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Contributors

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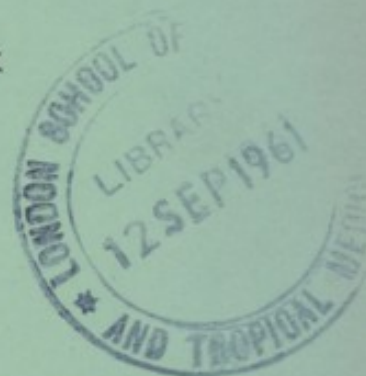
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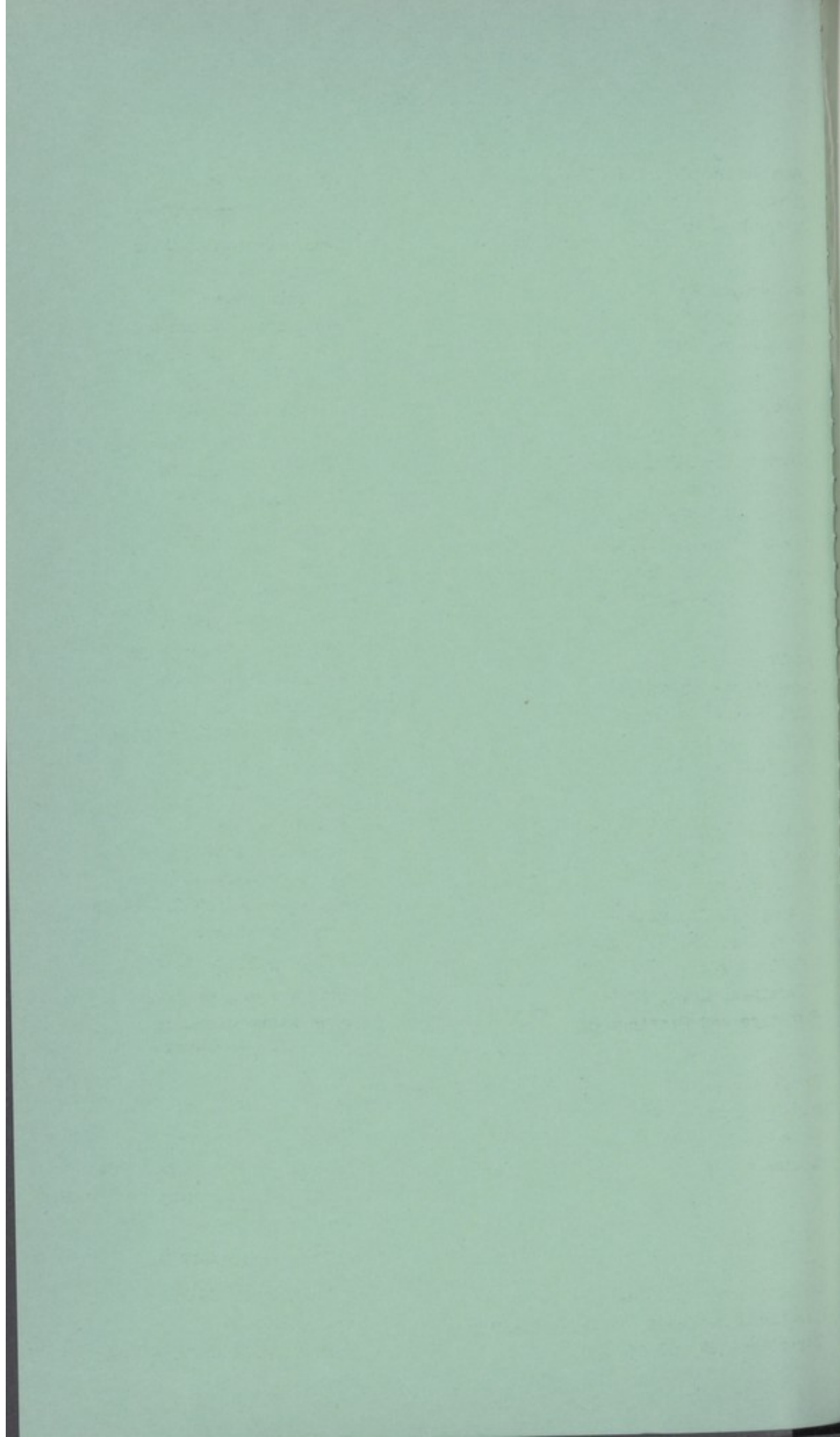
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METROPOLITAN
BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF
HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR
1959

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



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December 1950	1949-1950

METROPOLITAN 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 1959.

Vital Statistics

The Registrar General's estimate of the population resident in the Metropolitan Borough at mid-year 1959 was 88,720, which is 1,200 less than the estimated population at mid-year 1958, and 8,471 less than the census figure in 1951 which was 97,191. The birth rate, after adjustment by the comparability factor, was 15.3 as compared with 16.5 for England and Wales. There were 1,211 deaths giving an adjusted death rate of 11.5 compared with 10.2 last year, and 11.6 for the country as a whole. Of the 43 infant deaths 25 occurred during the first four weeks of life. The infant mortality rate was 28.2 compared with 26.7 last year and 22.0 for England and Wales. The still birth rate which in 1958 was 20.1, was reduced to 18 and was lower than the figure for England and Wales which was 20.7. There were no maternal deaths during the year.

The principal causes of death during 1959 were diseases of the heart and circulatory system, followed by diseases of the respiratory system and malignant diseases each of the two latter being responsible for almost the same number of deaths. There was once again a reduction in the number of deaths from tuberculosis which now form only one per cent of the total deaths compared with almost five per cent ten years ago. Pulmonary tuberculosis caused 11 deaths whereas motor vehicle accidents and all other accidents caused 16 and 19 deaths respectively.

Infectious Diseases

In my report last year, attention was drawn to the importance of children being protected against those infectious diseases, namely

smallpox, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and poliomyelitis, for which vaccination or immunisation is available. It was pointed out that this entailed parents in considerable, though well worth while effort. After much thought and deliberation in the early part of 1959, leading authorities in this country have suggested a suitable programme for the administration of these inoculations, some separately and some in combination, and parents are again urged to ensure that their children derive the greatest possible advantage from the facilities available. The programme provides for protection against tuberculosis for older school-children through the use of B.C.G. vaccine, and of course everyone under forty years of age is now eligible for poliomyelitis vaccination.

No case of diphtheria was notified in Southwark during 1959. Of the seven cases of poliomyelitis which occurred, only one had been vaccinated. Measles was more prevalent and there were sixty cases of whooping cough. There were no deaths from these conditions.

Bacteriophages are viruses that parasitize bacteria. The fact that different strains of the same organism are sensitive to different phages has made it possible for a phage-typing scheme to be developed which is of particular value in tracing the source of alimentary conditions due to infection with a member of the salmonella group of organisms. The leading exponent of this method of 'fingerprinting' different strains of salmonellae is Dr. W.S. Anderson, Director of the Central Enteric Reference Laboratory at the Central Public Health Laboratory, Colindale, and I am grateful to him and to his staff for the phage typing which was undertaken in relation to eighteen cases of paratyphoid fever which occurred in Southwark during the second quarter of the year. The organism isolated was in each case *Salmonella paratyphi* B phage type taunton. All of the patients as well as three associated cases in a neighbouring Borough, had consumed confectionery purchased from an establishment in which the night baker was found to be harbouring *Salmonella paratyphi* B of the same phage type. The exclusion of this baker from duty along with the disinfection and cleansing of the bakehouse concerned, at an early stage in the investigation, brought the outbreak to a close. It is noteworthy that of the 18 cases no fewer than 13, or 68 per cent occurred in four households, the dates of onset suggesting that they were secondary cases.

In addition to being a very valuable aid in tracing the source of an outbreak of infection due to the various strains of salmonellae, phage typing can also, on occasion, give an indication of the type of foodstuff which may be involved. In this instance, it is noteworthy that *Salmonella paratyphi* B phage type taunton has in the past been found in samples of the particular imported egg product which was favoured by the baker concerned. Pasteurisation, or some form of heat treatment of egg products has long been advocated and was mentioned in my report

for 1958. The absence of a suitable test which would ensure that adequate pasteurisation had been carried out has been a difficulty but it is understood that this has now been satisfactorily overcome.

Towards the end of the year an increased number of notifications of dysentery were received. Here again investigation disclosed a high rate of spread within the family. As I indicated in my report last year a high standard of personal hygiene (and this applies especially to young children and to school children) is required to control this highly infectious condition.

Health Education

The highlight in regard to Health Education was the 'Cleaner Air in Southwark' Exhibition which is referred to in the body of this report and was held during the month of April. The exhibition aroused a great deal of interest in this very important subject. The exhibition included a most valuable section on Home Safety. In addition the Council took part in the Annual Home Safety Week organised by the London County Council and a great deal of "Check that Fall" publicity material provided by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents was displayed and distributed.

Publicity material dealing with the many aspects of Food Hygiene was also issued to Catering Establishments and every opportunity was taken by the Public Health Inspectors to bring home the importance of these various health matters. Large quantities of leaflets on the prevention of infectious disease, with special reference to the alimentary infections, were distributed to parents complementing the constant health education carried out in schools on this subject by the Education Authority.

Mortuary and Coroner's Court

The accommodation at St. George's Churchyard which houses the mortuary and Coroner's Court, serving in addition to Southwark, the Metropolitan Boroughs of Bermondsey, Lambeth and Camberwell, was the subject of a report to the Public Health Committee. The modernisation and extension of the premises was under active consideration at the end of the year.

Radioactivity

The question of radioactivity both in relation to the radioactive contamination of food and to the hazards of radioactivity generally

was considered by the Public Health Committee from time to time throughout the year. With the issue of Ministry of Health Circular 57/59 and the Radioactive Substances Bill 1959, now an Act, it became clear that the Government had decided in favour of central, as opposed to local control. In regard to the discharge of radioactive waste substances, however, local authorities are to receive copies of certificates of registration relating to all premises in their area, and of certificates of authorisation for radioactive waste disposal in their areas. No account is to be taken by local authorities of radioactivity in the exercise of their powers in relation to nuisances, pollution and the discharge of waste. The increasing use of radioactive substances will bring great benefits. Although responsibility is to lie with the Central Departments it will continue to be essential for medical officers of health to keep a watchful eye on the local position. This view is endorsed by the Report of the Committee on Training in Health and Safety, under the Chairmanship of Sir Douglas Veale which was published this year and recommends suitable courses of training for local authority staffs. Your Medical Officer of Health as well as the Chief Public Health Inspector and one other Inspector attended courses on radioactivity during the year.

Welfare of the Elderly

The Ninth Annual Report of the Southwark Old People's Welfare Committee prepared by the Organising Secretary, Miss Beer, is largely reproduced at the end of this report. A perusal of this document gives an indication of the great increase in the work undertaken by the Committee for the benefit of the old people, which followed the transfer of premises in the middle of the year from the Gate House to St. Alban's Hall. As Miss Beer so ably points out, the various activities organised at St. Alban's Hall are designed to alleviate the loneliness which is such an unfortunate feature of this time of life, and to keep the old people happier, and incidentally healthier. The Committee receives substantial grants from this Council. In addition the accommodation and facilities at St. Alban's Hall have been made available to the Committee by the Borough Council on nominal terms. The Council itself provides directly, through the Public Health Department, a laundry service for incontinent persons being nursed at home, and valuable work was undertaken during the year.

The care of old people in a metropolitan borough, is, from the local authority point of view, divided between the health and welfare departments of the London County Council, who have the major responsibility, the Old People's Welfare Committee, to which the Borough Council makes grants, and the Borough Council's own Public Health Department. The wide range of activities provided for the elderly by the Southwark Old People's Welfare Committee and by the old people's

clubs associated therewith, play an important part in preventing old people becoming withdrawn and housebound, and by the provision of meals on wheels, for example, in easing the lot of those who unfortunately for a variety of reasons have become confined to their homes.

