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Borough of Southwark

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE

YEAR 1936.

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

Medical Officer of Health.

Administrative Tuberculosis Officer.

Administrative Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare.

LONDON:

Crusha & Son, Ltd., Tottenham, Enfield, Palmers Green and Wood Green.

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borough of Southwark



ANNUAL REPORT

Medical Officer of Health

YEAR 1936

WILLIAM STONE, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health

Southwark Health Authority

100, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4

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BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

TOWN HALL,

WALWORTH ROAD, S. E. 17.

To His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors.

SIR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year 1936.

This year has been one of extreme activity and advancement.

The Maternity and Child Welfare scheme has worked satisfactorily and increasing use has been made of the various facilities offered. The new Centre at Villa Street was opened by the Mayor in June, and Dr. Mower White was appointed in December as a whole-time Officer to cope with the increased number of sessions.

Plans of a new Centre to be built at Hemp Row to replace the present Lady Margaret Centre were discussed by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, and negotiations are now proceeding for acquisition of the site. Other sites for the erection of new Centres were under consideration, but apart from a site allocated for this purpose by the L.C.C. on Falmouth Road, nothing has yet transpired.

The Tuberculosis service has also undergone changes.

Dr. Crowe retired in the early part of the year and Dr. Pritchard was appointed in his stead on May 1st. Dr. Rusby was appointed as part-time assistant on June 3rd.

The new Disinfecting Station at King James' Street was completed during the year, and officially opened by His Worship the Mayor of Southwark.

The building of the new Health Services Department is proceeding very satisfactorily, and it is hoped that we shall be able to take over the new offices and departments by the middle of 1937.

The health of the Borough for the year was very satisfactory.

The birth rate remains stationary, but the population, as computed by the Registrar-General, has again fallen by 3,900 persons.

The death rate of 13.1 per 1,000 persons is a slight increase on that of the previous year, which was 12.4. The chief causes were Heart Diseases, 549 deaths; Cancer, 309 deaths; Pneumonia, 161 deaths; Tuberculosis, 135 deaths; all of which, with the exception of Tuberculosis, show an increase on the previous year.

Infant deaths numbered 134, giving an Infant Mortality rate of 59 per 1,000 births, the lowest recorded since 1930. The rate for 1935 was 66 per 1,000 births.

The Maternal Mortality rate of 1.7 per 1,000 births (live and still) is a distinct improvement on previous years and extremely encouraging. The same rate for the country as a whole is 3.8. Whilst the Council may congratulate themselves on this result, they must, nevertheless, still press on and spare nothing to improve the lot of the expectant mother, and the conditions under which she is confined, in an endeavour to make maternal deaths calamities of the past.

Infectious Diseases, with the exception of Measles, were comparatively few.

It is gratifying to note that the 'Measles scheme,' put into operation each 'Measle year,' is having the desired effect, and that the mortality of young children from this disease is slowly but surely being reduced.

It is hoped that, before long, a similar scheme will be in operation in regard to cases of Whooping Cough, and that similar results will be obtained.

Once again I desire to place on record my appreciation of the good will shown to me by the Chairmen and Members of the Committees on which I serve, and also of the ever willing advice and assistance rendered to me by the Chief Officers of the Council and by every member of my Staff.

I am,

Sir, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

W. STOTT.

SECTION A.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

SECTION A.

Statistics and Social Conditions

of the Area

The following table shows the population of the area in 1900, 1910, and 1920. The population in 1900 was 10,000, in 1910 it was 12,000, and in 1920 it was 15,000. This shows a steady increase in population over the twenty-year period.

The following table shows the distribution of the population in 1920. The population was distributed as follows: 5,000 in the city, 5,000 in the suburbs, and 5,000 in the rural areas. This shows a balanced distribution of the population across the different areas of the region.

By the Bureau of Statistics

Washington, D. C.

1925

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres)	1,132
Population (estimated, 1936)	152,200
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1936) according to rate books	28,198
Rateable value	£1,302,199
Sum represented by penny rate	£5,189

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The population is chiefly a working-class one, and a large proportion are employed in the printing and manufacturing trades, whilst others are engaged as waterside labourers or casual workers.

The unemployment figures, according to the Board of Trade Gazette, show a slow but steady decrease, the latest figures being 4,320 males, 1,545 females and 81 juveniles, a total of 5,928 as against 7,624 last year.

VITAL STATISTICS.

	Total.	M.	F.	
Live Births—Legitimate	2,151	1,110	1,041	} Birth Rate, 14.8
Live Births—Illegitimate	104	49	55	
Still Births, 63. (Registered).				Rate per 1,000 total births, 35.8
Deaths 1,993.				Death rate, 13.1
Deaths from Puerperal Causes:—				Rate per 1,000
				Deaths. (Live and
				Still Births).
From Puerperal fever			1	0.43
From other Puerperal causes			3	1.29
Death rate of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births:—				
Legitimate				59
Illegitimate				67
Deaths from Measles (all ages)				23
Do. Whooping Cough (all ages)				16
Do. Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)				19

POPULATION.

According to the returns supplied by the Registrar-General, the population of this Borough has again been depleted by 3,900 persons. How far this figure is correct is difficult for one to say, but there is no doubt that many families have been removed from the Borough as a result of the Housing activities generally, including overcrowding and slum clearance. It is a matter of concern from the financial aspect, and I fear that there will be still further depletion during the next two or three years. I feel, however, that when the demolished areas are rebuilt and families re-housed, we shall see the population figure again rising; not to the same extent as it was some few years ago, but certainly on its present level.

The population of the several divisions of the Borough at each Census since 1861, and also the estimated population for 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935 and 1936 are as follows:—

	Newington.	St. George's.	St. Saviour's and Christchurch.
1861 ..	82,157	55,510	36,164
1871 ..	88,691	56,083	31,299
1881 ..	107,831	58,652	31,628
1891 ..	115,663	59,740	27,116
1901 ..	121,863	60,998	23,319
1911 ..	116,819	55,782	19,316
1921 ..	114,987	52,114	17,303
1922 ..	116,683	52,996	17,541
1923 ..	117,200	52,690	17,574
1924 ..	117,500	52,610	17,604
1925 ..	118,300	52,980	17,720
1926 ..	118,120	52,760	17,720
1927 ..	115,500	51,650	17,100
1928 ..	113,850	50,730	16,720
1929 ..	112,350	49,900	16,250
1930 ..	112,350	49,900	16,250
1931 ..	107,692	48,552	15,451
1932 ..	105,873	47,836	15,191
1933 ..	103,240	46,646	14,814
1934 ..	100,250	45,294	14,386
1935 ..	97,849	44,209	14,042
1936 ..	95,404	43,104	13,692

The Ward distribution was as follows:—

TABLE 1.

WARD.	Area in Acres.	Population.			Persons to the Acre.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	
St. Mary ..	127	9,812	9,769	19,581	154
St. Paul ..	133	7,826	8,132	15,958	120
St. Peter ..	146	10,943	11,595	22,538	156
St. John ..	118	11,675	12,488	24,163	205
Trinity ..	109	6,662	6,502	13,164	117
St. Michael ..	93	8,741	8,390	17,131	185
St. Jude ..	97	5,511	5,742	11,253	117
St. George ..	99	7,250	7,470	14,720	148
Christchurch ..	77	3,200	2,906	6,106	79
St. Saviour ..	133	3,484	4,102	7,586	57
Whole Borough	1,132	75,104	27,096	152,200	135

BIRTHS.

The number of Births registered in the Borough during 1936 was 1,462 of which 760 were males, and 702 females. This represents a birth-rate of 9.6 per 1,000 inhabitants.

The number of births registered in the individual parishes was as follows:—Newington, 574; St. George the Martyr, 288; Christchurch and St. Saviour's, 600.

Of the 1,462 births registered in the Borough 345 were transferred away, the permanent residence of the parents being outside the Borough. 1,118 births occurring in various lying-in and other institutions outside the Borough, but belonging to Southwark parents, were notified to me by the Registrar-General. When the 345 "outward" transfers are deducted and the 1,118 "inward" transfers are added to the 1,462 births actually registered in the Borough, the net amount of births belonging to Southwark for the year is found to be 2,255. This gives a corrected birth-rate of 14.8

TABLE 2.

**Birth-rate for the last Thirty Years for the Three Divisions
of the Borough as formerly existed.**

		Newington.	St. George's.	St. Saviour's and Christchurch.	Whole Borough.
1907	..	29.1	29.2	25.1	28.7
1908	..	28.7	28.6	23.2	28.1
1909	..	27.7	27.5	23.0	28.3
1910	..	28.2	28.1	24.3	27.8
1911	..	29.0	31.7	27.9	29.6
1912	..	29.0	30.7	28.0	29.4
1913	..	31.8	32.7	26.0	31.5
1914	..	29.7	31.4	25.5	29.7
1915	..	28.8	30.2	29.2	29.2
1916	..	28.4	27.1	24.4	27.6
1917	..	25.2	24.8	20.2	24.6
1918	..	21.8	21.0	18.4	21.3
1919	..	24.1	23.6	16.8	23.2
1920	..	32.1	32.2	28.5	31.8
1921	..	27.7	28.7	21.3	27.3
1922	..	24.0	25.5	24.3	24.4
1923	..	23.9	25.4	23.7	24.3
1924	..	22.0	23.6	22.4	22.5
1925	..	20.1	23.9	21.1	21.2
1926	..	19.9	21.6	18.1	20.2
1927	..	18.6	20.6	17.4	19.0
1928	..	18.0	21.1	19.4	19.2
1929	..	17.4	20.1	17.1	18.1
1930	..	16.0	18.6	16.4	16.8
1931	..	16.2	18.8	16.5	16.9
1932	..	15.3	17.7	16.9	16.2
1933	..	13.8	14.6	15.5	14.2
1934	..	14.5	15.6	16.2	14.9
1935	..	15.1	15.1	11.9	14.8
1936	..	14.8	15.3	13.2	14.8

TABLE 3.

Number of Births and Deaths belonging to each Ward, with the Birth and Death Rates, also the Infantile Mortality Rate, 1936.

WARD.	BIRTHS.				Infantile Mortality.	DEATHS.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Birth-rate.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Death-rate.
St. Mary	172	156	328	16.8	64	163	127	290	14.8
St. Paul	123	118	241	16.1	25	107	102	209	13.1
St. Peter	177	151	328	14.6	43	157	134	291	12.9
St. John	178	188	366	15.1	63	163	136	299	12.4
Trinity	65	88	153	11.6	20	76	57	133	10.1
St. Michael	130	129	259	15.1	93	142	91	233	13.6
St. Jude	91	77	168	14.9	77	98	75	173	15.5
St. George	125	106	231	15.7	74	91	78	169	11.5
Christchurch	54	42	96	15.7	52	55	47	102	16.7
St. Saviour	44	41	85	11.2	94	46	48	94	12.4
Borough	1159	1096	2255	14.8	59	1098	895	1993	13.1

DEATHS.

1,310 deaths were registered in the sub-districts of the Borough during 1936, the chief cause being Heart diseases, which accounted for 549, followed by Cancer with 309 deaths.

19 Southwark residents died in the street, or on the way to hospital.

765 deaths occurred in Public Assistance Institutions, the various hospitals, and other public places for the treatment of the sick found within our boundaries. These deaths in institutions comprised 193 belonging to Southwark and 572 to other sanitary districts.

The number of inhabitants belonging to the Borough dying away from home—that is, outside our boundaries in the various hospitals and infirmaries—was 1,255.

When the 572 deaths of those persons who were non-parishioners, but who died in our Borough, have been deducted, and the 1,255 “outlying” deaths added, the actual or “corrected” number of deaths belonging to the sanitary area is found to be 1,993, of which number 1,098 were males and 895 females.

The death-rate, when calculated on this “corrected” number, is 13.1 per 1,000 inhabitants for the whole Borough for the year 1936, as against a rate of 12.4 for 1935.

The percentage of persons dying away from Southwark in relation to the total number of deaths belonging to the Borough was 63.0.

The principal localities in which the “outlying” deaths occurred are as follows:—

Lambeth Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	397
St. Giles' Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	353
Rotherhithe Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	86
East Dulwich Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	22
St. Thomas's Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	56
King's College Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	10
Belgrave Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	3
Royal Waterloo Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	17
General Lying-in Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	8
Mental Hospitals	..	..	..	..	..	73
In the Street and other Institutions	..	..	..	..	..	230
						<hr/>
						1,255
						<hr/>

TABLE 4.

Death Rates for the last Thirty Years for the Three
Divisions of the Borough as formerly existed.

		Newington.	St. George's.	Christchurch and St. Saviour's.	Whole Borough.
1907	..	17·6	19·3	16·4	18·0
1908	..	16·1	17·2	14·3	16·3
1909	..	15·8	18·6	16·6	16·7
1910	..	15·9	15·6	16·5	15·9
1911	..	17·3	19·7	21·1	18·4
1912	..	15·8	18·5	17·4	16·8
1913	..	16·5	20·0	20·2	17·9
1914	..	16·5	19·6	20·7	17·8
1915	..	19·3	23·4	22·0	20·8
1916	..	16·5	18·4	17·3	17·1
1917	..	17·9	19·5	17·9	18·3
1918	..	22·9	23·7	23·1	23·2
1919	..	14·6	16·1	15·5	15·1
1920	..	14·4	14·6	12·9	14·4
1921	..	14·3	14·6	13·1	14·3
1922	..	15·2	16·1	15·4	15·5
1923	..	12·2	13·6	13·7	12·8
1924	..	13·5	15·3	15·1	14·2
1925	..	12·4	13·8	15·5	13·1
1926	..	12·3	13·3	14·1	12·7
1927	..	13·0	14·3	13·3	13·4
1928	..	12·3	13·4	13·8	12·7
1929	..	15·1	16·5	16·2	15·6
1930	..	12·6	12·8	11·2	12·5
1931	..	13·7	14·5	15·6	14·0
1932	..	13·2	12·9	13·6	13·1
1933	..	14·1	13·4	14·4	13·9
1934	..	12·9	14·6	14·2	13·5
1935	..	12·3	12·0	13·0	12·4
1936	..	12·8	13·3	14·3	13·1

TABLE 5.

