shops	58
Bakehouses	17
Greengrocers	52
Grocers	123
Ice-cream dealers and manufacturers	276
Schools providing food	50
Milk distributors	152

CATERING ESTABLISHMENTS

ANALYSIS OF WORK CARRIED OUT IN FOOD PREMISES

Food rooms repaired and redecorated	178
Equipment provided or improved	95
Lighting improved	32
Ventilation improved	41
Food cupboards provided	35
Refrigerators provided or repaired	19
Accommodation for clothing improved	30
Wash-hand basins provided or renewed	20
Hot water supplies provided	24
Sinks provided or renewed	30
Sanitary conveniences repaired and redecorated	74
Drainage systems repaired or improved	36
Roofs and gutters repaired	22
Yards repaired and cleansed	37
Accumulation of refuse removed	47
Dustbins provided	34

FOOD SAMPLING

453 formal samples and 746 informal samples were submitted to the Public Analyst. Of these, 10 and 16 respectively revealed adulteration or other infringements, as follows: -

	Samples Examined		Non-genuine Samples	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Milk	89	28	-	-
Condensed Milk	-	4	-	-
Ice Cream	35	27	-	1
Fats, etc.	41	52	2	1
Meat & Fish Preparations	42	129	4	1
Cereals etc.	23	54	-	-
Vinegars & Non-Brewed Condiments	16	14	1	2
Herbs	13	26	-	-
Spices & Condiments	14	31	1	2
Pickles, Sauces etc.	15	39	1	1
Jams & Preserves	22	14	-	-
Wines, Spirits, Ales	7	28	-	-
Soft Drinks	-	24	-	-
Medicine & Drug Preparations	9	88	1	5
Fruit, Canned & Dried	41	49	-	-
Canned Vegetables	3	14	-	-
Canned Soups etc.	6	11	-	1
Custard Powder, Jellies etc.	5	23	-	-
Confectionery	20	34	-	-
Tea, Coffee, Cocoa etc.	33	27	-	1
Cake & Pudding Mixtures	19	21	-	1
Miscellaneous	-	9	-	-
	453	746	10	16

Non-Genuine Samples

Informal samples

<u>No.</u>	<u>Sample of</u>	<u>Result of analysis</u>	<u>Action taken</u>
622a	Ground cinnamon	Lead 30 parts per million.	Formal sample taken (No. 388)
625a	Non-brewed Condiment.	2.5 per cent deficient in acetic acid.	Subsequent sample satisfactory.
18a	Margarine	Contained 16.4 per cent water.	Formal sample satisfactory.
29a	Mushroom Cream soup (powder).	Soup prepared as directed not in accordance with Code of Practice for Cream Soups.	Manufacturers agree to omit word "Cream" from label.
61a	Ice Cream.	5 per cent deficient in fat.	Further sample satisfactory.
79a	Non-brewed Condiment.	7.5 per cent deficient in acetic acid.	Formal sample satisfactory.
140a	Vitaminised Iron Tonic Tablets.	30 per cent deficient in ferrous gluconate.	Manufacturers revised the formula.
144a	Chili Sauce.	400 parts per million benzoic acid.	Formal sample taken (No. 610).
145a	Pickling Spice.	Contained a rabbit dropping.	Packers notified.
219a	Bicarbonate of Soda.	Consisted of borax and contained 100 parts per million arsenic.	No more obtainable.
288a	"Plus Tonic"	Incorrectly labelled.	Formal sample No. 644.
290a	Canned Chicken Fillets in Pork.	No statement of ingredients or manufacturer's name and address on label.	No more obtainable.
293a	Tea.	Contained 40 parts of lead per million and fragments of aluminium foil.	Formal sample satisfactory.

<u>No.</u>	<u>Sample of</u>	<u>Result of analysis</u>	<u>Action taken</u>
302a	Vitamised Iron Tonic Tablets.	30 per cent deficient in ferrous gluconate.	Manufacturers notified. Subsequent sample satisfactory.
370a	Glauber's Salt.	Effloresced.	Stock withdrawn.
375a	Iced Cake.	Icing rancid.	Subsequent samples satisfactory.