Quite apart from other considerations, the provisions of Section 47 of the National Assistance Act 1948, as well as of the National Assistance (Amendment) Act 1951, which devolve on the Borough Council, make it imperative for that Authority and its officers to have particular regard to the conditions under which this section of the elderly are living, and to the services which not only they themselves, but the other Authorities concerned, are providing for their amelioration. Ascertainment and subsequent frequent and regular visitation are necessary measures for the well-being of the more infirm elderly and to ensure that action under this legislation is reduced to the minimum. A great deal of visiting is already undertaken by Miss Beer and her staff, by voluntary workers, and by officers of the London County Council and of this Authority. Nevertheless there is undoubted scope for visitation, which can be time consuming, to be extended, and one must support the eloquent plea, contained in Miss Beer's report, for more visitors to join in this work.

Housing

By the end of the year under review representations had been received by the Council with regard to the entire slum clearance programme for the five years 1956 to 1960. In addition, in order to synchronise with new properties becoming available for occupation, an appreciable number of individual unfit houses had been dealt with. Once more a great deal of detailed consideration was given to applications for priority for rehousing on medical grounds. Many of these cases presented urgent problems but unfortunately only a few cases could be rehoused. Many cases of legal overcrowding, with all that this entails in hardship to the parents, and danger to the health of children, came to notice and here again little effective action could be taken. It is clear that in a Borough of this character, despite the large estates which have been built both by this Council and the London County Council, housing continues to be the most urgent social problem. Similarly, although a large number of single roomed flats suitable for old people have been constructed a great deal more are still required. Too many of the elderly are house bound because of stairs. Many of those in so called ground floor accommodation must negotiate a steep flight of steps to the toilet or to the street.

Medical Examination of Immigrants

In June 1959, the Public Health Committee, concerned that, although the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis was known to be high

among certain groups of immigrants to this country, no legal powers, similar to those in force in the United States of America and certain Commonwealth countries, were available to require a medical examination and chest x-ray of immigrants, referred the matter to the Association of Sea and Air Port Health Authorities of the British Isles of which this Council is a member. Unfortunately the Medical Committee of the Association did not feel able to recommend that further representations should be made in the matter. The Metropolitan Boroughs' Standing Joint Committee had already made unsuccessful representations to the Minister on the subject.

The Standing Tuberculosis Advisory Committee of the Central Health Service Council in the report for the year ended 31st December, 1959 state -

" The Committee, having examined the problem of tuberculosis among immigrants on a number of occasions, agreed to put on record their opinion that nothing short of a system of strict medical control of immigration by the admitting country, such as was practised by the United States and by several Commonwealth countries, was likely to be fully effective in removing the danger of the spread of tuberculosis in this country by infected persons entering it. If, as the Committee was assured, this was not practicable in this country because of its position as the centre of a Commonwealth, all of whose citizens had joint United Kingdom citizenship, it followed that the impossibility of the effective control of immigrants as a source of tuberculous infection rested mainly upon political rather than medical consideration; and that the only practicable steps which could be taken to mitigate the danger were, first, to seek the co-operation of the appropriate authorities in other countries in measures to be applied before intending immigrants left their countries of origin and, secondly, to ensure that existing facilities for the diagnosis, treatment and control of tuberculosis in this country were brought to bear in the most effective way in relation to immigrants after their arrival."

The matter is to be the subject of further investigation by the Standing Tuberculosis Advisory Committee in September 1960.

Conclusion

May I extend my thanks to the Chairmen and Members of the various Committees for their consideration and encouragement throughout the

year. I am most grateful to the Chief Officers for their co-operation. My sincere thanks are also due to the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. H. Archer, to Mr. E.A. Clark, Senior Clerk, as well as to the entire staff of the Public Health Department for their enthusiastic support and assistance.

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, 1959)

Mayor — G. DARVELL, J.P.**Chairman — H. STILLMAN, L.C.C.****Aldermen —** A.E. Barnes; A.J. Gates, O.B.E., J.P. (*Ex-Officio*); Rev. H.F. Runacres, B.A.; Miss F. Stroud, J.P. (*Ex-Officio*).**Councillors:**

Mrs. L. Booker, Mrs. C. Clunn, H.G. Coppen, Mrs. E.G. Doswell, C.A. Farrow, W.J. Fewtrell, D. Fifer, W. Hansell, F. Irons, D.C. Low (*Ex-Officio*), Mrs. G. Luetchford, S. McCulloch, Mrs. J. Matheson, W.A. Miller, J.H. Pascall, E.H. Ridge, J. Sheen (Vice-Chairman), J.A. Tallon, N.H. Tertis, 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****Senior Clerk**

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

E.A. Clark

Public Health Inspectors:**Clerical Staff:**

E. Adamson
J. Ashmore
R. Bishop (T) (To Nov. 30th)
R. French (T)
Miss G. Gourley
D. Head
G. Heath (T)
D. Hopgood (From July 16th)
A. Johnson
T. Lloyd, T.D.
B. Naylor (To June 28th)
G. Pike
E. Potts (To Dec. 13th)
F. Saunders
J. Saville
A. Shields (From July 16th)
D. Simpson
G. Stubbs, F.A.P.H.I.
R. Warboys
W. Wilcox (From July 16th)
W. Willimott (T)

E. Davies
Mrs. T. Collet (T)
F. Goddard
B. Goddard (To Aug. 20th)
D. Marsh (T) (From Aug. 4th)
Mrs. F. Robertson (T)
J. Robertson
Mrs. B. Stevens (T)
R. Stevens
J. Sutherland
D. Webb (T) (From Sept. 7th)

(T) - Temporary Staff

Rodent Investigators: Mrs. H. Ross (T), Mrs. B. Smith (T).**Mortuary Attendant:** H. West

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

Land Area	1,131 acres
Estimated Number of Dwellings .. .	24,836
Dwellings Erected by Borough Council During Year (89 houses, 109 flats and maisonettes)	198
Approximate Rateable Value (Total) .. .	£2,043,799
(Dwellings) .. .	£552,706
Sum represented by a Penny Rate .. .	£8,170

Population:

Registrar General's estimate (mid-1959) .. .	88,720
--	--------

This represents a decrease in the figure for 1958 of 1,200. The natural increase in population - that is, the excess of births over deaths - was 312, compared with 456 for the previous year.

1949 - 96,810	1954 - 95,370
1950 - 97,080	1955 - 93,820
1951 - 97,930	1956 - 92,300
1952 - 97,970	1957 - 91,140
1953 - 96,870	1958 - 89,920
Live births - 1523 : Rate per 1,000 pop. .. .	17.1
Adjusted by comparability factor (0.90) .. .	15.3
Still births - 28: Rate per 1,000 total births .. .	18.0
Total births - live and still .. .	1,551
Total deaths - 1211: Rate per 1,000 pop. .. .	13.6
Adjusted by comparability factor (0.85) .. .	11.5
Infant deaths - 43: Rate per 1,000 live births .. .	28.2
Rate per 1,000 live births, legitimate .. .	27.6
illegitimate .. .	36.3
Neo-Natal mortality - 25 (under 4 weeks)	
Rate per 1,000 live births .. .	16.4
Illegitimate Live Births - 110	
Percentage of total live births .. .	7.2
Maternal Deaths (including abortion)	Nil
Rate per 1,000 live and still births .. .	Nil
Perinatal mortality -	
Rate per 1,000 total births .. .	34.1

COMPARATIVE ADJUSTED BIRTH AND DEATH RATES

[illegible]

YEAR	LEGITIMATE			ILLEGITIMATE			TOTAL		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
LIVE BIRTHS									
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
1959	735	678	1,413	62	48	110	797	726	1,523
STILL BIRTHS									
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
1959	11	15	26	1	1	2	12	16	28
INFANT DEATHS (under 1 year)									
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
1959	20	19	39	3	1	4	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</i>
Males	23	2	6	36	171	372	610
Females	20	2	2	21	74	482	601
	<u>43</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>245</u>	<u>854</u>	<u>1,211</u>

Infant Mortality

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

Pneumonia	2
Bronchitis .. .	3
Other diseases of respiratory system	1
Gastritis Enteritis and Diarrhoea ..	1
Congenital malformations	8
Other defined and ill defined diseases	25
Accidents, other than by vehicles ..	3
Total	<u>43</u>

25 of these deaths occurred under the age of one week, as follows. There were no additional deaths between the ages of one and four weeks.

Legitimate: males 12, females 10.
 Illegitimate: " 2, " 1.

Maternal Mortality

No deaths occurred relating to pregnancy, childbirth or abortion.

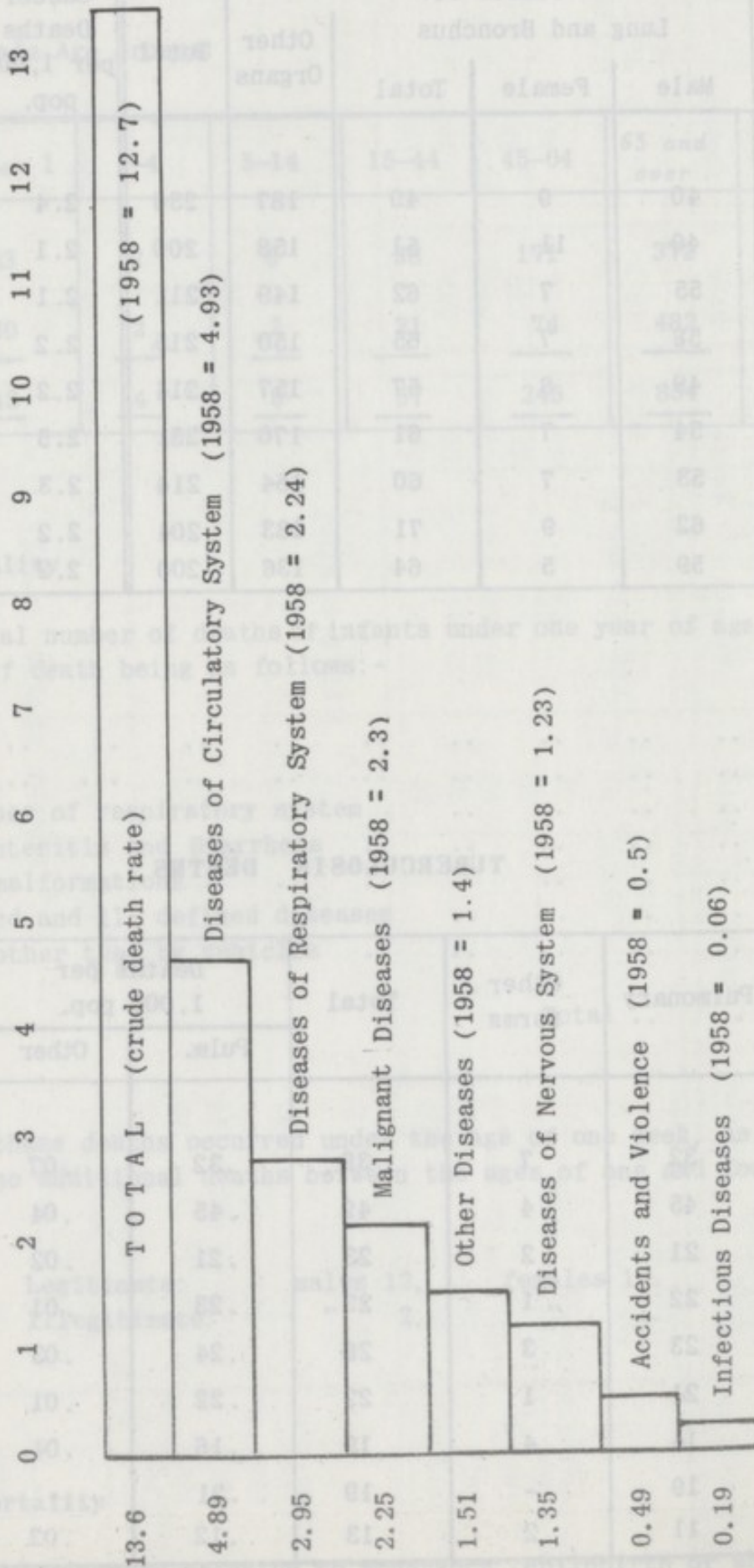
CANCER DEATHS

Year	Cancer of:-			Other Organs	Total	Cancer Deaths per 1,000 pop.	Percent: of total deaths
	Lung and Bronchus						
	Male	Female	Total				
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
1959	59	5	64	136	200	2.2	16.5

TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS

Year	Pulmonary	Other forms	Total	Deaths per 1,000 pop.		Percent: of all deaths
				Pulm.	Other	
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
1959	11	2	13	.12	.02	1.0

DEATH RATES PER THOUSAND POPULATION



Age Groups and Sex :-

CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS

Cause No.	0-		1-		5-		15-		25-		45-		65-		75-	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1									-	1	4	-	2	-	4	-
2			1	-							-	1				
3											2	-				
4																
5																
6																
7																
8																
9			-	1							-	1				
10									1	1	7	1	3	3	3	5
11									2	-	28	2	22	2	7	1
12									-	2	-	5	-	6	-	2
13									-	1	-	3	-	1	-	4
14					1	-			2	2	14	7	20	7	17	18
15					-	1			-	1					-	1
16											-	3			-	5
17									3	-	10	9	15	17	16	50
18									6	1	36	13	32	22	19	20
19											-	2	2	1	2	8
20							-	1	6	4	7	5	12	6	47	118
21											8	1	11	13	5	26
22									1	1	3	2	2	2	5	14
23	-	2			1	-					10	2	15	9	24	39
24	2	1									22	3	29	11	18	27
25	1	-							-	1	4	2	2	5	1	1
26									1	-	2	2	6	2	4	2
27	1	-							-	1			-	1		
28			1	-					1	-	1	1	1	-	1	2
29													1	-	7	-
30																
31	5	3	-	1	2	1			-	1	1	-				
32	13	12			1	-			2	1	5	8	4	6	6	13
33							4	-	3	-	2	-	-	2	1	4
34	1	2			1	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	5
35									2	1	4	-	1	-	1	-
36																
Totals	23	20	2	2	6	2	5	1	31	20	171	74	182	117	190	365

DEATHS IN WARDS

Ward	Estimated Population	No. of Deaths	Death rate per 1000 estimated Ward pop.
------	-------------------------	------------------	---

NORTHERN

St. Saviour	5,940	58	9.7
Christchurch	2,410	36	14.9
St. Michael	8,380	103	12.2

CENTRAL

St. Jude	5,690	61	10.7
Trinity	9,360	104	11.1
St. Mary	13,880	155	11.1
St. John	12,780	122	9.5

SOUTHERN

St. Paul	9,020	94	10.4
St. Peter	10,730	141	13.1
(excluding Newington L.C.C. Institution)			
St. George	9,680	90	9.2

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Scarlet Fever

There were 97 cases of Scarlet Fever during 1958 as compared with 157 during the previous year. Children of school age were mainly affected.

Diphtheria

No confirmed cases of Diphtheria occurred in Southwark during the year.

Measles

The bi-annual periodicity of measles was maintained, the number of notifications being almost double that of the previous year. Forty-nine of the children infected were under one year of age. Sixty-two children were treated in hospital. There were no deaths.

Whooping Cough

60 cases of Whooping Cough occurred, 40 being under the age of 5 years, and 5 under the age of one year. There were no deaths from this condition.

Erysipelas

Of the seven cases of Erysipelas which were notified, one was over 65 years of age and five were between 45 and 65 years of age.

Meningococcal Infection

Two cases were notified both between 1 and 2 years of age; there were no deaths from this condition.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

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

Poliomyelitis

Five paralytic and two non-paralytic cases of poliomyelitis were notified. All of the patients were children, the oldest being seven years and the youngest nine months. In only one instance was the paralysis at all extensive. The cases occurred during the months of May, July, August, (three cases) September and November. Only one of the children gave a history of having received poliomyelitis vaccine. A girl who became ill in August was a contact of a boy, prior to his admission to hospital, who developed the condition in July.

Zymotic Enteritis

There were only 5 cases of Enteritis compared with 21 in 1958. This condition is notifiable in Southwark during the quarter July to September inclusive for children under 5 years of age.

Pneumonia

80 cases of Pneumonia were notified, an increase of 29 from the previous year. 50 of these occurred over the age of 45 years.

Puerperal Pyrexia

All of the thirty-one notifications of Puerperal Pyrexia were received from hospital. This total was one more than in 1958.

Encephalitis

One case of Infective Encephalitis occurred in a child between 5 and 10 years old. There were no cases of post-infectious Encephalitis.

Scabies

Only the first case of Scabies in a household in any four-week period is notifiable in London and 21 such cases were so notified, an increase of 2 from the previous year.

Typhoid

At the beginning of the year, typhoid fever was diagnosed in an expectant mother with four children. The patient was married to a Pakistani and six other Pakistanis were resident in the same house. One of these was found to be harbouring a typhoid bacillus of the same phage type in his stools, and it was considered that he had been a typhoid carrier for many years. He had been in this country since 1957. This man was admitted to hospital and removal of his gall bladder was necessary to relieve his carrier state.

A technician in a laboratory in which cultures of typhoid bacilli were used to test bacteriological culture media manufactured by a firm, developed typhoid fever, the organism which was isolated belonging to a strain resembling that of the stock laboratory cultures. The patient, who worked but did not reside in Southwark, had been inoculated against this condition during his Army service and was not seriously ill.

Para-typhoid fever

Nineteen cases of para-typhoid fever were notified during 1959. The phage type of the causal organism in the first case which occurred was different from that of the later cases. The phage type in all of the remaining eighteen cases was 'Taunton'. The patients were resident in one part of the Borough, and the immediate cause of this small outbreak was considered to be a night baker who was found to be excreting an organism of the same strain. Three persons who although not resident in Southwark had consumed confectionery from the same baker, also became infected. The carrier was successfully treated in hospital.

Thirteen of the eighteen cases were members of four households.

Food Poisoning

The great majority of the twenty-seven cases of food poisoning were single cases. Multiple infection, however, occurred in three families. A mother and her ten months old child both became ill at the same time. In another family, two sisters and a brother developed the condition, while in a third family the mother and four children were affected. In not one instance was the actual food giving rise to the trouble identified. The causal organism was *Salmonella typhi-murium* in sixteen cases, *Salmonella St. Paul* in five cases, (one family), *Salmonella Anatum* in two cases, and *Salmonella Thompson* in one case. In the remaining cases no organism was isolated. Four of the twenty-seven cases were admitted to hospital.

Dysentery

Dysentery, due to infection with shigella sonnei, was prevalent during the year, 341 cases being confirmed compared with 230 during the previous year. Of those infected, 162 were under five years of age, 130 between five and fifteen years of age, and 49 were adults.

Diagnosis of Smallpox

When suspicion of smallpox arises the family doctor informs the Medical Officer of Health with whom rests responsibility for the final decision regarding the diagnosis and the action which follows. The advice of a panel of consultants is available to the Medical Officer of Health. Suitable specimens can be submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service at Colindale for examination.

A diagnosis of smallpox was excluded in two such cases which were referred during the year.

Complications of Vaccination

Generalised vaccinia is one of the occasional complications of vaccination against smallpox. Due to its association with eczema the presence of or a history of such a condition is an absolute bar to vaccination. In the first half of the year a child aged two years, who had been undergoing treatment for eczema, developed generalised vaccinia from which she died. The child herself had not been vaccinated. Her brother had been vaccinated some two to three weeks previously.

IMMUNISATION

I am indebted to Dr. W.H. Wallace, Divisional Medical Officer of the London County Council, for the following details.

	Under 1 Year	1 Year	2-4 Years	5-14 Years	Adults	Total
Smallpox						
Welfare Centres	745	15	4	4	-	768
Private Doctors	323	25	13	2	8	371

TUBERCULOSIS

Including inward transfers, there were 75 fewer new cases of Tuberculosis than last year; 71 pulmonary and 4 non-pulmonary.

				Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary (all forms)
Cases at end of 1958	..	..	..	1,568	167
New cases 1959	..	..	..	98	6
Inward transfers 1959	..	..	..	74	-
Less removals from Register	..	..		204	7
Cases at end of 1959	..	..	..	1,536	166

		Age Groups											Total
		0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25-	45-	65-	
Pulmonary:													
Primary	M		1	1	1	1	1	2	9	16	29	4	65
Notifications	F	1			1	1	3		6	11	3	1	27
*New cases other than by formal notification	M	1									1	3	5
	F										1		1
Totals		2	1	1	2	2	4	2	15	27	34	8	98
Non-Pulmonary													
/Primary	M								1		1		2
Notifications	F							2		1	1		4
/*New cases other than by formal notification	M												-
	F												-
Totals								2	1	1	2		6

* 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, 1959.											Total 1959	Total 1958	Removed to Hospital 1959
	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25-	45-	65-			
Anthrax												-	-	
Diphtheria												-	1	
Dysentery	20	31	51	31	29	95	19	16	38	8	3	341	230	134
Encephalitis:														
Infective						1						1	-	1
Post infectious												-	1	
Erysipelas									1	5	1	7	9	
Food Poisoning:														
Bacterial	3	3	-	2	-	4	-	4	8	2	1	27	42	4
*Malaria												-	1	
Measles	49	115	171	167	140	379	5	-	3			1029	574	62
Meningococcal Infection ..		2										2	4	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	1											1	1	1
Paratyphoid	1	1	1	1	2	4	2	3	3		1	19	1	19
Pneumonia	1	2	-	-	3	4	1	5	14	34	16	80	51	5

Infectious Diseases (continued)

D I S E A S E	CONFIRMED CASES, SOUTHWARK RESIDENTS Diagnosed in or outside Borough - Age Groups, 1959.											Total 1959	Total 1958	Removed to Hospital 1959
	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25-	45-	65-			
Poliomyelitis:														
Paralytic	1			3	1							5	1	5
Non-paralytic			1			1						2	1	2
Puerperal Pyrexia								18	13			31	30	31
Scabies					1	2	2	7	5	4		21	19	
Scarlet Fever	1	3	8	7	10	53	15					97	157	5
Typhoid Fever									1			1	1	1
Whooping Cough	5	11	9	9	6	15	4	1				60	64	6
Zymotic Enteritis (July-Sept.)	4		1									5	21	5
TOTALS	86	168	241	221	192	558	48	54	86	53	22	1729	1209	283

These figures include 45 Southwark residents notified to other Boroughs.

*Contracted abroad.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF SOUTHWARK CASES FROM 1949 to 1959

D I S E A S E	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Anthrax	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Diphtheria	13	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Dysentery	10	71	191	38	175	163	231	716	37	230	341
Encephalitis:											
Infective	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Post Infectious	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Erysipelas	16	18	12	18	12	12	14	10	5	9	7
Food Poisoning	1	27	6	20	20	27	26	9	21	42	27
Malaria	2	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	-
Measles	948	806	1790	994	1075	233	2142	447	1179	574	1029
Meningococcal Infection	2	8	5	5	3	3	1	1	1	4	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	15	6	4	10	5	14	3	3	1	1	1
Paratyphoid	1	1	-	-	1	-	2	2	2	-	19

Infectious Diseases 1949 to 1959 (continued)

Comparative Table

D I S E A S E	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Pneumonia	41	23	40	58	68	54	86	64	70	51	80
Poliomyelitis:											
Paralytic	14	10	3	4	6	1	41	5	4	1	5
Non-paralytic	-	4	1	4	1	-	23	2	7	1	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	12	8	23	30	46	76	39	38	49	30	31
Scabies	38	19	14	34	13	20	33	38	35	19	21
Scarlet Fever	209	149	143	292	160	96	185	259	142	157	97
Typhoid Fever	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Whooping Cough	131	354	289	177	372	229	141	144	188	64	66
Zymotic Enteritis	25	30	7	7	19	5	4	5	16	21	5
(July-Sept.)											
TOTALS	1,478	1,539	2,532	1,696	1,978	933	2,971	1,743	1,759	1,209	1,729

TREATMENT AND BATHING CENTRE

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

There was a welcome decrease in the overall number of treatments for verminous infestations of the person, carried out at the Centre during the year. However, the number of treatments necessary for this condition remains, in all groups, at a quite considerable level.

Of the 2,254 treatments for lice infestations, 1,315 were for children attending school and were mainly head louse infestations. It must be remembered that, in addition to Southwark schools, children also attend the centre from some Lambeth and Bermondsey schools. In the case of adults and children under school age, the majority of the treatments for women and children were also for head louse infestations; but for adult male persons, each case treated was an active or a suspected infestation of body lice.