Deaths belonging to the Sanitary Area, with the Causes of Death at all Ages during 1936.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.												Institutions.	
	All Ages.	0.	1.	2.	5.	15.	25.	35.	45.	55.	65.	75.		
All causes	1993	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
2. Measles	23	2	9	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
3. Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Whooping Cough	16	11	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Diphtheria	9	—	—	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Influenza	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	4	4	4	4	2
7. Encephalitis Lethargica ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Cerebro-Spinal Fever ..	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
9. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	126	—	—	1	1	17	24	22	32	20	6	3	3	16
10. Other Tuberculous Diseases	9	—	—	2	1	2	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	9
11. Syphilis	8	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	2	—	—	3
12. Gen. Paralysis of Insane, Tabes Dorsalis	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	3	2	—	—
13. Cancer, Malignant Disease	309	—	—	—	—	1	4	12	40	87	108	57	152	—
14. Diabetes	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	7	4	—	12
15. Cerebral Haemorrhage etc.	81	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	8	14	28	27	—	22
16. Heart Disease	549	—	—	—	2	12	9	14	38	86	170	218	148	—
17. Aneurysm	11	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	3	3	—	8
18. Other Circulatory Diseases	81	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	16	24	36	13	—
19. Bronchitis	82	2	—	1	—	—	—	2	8	18	21	30	20	—
20. Pneumonia (all forms) ..	161	35	14	8	3	4	4	9	16	24	26	18	52	—
21. Other Respiratory Diseases	14	1	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	3	—	4	2	—
22. Peptic Ulcer	32	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	9	15	5	—	—	19
23. Diarrhoea, etc.	22	17	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	23
24. Appendicitis	9	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	2	—	2	1	—	6
25. Cirrhosis of Liver	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	—
26. Other Diseases of Liver ..	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—
27. Other Digestive Diseases ..	32	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	3	4	10	5	—	—
28. Acute and Chronic Nephritis	81	—	—	—	2	1	2	2	10	11	30	23	55	—
29. Puerperal Sepsis	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
30. Other Puerperal Causes ..	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth, etc. ..	49	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40
32. Senility	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	12	—	2
33. Suicide	17	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	8	4	—	—	3
34. Other Violence	62	4	—	2	3	7	8	4	5	7	8	14	—	52
35. Other Defined Diseases ..	127	7	—	4	9	6	10	15	15	18	19	24	—	101
36. Causes (ill defined) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	1993	134	29	40	31	57	74	92	205	354	488	489	765	—

TABLE 6.
BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK.
INFANT MORTALITY, 1936.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 Year of age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 month.	4 weeks and under 3 Months	3 Months and under 6	6 Months and under 9	9 Months and under 12.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.
All causes	38	6	4	5	53	15	25	27	14	134
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	6	11
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	2	9	6	—	17
Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phthisis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	4	2	—	2	8	3	2	—	—	14
Premature Birth	21	3	2	1	27	3	—	1	—	30
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	4
Atelectasis	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laryngitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Intussusception	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dentition	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dermatitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Pneumonia (All Forms)	2	1	2	2	7	3	10	11	4	35
Suffocation (overlying)	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Accident (other)	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Nephritis, Acute	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Icterus Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Septic Pyaemia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Otitis and Mastoiditis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Causes	5	—	—	—	5	1	—	1	—	7
Not classified above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	38	6	4	5	53	15	25	27	14	134

Nett Births in the year .. ..	..	Legitimate	2151
		Illegitimate	104
Nett Deaths in the year .. ..	..	Legitimate Infants	127
		Illegitimate Infants	7

TABLE 7.

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

The deaths of Infants under one year of age to 1,000 births were 59 during the year 1936.

The deaths under one year of age to 1,000 births for the last thirty years were as follows:—

1907	..	142	1922	..	79
1908	..	131	1923	..	68
1909	..	119	1924	..	71
1910	..	115	1925	..	77
1911	..	145	1926	..	70
1912	..	105	1927	..	61
1913	..	115	1928	..	70
1914	..	123	1929	..	81
1915	..	132	1930	..	57
1916	..	98	1931	..	61
1917	..	111	1932	..	72
1918	..	124	1933	..	63
1919	..	95	1934	..	77
1920	..	86	1935	..	66
1921	..	90	1936	..	59

The average Infantile death rate for the last thirty years is 92.

TABLE 8.

Death Rates for the various Districts for the last Ten Years (1926-1931) and 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936.

WARD.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
St. Mary.. ..	12.2	13.5	13.7	16.2	13.6	16.4	14.0	14.7	13.6	13.5	14.8
St. Paul	12.0	12.7	11.8	15.9	11.6	14.2	12.5	14.7	13.4	13.3	13.1
St. Peter.. ..	12.3	10.8	9.1	12.3	10.1	11.0	12.6	13.3	13.2	11.9	12.9
St. John	13.0	13.6	13.4	17.1	14.4	11.7	13.4	12.8	12.5	11.9	12.4
Trinity	13.4	16.1	13.3	14.9	13.8	13.9	13.3	16.5	11.6	10.9	10.1
All Saints	10.9	11.6	11.5	13.8	11.7	14.5	—	—	—	—	—
St. Michael	14.2	14.6	14.7	17.2	13.7	15.5	15.0	14.2	15.2	13.7	13.6
St. Jude	12.6	16.1	13.4	18.2	13.1	15.3	12.7	14.8	16.0	11.6	15.5
St. George	12.9	12.6	11.8	14.5	11.5	12.4	10.7	11.4	12.9	11.6	11.5
Christchurch	16.6	13.3	16.5	17.5	13.4	18.0	17.7	15.7	16.8	14.5	16.7
St. Saviour	11.8	13.2	11.4	15.0	9.2	12.6	10.2	13.4	12.2	11.7	12.4

TABLE 9.

Births and Deaths Registered in the Sub-Districts of the Borough in 1936.

First Quarter.					Second Quarter.				
SUB-DISTRICTS.	Births.		Deaths.		SUB-DISTRICTS.	Births.		Deaths.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Newington	88	82	106	89	Newington	62	70	51	62
St. George the Martyr, West ..	39	41	59	27	St. George the Martyr, West ..	39	37	33	29
Christchurch and St. Saviour ..	84	76	96	51	Christchurch and St. Saviour ..	75	68	76	63
Totals	211	199	261	167	Totals	176	175	160	154
Third Quarter.					Fourth Quarter.				
Newington	79	59	44	41	Newington	68	66	54	73
St. George the Martyr, West ..	38	28	24	13	St. George the Martyr, West ..	35	31	32	25
Christchurch and St. Saviour ..	69	69	75	49	Christchurch and St. Saviour ..	84	75	89	49
Totals	186	156	143	103	Totals	187	172	175	147
					Births.		Deaths.		
					M.	F.	M.	F.	
In 1st Quarter	211	199	261	167					
In 2nd Quarter	176	175	160	154					
In 3rd Quarter	186	156	143	103					
In 4th Quarter	187	172	175	147					
Totals	760	702	739	571					

TABLE 10.

Showing the number of Deaths that occurred in Public
Institutions in the Borough during the year 1936.

Institution.	In 1st Quarter.	In 2nd Quarter.	In 3rd Quarter.	In 4th Quarter.	During Year.
Newington Institution ..	53	32	31	31	147
Christchurch do. ..	—	—	1	—	1
Evelina Hospital	20	14	4	11	49
Guy's Hospital	129	118	106	119	472
60, Lambeth Road (Catholic Nursing Home)	2	4	3	1	10
Royal Eye Hospital ..	1	1	—	—	2
All Saints' Hospital ..	11	10	9	11	41
Other Addresses	6	14	10	13	43
Total	222	193	164	186	765

TABLE

Vital Statistics of Separate Localities (1923-1936).

YEAR.	1. ST. MARY'S WARD.				2. ST. PAUL'S WARD.				3. ST. PETER'S WARD.			
	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
1923 ..	22,934	524	335	41	19,429	408	237	23	17,458	375	175	18
1924 ..	22,992	461	330	31	19,479	396	282	34	17,592	326	210	29
1925 ..	23,154	440	298	35	19,561	363	248	21	17,619	329	210	27
1926 ..	23,119	417	283	34	19,532	399	235	30	17,592	308	217	14
1927 ..	22,598	373	304	25	19,100	360	243	18	17,204	272	186	20
1928 ..	22,274	427	305	24	18,827	276	223	21	16,960	259	166	19
1929 ..	21,981	347	357	18	18,579	330	295	18	16,736	297	206	26
1930 ..	21,981	327	300	19	18,579	285	216	16	16,736	247	169	11
1931 ..	21,677	350	355	22	18,353	309	261	16	16,714	230	184	12
1932 ..	21,739	347	364	22	17,709	236	221	16	25,016	360	316	26
1933 ..	21,190	284	311	26	17,269	229	254	11	24,389	287	325	15
1934 ..	20,576	317	280	23	16,769	236	224	14	23,683	321	312	21
1935 ..	20,083	296	271	15	16,367	263	217	22	23,116	336	274	16
1936 ..	19,581	328	290	21	15,958	241	209	6	22,538	328	291	14

YEAR.	7. ST. MICHAEL'S WARD.				8. ST. JUDE'S WARD.				9. ST. GEORGE'S WARD.			
	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
1923 ..	20,683	522	293	47	13,939	341	199	23	18,068	476	224	36
1924 ..	20,644	442	345	42	13,912	342	214	19	18,045	458	244	31
1925 ..	20,788	468	324	44	14,018	334	181	18	18,174	463	227	34
1926 ..	20,702	425	294	39	13,961	311	176	25	18,097	405	234	34
1927 ..	20,264	434	295	20	13,666	265	230	23	17,720	364	223	28
1928 ..	19,903	404	292	28	13,523	290	181	21	17,304	410	205	13
1929 ..	19,577	338	337	33	13,302	279	242	28	17,021	386	246	30
1930 ..	19,577	366	268	24	13,302	246	174	17	17,021	316	195	17
1931 ..	19,385	317	300	20	12,796	272	196	17	16,747	330	207	20
1932 ..	19,012	313	286	29	12,487	267	158	24	16,337	327	175	21
1933 ..	18,538	268	264	17	12,177	174	180	19	15,931	239	181	12
1934 ..	18,001	251	273	28	11,824	199	189	24	15,469	257	199	26
1935 ..	17,570	245	241	20	11,541	202	135	14	15,098	219	175	19
1936 ..	17,131	259	233	24	11,253	168	173	13	14,720	231	169	17

II.

BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK.

YEAR.	4. ST. JOHN'S WARD.				5. TRINITY WARD.				6. ALL SAINTS' DISTRICT.			
	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
1923 ..	19,314	513	247	37	16,409	449	215	31	21,656	534	225	32
1924 ..	19,364	498	271	31	16,451	418	243	26	21,712	485	256	33
1925 ..	19,538	451	269	46	16,566	354	194	26	21,862	441	244	30
1926 ..	19,509	446	233	20	16,451	358	222	15	21,827	420	239	33
1927 ..	19,077	424	259	18	16,174	337	261	12	21,347	381	247	31
1928 ..	18,806	414	232	35	15,942	302	212	19	21,041	370	243	23
1929 ..	18,559	378	317	36	15,732	288	235	19	20,763	315	287	29
1930 ..	18,559	371	268	21	15,732	280	217	18	20,763	292	243	16
1931 ..	19,112	344	223	20	15,352	243	213	16	17,223	277	256	17
1932 ..	26,810	429	359	23	14,608	253	194	18	..	..	..	..
1933 ..	26,147	406	334	19	14,245	214	235	15	..	..	..	..
1934 ..	25,390	367	317	20	13,832	210	161	12	..	..	..	..
1935 ..	24,782	410	285	25	13,501	177	148	10	..	..	..	..
1936 ..	24,163	366	299	23	13,164	153	133	3	..	..	..	..

YEAR.	10. CHRISTCHURCH WARD.				11. ST. SAVIOUR'S WARD.			
	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
1923 ..	8,401	217	134	14	9,173	199	107	10
1924 ..	8,424	207	162	13	9,180	187	104	14
1925 ..	8,478	197	154	15	9,242	177	119	13
1926 ..	8,480	170	141	13	9,240	151	109	8
1927 ..	8,183	155	109	8	8,917	143	118	12
1928 ..	8,000	152	132	15	8,720	172	99	7
1929 ..	7,775	159	136	16	8,475	128	127	10
1930 ..	7,775	119	104	5	8,475	148	78	8
1931 ..	6,943	125	125	9	8,598	131	108	10
1932 ..	6,774	127	120	10	8,417	130	86	8
1933 ..	6,606	114	104	8	8,208	116	110	8
1934 ..	6,415	107	108	8	7,971	126	97	8
1935 ..	6,262	79	91	4	7,780	88	90	7
1936 ..	6,106	96	102	5	7,586	85	94	8

TABLE 12.

Deaths in the Sanitary Area from the principal Zymotic Diseases in the various Wards for 1936.

WARD OR DISTRICT.	Influenza.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Enteric Fever.	Diarrhoea.
St. Mary	1	1	—	1	—	—	6
St. Paul	3	2	—	2	—	—	1
St. Peter	3	2	—	—	2	—	2
St. John	—	6	—	2	3	1	3
Trinity	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
St. Michael	—	4	—	2	3	—	1
St. Jude	2	3	—	—	2	—	3
St. George	3	3	—	—	5	—	—
Christchurch	2	—	—	—	—	—	1
St. Saviour	2	—	—	1	1	—	2
Borough	18	23	—	9	16	1	19

TABLE 13.

ZYMOTIC MORTALITY FOR THE SANITARY AREA, 1936.
Showing the localities where the deaths occurred.

LOCALITY.	Influenza.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Enteric Fever.	Diarrhoea.
The Borough	15	4	—	—	—	—	—
East Dulwich Hospital..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lambeth Hospital ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	4
Newington Institution ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Evelina Hospital ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Guy's Hospital	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
St. Thomas's Hospital ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Belgrave Hospital ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Royal Waterloo.. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
L.C.C. Hospitals, etc. ..	—	19	—	9	15	1	2
St. Giles' Hospital ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Rotherithe Hospital ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	18	23	—	9	16	1	19

SECTION B

General Provisions of Health Services

for the Area

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Population	100,000	105,000	110,000	115,000	120,000	125,000	130,000	135,000	140,000	145,000	150,000
Number of Health Services	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Number of Health Personnel	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200
Number of Health Facilities	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Number of Health Services per 1,000 Population	0.1	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.2
Number of Health Personnel per 1,000 Population	1.0	1.05	1.1	1.15	1.2	1.25	1.3	1.35	1.4	1.45	1.5
Number of Health Facilities per 1,000 Population	0.1	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.2
Total	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

- William Stott, M.B., B.S. (Hnrs.), D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health.
- Edward K. Pritchard, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., Tuberculosis Officer and Deputy Medical Officer of Health (from 1.5.1936).
- E. Fairfield Thomas, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H., Deputy Medical Officer of Health (to 30.4.1936).
- Margaret Bergin, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (N.U.I.), D.P.H., Assistant Medical Officer, Maternity and Child Welfare.
- Evelyn Ann Mower White, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., Assistant Medical Officer, Maternity and Child Welfare (from 1.12.1936).
- John T. Crowe, L.S.A., L.M.S.S.A., Tuberculosis Officer (to 20.3.1936).
- Norman L. Rusby, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.Ch., part-time Assistant Tuberculosis Officer (from 3.6.1936).

SANITARY INSPECTORS.

- a b* G. Fisher, Senior Inspector.
- a b c* J. C. Nicholson, Food and Drugs Inspector.
- a b* W. H. Banham, Assistant to Food and Drugs Inspector.
- a b* S. Bowers, Assistant Food Inspector.
- a b* G. H. Duffield, Assistant Food Inspector.
- a b* J. A. Syms, Sanitary Inspector.
- a b* A. C. White, Sanitary Inspector.
- a b* A. Ede, Sanitary Inspector.
- a b* A. Groves (from 1.7.36), Sanitary Inspector.
- a b* H. E. Hattersley, Sanitary Inspector.
- a* J. R. Findley, Sanitary Inspector.
- a b* H. S. Steele, Sanitary Inspector.
- a b* F. J. Bryant, Sanitary Inspector.
- a b* F. Mayhew, Sanitary Inspector.
- a b* W. Richards, Sanitary Inspector.
- a b* F. Dransfield, Temporary Sanitary Inspector.
- a b* R. F. Stubbs, Temporary Sanitary Inspector.
- a* Margaret Burrows, Women's Workshops (to 4.2.1936).
- a* Gladys Briggs, Women's Workshops (from 5.2.1936).

a Cert. Sanitary Inspector.

b Meat and other Foods.

c 1st Class Engineer (Board of Trade).