Formal samples

354	Preserved Pork Sausages.	Sulphur dioxide 520 parts per million.	Cautionary letter.
388	Ground Cinnamon	Lead 40 parts per million.	Cautionary letter.
405	Non-brewed Condiment.	55 per cent deficient in acetic acid.	Summons.
610	Chili Sauce	Benzoic acid 1100 parts per million. (undeclared).	Importers notified. Stock withdrawn.
636	Pork Sausages	Sulphur dioxide 230 parts per million. (undeclared).	Cautionary letter.
644	"Plus Tonic"	Incorrectly labelled.	Cautionary Letter. Manufacturers agreed to amend label.
695	Chopped Pork	Contained 20 per cent cereal filler.	Manufacturer stated that it should have been invoiced as Chopped Pork Roll.
717	Beef Chipolatas	17 per cent deficient in meat.	Cautionary letter.
732	Butter	16.4 per cent water.	Cautionary letter.
750	Butter	16.25 per cent water.	Cautionary letter.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS : FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955

<u>Defendant</u>	<u>Infringement</u>	<u>Result</u>
Confectioner	Contraventions of Regulations regarding the provision of sanitary conveniences and wash basins, and cleanliness and repair of food rooms.	Fined £10 with £6 costs.
Grocer	Selling non-brewed condiment 55 per cent deficient in acetic acid.	Fined £2 with £3 costs.
Baker	Selling a cake containing a screw.	Case dismissed.

Fourteen cautionary letters were sent in respect of other non-genuine samples and other articles of food complained of by the Public.

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 61 names of persons on the Council's list of Sellers of Part II Poisons.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT*Compulsory Removals.*

No action was taken under the National Assistance Acts, for the compulsory removal of aged persons in need of care and attention.

Burial of the Dead.

During the year the Council arranged for fourteen burials under Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, at a total cost of £150.12s.6d.

WELFARE OF THE AGED

The following is an extract from the Annual Report of Miss D. Beer, A.I.S.W., Organising Secretary of the Southwark Old People's Welfare Committee:-

"We present the Eighth Annual Report for the Southwark Old People's Welfare Committee for the year 1958/1959, and in doing so we would like to express our gratitude to the Borough Council for its valuable support and for the generous grants which it has made to us during the past year. To the Mayor for his support and encouragement. Also to all those both young and old who have given their practical help to the aged in so many different ways.

We are very happy to say that this will be our last report in our present cramped quarters. Every year we have closed our annual report with the words that we could do more if we had the room. Soon we shall be getting that extra room. In June we hope to move into St. Albans Hall, Penton Place, where there will be plenty of room to expand the service to the aged in the Borough of Southwark.

This thickly populated area is full of tenement buildings, and poverty, loneliness and ill-health still abound in spite of many Welfare Services; so often loneliness being accompanied by a loss of personal pride is the insidious cause of ill-health. Among old people we find that friends have died, relatives have moved away and it is difficult for them to make new friends, so the old folk become more and more left to themselves, thinking about the past. Some neglected people become dirty in their habits, careless about their personal appearance, and for them senility comes along rapidly. But most of them are fighting bravely, and there is no courage in the world greater than this endless heroism of the aged. Visiting in this area is a most important part of our work, it can never be hurried, and we try patiently and lovingly to get to know all about the lonely ones; their families, now scattered; the beloved wife or husband who is no longer alive; so that they can talk to us as friends who know and understand their loneliness.

To all those who read this report we would say; can you find time to befriend an old person? To visit regularly, to tell about your family and its doings, to get your family interested too. We feel very strongly that if every lonely old person could be adopted by a family, half the problems of old age would be over come.

This year has been a very busy one, 1,039 old people have come to us for help, many of them with problems which seemed at first insoluble, but after a time, with careful thought, investigation, and in some cases discussions with members of the family, a solution has been found and the old person made happy and contented. In many cases when an old person is too infirm or senile we are made their agents to draw their pension and to pay their weekly expenses. Housekeeping - as every housewife will know - is not an easy task, especially when there is only the old age pension, and after weekly expenses are paid, it is very often difficult to find enough cash for the little extra which we know they will look for when we take the shopping home to them.

Restaurant and Meals-on-Wheels Service

The Restaurant continues to open early in the morning providing hot coffee and biscuits. Many of the old people bring their breakfast to have with their coffee round the fire. This service is very popular and continues to grow. Some old people coming to the Gate House for advice stop for a cup of coffee and make new friends and in many cases these new friendships do far more for them than all the advice we can give.

The Meals-on-Wheels service to the home-bound is still the highlight of an otherwise dull and monotonous day for many. This year we have lost a lot of old people who have been having meals since the service was started. The very long cold spell after Christmas took a heavy toll of the over eighties, but many new ones have been added to our list so that we are still working to capacity. The Restaurant is still very popular. Although the first sitting is not served until 12.15 every chair is taken by 11 a.m. and we are looking forward to having seating capacity for everybody at once when we move, so that nobody will have to wait in a queue for a second sitting.

The Women's Voluntary Service continues to provide transport and helpers to cover the north of the Borough and their two vans are still working to capacity. We are very grateful to Mrs. Meekins and her helpers for this service which they render so faithfully.

During the year we found it necessary to close the luncheon club at the Church of the Lady Margaret, Chatham Street, but the luncheon club at the Women's University Settlement is still very popular and is very much appreciated by the old people in that area.