The number of persons requiring treatment for scabies was somewhat larger than those treated last year. In every case when persons attend for treatment for this condition, they are advised to ensure that their immediate family contacts attend their family doctor for examination, with subsequent attendance at this centre for treatment, if found necessary.

The long, hot summer resulted in increased insect breeding, and a great deal of work was involved in dealing with the many calls for assistance in eradicating infestations of domestic insect pests. The greater number of the infestations dealt with were of bed bugs, but there was also a considerable number of fly, beetle and other pest infestations concerned. A number of business firms requested assistance in dealing with infestations of cockroaches and fleas on their premises. A charge covering labour, transport and cost of the insecticides used, is made in these cases.

As a result of the extended re-housing programme of both the Southwark Borough Council and the L.C.C. during the year, the precautionary disinfection of bedding and soft goods was carried out in regard to 331, families re-housed by the Borough Council, and 118, families re-housed by the L.C.C.

During the past year, 44 new cases were added to those receiving the incontinent laundry service. Many receiving this service are of course, very old and some others are acutely ill. As a result there are, unfortunately, frequent deaths amongst them and there are others admitted and re-admitted to hospital. A weekly average of 27 cases receiving the service was maintained, and for most of these it was necessary to collect the laundry three times each week. In addition, an average number of 41 bags of incontinent laundry was delivered here from Lambeth each week.

This service has proved to be of very great value to many old and sick people when faced with the additional worry and inconvenience of functional incontinence.

Infectious Disease Cases : Enquiries and Visits

Total - 449 as under:

Tuberculosis deaths and removals - 25			
Scarlet Fever	93	Food Poisoning	23
Poliomyelitis	22	Erysipelas	8
Dysentery (bacilliary)	273	Meningococcal infections	8
Typhoid fever	1	Paratyphoid	21

Disinfection following infectious diseases

Rooms treated (Formalin solution)	..	..	..	..	115
Library books treated	..	..	..	..	126
Other disinfection, Tuberculosis, etc.	..	..	..	..	5
..

Treatment of Verminous and Infected Articles

(including precautionary disinfestation)

	Verminous articles treated	Verminous articles destroyed	Infected articles treated	Infected articles destroyed
Beds	328	-	-	-
Palliasses	1,154	3	149	-
Bolsters	216	-	22	-
Pillows	1,859	-	349	-
Cushions	154	-	19	-
Blankets	2,197	-	622	-
Sheets	1,150	-	291	-
Quilts	1,101	-	98	-
Other articles (clothing, etc.)	10,641	120	1,110	-

Rehousing

Precautionary disinfestation of soft goods and bedding

(Including 118 families rehoused by L.C.C.) - 331 families.

Scabies and Vermin Treatments

	Scabies		Vermin	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Lambeth cases	19	49	13	150
treatments	29	80	13	158
Southwark cases	24	29	504	264
treatments	66	56	504	264
L.C.C. Schoolchildren (Male and Female)	58		1,315	
treatments*	122		1,315	
Total treatments	<u>353</u>		<u>2,254</u>	

Bermondsey schoolchildren.

Treatments (included in total*) - 158

Verminous Treatments from Hostels, Common Lodging Houses, etc.

(Included in above)

Males:		Females:	
Salvation Army Hostel	192	83, Blackfriars Road	16
Rowton House, Churchyard Row	76	78, Camberwell Road	15
Rowton House, Vauxhall	5	Cecil House	8
Marshalsea Road Common Lodging House	11	96, Gt. Guildford Street	8
Southwark Casuals	179	Norwood House	2
		Newington Lodge	15
Total	<u>463</u>	Casuals	15
		Total	<u>79</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	6,678
Roller towels	485
Dusters	470
Swabs	31
Sheets	21

Effects destroyed on request or following death.

Verminous .. 2 tons $\frac{3}{4}$ cwts.

Disinfestation of Premises and Trade Goods

Usual vermin infestations

(Bed bugs, fleas etc.) .. Domestic dwellings - 1,392 rooms

Other infestations - Internal

(Cockroaches, moths, flies, beetles etc.)

Domestic dwellings - 290 rooms

Institutions etc: - 55 rooms and passages

Business premises - 21 premises

Other infestations - External

(Clover mites, caterpillars, flies etc.) - 9 premises

Export goods - 1 parcel clothing (Formaldehyde)

National Assistance Act (Burials)

Enquiries on 18 deaths.

Incontinent Laundry Service

Articles Laundered (Southwark) - 18,750

Sheets - 3,795

Draw slips - 5,258

Pillow slips - 2,506

Blankets - 288

Clothing - 6,903

Articles Laundered (Lambeth)

Total weight - 16,309 lbs.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Inspections and Sampling Visits

House to House	1,050
Housing survey	1,438
Rehousing cases	347
Rent Act	312
Complaints	2,738
Drainage	2,490
Rodents: industrial premises	281
dwellings	629
Smoke observations and visits	305
Factories and Workplaces	847
Outworkers	294
Common Lodging Houses	103
Offensive Trades premises	12
Pet Animals Act	133
Hairdressers' premises	50
Aged persons and burial cases	369
Infectious diseases	486
Milk premises and Dairies	270
Catering and Ice Cream premises	1,997
Food at wharves and warehouses	2,866
Fishmongers' and fried fish premises	65
Bakers' premises and bakehouses	92
Week end markets	87
Other food premises etc. (including Shops Act)	1,965
Rag Flock and other filling materials	2
Trade effluents	16
Miscellaneous	4,636
Re-inspections	6,539

NOTICES

Intimation Notices	1,054
Statutory Notices	541
Defects in Council controlled property reported to Housing Manager	25
Intimation Notices complied with	1,007
Statutory Notices complied with	387
Work carried out by Local Authority in default of owner	26

SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORKS COMPLETED DURING THE YEAR

Roofs and gutters repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	..	516
Dampness remedied	..	..	..	..	..	738
Brickwork and pointing repaired	..	..	..	..	..	91
Floors repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	..	154
Window frames, glazing and sashes repaired	..	..	..	..	..	185
Cills and reveals repaired	..	..	..	..	..	134
Sashcords renewed	..	..	..	..	..	484
Fireplaces and flues repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	..	120
Staircases repaired	..	..	..	..	..	65
Walls and ceilings repaired	..	..	..	..	..	580
Rooms cleansed and redecorated	..	..	..	..	..	156
House drains additions and reconstructions	..	..	..	..	..	144
Length of new drainage - 15,806 feet.	..	..	..	..	..	-
Drains repaired	..	..	..	..	..	167
Drains unstopped	..	..	..	..	..	130
Intercepting traps provided	..	..	..	..	..	54
Inspection chambers constructed	..	..	..	..	..	280
Clearing eyes to drains provided	..	..	..	..	..	50
Fresh air inlets provided	..	..	..	..	..	41
Ventilating shafts provided	..	..	..	..	..	107
Soil pipes provided	..	..	..	..	..	193
Gullies provided	..	..	..	..	..	402
Waste pipe and traps provided	..	..	..	..	..	2,348
Waste pipes repaired	..	..	..	..	..	66
Sinks provided or renewed	..	..	..	..	..	622
Baths provided	..	..	..	..	..	530
Lavatory basins provided	..	..	..	..	..	745
Water closet pans and seats, provided or renewed	..	..	..	..	..	913
Water closet flushing cisterns provided or renewed	..	..	..	..	..	837
Urinals provided or renewed	..	..	..	..	..	47
Rain water pipes provided, repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	..	304
Yards paved, repaired or drained	..	..	..	..	..	68
Accumulations removed	..	..	..	..	..	71
Dustbins provided	..	..	..	..	..	98
Dwellings provided with water	..	..	..	..	..	642
Miscellaneous repairs	..	..	..	..	..	188

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	8
21 days	7
28 days	4

Summons withdrawn ...	7 (Work completed).
Summons adjourned <i>sine die</i>	2
Summons adjourned ...	1

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are four women's and two men's common lodging houses in the Borough, which are fully occupied nightly. 103 inspections of these premises were made by the Public Health Inspectors, 27 of men's lodging houses and 76 of women's. Four intimation notices were served, all of which have been complied with.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

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

During 1959, 12 inspections were made.

The offensive business of "Dresser of Fur Skins" at 136 Southwark Street, S.E.1., was discontinued for a period of more than nine months and the premises were accordingly removed from the Register of Offensive Businesses in accordance with the provisions of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936 - Section 140 (5).

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

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

133 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. The Metropolitan Water Board was informed and samples analysed, which were found satisfactory.

Public Health (London) Act, 1936 - Section 98

During the year 16 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 642 new dwellings as follows:-

Lorrimore Road, 53-95 (odd), 73a, 73b, 77a, 79b, 81a, 83a, 85a, 89a	34 Dwellings
Ambergate Street, 45-67 (odd), 88-126 (even) 77-107 (odd)	48 Dwellings
Kennington Park Road, 117 (5 Dwellings)	5 Dwellings
Falmouth Road, 41-121 (odd)	39 Dwellings
Swann Street, 21-27 (odd)	8 Dwellings
Harry Hinkins House, Trafalgar Street	24 Dwellings
James Stroud House, Trafalgar Street	24 Dwellings

Pallant House, Tabard Street	...	...	...	...	57 Dwellings
Harper Road, 151-189 (odd)	...	...	...	...	20 Dwellings
Bronti Close, 1-5 (inclusive)	...	...	...	...	5 Dwellings
Salisbury Row, 18	...	...	...	...	2 Dwellings
Broomfield House, Congreve Street	...	...	...	...	20 Dwellings
Symington House, Harper Road	...	...	...	...	105 Dwellings
Boundary House, Bethwin Road	...	...	...	...	34 Dwellings
Waterloo Road, 246-260 (Caretaker's Flat)	...	...	...	...	1 Dwelling
Penrose Street, 94-190 (even)	...	...	...	...	49 Dwellings
Southwark Street, 142 (Caretaker's Flat)	...	...	...	...	1 Dwelling
Alberta Street, 1-23 (odd), 45-67 (odd)	...	...	...	...	24 Dwellings
Penton Place, 2-18 (even)	...	...	...	...	9 Dwellings
Cooks Road, 1-36 (inclusive)	...	...	...	...	36 Dwellings
Trinity Street, 14	...	...	...	...	4 Dwellings
Bronti Close, 38	...	...	...	...	1 Dwelling
Dunnico House, East Street	...	...	...	...	24 Dwellings
Cornish House, Brandon Estate	...	...	...	...	68 Dwellings

Total 642

OUTWORKERS

294 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.	26
	Cleaning and washing	-
Artificial flowers		1
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper		102
Cosaques, Christmas crackers & stockings, etc.		16
Paper bags		5

Total 150

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

(Rodent Officer - Mr. R. Warboys)

(Report for nine months, April 1st - Dec. 31st, 1959)

	Type of Premises			
	Local Authority	Dwellings	Business & Others	Total
I Total properties	16	24,806	5,182	30,004
II Properties inspected as a result of :-				
(a) Notification	5	559	178	742
(b) Survey under Act ...		1,458	637	2,095
(c) Otherwise		98	88	186
III Total Inspections of above (including Reinspections)	35	2,115	903	3,053
IV Properties inspected infested by:-				
Rats Major	1	-	-	1
Minor	2	250	175	427
Mice Major	-	-	-	-
Minor	2	407	91	500
V Number of infested properties (IV) treated by local authority ...	5	657	266	928
VI Total Treatments	47	1,106	315	1,468
VII Notices served under Sec. 4:-				
(a) Treatment	-	-	-	-
(b) Structural, i.e. proofing	-	4	-	4
VIII Number of cases in which default action taken by local authority following Sec. 4 notice	-	-	-	-
IX Legal Proceedings	-	-	-	-
X Number of "Block" control	65 - 2095 visits (1,458 dwelling houses and 637 business premises)			

NOTES:- (a) Council houses are indicated in "Dwellings"
 (b) Sewers are not included in above table.