OTHER OFFICERS.

Cyril Dickinson, B.Sc., F.I.C., F.C.S., Public Analyst.
 R. E. Griffiths, B.Sc., F.I.C., Ph.C., Senior Assistant.
 F. Smith, F.I.C., Junior Assistant.
 2 Laboratory Attendants.

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

Florence Nightingale (Certificate of Apothecaries Society of London),
 Secretary and Dispenser.
 1 Junior Clerk (from 8.1.1936).

NURSES.

M. E. Bennett, Certificate Sanitary Institute, S.R.N.
 E. Plummer, C.M.B., S.R.N., Cert. Health Visitor.
 L. Gordon, S.R.N., S.C.M.

DAY NURSERY.

M. Noel, Matron. E. George, Staff Nurse.
 3 Probationers, 1 Cook.

HEALTH VISITORS.

<i>d e</i> Annie Rogers.	<i>d f g</i> Mary Freeth.
<i>d f g</i> Clare Cottrill.	<i>d g</i> Mary George.
<i>d f</i> Winifred Sayer.	<i>d f g</i> Annie Kingsmill.
<i>d e f</i> Kathleen Hinde.	<i>d f g</i> Florence Mary Mason.
<i>d f</i> Florence Adair.	

1 Storekeeper, 1 Assistant Storekeeper (part time).

d Cert. Health Visitor. *e* Cert. Sanitary Inspector. *f* C.M.B. *g* Nursing.

PART-TIME OFFICERS.

Dorothy Shepherd, M.B., Ch.B., Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic.
 Arabella C. Stevens, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., Maternity and Child Welfare
 Clinic.
 Fredk. Porter Smith, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Schick Immunisation Officer.
 G. Phyllis Brocklesby (from 15.9.1936), Sunlight Clinic.

PUBLIC VACCINATORS.

P. O'Malley, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., N.U.I.
 M. M. Scott, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
 D. M. Clune, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., N.U.I.
 A. M. Foxe, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., N.U.I.

VACCINATION OFFICERS.

E. J. A. Holt.

C. R. Fifer.

CLERICAL STAFF.

G. H. Bell, Chief Clerk.

R. A. Blaikie, Infectious Diseases Clerk.

C. Savage, Maternity and Child Welfare Clerk.

C. Duggan, Housing Clerk.

F. Spearing, Housing Clerk.

G. Stubbs, Registers Clerk.

F. S. Bridges, Registers Clerk.

J. Baillie, Registers Clerk.

3 Temporary Clerks.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

(A) LABORATORY FACILITIES.—The Chemical and Bacteriological Laboratories are maintained by the Council under the direct control of the Public Analyst, who is a full-time officer. Chemical analyses are undertaken of all samples submitted under the Food and Drug Acts and Regulations, together with any other analytical work or investigations required.

Bacteriological examinations of Sputa for Tubercle, Swabs for Diphtheria and Blood for the Widal reaction for Typhoid are made for Medical Practitioners in the Borough and for the Tuberculosis Dispensary.

(B) AMBULANCE FACILITIES.—The arrangements for the removal of (a) infectious cases and (b) maternity patients are satisfactory. No change has been made during the year.

(c) NURSING IN THE HOME.—General Nursing is carried out by the Ranyard Nurses, the Benson Nursing Association (which is subsidised by the Newington Charities to the extent of £400 per annum) and the Catholic Nursing Home, 60, Lambeth Road. A few parishes also have their own private nurses.

TREATMENT CLINICS.

DIPHTHERIA PREVENTION CLINIC.—

Sutherland House. Thursday, 2.0—4.0 p.m.

(Dr. F. Porter-Smith.)

(A detailed report will be found on pages 146.

VENEREAL DISEASE CLINICS.—

Guy's Hospital. Daily. 9.0 a.m.—8.0 p.m.

St. Thomas's Hospital. Daily. 8.0 a.m.—10.0 p.m.

King's College Hospital. Monday to Friday.

ULTRA-VIOLET RAY CLINIC.—

Guy's Hospital. Daily.

Municipal Welfare Centre, Villa Street. Every Tuesday
and Friday (from 15.9.1936). 2.0—4.30 p.m.

HOSPITALS.

The Borough is fortunately situated as regards hospital accommodation of all descriptions. Hospitals for infectious diseases and tuberculosis cases are provided by the London County Council.

No change in these services has been made since my last report.

The following General Hospitals are within the area:—

Guy's Hospital.

Evelina Hospital for Children.

Royal Eye Hospital.

All Saints' Hospital.

Hospital for Diseases of the Skin.

The Hospitals available, but close to the borders of the Borough,
are:—

St. Thomas's Hospital.

King's College Hospital.

Royal Waterloo Hospital.

General Lying-In Hospital, York Road.

Belgrave Hospital for Children.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme has progressed a step further during the year under review.

The opening of the new Municipal Welfare Centre in Villa Street, and the appointment of an Assistant full-time Medical Officer has increased the efficiency of the service, inasmuch as the additional medical sessions in this particular district have become an accomplished fact.

The Council have realised that more medical sessions are a necessity at several other centres, especially in the northern end of the Borough, and for this reason they are contemplating the establishing of new centres in the near future.

The two up-to-date and well-equipped Municipal Antenatal Clinics are doing good work and we are looking forward to the completion of the new health services department, when another Antenatal Clinic will become available.

The Voluntary Maternity Hospitals, with which the Borough is well supplied, are dealing with a large number of cases, and out of a total of 2,349 confinements, 872 mothers were confined in these Hospitals, and 547 in the L.C.C. Hospitals.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

Resulting from 2,318 live and still births, 4 mothers lost their lives—a mortality rate of 1.7 per 1,000 births.

This figure compares very favourably with that for England and Wales, which is 3.81.

The Borough maternal mortality rate is a distinct improvement on that of last year.

One death occurred as a result of Puerperal Fever, and three were due to other causes.

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PYREXIA REGULATIONS.

The Council have made full provisions under these Regulations.

During the year under review, 13 cases of Puerperal Fever and 17 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified. Of these, 11 cases of

Puerperal Fever and 17 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were removed to hospital. 2 cases were nursed at home, nursing facilities being supplied by the Council in both cases. Consultation with a Borough specialist was sought in 1 instance.

One mother lost her life as a result of Puerperal Fever, which gives the low mortality figure of 0.43 per 1,000 births (live and still).

This is an extremely satisfactory figure, and indicates the high degree of skill displayed by those responsible for the treatment of these infections.

INFANT MORTALITY.

The infant death rate of 59 is an improvement on the previous year, and the lowest in the history of the Borough, with the exception of 1930, when the rate was 57. This decrease is due to several causes, chief of which is the greater activity and improvements in the schemes of the maternity and child welfare Authority.

SKILLED NURSING.

During the year 25 mothers, who were unable to afford both doctor and a nurse, and who were confined at home, received skilled nursing by fully-trained qualified nurse-midwives, at a cost to the Council of £24 3s. 0d.

HOME NURSING.

The Council have made arrangements with the Benson Nursing Association, and the Catholic Nursing Home, for the home nursing of children under 5 years of age, suffering from pneumonia, bronchitis, whooping cough, measles, diarrhoea, etc.

During the past year 303 sick children have been nursed under this arrangement.

TODDLERS' CLINICS.

During the year 8 toddlers' sessions were held at St. George's Infant Welfare Centre and 236 toddlers were seen by the Medical Officer in charge.

She reports that 80 to 85 per cent. of the children were normally developed for their age, the remainder having definite cause for backwardness which should respond to treatment.

MATERNITY BEDS.

Three beds are reserved at Lambeth Hospital for necessitous expectant mothers and during the year under review 4 mothers were admitted for their confinement at a cost to the Council of £36 9s. 0d.

COMPENSATION TO MIDWIVES.

An arrangement has been made by the Council whereby compensation at the rate of 10s. per case is paid to a midwife for the loss of a case (i.e., removal to Hospital) on the advice of the doctor at the Antenatal Clinic.

MATERNITY OUTFITS.

Thirty maternity outfits were supplied to expectant mothers at cost price, or in necessitous cases free of charge at the Antenatal Clinics.

HOME HELPS.

A panel of selected women to act as Home Helps is kept in the Public Health Department, and application should be made to the Medical Officer of Health.

WOMEN'S COUNTRY HOLIDAY FUND.

The Council approved a scheme on 1st April, 1936, whereby nursing mothers and children attending the Welfare Centres could be recommended by the Medical Officer for convalescent treatment.

During the 9 months, 86 mothers and 97 children were sent away at a cost of approximately £350.

CONSULTANTS.

The Council have a panel of two Obstetric Consultants who may be called in by any general practitioner in any midwifery case which presents difficulty or abnormality. Four consultations took place during the year at a cost to the Council of £21.

DRIED AND LIQUID MILKS.

Milk is supplied to expectant and nursing mothers, and to child under 3 years of age (in special circumstances 5 years).

It is supplied in accordance with the Minister of Health's Circular, and the Medical Officer in charge of the Council's Welfare Clinic recommends a supply when she considers it is necessary.

During the year 40,206 packets of dried milk and 21,120 pints of liquid milk was issued free to necessitous cases at a cost to the Council of £3,214 8s. 4d.

The amount charged to the Public Assistance Committee was £174 5s. 7d. The scheme of co-operation with the Public Assistance Committee has worked smoothly.

ARTIFICIAL LIGHT TREATMENT.

The arrangement with Guy's Hospital whereby Ultra Violet Rays are applied to ailing and delicate children is still carried on, and during the year 90 cases were sent for treatment.

MUNICIPAL SUNLIGHT CLINIC, VILLA STREET.

This Clinic came into operation on 15th September, 1936, and from that time to the end of the year 49 patients were treated; they made 426 attendances.

Those who have attended regularly for at least 10 treatments consecutively have greatly improved and increased in weight, they sleep better and are less irritable. It is also noticeable how their teeth are cut without the frequent accompaniment of bronchitis and internal trouble at this time. After the first two or three treatments both babies and toddlers become used to it and are good during the time of exposure.

CONVALESCENT TREATMENT.

The arrangement between the Borough Council and the Invalid Children's Aid Association is still being carried on, and 71 children under 5 years of age were sent away at a cost of £162 4s. 5d. in order to restore them to better health.

DINNERS FOR NECESSITOUS MOTHERS.

Dinner coupons were given to necessitous expectant and nursing mothers, who were referred to the Southwark Invalid Kitchen, at a cost to the Council of £22 8s. 6d. for the year.

DAY NURSERIES.

There are three Day Nurseries in the Borough.

One is Municipal, and is situated at Sutherland House, Sutherland Square. The nursery accommodates 20 to 25 children and is supervised by a Committee of Nursery Managers.

The number of attendances during the year was 3,813.

Guy's Hospital have in connection with their Maternity Scheme a Day Nursery which is used by children from Southwark and Bermondsey, and has accommodation for 40 children.

The number of attendances during the year was 6,278.

Crossways Mission, New Kent Road, has a Day Nursery accommodating 46 children.

The number of attendances during the year was 7,809.

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR MOTHERS AND CHILDREN.

Cases coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health are referred to the Southwark Diocesan Society, to which the Council have this year made a grant of £50.

CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

Hereunder will be found the number of foster mothers and foster children in the Borough, together with the work in connection therewith.

Number of persons on the Register who were receiving children for reward at the end of the year	32
Number of children on the Register	47
Number of Infant Protection Visitors at the end of the year who were:—	
Health Visitors	9
Female, other than Health Visitors	1
Male	2
Number of visits made by Infant Protection Visitors to the homes of foster mothers during the year	858

No proceedings were taken during the year.

ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT.

This is undertaken by the London County Council and the General Hospitals in the Borough.

Children attending the Welfare Centres needing attention are referred by the Medical Officer in charge to the various hospitals for treatment.

CHILDREN UNDER SCHOOL AGE.

(Ministry Circular 1550—England.)

On 29th May, 1936, the Ministry of Health issued the above Circular for the consideration of the Maternity and Child Welfare authorities throughout England and Wales.

In the first place it is my intention to give a short outline on the various sections of the Circular, to be followed by an outline of the services already provided by the Council, as a guide to the Committee, should they desire to review the present arrangements with a view to providing a more extensive system of health visiting of children between the ages of 1—5 years.

In Section 2 of the Circular the Minister is concerned to find that in many areas insufficient attention is being given to the health of young children between the ages of 18 months and 5 years, and he understands that more than 16 per cent. of the children entering school are found to require treatment for some disease or defect.

Section 3 deals with the policy of the Government in regard to the provision of nursery schools, but, as the Minister points out, whatever provision is made a very considerable number of children under the age of 5 will remain at home, it is therefore essential that in all areas there should be systematic periodical health visiting of those young children who are not in attendance at school.

In Section 4 the Minister reminds Local Authorities that it should be the duty of the health visitor to see these children at regular intervals, and in all cases where there is ground for suspecting disease or defect, the mother should be advised to consult the family doctor or to take the child to the appropriate clinic for medical examination without delay.

It is also noted that in some areas special arrangements have been made for the holding of "toddlers' clinics" at infant welfare centres.

The success of these clinics will depend to a very great extent on the regular visiting of the homes and the persuasive powers of the health visitors.

In Section 6, the Minister points out that, in many areas, a school clinic is available for the treatment of minor ailments and special defects in young children, and it is desirable that such arrangements should be more generally made. Further, that it is clearly desirable that the Medical Officer who will supervise the health of the children after they enter school should be responsible for their supervision during the pre-school years.

It is also suggested that, in those areas where the Maternity and Child Welfare Authority is not the local Education Authority, it might be possible to secure this desirable arrangement by agreement between the two authorities.

Section 7 puts forward the suggestion that in Section 60 of the Local Government Act, 1929, where the two authorities are separate, the local Education Authority, by representation to the Minister, might take over the child welfare services as part of the educational services.

Section 60 of the Local Government Act, 1929, does not apply to London.

The Minister then goes on to state that in order to secure adequate supervision of the health of young children it may be necessary to increase the health visiting staff.

He also encourages the Council to consider the desirability of establishing Day Nurseries in those districts where any considerable number of mothers are regularly employed away from home; and, lastly, he asks the Council to review their arrangements for the supervision of the health of young children and to inform him as soon as possible the result of their consideration of his Circular.

In order that the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee may adequately consider the Minister's proposals, it is necessary for them to know the extent of the problem.

In the Borough, the estimated number of children between the ages of 1 and 5 is, approximately, 9,700, and this is the gross total for which provision is to be made.

I have ascertained that out of this total, 1,947 toddlers are in attendance at the Elementary Schools or at the Nursery School, and 146 are in attendance at Day Nurseries in the Borough. It will thus be seen that 7,607 toddlers remain at home and require to be visited regularly by the visiting staff.