69,127 meals were cooked and served, in the restaurant, at the Luncheon club and by Meals-on-Wheels during the year.

Transport

Our transport service is growing much more rapidly than we can cope with it. Now that it is known that we will arrange transport for an old person to visit a sick relative in hospital, or to be helped on any journey which they must take, we get many requests. Our cry is for more voluntary drivers who are free during the day. We would like to take this opportunity of thanking P.C. Dunn who gives up so much of his spare time to this work. Also to Mr. Warhurst who, until his illness did so much driving. We look forward to the time when he will be fit enough again to help us.

Chiropody

Foot clinic day is still an important day in the lives of many of the old people. And the clinic is still ably looked after by Miss Addiscott who is friend to all who attend. A car ride, a chat with old friends plus a great improvement in their walking means a lot to the home-bound. We are getting more applications than we can deal with at the

moment and our domiciliary service can now only be a three monthly one. We are anxious to know how the new free service, just announced by the Government, will affect our present arrangements - and expansion of the service is being held up until it has been decided how this new service will be operated. We would like to express our thanks to the Southwark Division of the British Red Cross Society for arranging the transport for the clinic.

Outings

Outings from the Gate House have been numerous during the year. Coach trips to Brighton, Bexhill, Southend, Chichester, Wittering, Albourne, Palladium, and Streatham Hill Theatre have been some of the high lights, and many parties and entertainments have been held at the Gate House.

Choir Festival

The Festival for old people's choirs for South London was held in Crossways Mission this year and for the first time Southwark took part. Fifteen members from the Gate House Club entered and sang "The Sailor from Sea" which was the set song and "Crimmond" which was their own choice. Miss P.P. Buxton a member of the Chelsea Branch of the British Red Cross Society trained and conducted them and Mrs. Gates accompanied them on the piano.

They have entered again this year and are at the moment busy practising. This year the Festival is being organised by the Old People's Welfare Committee.

Seaside Holidays

On Saturday, 2nd May, 118 old people went to Bognor for a two weeks' stay by the sea. The party included two old people from Courbevoie, a suburb of Paris, with which the Borough of Southwark twinned several years ago. They were received with open arms by the Southwark Old People and enjoyed their stay very much indeed. This year we were able to take three very severe arthritics and they were accommodated in a convalescent home belonging to the Bermondsey Medical Mission. They were taken down in our own car and taken out for drives during the fortnight. They were also taken to join the rest of the party for special parties and functions arranged for their entertainment.

We feel very strongly that these old people who are so badly crippled with arthritis need the holiday as much, if not more, than many of the more able-bodied, but it is very difficult fitting them into the hotels because there is very little ground floor accommodation. We have booked several places in the convalescent home again this year.

We are indebted to the Mayor of Southwark for his grant of £300 which enabled the committee to make the holiday available to so many for so low a cost.

Comforts Fund

This year we have supplied, out of our comforts fund, many kinds of invalid foods - blankets - sheets - coal - fireguards - budgerigars - curtains - clothing - convalescent holidays, etc. Also many gifts of flowers, fruit and sweets when visiting old people in hospital. When we get a request for help and we know that it is genuine we always help and we are able to do this because of the generosity of those who have sent donations to the Old People's Welfare Committee during the year.

May we ask that many more people will give generously during the coming year to help us to carry on this very important piece of work.

Christmas Party

On Friday evening 19th December, a party was organised for home-bound old people by the Mayor of Southwark and some friends of his at the English Martyrs Hall, Stead Street. There was plenty of tea for everybody, followed by an entertainment. Many friends offered their cars to transport the old people to this party and our grateful thanks go out to all of them."

MORTUARY

Post-mortems without Inquest	910
Post-mortems with Inquest	159
Inquests without Post-mortems	
Inquests, Post-mortems held elsewhere	1
Bodies brought in for convenience	1
Infectious disease deaths	1
	<hr/>
	1,071

Bodies brought to Southwark Mortuary:-

	<i>From Private addresses</i>	<i>From Hospitals</i>
Southwark	115	18
Lambeth	235	131
Camberwell	225	212
Bermondsey	81	54
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ..	656	415

Bodies brought from hospitals:-

Guy's Hospital	17	Southwark
Evelina Hospital	1	
Lambeth Hospital	65	Lambeth
South Western Hospital	13	
St. Thomas' Hospital	48	
Waterloo Hospital	4	
Belgrave Hospital	1	
St. Giles' Hospital	83	Camberwell
St. Francis' Hospital	20	
Dulwich Hospital	100	
King's College Hospital	9	
St. Olave's Hospital	54	Bermondsey
	<hr/>	
Total	415	