	Domestic	Business
Inspections by Rodent Officer	629	281
Inspections by Rodent Staff	3,451	942
Drains tested	133	38
Drains defective	65	4
Drains repaired	78	4
Drains opened for examination	101	4
Prebait laid	-	6,796
Poison baits	5,190	3,732
Bodies recovered	210	163
Works completed by arrangement	104	13

DISTRIBUTION OF THE SHIP RAT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Two years ago Local Authorities, including Southwark, co-operated with the officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in a survey, to determine the distribution of *Rattus Rattus*, the ship rat, in the United Kingdom. The data has been collated and the following interim summary of the results of the survey have been circulated:-

1. In 1951 the ship rat was reasonably well established ashore in the London area and in about 40 localities outside it and occurred sporadically in about 30 other places.
2. By 1956 it had decreased in range and frequency in most localities and disappeared from some.
3. The main factors responsible for its loss of ground between 1951 and 1956 are thought to be the continuous reduction in the number of rats arriving in the ports in ocean-going vessels, the introduction of measures to reduce rat infestation on coastal vessels, improvements in dockside buildings construction and improved methods of rat control on land.
4. It is thought that the ship rat will lose more ground in the next few years but can be expected to persist for a considerable time yet, at least in London, Bristol and Liverpool, and perhaps in Leith and Belfast.

RENT ACT, 1957

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

Applications	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Decisions to issue certificates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Undertakings by landlords to carry out repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Certificates issued	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Certificates refused	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Applications withdrawn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Applications by landlords for cancellation of certificates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Decision by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants objections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

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.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

The only public swimming baths are those situated at Manor Place in a densely residential part of the Borough, under the management of the Council's Baths Committee. There are three pools with sizes and capacities as follows:-

(a) 1st-Class Swim

Length 120 ft. Width 40 ft. Capacity 157,000 gallons.

(b) 2nd-Class Swim

Length 144 ft. Width 35 ft. Capacity 164,898 gallons.

(c) Small Swim

Length 60 ft. Width 25 ft. Capacity 49,000 gallons.

Method of Treatment

Filtration through sand filters installed by Paterson Engineering Co. in 1935. Breakpoint Chlorination with Chlorine Gas Plants.

Frequency of Change

3½ hour turnover on each Pool.

Source of Supply

Metropolitan Water Board.

21 bath samples were analysed by the Public Analyst. It is standard practice to record the number of bathers who have used the bath prior to the sample being taken and the number of bathers in the pool at the time of sampling, and the appearance of the water. In 19 cases, the appearance was clear and as regards the other two, the baths were being used by an unusually large number of bathers, when the appearance was slightly cloudy. The analyses, however, revealed bacterial counts of under 5 and free chlorine 1-5 p.p.m. and 3 p.p.m. respectively.

Bacteriological Examination

(a) *Bacillus coli* - Not found in 50 mls. - 21

(b) Number of bacteria per ml.

No growth	-	5
Under 5	-	12
Under 10	-	2
15	-	1
150	-	1

- (c) Free Chlorine - Less than 0.3 p.p.m. - Nil.

Whilst the majority of the samples were under 1 p.p.m. some were a little higher, the maximum recorded was 3.4 p.p.m.

- (d) Chloramine - Varied from 0.1 to 0.6 p.p.m. but in three samples there was a Nil recording.

Regular tests are made at approximately 8.0 a.m., 12.30 p.m. and 4.0 p.m. each day by the Baths Filtermen who control the temperature and cleanliness and spot checks are made from time to time by the Baths Superintendent.

HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS

In accordance with Section 18 of the L.C.C. (General Powers) Act, 1954, relating to hairdressers and barbers' establishments, five such premises were registered during the year.

The total premises registered at the end of the year were 74.

STREET TRADING

The stalls in East Street, Westmoreland Road and the surrounding areas have been the subject of more concentrated inspection; inspections have been made daily Tuesday to Saturday, and on every Sunday morning a Public Health Inspector has been on duty in the market. The stall holders dealing in foodstuffs have again been given extracts from the regulations so that they might be cognizant of the requirements, and personal advice has been given to them by the Public Health Inspectors. There has been a marked improvement and in most cases the Food Hygiene Regulations are being complied with.

Generally speaking, the regular traders are co-operating satisfactorily, but some occasional traders are presenting problems.

STREET TRADING BYE-LAWS

The Secretary of State has approved draft bye-laws for both registered street traders and licensed street traders, which are being considered by the Works Sub-Committee of the Metropolitan Boroughs' Joint Committee.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1959.

CONTROL OF MOVABLE DWELLINGS.

Section 22 of this Act requires a licence to be obtained from the borough council for the occupation of a caravan or other movable dwelling.

HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959

This Act came into operation on 15th June, 1959, and empowers local authorities to advance to prospective purchasers the full value of a dwelling house.

A new type of improvement grant, known as a "standard grant", was introduced, which must be paid by a local authority on application towards the cost of providing certain standard amenities, namely, a fixed bath or shower, wash-hand basin, hot water supply, water closet and satisfactory facilities for storing food, in a house not already so provided. The amenities must be for the sole use of the occupants of the dwelling, the applicant must have a freehold or leasehold interest of at least 15 years, and the local authority must be satisfied that the house will be fit for human habitation for at least that period. The amount of the grant will be half the actual cost of the work up to a maximum grant of £155, reduced by certain amounts for each amenity with which the dwelling is already provided.

LANDLORD AND TENANT (FURNITURE AND FITTINGS) ACT, 1959

This Act makes it an offence to offer, in conjunction with the granting, renewal, continuance or assignment of a tenancy to which the Rent Acts apply, furniture, fittings or other articles at a price which the vendor knows or ought to know is unreasonably high. A local authority with reasonable grounds for suspecting that this offence has been committed may, - after giving not less than 24 hours' notice to the person entitled to possession or his agent that facilities for inspecting the furniture and fittings will be required, - authorise entry on the premises for that purpose. The Chief Public Health Inspector and other Public Health Inspectors were authorised to enter premises for the purpose of inspecting furniture and fittings in pursuance of section 1 (2) of this Act.

IMPORTATION OF RAGS

The Metropolitan Boroughs' Standing Joint Committee have made representations to the Ministry of Health that increased powers should be taken under the Anthrax Prevention Act, 1919, for the sterilisation of imported rags.

The Ministry state that although it is not impossible that infectious diseases might be spread by rags, there is no definite evidence. One importer is, however, to report to the Waste Trades Federation with a view to the members of that body bringing joint pressure on offending exporters in order to achieve improvement in the cleanliness of bales and their binding. If there are further complaints the matter will be taken to the International Organisation of the Waste Trades Industry.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES AT INNS, ETC.

Section 25 (3) of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1959, relating to the provision and maintenance of sanitary conveniences at inns, refreshment houses or places of public entertainment, enables the Borough Council by notice to require the owner or occupier to provide and maintain in a suitable position a reasonable number of sanitary conveniences for the use of persons frequenting the premises. It does not apply to premises licensed for music or dancing, cinematograph performances or stage plays, premises where there is in force a Justices' Licence for the sale of intoxicating liquor for consumption on the premises or premises forming part of a railway station, and it therefore appears that in this Borough it will apply principally to restaurants and cafes.

SALE OF CORROSIVE POISONS TO CHILDREN

In January, on the recommendation of the Accident Prevention and Child Safety Committee, the Council agreed to request the Association of Municipal Corporations to consider taking steps to secure the prohibition of the sale of corrosive poisons to children under 16 years of age, and to invite the Metropolitan Boroughs' Standing Joint Committee to support the Council's view. The Standing Joint Committee agreed with the Council on this matter, but suggested that the upper age limit should be reduced from 16 years as suggested by this Council, to 14 years. The Association of Municipal Corporations, whilst appreciating the Council's concern, felt that there was no reason to suppose that the sales of corrosive poisons to children were other than exceptional, and that in general parents did not send children to purchase such dangerous substances.

In the absence of sufficient evidence to justify prohibition on the lines suggested, the Association were unable to take the matter further.

In order to secure evidence in support of the Council's view, the Accident Prevention and Child Safety Committee arranged for a confi-

dential enquiry to be addressed to retailers of Part II poisons. This enquiry was circulated at the end of July, and retailers were asked to indicate the approximate number of occasions since the 1st January 1959, upon which children under 14 years had asked to be served with bottles of corrosive poisons. 33 replies were received from retailers who stock corrosive poisons. 24 retailers stated that they had not been asked to serve any children under 14, but the remaining 9 estimated that requests for such sales had been made on a total of approximately 63 occasions.

Accordingly the Council requested the Association of Municipal Corporations to reconsider the matter having regard to the evidence obtained.

SINK WASTE DISPOSAL UNITS

The Public Health Committee have drawn the attention of the Metropolitan Boroughs' Standing Joint Committee to the growing practice of installing sink waste disposal units.

While it was suggested that such machines should be brought within the scope of the drainage bye-laws, there is not at present sufficient evidence of the working of these machines to warrant the inclusion of such provisions in the drainage bye-laws.

NOISE ABATEMENT SOCIETY

The Council has accepted an invitation to become a member of the Noise Abatement Society. The Society aims to eliminate excessive and unnecessary noise from all sources, by means of publicity, pressing for the enforcement of existing laws and for new bye-laws where existing laws appear inadequate.

REFUSE STORAGE ACCOMMODATION

Section 24 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1959, gives to metropolitan Borough Councils a measure of control over arrangements for the storage of dustbins for house refuse in any building which is erected, rebuilt, converted or adapted on or after 1st April, 1960, or in respect of which there is a change in the use or occupation, involving works of a structural nature.

FACTORIES ACTS

Seven hundred and eighty-six inspections of Factories were made during the year, and 24 notices were served. There are now 905 factories of all types on the register, comprising 197 factories without mechanical power, 671 with mechanical power, and in addition 37 building sites, for which a further 51 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	197	70	1	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	671	716	23	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises)	37	51	-	-
Total	905	837	24	-

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 Prosecutions
Want of cleanliness (S1)	1	1	1	-	-
Overcrowding (S2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (7):-					
(a) insufficient	1	1	-	-	-
(b) unsuitable or defective	68	67	-	1	-
(c) not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	30	20	-	-	-
Total ..	100	89	1	1	-

AIR POLLUTION

(Smoke Abatement Officer - Mr. G. Stubbs)

The figures of deposited matter in the Borough, as recorded by the Council's instruments, show a slight improvement. There was, however, an increase in the amount of smoke as compared with the previous year, and the sulphur dioxide figures, both from the lead peroxide instruments and the daily volumetric apparatus, have again shown a higher average.

During the latter part of the year the old Bankside Power Station was demolished by the Central Electricity Generating Board to facilitate the completion of the new Power Station.

A "Cleaner Air in Southwark" Exhibition was held at the Newington Public Hall, Manor Place from April 13th to 18th. In addition to the models constructed by the staff of the Public Health Department on the theme "smoke through the ages", there were exhibits depicting the harmful effects of smoke pollution, particularly from the domestic use of raw coal, and showing alternative methods of heating by smokeless fuels, gas, electricity and oil. The apparatus used for the measurement of atmospheric pollution were demonstrated and explained.

A variety of films, both instructive and entertaining, were shown throughout each day and proved very popular. These films were made available by the various exhibiting organisations.

The publicity for the exhibition was widely covered by hand-bills, posters, slides in cinemas, advertisements in local newspapers and in the Council's "Civic News" distributed to every dwelling in the Borough. The B.B.C. referred to the Exhibition in local news bulletins and considerable publicity was given by the local Press.

There was a satisfactory standard of attendances and special arrangements were made for conducting parties of school-children and technical students round the Exhibition.

During the year several complaints were received of smoke emissions from incinerators burning waste products. As a result of visits by the Inspector, one modern incinerator was installed and two others were renovated, and two firms decided to discontinue burning their trade wastes.

Fifteen notifications were received of proposals to install new furnaces, and plans and specifications in respect of three other installations were submitted and approval given. One other application for approval is the subject of negotiations.

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 17 complaints were received regarding smoke emission, 233 special observations and inspections were made by the Inspector. 11 Intimation Notices were issued and it is pleasing to record that the managements took remedial action on all occasions.