The arrangements which the Council has already made may be described under the following headings:—

- A. Infant Welfare Centres.
- B. Medical Staff and Supervision.
- C. Health Visiting Staff and Home Visiting.
- D. Minor Ailment Treatment.
- E. Hospital Treatment.
- F. Home Nursing.
- G. Schick Clinic.
- H. Convalescent Homes.
- I. Day Nurseries.
- J. Extra Nourishment.

Infant Welfare Centres.

There are 14 Welfare Centres in the Borough; 8 municipal and 4 voluntary, and 2 partly municipal and partly voluntary. Each centre has its own district and health visiting staff, and each is attended by a Medical Officer. In all, 23 sessions are held during the week, and mothers are encouraged to bring both infants and toddlers.

In addition to this, one of the voluntary centres hold a special toddlers' session every three months; this is now to be held monthly owing to the large attendance.

The records show that 83 per cent. of the births occurring in the Borough each year attend one or other of the Welfare Centres, but after the first year there is certainly a falling off in the attendances of toddlers. Although this latter group made 27,624 attendances during the year 1935, and 8,819 were seen and examined by the Doctors, there is no doubt that more encouragement is required to bring this group of children into the centres more frequently, and when the Council has completed building the six new Maternity and Child Welfare Centres which they have under consideration, additional facilities for dealing with the toddlers' class can better be offered than at the present time. Moreover, it is very desirable to increase the number of sessions at the various centres in order to limit the attendance, as the present sessions are grossly overcrowded and neither Nurses nor Doctors are able to deal efficiently with the work.

Medical Staff and Supervision.

At the present time the Council employ one whole-time and two part-time Medical Officers for the purpose of Maternity and Child Welfare, in addition to which, the voluntary centres employ three part-time Medical Officers.

The Committee has already under consideration the advisability of appointing full-time Medical Officers, and I would stress this as an urgent matter owing to the desirability of increasing the number of sessions to be held, particularly as and when the new Welfare Centres are completed.

Health Visiting Staff and Home Visiting.

The Council employ nine whole-time health visitors who are paid according to the London District Council scale of salaries, and, therefore, the Minister's observations regarding inadequate salaries do not apply to this Borough.

In addition, the voluntary centres employ three health visitors, making a total of twelve health visitors employed in the Borough.

It has always been the policy of the Council for the visitors to follow up regularly all infants and toddlers until they attend school, but, owing to the increasing duties thrown upon the health visitors during the past few years, it has been extremely difficult to pay the requisite number of visits as desired by the Minister. In spite of this, however, the twelve health visitors concerned made a total of 19,588 visits to children between the ages of 12 months and 5 years during the year 1935.

It is a recognised principle that these children should be visited at least three times during the year. It therefore follows that if all the children not attending school or nursery are to be visited according to the Circular, at least one more health visitor is required immediately.

As previously mentioned in this report, it is the intention of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee to increase the number of sessions when the new centres are completed, it is, therefore, obvious that there will be still less time for the health visitors for visiting purposes, and additional staff will be required as and when the centres are completed.

In addition to the one required immediately, I estimate that the services of two further health visitors will be required when the maternity scheme is completed.

Hospital and Minor Ailment Treatment.

This chiefly includes minor diseases of the skin, eye, throat, nose and ear.

At the present time the centres which are used by the Borough Council do not lend themselves for the treatment of even very minor conditions, and other arrangements have accordingly been made.

Fortunately, the Borough is well served by Hospitals, both general and special, and minor conditions are referred by the Medical Officers of the centres chiefly to Guy's Hospital, Evelina Hospital for Sick Children, and St. Thomas's Hospital.

Special skin conditions are referred to the Royal Skin Hospital, and eye conditions both to Guy's Hospital and the Royal Eye Hospital. All these Hospitals are situated in the Borough or on the borders of the Borough.

Other cases, which, in the opinion of the Doctor, can afford to pay for medical attention, are referred to their private practitioner.

Dental treatment has been arranged by the Borough Council through St. George's Dispensary and Guy's Hospital.

Artificial sunlight has been arranged at Guy's Hospital, and since the new centre at Villa Street was opened on 23rd June, artificial light has been installed in the south end of the Borough.

Special arrangements also exist for treatment of wasting diseases at St. Thomas's Babies' Hostel, and at the L.C.C. Hospitals.

Orthopaedic treatment for minor cases are dealt with through Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals, and more severe cases, requiring prolonged in-treatment, through the L.C.C. at Carshalton.

It will be noted that in the Circular, the Minister suggests that arrangements might with advantage be made between the local Education Authority and the Child Welfare Authority for the treatment of minor ailments and toddlers at the school clinics. There are only two school clinics in the Borough, both worked under the control of St. George's Dispensary.

My own view is that there should be more, and I suggest to you that minor ailment clinics should be established in certain of the new welfare centres, and that the County Council be invited to co-operate with us to see how far they can make use of these treatment clinics for school medical purposes.

The new health services department, which will be completed next year, will be equipped with solarium, X-rays, dental and early rheumatic clinics, which would lend themselves admirably for the above-mentioned purposes.

Additional clinics could be added, such as massage, orthopaedic, etc., as found necessary and desirable.

It might be well to point out that there is close co-operation between the Tuberculosis Dispensary and the Child Welfare work.

Any chest condition upon which the Medical Officer of the Welfare Centre desires to obtain a second opinion, is referred to the Tuberculosis Dispensary, and particularly so where the case is a known contact of tuberculosis.

A special session held each Saturday morning at the Tuberculosis Dispensary is devoted to children.

Home Nursing.

The Council has arrangements with two district nursing associations for the home nursing of children under 5 years of age suffering from pneumonia (all forms), bronchitis, diarrhoea, whooping cough, measles, and any other condition where the medical attendant deems such assistance desirable, and where the Medical Officer of Health approves.

Schick Clinic (Prevention of Diphtheria Clinic).

The Council has established a Clinic at the Welfare Centre, Sutherland House, for the prevention of diphtheria. This Clinic is held each Thursday afternoon, and was particularly established for the inoculation of the toddler group of children.

It is the intention of the Council to make provision for these preventive clinics in the new centres.

Convalescent Homes.

The Authority has arrangements with the I.C.A.A. for the convalescent home treatment of all children up to 5 years of age in attendance at the centres on the recommendation of the Medical Officer in charge.

Day Nurseries.

There are three day nurseries situated in the Borough; two conducted by voluntary agencies and one managed by the local authority; total accommodation is for 150 infants and toddlers.

One voluntary maintained by Guy's Hospital is regularly inspected by the Medical Staff of the Hospital. One voluntary maintained by the Crossway Mission, and the one municipal, are inspected weekly by the Medical Staff of the Health Department.

At the present time the three nurseries meet the requirements of the Borough, but should the time arrive when more accommodation in this respect is required, I feel that the Borough Council would provide the additional accommodation.

Extra Nourishment.

Under the Maternity and Child Welfare Act, the Council provides free grants of milk, cod liver oil, malt, etc., to necessitous mothers and children according to the scale of income adopted by the Council.

Free milk is applicable to all children up to the age of 3, and is extended, on a special medical certificate, up to the time of attending school.

In addition to free milk, dinners are provided through the London Invalid Kitchens to expectant mothers and toddlers specially recommended by the Medical Officer in charge of the Welfare Centre.

Conclusions.

It will be seen from the report that it is very desirable to increase the number of sessions held at the Welfare Centres to prevent the present overcrowding, and, in order to accomplish this satisfactorily, it is necessary to employ whole-time Medical Officers and to enlarge the health visiting staff by at least three health visitors.

I further suggest that "toddlers' clinics" should be established on an experimental basis at two of our centres for a period of six months to

observe how it works, after which period the Committee could consider the results.

It is also evident that further home visits should be made to the toddler group of children, and that at least three visits should be paid to each individual child per annum. This can only be done adequately with the suggested increase in the health visiting staff.

It is also desirable that further minor ailment treatment facilities should be made at some of the Welfare Centres, and the co-operation of the London County Council sought in this direction.

Additional dental treatment might well be undertaken in the new health service department next year.

The remaining services would appear to be adequate and comprehensive.

The suggestion of the Minister in paragraph 6 of the Circular, that supervision of the pre-school children could be more readily effected if maternity and child welfare services were in the hands of the local authority responsible for the school medical services, is a thorny problem, and although the transfer of services under Section 60, Local Government Act, is not applicable to London, nevertheless I feel that any movement in this direction on the part of the London County Council should be most vigorously opposed.

Maternity and child welfare work is essentially a local question, closely associated with the home, and must be handled in a personal manner. It is extremely difficult to conceive how such services could be conducted by a large central authority in the same manner as they are at present by the Borough Councils.

Recommendations.

I beg to recommend:—

1. That the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee should recommend the Council to appoint two whole-time women Assistant Medical Officers. One as soon as possible after September next, to be followed by a further appointment during the early part of the next financial year (see page 43).
2. That the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee should recommend the Council to appoint three health visitors to carry out the additional work urged by the Minister of Health.

3. That the appointment should be made in the next financial year, and that the Finance Committee should be asked to provide in next year's estimate for this purpose.
4. "Toddlers' clinics" should be set up at two of the Infant Welfare Centres, and that the Medical Officer should be authorised to make the necessary arrangements and report upon the results in six months time.
5. That three of the new Welfare Centres should be equipped for treatment of minor ailments, and that the co-operation of the London County Council for school medical purposes should be sought.
6. That a copy of this report should be forwarded to the Minister of Health with an assurance that the needs of the toddlers will receive the continued attention of the Council.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

Assistant Medical Officers Dr. MARGARET BERGIN.
 (Maternity and Child Welfare) Dr. E. A. MOWER WHITE
 (from 1.12.1936.)

(14 CENTRES.)

1A CENTRE (Voluntary).

St. John's Institute, Larcom Street.

District served by Centre St. John's Ward.
 Sessions held every Wednesday
 and Thursday 2.0—4.0.
 Medical Officers Dr. E. M. Saxton and
 Dr. M. O. Cruickshank.
 Superintendent Miss Kaye.

1B CENTRE (Municipal).

Sutherland House, Sutherland Square (to 28.11.1936).

District served by Centre St. Mary's Ward.
 Sessions held every Tuesday 10.0—12. 2.0—4.0.
 Medical Officer Dr. Dorothy Shepherd.
 Health Visitor Mrs. Kingsmill.

2A CENTRE (Municipal).

Sutherland House, Sutherland Square (to 28.11.1936).

District served by Centre	..	St. Paul's Ward.
Sessions held every Wednesday..	10.0—12.	2.0—4.0.
Medical Officer	.. ..	Dr. Dorothy Shepherd.
Health Visitor	.. ..	Miss W. Sayer.

2B CENTRE (Municipal).

Working Boys' Club, Villa Street (to 24.6.1936).

District served by Centre	..	St. Peter's District.
Sessions held every Wednesday..	10.0—12.	2.0—4.0.
Medical Officer	.. ..	Dr. Margaret Bergin.
Health Visitors	.. ..	Mrs. M. E. George.

2B CENTRE (Municipal).

Villa Street (from 1.7.36).

District served by Centre	..	St. Peter's District.
Sessions held every Wednesday..	10.0—12.	2.0—4.0.
Medical Officer	.. ..	Dr. Margaret Bergin.
Health Visitor	.. ..	Mrs. M. E. George.

3A CENTRE (Municipal).

All Saints' Parish Room, Surrey Square (to 25.6.1936).

District served by Centre	..	The Southern portion of All Saints' District and the portion of St. George's Ward between East Street and Albany Road.
Sessions held every Thursday	..	10.0—12. 2.0—4.0.
Medical Officer	.. ..	Dr. A. C. Stevens.
Health Visitor	.. ..	Miss A. Rogers.

3A CENTRE (Municipal).

Villa Street (from 2.7.1936).

District served by Centre	..	The Southern portion of All Saints' District and the portion of St. George's Ward between East Street and Albany Road.
Sessions held every Thursday	..	10.0—12. 2.0—4.0.
Medical Officer	.. ..	Dr. A. C. Stevens.
Health Visitor	.. ..	Miss A. Rogers.

3B CENTRE (Municipal).

Lady Margaret Church Parish Room, Chatham Street.

District served by Centre	..	The Northern half of All Saints' District and the portion of St. George's Ward between East Street and New Kent Road.
Sessions held every Thursday	..	10.0—12. 2.0—4.0.
Medical Officer	.. ..	.. Dr. Margaret Bergin.
Health Visitor	.. ..	.. Miss F. M. Adair.

4A CENTRE (Partly Municipal and partly Voluntary).

Crossways Mission Hall, New Kent Road.

District served by Centre	..	Trinity Ward.
Sessions held every Wednesday	..	10.0—12. 2.0—4.0.
Medical Officer	.. ..	.. Dr. A. C. Stevens.
Health Visitor	.. ..	.. Miss K. L. M. Hinde.

4B CENTRE (Municipal).

Mission Hall, Lansdowne Place.

District served by Centre	..	The Northern half of St. George's Ward and the streets between Trinity Street and Tabard Street.
Sessions held every Friday	..	10.0—12. 2.0—4.0.
Medical Officer	.. ..	.. Dr. A. C. Stevens.
Health Visitor	.. ..	.. Miss A. C. Cottrill.

5 CENTRE (Partly Municipal and partly Voluntary).

56, Lambeth Road.

District served by Centre	..	A part of St. Jude and St. Michael's Wards.
Sessions held every Monday and Thursday	.. ..	.. 2.0—4.0.
Medical Officer	.. ..	.. Dr. Dorothy Shepherd.
Health Visitors	.. ..	.. Miss Pearson and Miss McCurdy.

6A CENTRE (Municipal).

Southwark Boys' Hostel, Pocock Street.

District served by Centre	..	Christchurch Ward and a part of St. Michael and St. Jude's Wards.
Sessions held every Tuesday	..	10.0—12. 2.0—4.0.
Medical Officer	.. ..	Dr. Margaret Bergin.
Health Visitor	.. ..	Miss M. Freeth.

6B CENTRE (Municipal).

Southwark Boys' Hostel, Pocock Street.

District served by Centre	..	St. Saviour's Ward.
Sessions held every Monday	..	10.0—12. 2.0—4.0.
Medical Officer	.. ..	Dr. Margaret Bergin.
Health Visitor	.. ..	Miss F. M. Mason.

6C CENTRE (Voluntary).

86, Borough Road.

District served by Centre	..	A part of St. Michael's Ward.
Sessions held every Monday	..	2.0—4.0.
Medical Officer	.. ..	Dr. Davies.
Health Visitor	.. ..	Miss Weatherall.

In addition to the above, the Roman Catholic Centre, 148, New Kent Road (Voluntary), holds a session every Thursday from 2.30—4, and Salamon's Centre, 28, Newcomen Street (Voluntary), holds two sessions Monday, 2—5, and Thursday, 10—12.

Early in November, 1936, the Council appointed an additional full-time Assistant Medical Officer for the Maternity and Child Welfare services, and dispensed with the services of the part-time Medical Officers at the Municipal Centres. The Officer appointed (Dr. Mower White) assumed duty on 1st December, 1936, and on that date a reorganisation of the two Municipal Centres, i.e., Sutherland House, and the new Municipal Centre, Villa Street, came into operation. The alterations are as follows:—

Sutherland House, Sutherland Square—

1B	Monday	.. 10—12 a.m.	.. Medical Session	..	} Dr. Mower White.
	,,	.. 2— 4 p.m.	.. Sewing Class	..	
	Tuesday	.. 10—12.45 p.m.	.. Milk Issues only	..	
1B	,,	.. 2— 4 p.m.	.. Medical Session	..	
	Wednesday	.. 10—12.45 p.m.	.. Milk Issues only	..	
	,,	.. 2— 4 p.m.	.. Antenatal Session	..	
2A	Thursday	.. 10—12 a.m.	.. Medical Session	..	
	,,	.. 2— 4.30 p.m.	.. Milk Issues only	..	
2A	Friday	.. 2— 4 p.m.	.. Medical Session	..	

New Maternity Centre, Villa Street—

	Monday	.. 10—12.45 p.m.	.. Milk Issues only	..	} Dr. Mower White.
2B	,,	.. 2— 4 p.m.	.. Medical Session	..	
2B	Tuesday	.. 10—12 a.m.	.. Medical Session	..	
3A	Wednesday	.. 10—12 a.m.	.. Medical Session	..	
	,,	.. 2— 4 p.m.	.. Sewing Class	..	
	Thursday	.. 10—12.45 p.m.	.. Milk Issues only	..	
3A	,,	.. 2— 4 p.m.	.. Medical Session	..	
	Friday	.. 10—12 a.m.	.. Antenatal Session	..	
	,,	.. 2— 4.30 p.m.	.. Milk Issues only	..	

ANTENATAL CLINICS.

Sutherland House, Sutherland Square (to 30-11-1936).

District served by Clinic	..	St. Mary and St. Paul Wards.
Sessions held every Monday	..	10.0—12.0.
Medical Officer	.. ..	Dr. Dorothy Shepherd and Dr. Mower White.

During the year 116 mothers were seen and given advice. They made 386 attendances.

Sutherland House, Sutherland Square (to 3.7.36).

Districts served by Clinic	..	St. Peter, St. John, Trinity, All Saints, St. Michael, St. George, Christchurch and St. Saviour's Wards.
Sessions held every Friday	..	10.0—12.0.
Medical Officer	.. ..	Dr. Margaret Bergin.

During the year 78 mothers were seen and given advice. They made 192 attendances.

New Municipal Centre, Villa Street (from 10.7.1936).

District served by Clinic	..	St. Peter, St. John, Trinity, All Saints, St. Michael, St. George, Christchurch and St. Saviour's Wards.
Sessions held every Friday	..	10.0—12.0.
Medical Officer	.. ..	Dr. Margaret Bergin.

During this period 76 mothers were seen and given advice. They made 197 attendances.

56, Lambeth Road.

District served by Clinic	..	St. Jude's Ward.
Sessions held	.. ..	One monthly.
Medical Officer	.. ..	Dr. Dorothy Shepherd.

During the year 75 mothers were seen and given advice. They made 406 attendances.

The local Midwives refer all cases needing advice and treatment to the above Clinics.

SALAMONS WELFARE CENTRE.

Sessions held	.. ..	Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 9.30—10.30. Tuesday, 1.30—2.30.
Medical Officer	.. ..	Assistant Obstetric Surgeon.

During the year 674 mothers were seen and given advice. They made 3,752 attendances.

MATERNITY AND CHILD

Showing the Attendances at the Several Centres and Visits

TABLE

Number of Births notified during the year	265
Number of individual children attending the Centres during the year ..	371
Number of Sessions held during the year	94
Number of children in (1-5) age group attending during the year.. ..	167
Number of new cases attending the Centres during the year—	
(1) Expectant Mothers (Ante-natal Clinics)	—
(2) Infants under 1 year	204
(3) Seen by Doctor	204
(4) Children 1 to 5 years	68
(5) Seen by Doctor.. .. .	68
Method of Feeding—(a) Breast.. .. .	193
(b) Breast and bottle	5
(c) Bottle	6
(d) Ordinary diet	68
Total number of attendances during the year—	
(1) Expectant Mothers (Ante-natal Clinics) seen by Doctor	—
(2) Infants under 1 year	6029
(3) Children 1 to 5 years	3514
Average number of attendances (infants under 1)	64.1
do. do. (children 1-5)	37.4
(4) Total number of attendances of Infants seen by Doctor during the year.. .. .	1508
(5) Total number of attendances of children 1 to 5 years seen by Doctor during the year	634
(6) Children weighed	6549
Total number of first visits paid by Health Visitors to homes of—	
Expectant Mothers	199
Infants under 1 year	327
Children 1 to 5 years	248
Total number of revisits paid by Health Visitors to homes of—	
(1) Expectant Mothers	276
(2) Infants under 1 year	1697
(3) Children 1 to 5 years	2102

WELFARE CENTRES.

paid to the homes of Mothers and Children by Health Visitors.

TABLE

St. John 1A.	St. Mary, 1B.	St. Paul, 2A.	St. Peter, 2B.	All Saints, 3A.	Lady Margaret 3B.	Crossway, 4A.	St. Stephens, 4B.	St. Jude, 5.	St. Michael, 6A.	St. Saviour, 6B.	St. George, 6C.	Guy's, 7.	TOTAL.
265	272	329	221	174	190	131	130	184	221	129	81	42	2369
371	414	456	338	225	308	264	205	392	348	272	202	162	3957
94	93	95	95	95	95	92	94	93	94	90	44	103	1177
167	209	201	177	107	171	181	99	229	167	178	127	84	2097
—	116	78	76	—	—	—	—	75	—	—	—	674	1019
204	205	255	161	108	137	83	106	163	181	94	75	78	1850
204	205	255	161	108	137	83	106	163	181	94	75	78	1850
68	42	40	29	17	41	19	13	33	34	30	26	3	395
68	42	40	29	17	41	19	13	33	34	30	26	3	395
193	148	185	129	88	116	60	101	115	151	76	52	50	1464
5	31	51	17	15	11	13	3	31	21	10	15	6	229
6	21	12	11	5	9	8	3	17	9	5	10	18	134
68	47	47	33	17	42	21	12	33	34	33	24	7	418
—	386	192	197	—	—	—	—	406	—	—	—	3752	4933
6029	3280	4017	3014	2068	3095	1754	2073	2135	3088	1591	1596	2492	36232
3514	1896	1821	2050	1653	2511	2178	971	3908	1665	1824	1283	1025	26299
64.1	35.3	42.3	31.7	21.7	32.6	19.1	22.1	23.0	32.9	17.7	36.3	24.2	—
37.4	20.4	19.2	21.6	17.4	26.4	23.7	10.3	42.0	17.7	20.3	29.2	10.0	—
1508	1500	1802	1110	1034	1532	855	1012	1178	1176	621	739	641	14708
634	779	812	438	568	641	754	421	1075	563	650	528	322	8185
6549	4919	5387	4716	3644	4845	3764	2807	4190	4687	3273	2833	1855	53469
199	197	146	153	113	169	49	48	351	156	65	42	504	2192
327	279	298	227	164	195	126	136	180	202	136	91	41	2402
248	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	124	—	—	138	7	517
276	134	48	10	30	111	17	24	355	40	34	32	520	1631
1697	1204	1234	671	1055	1356	644	1431	1412	1064	871	494	387	13520
2102	1526	1120	996	1251	1395	1098	1618	2364	877	1247	1610	1058	18262

HEALTH WORK.

The number of visits made by the Health Visitors and other officers of the Public Health Department to houses in connection with Births, and other Health Work during 1936.

TABLE 15.

	ORIGINAL VISITS.			REVISITS.			Visits to Ante-Natal Cases.	Visits to Post-Natal Cases.	Visits to Foster Children.	Visits to Cases of Diarrhoea and Sick Children.	Attendances at Welfare Centres.	Visits where Mothers were found to be out.	Special Visits, etc.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	TOTAL.
	Births.	Measles.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Births.	Measles.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.									
Mrs. Kingsmill	279	266	5	1204	14	—	331	—	64	—	139	—	69	—	2371
Miss Sayer	298	235	2	1234	2	—	194	2	39	—	95	—	13	5	2119
Mrs. George	227	260	2	671	10	—	163	—	38	—	95	—	10	3	1479
Miss Rogers	164	212	1	1055	—	—	143	—	50	—	95	—	21	1	1742
Miss Cottrill	136	194	1	1431	6	—	72	4	54	1	92	—	77	2	2070
Miss Hinde	126	244	4	644	—	—	66	1	130	—	96	—	147	5	1463
Miss Adair	195	216	4	1356	5	—	280	38	101	1	95	—	141	1	2433
Miss Freeth	202	228	3	1064	27	—	196	4	165	—	88	—	21	1	1999
Miss Mason	136	118	—	871	2	—	99	—	68	6	136	—	217	3	1656
TOTAL	1763	1973	22	9530	66	—	1544	49	709	8	931	—	716	21	17332

TABLE 16.
NOTIFIED BIRTHS.
1936.

Where Born and by Whom Attended.	Mothers Confined	Notified Births.	Still- Births.	Total Live Births.
BORN IN—				
Guy's Hospital	206	208	8	200
1, Kennington Park Place	10	10	—	10
General Lying-In Hospital	285	287	5	282
Lambeth Hospital	344	349	14	335
St. Thomas's Hospital	165	165	5	160
King's College Hospital	72	72	1	71
St. Giles's Hospital	139	142	6	136
St. Olave's Hospital	64	64	—	64
Westminster Hospital	14	14	1	13
Charing Cross Hospital	29	29	2	27
Clapham Maternity Hospital	6	6	—	6
Other Hospitals, etc.	85	87	—	87
	1419	1433	42	1391
BORN AT HOME AND ATTENDED BY—				
<i>Externs:</i>				
Guy's Hospital	168	171	—	171
St. Thomas's Hospital	41	41	1	40
King's College Hospital	—	—	—	—
<i>Midwives:</i>				
Guy's Hospital	161	162	1	161
St. Thomas's Hospital	30	30	—	30
Lambeth Hospital	—	—	—	—
General Lying-In Hospital	13	13	—	13
Heygate Street	141	141	3	138
77, Southampton Street	18	18	—	18
Private	245	247	6	241
<i>Doctors:</i>				
Private	113	113	5	108
	930	936	16	920
TOTALS	*2349	2369	58	2311

*Of this number, 156, so far as our records show, did not receive antenatal advice.

TABLE 17.

Vaccination Officers' Return respecting the Vaccination of Children whose Births were Registered in 1935.

DATE.	Registration sub-districts comprised in vaccination officers' district.	Number of births returned in birth list sheets.	Number of these births duly entered in Columns 1, 2, 4 and 5 of the vaccination register (birth list sheets), viz. :—				Number of these births which are not entered in the vaccination register, on account (as shown by report book), of				
			Column 1, successfully vaccinated.	Column 2. Insusceptible of vaccination.	Column 4. Certificate of conscientious objection.	Column 5, dead, unvaccinated.	Postponement by medical certificate.	Removed to other districts and notified to vaccination officers of the districts.	Removal to places unknown, or which cannot be reached, and cases not having been found.	Cases remaining or temporarily unaccounted for.	Total number of certificates of successful vaccination received during the calendar year 1936.
1935.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1st Jan.	Northern Division	859	354	—	281	39	3	58	52	72	531
to											
31st Dec.	Southern Division	690	310	—	271	29	—	11	33	36	631
	TOTAL ..	1549	664	—	552	68	3	69	85	108	1162

SECTION C.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

There are 10 common lodging houses for men in the Borough containing 1,711 beds.

During the year 15 inspections have been made, and 4 orders issued for improvement of the houses, all of which were complied with.

Various minor defects have been remedied on several occasions.

It is necessary to make frequent inspections and keep strict observation in order to prevent infestation of the premises by vermin, and on instructions from my staff the Deputy Inspectors are making a particular inspection and cleaning of the beds.

In the year before last about seventy 250 Bed Cages, will be placed throughout, but this will not cause any inconvenience or disturbance to any of the inmates, as the accommodation is equal to the other houses.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

(a) Generally speaking, weekly collection is in operation, although more frequent collections are made from tenement buildings, eating houses and places where food is prepared.

(b) The whole of the refuse is brought to the Council's Depot at Manor Place, Walworth, for transport by rail to the country depots at Longfield and Sevenoaks, Kent. Approximately 50 per cent. of the house refuse is passed through pulverising machines, the crushed material being disposed of partly by sale to Kent farmers as a dressing for heavy soil, and the remainder is used for covering the rough dust at the tips.

At Longfield controlled tipping is operated satisfactorily.

The Sevenoaks Depot will shortly be closed, the available space having been filled in.

There are no cesspools, earth closets or privies in the Borough.

MEN'S COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are 10 common lodging houses for men in the Borough containing 1,711 beds.

During the year 46 inspections have been made, and 4 notices served for contravention of the Byelaws, all of which were complied with.

Various minor defects have been remedied on verbal instructions.

It is necessary to make frequent inspections and keep strict observation in order to prevent infestation of the premises by vermin, and on instructions from my staff the deputy keepers are making a periodical inspection and cleansing of the beds.

In the near future one house, namely, 226, East Street, will be closed altogether, but this will not cause inconvenience or overcrowding as only about 70 per cent. of the accommodation is used in the other houses.

WOMEN'S COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

I have received the following report from Miss G. Briggs:—

During the year under review, two of these houses have been closed:—

(a) 12, Lombard Street (closed voluntarily).

(b) 7-8, Dorrit Street (closed following Demolition Order).

The closing of these two houses has caused no overcrowding or inconvenience, as a large number of beds are vacant every night at the remainder, with the exception of Cecil House.

At the present time, there are 5 Women's Common Lodging Houses in the Borough, containing 336 beds; 4 of them were originally dwelling houses, and the remaining 1 (Cecil House) is a modern building, especially constructed for the purpose.

At the time of their conversion, it is to be regretted that the former were not equipped with up-to-date fittings such as baths, metal lockers, or other suitable provision for clothing and the belongings of the lodgers which are so much in evidence at Cecil House. This house is provided with ample facilities for bathing, also for washing and drying clothes. For this reason it has its full complement of lodgers every night (50 women or 49 women and 2 babies). When babies are admitted, cots are provided and a bed is taken down.

Visitors are welcomed, and the house is open for inspection two hours each week.

Deputies.

A deputy keeper is in charge at most of the houses, who is responsible to the keeper for the cleanliness and smooth-running of the house, and she must be capable of controlling the lodgers should any prove troublesome.

Periodical visits to these houses cause one to feel strongly the necessity of having suitable persons for this work. It is essential that she must constantly attend to her duties or the condition of the beds, floors and utensils will quickly deteriorate if she is in any way neglectful. On one or two occasions this neglect has been apparent; more especially has this been the case when a deputy keeper has been leaving.

During the year, several changes have taken place and in one case there is at present a temporary deputy.

Night visits are paid periodically between 11 p.m. and 1.30 a.m. At each house visited there were some lodgers in bed and some in the kitchen, but there was orderliness and quietness throughout.

During inspections, various defects have been found—defective bed springs, torn mattress covers, unsatisfactory W.C. flush, and defective sashcords and windows. The keeper has been informed either verbally or by letter, and the defects have been remedied.