A "Cleaner Air in Southwark" Exhibition was held at the London Public Hall, Manor Place from April 1951 to November 1951. The exhibition was conducted by the staff of the Public Health Department on the theme "smoke through the ages". There were exhibits depicting the history of smoke pollution, particularly the use of coal, and showing alternative methods of heating, such as electricity and oil. The apparatus used for the measurement of atmospheric pollution were demonstrated and explained.

A variety of films, both instructive and entertaining, were shown throughout each day and proved very popular. These films were made available by the various exhibiting organisations.

The exhibition was widely covered by hand-bills, posters, radio, television, and in local newspapers and in the Council's "Civic News" distributed to every dwelling in the borough. The A.C. referred to the Exhibition in local news bulletins and considerable publicity was given by the local Press. There was a satisfactory standard of attendance and special arrangements were made for conducting parties of school children and local students round the Exhibition.

During the year several complaints were received of smoke nuisance from incinerators burning waste products. As a result of visits by the Inspector, one modern incinerator was installed and two others were removed, and two firms decided to discontinue burning their trade wastes. Fifteen applications were received of proposals to install new incinerators and applications in respect of three other incinerators were submitted and approved. One other application for

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.
1959	Walworth Road	St. George's	Bankside	Walworth Road	
January	6.7	5.0	7.7	24.0	51.4
February	6.5	4.8	7.1	21.5	43.7
March	3.4	2.4	3.7	9.8	30.3
April	3.6	2.6	3.5	8.7	19.8
May	2.5	2.1	2.7	8.2	16.7
June	2.2	2.0	2.2	5.9	12.6
July	1.6	1.1	1.8	3.9	11.2
August	2.2	1.6	2.4	4.7	16.2
September	2.6	1.7	2.7	7.2	21.4
October	4.4	2.5	4.2	9.8	30.3
November	4.1	2.6	4.4	17.7	55.3
December	3.9	3.1	4.1	8.7	19.8

Deposited matter at following sites:-

1959	Rainfall (inches)	BANKSIDE (Recorded by Borough Council)	WALWORTH ROAD (Recorded by Central Electricity Generating Board)	GREENMORE WHARF (Recorded by Central Electricity Generating Board)	BANKSIDE JETTY
TONS PER SQUARE MILE					
January	1.81	27.5	24.4	26.9	24.1
February	0.04	37.7	20.2	70.1	35.6
March	2.05	31.9	26.8	54.5	62.7
April	1.85	25.7	18.5	37.9	28.4
May	0.79	16.3	12.4	47.9	20.1
June	0.99	22.8	16.9	33.0	26.2
July	1.18	26.4	14.1	24.6	14.4
August	1.73	23.4	13.0	26.1	22.0
September	0.08	13.4	11.0	8.9	12.5
October	1.85	35.1	27.0	15.1	31.0
November	2.56	33.7	24.2	72.6	27.9
December	3.03	23.1	16.0	24.8	20.1

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)	46
Undertakings to demolish accepted (Section 16) ..	1
Demolition Orders made (Section 17)	6
Closing Orders made (Section 17)	5
Houses demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure	75
Houses closed in pursuance of an undertaking given by the owners and still in force	-
Houses made fit by owner (Section 16)	1

2.- Parts of buildings unfit for human habitation

(i) Underground rooms closed (Section 18)	34
(ii) Other rooms (Section 18)	68
(iii) Undertakings	40

3.- Clearance areas

Dwelling houses demolished

Unfit houses	42
Other houses	4

HOUSING STATISTICS

No. of Dwellings in Borough 24,806

1. *Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year:-*

- | | |
|--|--------|
| (1) (a) Dwellings inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) | 7,133 |
| (b) Inspections made for the purpose | 13,362 |
| (2) Dwellings inspected and recorded under Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 | 1,169 |
| (3) Dwellings found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation | 276 |
| (4) Dwellings found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for habitation | 1,079 |

2. *Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices:-*

Dwellings rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers .. . 1,007

3. *Action under statutory powers during the year:-*

- (a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957 -

Dwellings in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs

- (b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts -

(1) Dwellings in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 1,054

(2) Dwellings in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices -

(i) By owners 387

(ii) By local authority in default of owners .. . 26

- (c) Proceedings under Sections 16 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1957 -

(1) dwellings in respect of which Demolition Orders were made 6

(2) Dwellings demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders 74

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

(1) Separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ..	102
(2) Closing Orders determined, the tenements or rooms having been rendered fit	1

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

(1) Number of houses included by representation by Medical Officer of Health	73
(2) Number of houses demolished in pursuance of representations	46

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

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

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

(1) Number of overcrowded families on register at beginning of year	268
(2) Number of new cases encountered during year ..	26
(3) Number of cases relieved during the year ..	35
(4) Number of overcrowded families on register at end of year	259

REHOUSING

MEDICAL CASES

Recommendations	1958	1959
To L.C.C. on grounds of Tuberculosis	-	2
To L.C.C. on other medical grounds	1	11
To Southwark Borough Council on medical grounds	100	120
To Southwark Borough Council on grounds of Tuberculosis	5	3
Total cases recommended	106	136

	Rehoused	1958	1959
By L.C.C. (Tuberculosis cases)		18	10
By L.C.C. (other medical cases)		49	36
By Southwark Borough Council (Tuberculosis cases) ...		6	4
By Southwark Borough Council (other medical cases) ...		25	47
Tuberculosis cases rehoused by own efforts		13	6
Other medical cases rehoused by own efforts		9	10
Total cases rehoused ...		<u>120</u>	<u>113</u>

OVERCROWDING

	1958		1959	
	Families	Persons	Families	Persons
Remaining on register	319	7,270	268	1,002
New Cases	<u>27</u>	<u>140</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>143</u>
Total ...	346	1,410	294	1,145
Overcrowding abated	<u>78</u>	<u>408</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>195</u>
Remaining on register	<u>268</u>	<u>1,002</u>	<u>259</u>	<u>950</u>
Overcrowding abated:				
Rehoused by L.C.C.	30	152	18	97
Rehoused by Borough Council ...	8	41	6	37
Found own accommodation ...	18	82	11	61
Cases removed by overcrowding survey	<u>22</u>	<u>133</u>	-	-
Total ...	<u>78</u>	<u>408</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>195</u>

FOOD

THE INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

During the year, 279,659 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	47,971
Meat Products etc.	20,569
Offal	8,752
Poultry & Rabbits	1,987
Bacon	546
Butter	31,527
Margarine	2,333
Lard	10,481
Milk Products	4,427
Egg Products	3,202
Cheese	20,948
Fresh Fruit	34,033
Dried Fruit	11,208
Canned Fruit	33,240
Purees, Pulp & Fruit Juices	1,800
Fresh Vegetables	11,366
Canned Vegetables	4,140
Canned Fish	9,793
Preserves	408
Cocoa Butter	1,160
Des. Coconut	1,056
Palmkernel Oil	1,318
Nuts	4,978
Licorice Paste	287
Flour etc.	9,700
Chicory	443
Confectionery	229
Cocoa	144
Peppers	68
Sugar	1,489
Canned Soups	46
Miscellaneous	20
Total	279,659

Samples Submitted:

Chemical Analysis

Samples of:	Number submitted
Canned Fruit	39
Canned Meat Products	14
Canned Fish	37
Canned Cereals	1
Canned Vegetables	2
Total ...	<u>93</u>

Bacteriological Examination

Egg Products:

Danish	216
Australian	181
Dutch	376
American	529
Canadian	194
Chinese	451
Brazilian	39
Czechoslovakian	140
Norwegian	6
Polish	1
Swedish	1
Canned Goods etc.	36

Total 2,170

PUBLIC HEALTH (IMPORTED FOOD) REGULATIONS 1937 AND 1948
PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES ETC. IN FOOD) REGULATIONS,
1925 TO 1953

Chinese Mangoes in Syrup

Because of unsatisfactory chemical reports, two consignments comprising 240 cases and 750 cases (48 x 20 oz. tins) of Chinese Mangoes were detained, pending negotiations as to their ultimate disposal.

Australian Butter

9 x 56 lbs. cartons of Australian Butter, contaminated by river water were detained and later released for refining purposes.

New Zealand Butter

9 x 56 lbs. cartons of New Zealand Butter, contaminated by river water were detained and later released for refining purposes.

Pork Rib, Pork Rib Roll & Liver Sausage

On examination, 6 cases (approx. weight 3 cwts. 2 qtrs.) were found to be in a state of decomposition and were surrendered for destruction at the Council's Depot.

New Zealand Butter

Consignments comprising 523 x 56 lb. boxes were contaminated by river water and detained. They were later released for trimming and blending purposes.

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 occasions when the vendors have had to be requested to indicate the origin of tomatoes and apples, but legal proceedings have not been necessary.

UNSOUND FOOD

During the year 165 tons 6 cwts. 27 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			1	20
Poultry & Rabbits		4	3	4
Meat Products	27	13	3	10
Bacon		7	-	22
Canned Fish	3	8	2	17
Fresh Fruit	26	18	3	26
Canned Fruit	27	1	1	4
Dried Fruit		13	-	22
Purees, Pulp & Fruit Juices	12	19	1	11
Fresh Vegetables	5	12	3	11

Destroyed:

	Tons	Cwts.	Qtrs.	Lbs.
Canned Vegetables	4	2	3	17
Cheese		17	1	6
Canned Milk	1	9	-	23
Cereals		19	3	19
Preserves		1	2	14
Biscuits		15	-	14
Canned Soups		3	2	10
Frozen Egg		1	2	26
Confectionery	2	-	1	7
Peppers		6	1	5
Nuts	11	14	2	20
Gherkins		1	-	6
Offal		10	1	26
Miscellaneous		-	1	22
Total ...	128	5	-	12

Food released for Non-edible Manufacturing Purposes:-

Fresh & Chilled Meat	10	7	-	17
Offal		17	1	1
Bacon	9	4	1	16
	20	8	3	6

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

Fresh & Chilled Meat	13	1	11
Meat Products	8	1	27
Poultry	2	-	11
Offal	-	3	12
Fish	-	-	20
Canned Fish	-	-	26
Canned Fruit	4	2	2
Purees, Pulp & Fruit Juices	1	1	14
Canned Vegetables	1	-	6
Preserves	-	-	6
Miscellaneous	-	-	14
	1	12	9

Released for Animal Feeding:-

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qtrs.	Lbs.
Yams	15	-	-	-

ICE-CREAM

There are 285 ice-cream dealers and 10 manufacturers in this Borough, an increase of 21 dealers, since last year. Most of the dealers sold only pre-packed ice cream, obtained from the large manufacturers.

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

23 samples, Grade I
5 samples, Grade II
3 samples, Grade III
1 sample, Grade IV

In addition:

27 samples were chemically examined for compliance with the prescribed standards of composition, and all were found to be 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 and IV samples, special investigations were made at the premises in an effort to detect the causes of the unsatisfactory gradings.

ICE CREAM (HEAT TREATMENT) REGULATIONS, 1959

Under these Regulations, ingredients used in the manufacture of ice cream must be pasteurised by one or other of three specified methods or sterilised, and thereafter kept at a temperature below 28 degrees Fahrenheit until the freezing process is commenced.

Certain types of water ices and iced lollies sufficiently acid to render this treatment unnecessary are exempted from the Regulations.

ICE CREAM REGULATIONS

The Food Standards (Ice Cream) Regulations, 1959, replace the previous Order and introduce separate standards for dairy ice-cream

and milk ice, providing that such ices shall contain no fat other than milk fat, except such as may be introduced by the use of any egg, flavouring substance or emulsifying or stabilising agent. The Regulations also provide that no type of ice-cream shall contain any artificial sweetener.

The Labelling of Food (Amendment) Regulations, 1959, contain new provisions relating to ice-cream, prohibiting the labelling, marking or advertising of ice-cream in a manner suggestive of butter, cream, milk or anything connected with the dairy interest unless it conforms with the provisions relating to dairy ice-cream or milk ice referred to above. After 30th November, 1959, it will be an offence to sell under the description "ice-cream" any pre-packed ice-cream which contains fat other than milk fat unless it bears on the wrapper or container a declaration "Contains non-milk fat" or "Contains vegetable fat", as the case may be.