Vermin were found at one of the houses, but measures were taken to free the premises. The bedding was sent to the disinfecting station, the bedclothes washed, the bedsteads and springs well cleansed with paraffin, and the walls and floors washed and sprayed with disinfectant. A strict observation is now being kept.

Painting and cleansing has been going on throughout the year, and a reasonable standard of cleanliness has been maintained.

78 visits were made.

TABLE 18.

Summary of Sanitary Works completed under the Public Health Act during the year 1936.

Intimation Notices complied with	3,537
Drains reconstructed	68
Drains repaired	131
Drains intercepted and ventilated	142
Drains unstopped	238
Gullies provided	157
Soil-pipes provided or repaired	167
Closets provided	574
Closet pans and traps	833
Water apparatus repaired	665
Sink, Lavatory and waste pipes	1,629
Rainwater pipes repaired, etc.	290
Water supply to upper floors	30
Draw taps on main	251
New water supplies	19
Roofs and gutters repaired	1,634
Paving repaired	308
Dampness abated	811
Rooms cleansed	3,249
Sub-floor ventilation	50
Staircase ventilated	26
Dust-bins provided	1,056
Overcrowding abated	2
Miscellaneous nuisances abated	5,087

3,057 Intimation Notices were served during the year.

1,075 Statutory Notices were served during the year.

PROCEEDINGS TAKEN UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND OTHER ACTS.

5 summonses were taken out during the year 1936, in respect to offences, particulars of which are set out below.

The above summonses had reference to the following:—

Ordinary Nuisances	4
Exposing for Sale (Unsound Food)	1
	—
Total	5
	—

These proceedings resulted as follows:—

Summons withdrawn (with costs), the Council's requirements having been complied with	4
Penalties and costs	1
	—
Total	5
	—

SHOP'S ACT, 1934.

Since the Shops Act, 1934, came into operation, 71 premises have been inspected and recorded, and 24 visits have been paid to premises already recorded.

15 notices have been served, 6 asking for the provision of a reasonable temperature in the shops, in accordance with Section 10, Sub-section 1 (b), and 9 asking for the provision of sanitary conveniences in the shops, in accordance with Section 10, Sub-section 2.

Of these 15 notices, 10 have been complied with, 3 have been withdrawn consequent upon the granting of exemption certificates, and 2 are still outstanding.

12 shops have been exempted from the provisions of Section 10, Sub-section 2, in accordance with Section 10, Sub-section 6.

TABLE 19.

Proceedings taken under the Public Health and other Acts.

Defendant.	Cause of Proceedings.	Result.
Miss D. Tilt 152, Peckham Rye, S.E.22	Nuisance existing at 110, Westmoreland Road	Summons withdrawn. Work done. £1 1s. costs.
Arthur Benabo 53, Commercial Road, E.1	General nuisance existing at 41, Milcote Street	Summons withdrawn. Work done. £1 1s. costs.
H. J. Golby 99, Malvern Road, N.W.6	General nuisance existing at 87, Red Cross Street	Summons withdrawn. Work done. 10s. 6d. costs.
Frank Cornes 51, Knapmill Road, Catford	Failing to take reasonable precautions to prevent exposure of meat to contamination	Fined 7s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. costs.
S. E. Milborrow 17, Wellesley Road, Ilford	General nuisance existing at 30, Shorncliffe Road	Order to carry out work within 7 days. £1 1s. costs.

NEW LEGISLATION DURING THE YEAR.

ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

- Public Health Act, 1936.
- Midwives Act, 1936.

STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS.

- 739, Housing Acts (Form of Orders and Notices) Regulations, 1936.
- 765, Housing Acts (Overcrowding and Miscellaneous Forms) Regulations, 1936.
- 1017, Housing (England).

CIRCULARS.

- 1518, Draft Milk (Special Designations) Order.
- 1520, Certification of Blindness.
- 1526, Welfare of the Blind.
- 1535, Draft Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.
- 1533, 1580, Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.
- 1534, 1585, 1566, Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1925.
Public Health (Imported Food) Amendment Regulations, 1933.
- 1536A, Venereal Diseases.
- 1540, Port Sanitary Administration.
- 1539, Housing Act, 1935.
- 1541, (1) Local Government Act, 1929; (2) Maternity and Child Welfare; (3) Voluntary Associations.
- 1544, Orthodichlorbenzene.
- 1550, Children under school age.
- 1552, Local Government Act, 1929, Part VI.
- 1559, Housing Act, 1935, Forms R, R1, R2, R3.
- 1560, Housing Act, 1935 (Appointed Day).
- 1568, Maternity and Child Welfare.
- 1574, Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927.
- 1582, Fees of Medical Practitioners called in by Midwives.

MEMORANDUM.

- Memo /197, Foods, Sets out in general terms the effect of the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

During the year under review 815 observations were made by the several Inspectors, 7 nuisances were observed, and 1 intimation notice served.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

The number on the Register at the end of the year was 1,885, and in this connection there are still certain difficulties in the application of the bye-laws, the chief of which are:—

- (1) The question of "Control" under the Rent Restriction Act.
- (2) The question of sub-letting; and
- (3) A new difficulty which has arisen since the overcrowding survey, i.e., the question of re-housing the families requiring six or more rooms.

(1) *The Question of Control.*—The most important provisions of the above bye-laws are contained in Clauses Nos. 13, 17, 18 and 25. By virtue, however, of the amending Bye-laws made on the 24th February, 1931, these particular clauses only apply to a "decontrolled house." A "decontrolled house" is defined as a lodging house to which the principal Bye-laws apply, and which is not a dwelling house to any part of which the increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Act, 1920, applies.

By virtue of the Rent and Mortgage Interest (Amendment) Act, 1933, dwelling houses not already decontrolled before the 18th July, 1933, of which the rateable value on the 6th April, 1931, did not exceed £20, remain subject to control until the expiration of the Acts, namely, 24th June, 1938. "Dwelling house" within the meaning of the Rent Restriction Acts is a house let as a separate dwelling or a part of a house, being a part so let.

In this Borough there are many large houses which, if occupied by one family, would, by virtue of Section 1 (1) of the Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions (Amendment) Act, 1933, be automatically decontrolled as from the 29th September, 1933, having regard to the fact that the annual amount of the recoverable rent, and the rateable value, exceed £45. These houses, however, are let to several families in separate tenements and, as such, are lodging houses within the meaning of the Tenement House Bye-laws. Moreover, each tenement is a "dwelling house" within the meaning of the Rent Restriction Acts and if (as is often the case) any of such tenements remain controlled, Clauses 13, 17, 18 and 25, of the Bye-laws have no application to the house as a whole.

(2) *The Question of Sub-letting.*—The constant change of tenant and sub-tenant in this type of dwelling is a continual source of difficulty,

and I am convinced that until there is some form of "controlled sub-letting" there can be no satisfactory application of the Bye-laws, particularly of those sections requiring water, cooking, etc., for each family.

It has happened in this Borough on several occasions, and it must have in others, where the Bye-laws have been enforced in all respects, that within a comparatively short space of time the letting of the house has completely changed and the entire sanitary and other arrangements upset.

(3) *The Question of re-housing large Families.*—The overcrowding survey has disclosed the fact that there are many families who require six or more rooms in order to be decently housed. At the present time no authority is building flats or houses of more than six rooms and these are exceptional; moreover, it is not possible to provide this large accommodation in buildings now being erected at anything like the rental which the large family can afford. The question, therefore, is how and where can these people be housed?

It may be possible by some arrangement of exchange between the various housing authorities and the private owners of the larger type of houses, which are now being used as tenement houses, that these large families may be re-housed in these larger houses at reasonable rentals.

Having regard to these suggestions it is very doubtful whether it is the right and proper thing to do to apply the Bye-laws, even where it is possible especially at this juncture, as the future usage of any particular house has yet to be determined.

PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1936.

Section 224.

The Act provides for the removal, upon an order from a petty sessional court, into a suitable hospital or institution, of any aged or infirm or physically incapacitated person residing in premises under insanitary conditions, or suffering from any grave chronic disease, who is unable to devote to himself (or herself) or receive from persons with whom he (or she) resides, proper care and attention, and who may, therefore, suffer in health or become a serious nuisance to other persons.

In this connection, the following persons have been removed during the year under review:—

<i>Name and Address.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Institution.</i>
Mrs. Selina Laundon, 1, Alberta Street ..	76 years ..	Newington.
Mrs. Eliza Crane, 141, Douglas Buildings	93 years ..	Newington.
Mr. Walter Mudge, 7, Williams Grove ..	72 years ..	Newington.
Mrs. Emily Britton, 7, Blewitt Street ..	73 years ..	Newington.

RAG FLOCK.

PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1936.

Section 136.

No person shall sell rag flock, or have the same in his possession for the purpose of selling it, or use rag flock for the purpose of making bedding, cushions or any article of upholstery, or have in his possession rag flock intended to be used for that purpose, unless the flock conforms to the standard of cleanliness as may be prescribed by regulations made by the Minister.

There are no dealers or manufacturers of rag flock in the Borough at the present time.

WATER SUPPLY.

PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1936.

Section 95.

Certificates in regard to water supply have been granted in respect of the under-mentioned (new) houses during the year:—

<i>Premises.</i>	<i>Certificates granted to.</i>
Aird House, Tarn Street (24 flats)	} United Construction Co., 1, Robert Street, W.2.
Arrol House (23 flats)	
Binnie House (19 flats)	
Gerridge Court Estate (25 flats) ..	
Thorold House, Pepper Street (19 flats)	Messrs. E. H. Smith (Croydon), Ltd., Croydon.
Doddington Grove (West) (28 flats)	} The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Southwark.
Amery House, Kinglake Street (58 flats)	
70/72, South Street (4 flats) ..	Messrs. J. Parsons, 190, Waterloo Road, S.E.1.
34/40, Tabard Street (1 house) ..	Messrs. T. Rider & Sons, 181, Union Street, S.E.1.
Arrol House, Tarn Street (57 flats)	} Messrs. Rowley Bros., Tottenham, N.17.
Brunlees House (23 flats)	
Friars Close, Bear Lane; 1 and 3, Burrell Street (28 flats)	} Messrs. Hill & Gurr, 15, West Street Bromley.
Stopher House, Silex Street (15 flats)	
	V. Wilkins, Esq., 12, York Buildings, W.C.2.

WATER SUPPLY TO TENEMENT HOUSES.

PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1936.

Section 96.

30 additional water supplies were provided to houses during the year 1936.

TABLE 20.

**Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces and
Homework.**

1.—Inspection (including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises.	Number.		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ..	415	36	..
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	302	37	..
Workplaces	167	45	..
Homeworkers' Premises (including Out- workers)	514	..	..
Total	1398	118	..

2.—Defects Found.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
*NUISANCES UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS:—				
Want of Cleanliness	33	27	..	..
Want of Ventilation	3	2	..	..
Overcrowding .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Want of drainage of floors ..	1	..	..	..
Other nuisances	77	63	..	..
Sanitary accommodations:				
Insufficient	33	9	..	..
Unsuitable or defective ..	207	193	..	..
Not separate for sexes	1	..	..	..
OFFENCES UNDER THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT:—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (S. 101) .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Breach of special sanitary require- ments for bakehouses (SS.97-100)	..	..	..	..
Other offences	147	147	..	..
Total	502	441	..	..

*Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory Act as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

TABLE 21.
3.—Home Work.

NATURE OF WORK.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, Section 107.								Number of Inspections of Outworkers' Premises.	OUTWORK IN UNWHOLE-SOME PREMISES, S. 108.			OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, Sections 109-10		
	Lists received from Employers.				Nos. of Addresses of Outworkers received from other Councils.	Nos. of Addresses of Outworkers forwarded to other Councils.	Prosecutions.			Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Orders made (S. 110).	Prosecutions. (Ss. 109-10).
	Twice in the year.		Once in the year.				Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.	Failing to send lists.							
	Lists.	Out-workers	Lists.	Out-workers											
Wearing Apparel—															
(1) Making, &c. ..	52	55	50	54	265	354	—	—	263	4	—	—	—	—	
(2) Cleaning and washing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Lace, lace curtains and nets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Furniture and Upholstery	1	4	1	4	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Fur pulling	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Umbrellas	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	
Paper Bags and Boxes ..	8	16	7	21	9	34	—	—	47	—	—	—	—	—	
Brushmaking	6	9	5	8	1	6	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	
Stuffed Toys	1	—	1	3	—	7	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	
File making	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Electro Plate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cables and Chains ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Anchors and Grapnels ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cart Gear	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Locks, Latches and Keys	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Miscellaneous	8	12	7	10	114	36	—	—	164	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL	76	96	71	100	398	439	—	—	514	4	—	—	—	—	

TABLE 22.

4.—Registered Workshops.

Workshops, Workplaces, etc., on the Register (S. 131) at the end of the year.	Number.
Bakehouses (including Factory Bakehouses)	90
Eating houses and places where food is prepared for sale.. .. .	574
Ice Cream Shops	205
Laundries	13
Dressmakers, Milliners, etc.	17
Tailoring	30
Brushmakers	11
Miscellaneous	1972
Total number of Workshops, Workplaces, etc., on Register..	2912

5.—Other Matters.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories:—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133)	1
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Act (S. 5):	
Notified by H.M. Inspector	5
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspectors..	5
Other	—
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101):—	
In use at end of the year	23

WOMEN'S WORKSHOPS.

The supervision of the Women's Workshops was carried out by Miss Burrows to 4th February, 1936, and by Miss G. Briggs to the end of the year.

558 inspections and 490 re-inspections were made.

The following defects were discovered, and 21 intimations and 4 statutory notices were served in order to obtain the abatement of the nuisances complained of:—

Water apparatus defective	21
Roofs defective	2
Rooms dirty	37
Closet Pans and Traps	39
Miscellaneous nuisances	34
Total	133

All the above-mentioned nuisances were remedied.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT.

I have received the following report from Mr. A. White:—

During the year considerable progress has been made in rat repression in Southwark, and from observations made it would appear that the rat menace in the Borough is not so acute as formerly.

No set procedure could be adopted in investigation, and each premises visited had to be dealt with in an individual manner according to the type of building, the locality in which it was situated, and the extent of infestation. The usual method employed is to eliminate every known factor until the point of ingress to the premises has been ascertained. This involves considerable work being carried out by the Council as the defect which causes the infestation is frequently found to be under the Council's highways.

The system of investigation employed can be best illustrated when the rat-proofing of the Lion Street area was undertaken. The preliminary inspection revealed that it would be necessary for a considerable amount of work to be carried out.

First, an examination of the Council's sewer revealed that there were a number of disused unsealed junctions; these were then sealed off. Next, the frontage drains were exposed and several were found to be defective; these were repaired at the owners' cost. The rats were then very troublesome in many of the flats because their food and water supply had been cut off.

Arrangements were then made with the owners of the premises to accommodate the tenants elsewhere. The floorings of the tenements were taken up and the rat runs were traced by means of the smoke machine. This test revealed that the rats were still coming from the drains. All main drains, branch drains and sewers in the immediate vicinity were again uncovered, when many defects were revealed.

A considerable number of disused drains were found which had not been sealed off, also three disused brick barrel drains which had not been filled in. These defects were remedied. The owners then concreted the site affected, also the dust chutes, and rendered them rat-proof.

Many rats were caught during the time this work was in progress, and, since the completion of the work, no further complaints have been received.

Two types of rat are found in the Borough—(1) the black rat (*rattus rattus*), also known as the house rat or ship rat, and (2) the brown rat (*rattus norvegicus*). The former type is prevalent in the northern parts of Southwark, and while the number of premises found to be infested was few, none were found in the southern districts. Considerable difficulty is experienced in exterminating this rat which generally establishes itself in walls, between floors and ceilings and in roofs. The older buildings are constructed in such a manner as to afford a suitable harbourage, while only the most modern buildings can be considered to be rat-proof and invulnerable to attack. The progress of the Clearance Areas Schemes, whereby old properties are being demolished, has a direct bearing on the prevalence and extermination of the black rat. Harbourage is destroyed and both breeding and feeding made impossible.

The sewer or brown rat does not offer such a problem. After careful investigation, sometimes extending over long periods, its source is generally traced to either defective and disused drainage or defective sewers. In the older part of the Borough, there are a considerable number of old disused brick barrel drains of which there is no record. These drains are often the main cause of rats entering adjoining premises; when they are located they are removed, cut off or filled in.

Owners of property have been called upon to carry out a considerable amount of work during the year. Where upon examination of the frontage drains under the Council's highways, defects have been located, the cost of the work has been charged against the owners.

Further, it would appear from observation that the Council's sewer reconstruction programme is the most efficient method by which certain areas are being freed of rats. This is evidenced by the entire absence of rats in whole streets of houses, the sewers in the vicinity of which have been recently reconstructed.

In conclusion, I beg to state that every effort is being made so as to ensure, as far as possible, a thoroughly efficient campaign against these pests throughout the Borough.

TABLE 23.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

Summary showing investigations and inspections made during the year 1936.

Inspections:—

By Inspector	421
By Rat Officer	431

Re-inspections:—

By Inspector	925
By Rat Officer	2,602
Premises where rats were found	282

Action taken:—

By Council's Official:—

Poison Baits laid by Rat Officer	12,234
Wire Traps set	593
Break-back Traps set	1,751

By Occupiers:—

Cats or Dogs	16
Premises freed of rats	231

Probable source:—

Rat runs and holes	193
Defective Drains	107
Defective Sewers	29
Notices	4

During 'Rat Week' 3,215 additional baits were laid in the Council's Sewers.

CLEANSING OF VERMINOUS ROOMS AND THEIR CONTENTS.

During the year 1,513 verminous rooms were treated by the disinfecting staff and 44,620 articles of bedding, clothing, etc., were dealt with at the Council's Disinfecting Station.

503 Intimations and 152 Statutory Notices were served on various owners, and 809 verminous rooms were stripped.

TABLE 24.

**Verminous Bedding, etc., Disinfected at the Council's Station
during 1936.**

Articles.	Disinfected.	Destroyed.
Beds	318	24
Palliasses	156	34
Bolsters and Pillows	472	33
Cushions	86	—
Blankets	2,383	4
Sheets	765	4
Quilts	389	2
Articles of Clothing, etc.	40,050	59
Books	1	—
Total	44,620	160

513 cwts. of bedding, household furniture, etc., were destroyed, and 2 cases of horsehair, 1 parcel, weighing 197 lbs., and 1 sack of clothing were also destroyed.

VERMINOUS PERSONS CLEANSED DURING 1936.

During the year 7,344 persons were cleansed at the station in King James Street. Of these, under our agreement with the London County Council, were 5,297 children.

Many of the children treated were suffering from Scabies. In every case the treatment at our Station was thoroughly efficacious, and no recurrence of the trouble was experienced.

2,047 adults sent from the various common lodging houses and other places in our borough were cleansed during the year, as against 2,305 dealt with under the provisions of Section 125 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, in 1935.

COLLIER'S RENTS MORTUARY.

(CORONERS' COURT.)

TABLE 25.

During the year 336 bodies were received into the Mortuary:—

Reasons bodies were brought to Mortuary.	
Bodies brought in, upon which Inquests or Post Mortems were held	180
Bodies brought in, upon which Inquests were considered unnecessary	147
Bodies brought in for convenience for which payment was made	
Bodies brought in where death had occurred from Infectious Disease	9
Total	336

HOUSING.

THE OVERCROWDING SURVEY.

The Housing Act, 1935, in addition to setting up a new standard for measuring overcrowding, imposes upon every local authority the duty of carrying out an inspection of their district in order to ascertain what dwelling houses are overcrowded and to prepare and submit to the Minister a report showing the number of new houses required to abate the overcrowding in their district, and, unless they are satisfied that the required number of new houses will be otherwise provided, to prepare and submit to the Minister proposals for the provision thereof.

The Overcrowding Standard.

The overcrowding standard consists of two parts. Section 2 (1) (a) provides that there must be sufficient sleeping accommodation to secure proper sex separation. Section 2 (1) (b) is a standard of capacity, and in conjunction with Schedule I, fixes in relation to the accommodation in any particular house the maximum number of persons, irrespective of sex, who may be permitted to sleep in that house at one time.

The First Schedule contains the following two tables:—

TABLE I.

Where a house consists of:—	The permitted number of persons is:—
(a) One room	2
(b) Two rooms	3
(c) Three rooms	5
(d) Four rooms	7½
(e) Five rooms	10

(with an additional 2 in respect
of each room in excess of five)

(In using this Table, a room of less than 50 sq. ft. is not counted as a room.)

TABLE II.

Where a room in a house has a floor area of:—	The permitted number of persons is:—
(a) 110 sq. ft. or more	2
(b) 90 sq. ft. or more, but less than 110	1½
(c) 70 sq. ft. or more, but less than 90 ..	1
(d) 50 sq. ft. or more, but less than 70 ..	½
(e) Under 50 sq. ft.	Nil.

In applying Table II, each room of the size mentioned is to be reckoned as capable of accommodating the number set out in the Table, and the aggregate for all the rooms in the house is ascertained in this manner. The "Permitted Number" for the house is the aggregate number so obtained or the number given by Table I, whichever is the less.

It will be seen that if all the rooms in a house to which the Tables are to be applied are of 110 square feet or more in area, only Table I will have to be applied. Table II is applied only when one or more of the rooms is between 50 and 110 square feet in size. In such a case the total number of persons which would be allowed under Table II according to the size of the rooms in the house is calculated. The number so reached will be the permitted number if it is less than the number given in Table I.

In considering the application of the standard in relation to particular families it is to be noted:—

- (a) That in a house, part of which is sublet, the rooms occupied by the sub-tenant constitute a separate house;
- (b) That children between the ages of 1 and 10 years count as half a person, and that a child under 1 year does not count at all;
- (c) That, apart from the number of persons who may occupy a house, there is an overriding condition that the accommodation available for a particular family must be such that no two persons, both of 10 years of age or over of opposite sexes, except persons living together as husband and wife, must sleep in the same room;
- (d) That only rooms normally used in the locality for sleeping or living purposes are counted as rooms. (This excludes bathrooms, sculleries, etc.).

The Survey.

The survey, which was divided into two parts, was carried out by a temporary staff of 60 Enumerators, Survey Assistants and Clerical Assistants.

First Stage (Form A).

The first stage, carried out by the Enumerators, consisted of a house to house enquiry in order to ascertain (a) the number of families in each house, and (b) the number of persons in, and the number of rooms occupied by, each family.

The survey included every house in the Borough occupied, or of a suitable type for occupation, by the working classes, and excluded Metropolitan Police estates, certain Crown properties, public houses and those premises occupied wholly by shopkeepers, medical practitioners and dentists, etc.

For the purpose of this part of the survey, each child under 10 years of age was counted as a half-person.

The enumeration showed (1) the families which were overcrowded, irrespective of the sizes of the rooms occupied; (2) the families which were not overcrowded; and (3) the doubtful cases of overcrowding, i.e., those families which were not overcrowded when regard was had solely to the number of rooms occupied in accordance with Table I, but might be overcrowded when Table II, which takes into account the sizes of the rooms, was applied. These doubtful cases were ascertained by comparison of the information obtained with the following Table:—

Number of rooms in letting.	Maximum permitted number (Table I).	Maximum number reduced by 1-5th to the nearest half.
1	2	1½
2	3	2½
3	5	4
4	7½	6
5	10	8
6	12	9½
7	14	11
8	16	13
9	18	14½
10	20	16
11	22	17½
12	24	19

In applying this Table it was assumed that if the "equivalent number" of persons (i.e., counting each child under 10 as half a person) in a dwelling was less than the reduced permitted number, such a dwelling would not be overcrowded on the standard of Table II. If, however, the equivalent number of persons was equal to, or in excess of, the reduced permitted number and the family was not overcrowded on the standard of Table I, the case was considered doubtful.

The analysis of the information obtained as a result of the preliminary survey revealed 3,138 definitely overcrowded families, 29,337 definitely not overcrowded families and 8,733 possibly overcrowded families occupying 7,711 houses.

Second Stage (Form B).

The second stage of the survey for the purpose of measuring all the rooms in the houses in which these "possible" cases were found, was carried out by the survey assistants and, as it was necessary for them to enter the houses, each was issued with a written authority signed by the Town Clerk.

In addition to the room measurements, more detailed information was obtained with regard to the population, i.e., the number of persons living as married couples, the number of males and females over 10 years of age and the ages to the nearest month of all children under 10.

A comparison with Table II of the information thus obtained disclosed a further 958 overcrowded families, 14 of which were found to infringe Section 2 (1) (a), i.e., two persons over 10 of opposite sexes and not living together as husband and wife occupying one room.

The final figures showed that during the course of the survey 27,810 premises were visited and particulars obtained in respect of 41,208 families, 4,096 of which were found to be overcrowded and 37,112 not overcrowded.

The whole of the information obtained was tabulated on Form C, which showed the distribution of the families concerned, in relation to the size of the family and the size of the accommodation occupied.

The following Tables show the result in terms of the sizes of the dwellings for the Borough as a whole, and each of the 10 Wards therein, together with the percentage of overcrowded families in relation to the total families.

THE BOROUGH.
Percentage Overcrowded, 9.94.

Lettings. Size.	Families.		Total.
	Over- crowded.	Not Over- crowded.	
One room	518	5,733	6,251
Two rooms	2,042	9,711	11,753
Three rooms	1,170	11,464	12,634
Four rooms	336	6,532	6,868
Five rooms	30	3,235	3,265
Six rooms or more ..	—	437	437
Total	4,096	37,112	41,208

ST. MARY'S WARD.

Percentage Overcrowded, 7.8.

Lettings. Size.	Families.		Total.
	Over- crowded.	Not Over- crowded.	
One room	38	508	546
Two rooms	218	1,288	1,506
Three rooms	165	2,332	2,497
Four rooms	38	966	1,004
Five rooms	—	274	274
Six rooms or more ..	—	54	54
Total	459	5,422	5,881

ST. PAUL'S WARD.

Percentage Overcrowded, 3.9.

Lettings. Size.	Families.		Total.
	Over- crowded.	Not Over- crowded.	
One room	39	706	745
Two rooms	69	973	1,042
Three rooms	60	1,139	1,199
Four rooms	26	1,179	1,205
Five rooms	3	716	719
Six rooms or more ..	—	87	87
Total	197	4,800	4,997

ST. PETER'S WARD.

Percentage Overcrowded, 6.2.

Lettings. Size.	Families.		Total.
	Over- crowded.	Not Over- crowded.	
One room	57	757	814
Two rooms	175	1,403	1,578
Three rooms	101	2,016	2,117
Four rooms	59	1,112	1,171
Five rooms	7	679	686
Six rooms or more ..	—	47	47
Total	399	6,014	6,413

ST. JOHN'S WARD.

Percentage Overcrowded, 10.7.

Lettings. Size.	Families.		Total.
	Over- crowded.	Not Over- crowded.	
One room	81	805	886
Two rooms	361	1,758	2,119
Three rooms	200	1,841	2,041
Four rooms	59	1,057	1,116
Five rooms	4	361	365
Six rooms or more ..	—	37	37
Total	705	5,859	6,564

TRINITY WARD.

Percentage Overcrowded, 9.4.

Lettings. Size.	Families.		Total.
	Over- crowded.	Not Over- crowded.	
One room	43	411	454
Two rooms	128	573	701
Three rooms	71	668	739
Four rooms	34	527	561
Five rooms	1	416	417
Six rooms or more ..	—	77	77
Total	277	2,672	2,949

ST. MICHAEL'S WARD.

Percentage Overcrowded, 17.5.

Lettings. Size.	Families.		Total.
	Over- crowded.	Not Over- crowded.	
One room	75	585	660
Two rooms	438	1,298	1,736
Three rooms	191	1,053	1,244
Four rooms	32	354	386
Five rooms	6	182	188
Six rooms or more ..	—	15	15
Total	742	3,487	4,229

ST. JUDE'S WARD.
Percentage Overcrowded, 8.7.

Lettings. Size.	Families.		Total.
	Over- crowded.	Not Over- crowded.	
One room	83	1,033	1,116
Two rooms	123	837	960
Three rooms	85	713	798
Four rooms	14	381	395
Five rooms	2	205	207
Six rooms or more	—	54	54
Total	307	3,223	3,530

ST. GEORGE'S WARD.
Percentage Overcrowded, 15.9.

Lettings. Size.	Families.		Total.
	Over- crowded.	Not Over- crowded.	
One room	43	300	343
Two rooms	307	888	1,195
Three rooms	194	1,132	1,326
Four rooms	39	542	581
Five rooms	5	234	239
Six rooms or more	—	15	15
Total	588	3,111	3,699

CHRISTCHURCH WARD.
Percentage Overcrowded, 12.8.

Lettings. Size.	Families.		Total.
	Over- crowded.	Not Over- crowded.	
One room	28	377	405
Two rooms	90	312	402
Three rooms	39	214	253
Four rooms	10	143	153
Five rooms	—	66	66
Six rooms or more	—	23	23
Total	167	1,135	1,302

ST. SAVIOUR'S WARD.

Percentage Overcrowded, 15.5.

Lettings. Size.	Families.		Total.
	Over- crowded.	Not Over- crowded.	
One room	31	251	282
Two rooms	133	381	514
Three rooms	64	356	420
Four rooms	25	271	296
Five rooms	2	102	104
Six rooms or more	—	28	28
Total	255	1,389	1,644

It will be seen that no case of overcrowding was found in a dwelling containing six or more rooms, and that the greatest number of overcrowded families occupied dwellings having two or three rooms; 3,212 or approximately 78 per cent. of the total.

Nearly 35 per cent. of the total overcrowded families were living in tenement buildings, and, in St. Michael's Ward, where this type of dwelling predominates, the percentage of overcrowding was 17.5 as compared with 9.94 for the whole Borough.

Of the total number of overcrowded families 67 per cent. had equivalent populations of $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 persons, and 449 families were occupying dwellings which will be dealt with under Clearance, Demolition and Closing Orders.

The overcrowded families, with the exception of those in tenement buildings, did not appear to be confined to any particular areas and were found chiefly in dwellings which, by reason of their size, lend themselves to sub-letting.