MILK AND DAIRIES (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1959

These Regulations which replace the former Regulations include the following principal changes:-

- (a) The definition of "notifiable disease" has been amended by the inclusion of "food poisoning".
- (b) Distributors are required to be registered only with the local authority in whose area the premises from which the milk is distributed are situated.
- (c) Provision is made for the local authority to pay compensation to a person who sustains damage or loss through being debarred by the Medical Officer of Health from certain employment connected with milk because he is suffering, or had been in contact with a person who is suffering, from a disease liable to cause infection of milk.
- (d) A notice prohibiting the sale of milk infected, or suspected of being infected, with tuberculosis will operate until it is withdrawn.
- (e) The Medical Officer of Health is required to notify the Minister of the withdrawal of an infected milk notice, as well as providing the Minister with a copy of notices served.
- (f) Compensation will now be payable to a dairy farmer who had suffered loss or damage as a result of being served with an infected milk notice only when the notice has been wrongly served or has not been withdrawn as soon as possible.

- (g) Persons engaged in the milking of cows or otherwise having access to milk in open containers must wear clean and washable hand covering and overalls. Open cuts must be kept covered with a waterproof dressing and spitting and the use of tobacco is prohibited. Occupiers of dairies and dairy farms must provide first aid equipment.

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:-

129 Dealers' Licences for Pasteurised Milk.

120 Dealers' Licences for Sterilised Milk.

91 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 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

There were 148 registered milk distributors in the Borough, whilst the number of distributors purveying milk in the Borough from registered premises elsewhere was 19. 270 inspections of Milk shops and Dairies were made during the year.

PUBLIC HEALTH (CONDENSED MILK) REGULATIONS

Four samples of condensed milk were purchased for analysis and all were certified to comply with the regulations.

CONDENSED MILK REGULATIONS, 1959

Minimum percentages of milk fat and milk solids including fat for condensed partly skimmed (half cream) milk are prescribed in the above Regulations, which became operative in June 1959, and re-enact the previous regulations controlling the manufacture, labelling and sale of condensed milk.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

There are now no slaughterhouses in the Borough.

CATERING ESTABLISHMENTS

There are 391 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 82 premises registered for the purpose of the Preparation or Manufacture of Sausages or Potted, Pressed, Pickled or Preserved Food intended for Sale.

BAKEHOUSES

There were 16 Bakehouses in use of which 3 were Basement Bakehouses.

39 inspections were made by the Public Health Inspectors.

MEAT UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

Regulations due to come into effect on April 1st 1959 for the staining and sterilising of all meat unfit for human consumption were subsequently revoked. It is understood, however, that they may be re-examined in the light of representations made the bodies affected.

MEAT CONTENT OF SAUSAGES

The Metropolitan Boroughs' Standing Joint Committee was requested to press for the introduction of standards for the meat content of sausages. The Standing Joint Committee, however, stated that the matter was under consideration by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

PERISHABLE FOODSTUFFS

A suggestion was made to the Metropolitan Boroughs' Standing Joint Committee that it should be made compulsory to mark the containers of perishable foodstuffs with the date of manufacture or the date by which the contents should be consumed.

The matter was considered by the General Purposes Sub-Committee of the Standing Joint Committee, and the Medical Advisory Body expressed the view that the suggestion was not practicable. They pointed out that there is ample legislation under the Food and Drugs Act and the Food Hygiene Regulations dealing with the sale of food unfit for human consumption, and that prosecutions have nearly always had a salutary effect on traders. In view of these observations the Sub-Committee were not prepared to take any action in the matter.

ARSENIC IN FOOD REGULATIONS, 1959

These regulations, which came into operation August 1959, make it an offence to sell, consign, deliver or import into England and Wales any food which contains more than 1.0 part per million of arsenic. Variations of this limit are specified for certain substances which include beverages, soft fruit concentrates, ice cream, essences etc.

FOOD SHOPS

Public houses	152
Cafes	122
Factory canteens	117
Butchers	65
Fish shops (wet and dry) and fried fish shops	32
Bakehouses	16
Greengrocers	57
Grocers	132
Ice-cream dealers and manufacturers	295
Schools providing food	50
Milk distributors	148

ANALYSIS OF WORK CARRIED OUT IN FOOD PREMISES

Food rooms repaired and redecorated	196
Equipment provided or improved	122
Lighting improved	26
Ventilation improved	26
Food cupboards provided	49
Refrigerators provided or repaired	41
Accommodation for clothing improved	37
Wash-hand basins provided or renewed	41
Hot water supplies provided	45
Sinks provided or renewed	68
Sanitary conveniences repaired and redecorated	67
Drainage systems repaired or improved	35
Roofs and gutters repaired	41
Yards repaired and cleansed	41
Accumulation of refuse removed	66
Dustbins provided	80

FOOD SAMPLING

430 formal samples and 760 informal samples were submitted to the Public Analyst. Of these, 5 and 12 respectively revealed adulteration or other infringements, as follows:-

	Samples Examined		Non-genuine Samples	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Milk	81	28	-	-
Condensed Milk	-	4	-	-
Ice Cream	32	27	-	-
Fats, etc.	39	28	-	-
Meat & Fish Preparations	56	137	1	1
Cereals etc.	22	58	-	3
Vinegars & Non-Brewed Condiments	19	20	2	1
Herbs	12	31	-	-
Spices & Condiments	21	42	-	-
Pickles, Sauces etc.	14	47	-	-
Jams & Preserves	16	18	-	-
Wines, Spirits, Ales	13	24	-	-
Soft Drinks	1	22	-	1
Medicine & Drug Preparations ...	4	87	-	2
Fruit, etc. Canned and Dried ...	37	58	1	1
Canned Vegetables etc.	1	23	1	-
Canned Soups etc.	4	17	-	-
Custard Powder, Jellies etc. ...	3	19	-	-
Confectionery	26	28	-	3
Tea, Coffee, Cocoa etc.	21	25	-	-
Cake & Pudding Mixtures	8	14	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	3	-	-
	430	760	5	12

Non-Genuine Samples

<u>Informal samples</u>			
<u>No.</u>	<u>Sample of</u>	<u>Result of analysis</u>	<u>Action taken</u>
697a	Canned Tomato Paste	Tin - 3.3 grains per pound	Formal sample taken
12a	Wine Vinegar	7.5 per cent deficient in Acetic Acid	Formal sample taken
24a	Self-raising Flour	Deficient in Creta Praeparata	Stock withdrawn from sale
60a	Self-raising Flour	Deficient in Creta Praeparata	Stock withdrawn from sale
88a	Lobster Spread	28 per cent deficient in lobster	Further samples satisfactory
106a	Indigestion Tablets	Incorrectly labelled	Manufacturers undertook to amend label
137a	" Rivella "	Misleading label	Wording of label amended
219a	Cornmeal	Contained maggots and webbing	Stock destroyed
226a	Butter Mints	50 per cent deficient in Butter Fat	Subsequent sample correctly described as 'Butter Flavoured'
231a	Aniseed Balls	Contained non-permitted colour	Old stock destroyed
380a	Glauber's Salt	Effloresced	Stock destroyed
408a	Chocolate Cigarettes	Wrapped in metal foil containing 19 per cent copper	Ministry of Health informed

Formal samples

1	Canned Tomato Paste	Tin - 4 grains per pound	Cautionary letter
20	Wine Vinegar	8-5 per cent deficient in Acetic Acid	Cautionary letter
83	Saveloy	Sulphur dioxide 260 parts per million	Cautionary letter
253	Non-Brewed Condiment	12.5 per cent deficient in Acetic Acid	Cautionary letter
283	Cocktail Onions	Not labelled with ingredients	Cautionary letter

CONTRAVENTIONS OF FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

<u>Defendant</u>	<u>Offence</u>	<u>Result</u>
Street Trader	Failing to exhibit name and address. Reg. 26(1)(a).	£2.0.0. Fine £1.0.0. Costs
Street Trader	Permitting food to be exposed to risk of contamination. Reg. 5.	£1.0.0. Fine
Street Trader	Failing to protect food from risk of contamination. Reg. 8(a).	£2.0.0. Fine £1.0.0. Costs
Street Trader	Failing to protect food from risk of contamination. Reg. 8(a).	£5.0.0. Fine £1.0.0. Costs
Street Trader	Using tobacco whilst handling food. Reg. 9(e).	10.0. Fine
Street Trader	Using tobacco whilst handling food. Reg. 9(e).	£2.0.0. Fine £2.2.0. Costs
Street Trader	Using tobacco whilst handling food. Reg. 9(e).	£3.0.0. Fine
Street Trader	Using tobacco whilst handling food. Reg. 9(e).	£3.0.0. Fine
Street Trader	Use of tobacco while handling open food. Reg. 9(e).	10.0. Fine
Street Trader	Failing to exhibit Name and Address. Reg. 26(1)(a)	10.0. Fine
Street Trader	Use of tobacco while handling open food. Reg. 9(e).	£1.10.0. Fine 10.0. Costs
Street Trader	Failing to exhibit Name and Address. Reg. 26(1)(a).	£1.10.0. Fine
Street Trader	Use of tobacco while handling open food. Reg. 9(e).	£1.10.0. Fine 10.0. Costs

Thirteen 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

There are 61 names of persons on the Council's list of Sellers of Part II Poisons, in connection with which 102 inspections were made.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT

Compulsory Removals

Action was taken under the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951, for the compulsory removal to hospital of an aged person in need of care and attention.

Burial of the Dead

During the year the Council arranged for 22 burials under Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, at a cost of £243.2s.6d. A total of £124.17s.4d. was recovered from the effects of the deceased persons.

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 Ninth Annual Report for the Southwark Old People's Welfare Committee for the year 1959/1960 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, and to all those, both young and old, who have given donations and practical help to the aged in so many different ways.

The Southwark Old People's Welfare, in dealing with the problem of the aged, seeks to secure to the full extent such degree of normality of life as is possible to old people within the limits of their physical and mental capacity. A great deal can be done in this direction when once the measure of handicap is understood. Loneliness is one of the most dreaded accompaniments of old age. Old friends die, relatives move to other parts of the country and the old people find that they are becoming more and more left by themselves. It is difficult, perhaps, to find new friends and the easiest course is to stay at home, and to live in the past. This can lead to a degree of unhappiness that is

dreadful to see, and to a physical and mental decay and disintegration which leads to the rapid onset of a really senile state, when all self-respect is lost. Old people then become careless about themselves; they neglect their personal appearance and make no attempt to take proper meals, and mentally then soon become hostile and suspicious.

Loneliness, one of the greatest curses of our social life, cannot be tackled by legislation. No act of Parliament can deal with this evil - it is a curse which can only be eradicated by society itself. Old people should not be treated as a separate section of the community, a section of no further use. Old people should be assisted to maintain their place in the community and be helped to continue to take their share in the responsibilities and in the enjoyment of the privileges which are an essential feature of remaining an active member of the community.

This then is the aim of the Southwark Old People's Welfare Committee to enable as many old people as possible to continue to live happy and independent lives in their own homes for as long as possible.

This year has been one of progress. On the 30th June we moved into our new Headquarters at St. Alban's Hall where we have very much more room to expand and a much larger restaurant with seating capacity for 136. With an increase in the expectation of life seems to have come an increase in the youthful activity of the elderly and at St. Alban's Hall we have plenty of opportunities of satisfying these demands. Classes are held each week in handcrafts - leather work, rugmaking, dressmaking - also Old Time Dancing. A choir has been formed and great progress has already been made in this direction. Many lonely old men and women have found that life has begun afresh for them. Mixing again in society, having papers to read and discuss, and games to play, encourage old people to remain active mentally as well as physically.

During the past year many old people have come to us for help. They bring with them a variety of problems, often complicated, needing tactful investigation and involving family relationships, but with much patience and careful thought a solution is usually found. The old people are happy to trust us, confident that we shall do everything possible to overcome their difficulties. In many cases, where an old person is senile or very infirm, we act as agents to draw their pension, pay their rent and do their shopping. It is no easy task to plan a budget covering necessary expenditure - with a small margin for personal allowance - when there is only the old age pension.

Visiting

The regular, expected visit makes a big difference to many a lonely homebound old person, for there are many who never see a new

face or have a visitor from year's end to year's end. Then, too, the regular visitor may be able to detect any early deterioration in the health of an elderly person, and can often arrange for medical advice and treatment to be obtained in time to prevent some incipient disease or deformity from becoming crippling. Unfortunately visitors are scarce; it would seem as though people are afraid to associate themselves with the problem of the aged and yet if life goes on everyone will find themselves in the same state. Let all who read this report accept the challenge of the problem of old age and be prepared to take their share in solving it. If every man and woman in Southwark would give an hour a week to visiting a lonely old person, much suffering would be relieved in this Borough of ours.

Restaurant and Meals-on-Wheels Service

The restaurant at St. Alban's Hall is decorated in cheerful colourings and furnished with small tables each accommodating four. The old people begin to arrive soon after nine o'clock for morning coffee and biscuits - some even bring their breakfast - and enjoy a leisurely chat with friends in an atmosphere of warmth and cordiality which is especially welcome to those who live alone, perhaps in one room, and this helps them to feel that they still have a place in the world. If they have a problem to discuss or a contribution to pay in towards the holiday scheme, they take the opportunity of calling in at the office. As dinner-time approaches the hall fills up. The meal is served at 12.15 and a second sitting at 1 p.m. when all is cleared there is a cup of tea for those who wish to linger - either to pass an hour or two in the television room or simply just to talk and enjoy companionship.

The Meals-on-Wheels service is growing each week, and the transport is carrying far more than the maximum number of meals for its capacity, but our drivers and helpers never complain. Their one desire is to take a meal to every old person who is in need, and they give unstinted service, always on the watch to report any cases which seem to require special attention, or a visit. One reason for the increase in the number of meals delivered derives from the fact that many of the old people who have hitherto been able to come to the restaurant now find it impossible to leave their homes; some have been in hospital and after discharge are unfit to walk to the Hall. Such cases are constantly reported to us by doctors and almoners, and for all of them meals-on-wheels are an absolute necessity.

Until this year the meals-on-wheels service functioned only four days a week but after investigation it was found that there was a very real need for dinners to be delivered on Mondays, and on Monday, 7th December a five-day service was inaugurated over most of the Borough.

Unfortunately the W.V.S., who continue to provide transport and helpers to cover the north of the Borough, are not yet in a position to deliver meals on Mondays, but they are hoping to do so in the near future. We are very grateful to Mrs. Meekins and her helpers for their invaluable assistance in this very vital branch of our work.

The luncheon club at the Women's University Settlement continues to be well patronised, and on 7th March a new luncheon club was opened at Quinn's Square and from a small beginning the numbers are increasing steadily.

71,589 meals were cooked and served in the restaurant or sent out to the luncheon clubs and housebound during the year. This is an increase of 11,000 over the previous year.

We should like to thank Mr. Bloomfield and his drivers for their co-operation and sympathetic help in the efficient working of this service, and thanks are also due to Mr. Durrant who for so long undertook the transport of Meals-on-Wheels.

Transport

We have many requests for transport and often find it difficult, through lack of voluntary drivers, to fit in all the journeys we should like to undertake. It means much to an old person who is herself unfit to battle with public transport to be able to visit a sick husband in a distant hospital, if only at rare intervals; or for a housebound invalid to be driven in comfort to the seaside to holiday or convalescent home. This is a service which is in a way complementary to the benefits offered by the State and contributes so much to the contentment of those who cannot travel in the normal way.

We should like to thank Mr. Beckingsale and Mr. Morton, both postmen, also John Atherton of Cambridge House, who give up so much of their spare time to act as voluntary drivers in this work. We should welcome more offers from drivers who are free during the day to enable us to fulfil all the requests we receive.

Chiropody

Chiropody is a very important service for many of the old people. The clinic is still supervised by Miss Addiscott who, in her kindly and able manner, shows a personal interest in all those who attend. For those who are brought in by car, foot clinic day provides a happy change of atmosphere and a chat with old friends, besides an improvement in walking which is so encouraging to the homebound.

We are getting more applications than we can deal with, and unfortunately our domiciliary service can only be a three-monthly one. We were disappointed that with the introduction of chiropody into the Health Service we were not able to expand this branch of our work. There is a real need for several more sessions a week, but up to date we have not been given a grant sufficient to expand.

Outings

Outings have been numerous during the year. Coach trips to Brighton, Wittering, Albourne, Southsea; a river trip from Reading to Henley; visits to the Palladium and the Whitehall Theatre by coach - these are some of the high-lights, and in addition there have been many parties and entertainments at St. Alban's Hall.

Choir Festival

The Festival for old people's choirs for South London was once again held in Crossways Mission and again Southwark took part.

Seaside Holidays

On Saturday, 16th May, 118 old people went to Bognor for a two weeks' stay by the sea. We were again able to take three very severe arthritics who were accommodated in a convalescent home belonging to the Bermondsey Mission. They were taken down in our own car and driven around during their stay. They were able to join the rest of the party at functions and outings specially arranged for their entertainment. We were glad for these badly crippled old people to have the opportunity of a holiday - accommodation for arthritics is difficult to find as all too few ground floor rooms are available in the hotels.

We are indebted to the Mayor of Southwark for his grant of £500. This made it possible for so many old people to have a holiday at such a low cost.

Comforts Fund

During the year we have supplied, out of our Comforts Fund, a variety of articles, among others invalid foods, blankets, clothing, and have paid for convalescent holidays in needy cases. In addition, old people visited in hospital have received gifts of flowers, sweets and fruit. We have been able to meet all genuine requests for help largely thanks to the generosity of those who have sent donations to the Old People's Welfare Committee during the year.

We hope that many more people who are interested in the welfare of the elderly will support us by sending donations, so that we may be able to widen the scope of this very important side of our work.

Christmas Party

On Friday evening, 18th December a party was organised for homebound old people by the Mayor of Southwark and some of his friends at St. Alban's Hall. A most enjoyable tea was followed by an entertainment by members of the East Wittering Women's Institute, who came up from East Wittering, Sussex, especially for the purpose. Transport was arranged by members of the Southwark Branch of Rotary and by the L.C.C. Welfare Department.

Library Service

In addition to the library service to the homebound provided by the Public Libraries Committee of the Borough Council, a mobile library is set up at St. Alban's Hall every Friday, in the restaurant. Our grateful thanks are due to Mr. Boone, the Borough Council Librarian, and his staff, for this service, which enables the old people to enjoy a varied choice of reading without the effort of walking to the Public Library.

Dickens Fair

On Saturday, 21st November, we once again held a very successful Dickens Fair at the Manor Place Baths. Our grateful thanks are due to Mr. Wallis who put so much time and hard work into organising the Fair. Our grateful thanks are also due to all the kind friends who supported Mr. Wallis and worked so hard to make the day a success."

CLEAN AIR EXHIBITION

The "Cleaner Air in Southwark" Exhibition was held at the Newington Public Hall, Manor Place, from April 13th to 18th. The official opening was performed by His Worship the Mayor of Southwark, Councillor F.W. Combes, J.P., The Chairman of the Public Health Committee, Councillor J.J. Sheen, being in the Chair. A vote of thanks to the Mayor was moved by the Leader of the Council, Councillor A.J. Gates, O.B.E., J.P., and seconded by Councillor P.W. Fuller, Chairman of the Accident Prevention and Child Safety Committee. Mr. W.G. Fiske, C.B.E., Chairman of the London County Council Housing Committee, spoke on the purpose of the L.C.C. Exhibition on the Decentralisation of Industry. The opening ceremony and reception was attended by approximately 100 invited representatives from other authorities and the various organisations connected with the Exhibition.

In addition to exhibits relating to the dangers caused by smoke pollution of the air, through burning raw coal, and showing alternative methods of domestic heating by smokeless fuels, gas, electricity and oil, the Exhibition included an excellent display on the prevention of home accidents, the new Elephant & Castle development scheme, and the movement of industry to less congested areas outside London. There was a satisfactory standard of attendances, and special arrangements were made for conducting parties of schoolchildren and technical students over the exhibition, totalling over 350.

Film displays were shown almost continually throughout each day of the week attracting large audiences. A wide variety of films, specially selected to appeal to children, adults and technical students, were made available through the courtesy of the various exhibiting organisations.

Several of the models were constructed by the Public Health Department staff, and the fullest co-operation was accorded by all exhibitors and other interested bodies. Valuable publicity was also given by the local press and the B.B.C., who referred to the Exhibition in local news. The management of local cinemas kindly arranged for publicity regarding the Exhibition to be displayed on their screens.

Bodies brought from hospitals and institutions		
City's Hospital	5	Southwark
Exelina Hospital	5	
Newington Institution	5	
Lambeth Hospital	85	Lambeth
South Western Hospital	25	
St. Thomas' Hospital	85	
Waterloo Hospital	5	
Belgrave Hospital	5	
King's College Hospital	17	
St. Giles' Hospital	115	Camdenwell
St. Francis' Hospital	20	
Dulwich Hospital	121	
St. Olave's Hospital	88	Barnesbury
Barnesbury Medical Mission	1	
Total	535	

At the end of the year the Public Health Committee had under consideration the question of improving the accommodation at the Museum.

MORTUARY

Post-mortems without Inquest	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,017
Post-mortems with Inquest	...	...	...	...	...	...	167
Inquests without Post-mortems	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Inquests, Post-mortems held elsewhere	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Bodies brought in for convenience	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Infectious disease deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
							<hr/> 1,185 <hr/>

Bodies brought to Southwark Mortuary:-

						From Private addresses	From Hospitals
Southwark	...	...	...	...	...	118	18
Lambeth	...	...	...	...	...	272	186
Camberwell	...	...	...	...	...	203	260
Bermondsey	...	...	...	...	...	59	69
Total						<hr/> 652 <hr/>	<hr/> 533 <hr/>

Bodies brought from hospitals and institutions:-

Guy's Hospital	6	Southwark
Evelina Hospital	6	
Newington Institution	6	
Lambeth Hospital	66	Lambeth
South Western Hospital	25	
St. Thomas' Hospital	65	
Waterloo Hospital	8	
Belgrave Hospital	5	
King's College Hospital	17	
St. Giles' Hospital	119	Camberwell
St. Francis' Hospital	20	
Dulwich Hospital	121	
St. Olave's Hospital	68	Bermondsey
Bermondsey Medical Mission	1	
Total		<hr/> 533 <hr/>

At the end of the year the Public Health Committee had under consideration the question of improving the accommodation at the Mortuary.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

The following medical examinations were carried out by the Medical Officer of Health:-

Appointment to Staff:

Officers	87
Manual staff	51

Special examinations:

(sickness, permanent disability etc.)	7
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145

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

The following medical examinations were carried out by the Medical Officer of Health:-

Post-mortem without Inquest 78

Inquests, Post-mortem held elsewhere 10

Bodies brought in for examination 10

Infectious disease deaths 10

Officers 10

Manual staff 10

Bodies brought to Southwark Mortuary:-

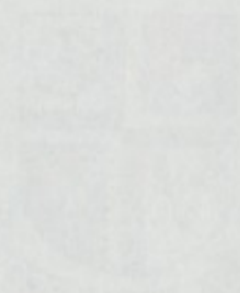
		Special examinations:	
		From Private	From Hospital
	(Disability etc.)		
Southwark	118	28	
Lambeth	372	106	
Canterbury	203	200	
Barnsbury	59	59	
Total	552	393	

Bodies brought from hospitals and institutions:-

Guy's Hospital	6	Southwark
Queen's Hospital	6	
Newington Institution	6	
Lambeth Hospital	66	Lambeth
South Western Hospital	25	
St. Thomas' Hospital	65	
Waterloo Hospital	8	
Belgrave Hospital	8	
King's College Hospital	17	
St. Giles' Hospital	118	Canterbury
St. Francis' Hospital	20	
Dalwich Hospital	121	
St. Clare's Hospital	68	Barnsbury
Barnsbury Medical Mission	1	
Total	552	

At the end of the year the Public Health Committee had under consideration the question of improving the accommodation at the Mortuary.

METROPOLITAN
BOROUGH OF LONDON



ANNUAL REPORT

MEDICAL OFFICER OF
HEALTH

1960

CAMPBELL, M. D. L. D. O. M. D.