The most severe cases of overcrowding in the various sizes of letting were:—

One room	7 equated persons.
Two rooms	$9\frac{1}{2}$
Three rooms	$11\frac{1}{2}$
Four rooms	11
Five rooms	$12\frac{1}{2}$

Of the 37,112 families found to be not overcrowded, 3,664 or 8.9 per cent. were occupying accommodation of the minimum size required by the Act; of this number 286 families will, by reason of children attaining the age of one or ten years, become overcrowded within the next two years.

The Estimate of Additional Accommodation required to Abate the Overcrowding.

In estimating the amount of additional accommodation to be provided several factors had to be taken into consideration, among them being (a) the number of dwellings vacant at the time of the survey which might be utilised for rehousing the overcrowded families. In this connection it should be borne in mind that there must always be a margin of vacant accommodation owing to the changes in tenancy, and that this margin could not be taken into account as being available for the relief of overcrowding. No reliable statistics were available to determine just what this margin should be, but experience suggests that it is probably 2 per cent. of the total accommodation in the Borough. As, however, the amount of accommodation found to be vacant was less than 2 per cent., it was disregarded in estimating the amount of additional accommodation required. (b) The number of dwellings to be vacated by the overcrowded families which would be available for re-housing the smaller overcrowded families. (c) The number of overcrowded families for whom accommodation would be provided by re-housing operations under the Housing Act, 1930; and (d) the number of rooms which, combined with others would be available to increase the letting in a house where more than one overcrowded family was found.

In order that the estimates submitted by the various boroughs should be calculated on a uniform basis, the London County Council agreed with the Metropolitan Boroughs Standing Joint Committee a method for calculating from the information obtained during the survey, the amount of additional accommodation required.

This method may be summarised as follows:—

(1) The accommodation required for re-housing all the families overcrowded on the standard of Table I in the First Schedule to the Housing Act, 1935, was determined from the information obtained by the completion of Form C.

(2) As the number of 1-room and 2-room dwellings to be vacated by overcrowded families will be considerably in excess of the number of such dwellings required, no provision was made for additional dwellings of these sizes.

(3) The number of rooms to be vacated in dwellings of three or more rooms occupied by overcrowded families plus one-half of the number of excess rooms in 1-room and 2-room dwellings, as above, was used in calculating on the standard of Table I, the extent to which the existing accommodation would provide dwellings of the various sizes of three or more rooms required.

(4) The difference between (1) and (2) above, representing the amount of new accommodation in dwellings of three or more rooms to be provided on the standard of Table I, was reduced by the number of dwellings to be provided by re-housing operations under the 1930 Act, and then converted into the requirements on the standard of $1\frac{1}{2}$ persons a room in accordance with a table based on the 1931 census figure.

The estimate, whilst being an approximate and, to a large extent, a theoretical one, was considered sufficient to form the basis of the first re-housing proposals.

Two of the factors likely to influence the estimate are (1) the difficulty in practice of re-allocating the vacated accommodation, involving, as it does, the maximum co-operation of the landlords, and (2) the possible reluctance of landlords to let their dwellings to large families.

The survey, tabulation and estimate were all completed, and the results forwarded to the London County Council within the specified time, and the staff engaged in connection therewith carried out their duties in a very satisfactory manner.

A noteworthy feature of the survey was that it was carried out with so little friction between the staff and the inhabitants of the Borough, particularly in view of the fact that, in numerous instances, tenants who were out at work during the daytime, had to be visited in the evenings or on Saturday afternoons in order that the necessary information could be obtained.

There were, of course, one or two troublesome cases, but generally there was a genuine desire on the part of the people to assist the enumerators and survey assistants in their task.

Distribution of working-class families in relation to size of family and size of dwelling occupied.
 Size of dwelling occupied, in terms of the maximum "equivalent number" of persons permitted to occupy it without causing it to be overcrowded

Size of family "equivalent number" of persons.	Size of dwelling occupied, in terms of the maximum "equivalent number" of persons permitted to occupy it without causing it to be overcrowded																												Totals of Families.		
	*0	*½	1	1½	2	2½	3	3½	4	4½	5	5½	6	6½	7	7½	8	8½	9	9½	10	10½	11	11½	12	12½	13 and over.	Over-crowded.	Not Over-crowded.	Total.	
1	—	21	101	3449	1121	1285	322	2	494	16	67	1	127	2	4	9	21	—	1	14	—	—	2	—	—	1	5	21	7044	7065	
1½	—	—	—	5	27	62	10	—	12	1	1	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	122	122	
2	—	3	16	95	1044	3602	1247	10	2973	50	401	9	990	13	28	50	146	—	9	69	4	—	5	—	2	—	14	†128	10652	10780	
2½	—	—	1	124	73	53	1523	10	1148	23	151	4	360	4	6	10	31	2	7	9	—	—	4	—	—	—	2	198	3347	3545	
3	—	—	2	63	45	41	1607	10	2540	72	390	17	1306	31	56	91	313	3	6	173	4	—	28	1	3	—	22	151	6673	6824	
3½	—	—	—	14	9	393	156	7	598	31	147	2	299	7	18	33	54	—	—	22	4	—	3	—	—	—	4	572	1229	1801	
4	—	—	1	11	10	473	204	23	101	134	1176	23	1033	28	58	119	374	15	19	226	14	1	20	2	3	1	22	722	3369	4091	
4½	—	—	—	5	1	144	44	3	17	38	274	10	234	5	11	27	68	3	4	28	5	—	6	—	—	—	6	214	719	933	
5	—	—	—	1	2	212	68	8	26	59	587	17	669	25	29	56	3	8	10	13	232	8	3	40	10	2	—	24	376	2053	2429
5½	—	—	—	1	—	71	20	1	187	8	65	7	165	9	17	20	58	2	3	52	—	—	4	3	—	—	3	353	343	696	
6	—	—	—	4	1	88	16	6	267	19	91	18	45	43	73	133	181	5	8	137	14	—	26	4	1	1	31	510	702	1212	
6½	—	—	—	—	—	27	10	—	97	6	21	4	20	15	19	50	69	4	1	39	—	1	4	—	—	—	3	185	205	390	
7	—	—	—	—	1	31	1	—	90	7	32	12	17	19	30	71	97	5	5	78	7	1	17	4	—	—	21	210	336	546	
7½	—	—	—	—	—	13	5	—	30	1	9	3	8	3	12	19	39	4	2	23	—	1	7	—	1	—	3	84	99	183	
8	—	—	—	—	—	12	1	1	42	2	9	—	84	6	10	12	5	7	5	45	7	—	8	1	—	1	13	179	92	271	
8½	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	14	—	3	—	2	2	4	4	2	—	3	27	3	1	3	1	—	—	2	63	40	103	
9	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	14	—	1	1	24	1	1	9	1	2	3	32	6	1	3	1	—	—	4	58	50	108	
9½	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	4	—	—	—	12	—	3	1	1	1	2	5	4	3	2	—	—	—	1	27	15	42	
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	10	—	—	2	3	—	2	4	2	2	6	1	1	—	2	26	14	40	
10½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	7	
11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	2	9	
11½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	
12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	3
12½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	3
13 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	3
Totals of Dwellings.																															
Overcrowded	—	24	20	318	†156	1516	526	42	794	102	232	38	209	31	30	28	15	3	5	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	†4096			
Not Overcrowded	—	—	101	3454	2178	5002	4709	39	7866	365	3194	90	5230	183	349	688	1785	60	89	1211	82	14	189	28	13	4	189		37112		
Total	—	24	121	3772	2334	6518	5235	81	8660	467	3426	128	5439	214	379	716	1800	63	94	1216	84	14	189	28	13	4	189			41208	

*0—a dwelling of 1 room under 50 square feet; ½—a dwelling of 1 room between 50 and 70 square feet.
 †Including 14 families with insufficient accommodation to secure proper sex separation and for that reason overcrowded.

Table showing the percentage of overcrowding in each of the Metropolitan Boroughs.

Borough.	Total Families.	Overcrowded.	Percentage Overcrowded.
Battersea	40,863	1,968	4·8
Bermondsey	27,502	3,163	11·5
Bethnal Green	26,093	3,894	14·9
Camberwell	59,722	2,950	4·9
Chelsea	8,496	749	8·8
Deptford	29,724	1,317	4·4
Finsbury	16,097	2,458	15·3
Fulham	38,882	1,795	4·6
Greenwich	20,542	1,091	5·3
Hackney	60,899	2,651	4·3
Hammersmith	35,286	1,728	4·9
Hampstead.. ..	17,917	449	2·5
Holborn	5,858	700	12·0
Islington	89,428	6,757	7·5
Kensington	24,296	2,529	10·4
Lambeth	76,924	3,881	4·9
Lewisham	35,182	1,057	3·0
Paddington	27,212	1,998	7·3
Poplar	37,102	4,080	11·0
St. Marylebone	16,009	1,619	10·1
St. Pancras	48,210	4,464	9·3
Shoreditch	22,595	3,898	17·2
SOUTHWARK	41,208	4,096	9·9
Stepney	49,317	7,632	15·5
Stoke Newington	12,149	462	3·8
Wandsworth	81,365	1,801	2·2
Westminster	26,136	1,083	4·1
Woolwich	39,621	683	1·7
COUNTY OF LONDON ..	1,014,633	70,953	7·0

Table showing the numbers and sizes of additional dwellings required after deducting those overcrowded dwellings likely to be dealt with under Part I (clearance area procedure), and Part II (closing or demolition orders) of the Housing Act, 1930:—

(a) On the standard of Table I in the First Schedule to the 1935 Act;

(b) On the standard of $1\frac{1}{2}$ persons a room.

The number and sizes of the dwellings required on the standard of $1\frac{1}{2}$ persons per room are based on a Table prepared by the L.C.C. from figures given in the Census report of 1931.

Additional dwellings required on the standard of Table I in the First Schedule to the 1935 Act.		Additional dwellings required on the standard of $1\frac{1}{2}$ persons a room.								
Size.	Number.	3 rooms.	4 rooms.	5 rooms.	6 rooms.	7 rooms.	8 rooms.	9 rooms.	10 rooms.	Total.
3 rooms ..	785	628	118	39	—	—	—	—	—	785
4 rooms ..	557	—	223	306	28	—	—	—	—	557
5 rooms ..	147	—	—	29	52	59	7	—	—	147
6 rooms ..	8	—	—	—	—	2	4	2	—	8
7 rooms ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total ..	1,498	628	341	374	80	61	11	3	—	1,498

During the year under review, and since the completion of the survey, 239 additional cases were discovered, making a total of 4,335 cases. In the majority of the new cases, the overcrowding was due to children attaining the age of one or ten years.

PREVENTION AND ABATEMENT OF OVERCROWDING.

Overcrowding is not yet an offence in this Borough, but the following steps were taken to ensure, as far as possible, that dwellings vacated by overcrowded families, were not re-let so as to cause fresh overcrowding to ensue.

Before any case was recommended for re-housing, the person responsible for letting was informed of the permitted number of persons for the dwelling occupied, and was asked to give an assurance that, when vacated, it would not be re-let in an overcrowded condition.

On the vacation of the premises, enquiries were made to ascertain the number of persons taking over the accommodation, and the landlords advised to re-let to a family in which the number of persons equated to less than the permitted number for the dwelling.

This method has proved effective during the past year, and in only one instance was a vacated dwelling found to be re-overcrowded, and this where the incoming tenant gave false information regarding the number of persons in the family. This tenant promised to seek other accommodation, and the premises are being kept under observation.

After the removal of an overcrowded family from a house in which two or more such cases were found, the landlord was asked to offer the vacated accommodation to the remaining families.

Unfortunately, except where the owners or owners' agents were responsible for letting, this proved unsuccessful, as in houses, part or parts of which were sub-let by the principal tenant, the offers of additional accommodation were generally turned down on the grounds that the extra rent could not be afforded.

609 cases of overcrowding were relieved during the year, as follows:—

Re-housed by the L.C.C. :—				
By way of slum clearance, etc.	..	..	..	127
As overcrowded and other cases	..	..	..	287
Re-housed by Borough Council:—				
By way of slum clearance	..	..	..	24
As overcrowded cases	..	..	..	1
Re-housed or provided with additional accommodation				
by landlords	..	..	..	34
By domestic re-arrangement, deaths, marriages, etc.				72
Families moved away	..	..	..	64
				—
Total	..	..	..	609
				—

130 of these cases were in dwellings belonging to the London County Council, and one was in a dwelling belonging to the Borough Council.

During the past year it has become evident that when overcrowding becomes an offence in this Borough, the services of an outdoor enquiry officer will be necessary, if overcrowding is to be given the attention necessary for its effective control.

HOUSING ACT, 1930, SECTION 1.

The following areas were represented for Clearance and Re-housing Schemes during the year under consideration:—

Loman Street Area. (6 Houses.)

Represented to Housing Committee, 11th March, 1936.

Hemp Row Area No. 1. (8 Houses.)

Represented to Housing Committee, 13th May, 1936.

Hemp Row Area No. 2. (7 Houses.)

Represented to Housing Committee, 13th May, 1936.

Baron's Place Area. (24 Houses.)

Clearance Order made by Council, 6th May, 1936.

Kinglake Street Area. (139 Houses.)

Represented to Housing Committee, 13th May, 1936.

Tower Street Area. (24 Houses.)

Represented, 19th June, 1936.

Valentine Place Area. (30 Houses.)

Represented, 30th September, 1936.

Meymott Street Area. (3 Houses.)
Represented, 30th September, 1936.

Bear Lane Area (A). (3 Houses.)
Represented, 18th November, 1936.

Bear Lane Area (B). (2 Houses.)
Represented 18th November, 1936.

HOUSING ACT, 1930, SECTION 19.

The following properties were represented for demolition during the year under consideration:—

- 70, Orange Street. (Closed.)
- 7, Risborough Street. (Closed.)
- 1, Alberta Street. (Undertaking to be made fit.)
- 2, Eltham Street.
- 4, Eltham Street. (Closed.)
- 59, Burrell Street.
- 15, Kingston Street. (Undertaking to be made fit.)
- 101, Barlow Street. (Undertaking to be made fit.)
- 58, Collingwood Street. (Closed.)
- 47, Tiverton Street. (Undertaking not to re-let.)
- 105, Blackfriars Road. (Closed.)
- 7A, Colliers Rents.
- 9, Zoar Street.
- 30, Zoar Street.

HOUSING ACT, 1935, SECTION 84.

During 1936, 53 underground rooms or parts of premises were represented for Closing Orders, 11 of which have been closed, and 3 made fit.

- 37, Lant Street. (Closed.)
- 67, Swan Street. (Closed.)
- 85, Gurney Street. (Closed.)
- 147-9, Newington Causeway. (Closed.)
- 265, Union Street. (Closed.)
- 20, Sturge Street. (Closed.)
- 6, Gladstone Street. (Rendered fit.)
- 8, Gladstone Street. (Rendered fit.)
- 39, Newington Crescent.
- 49, Gurney Street.

- 65, Gurney Street.
- 71, Gurney Street.
- 217, Walworth Road. (Closed.)
- 20, Carter Street. (Made fit.)
- 14, Gladstone Street. (Closed.)
- 139, Great Dover Street. (Closed.)
- 13, Union Square. (Closed.)
- 14, Union Square. (Closed.)
- 8, Union Square. (Closed.)
- 40, Lambeth Road.
- 20, Great Charlotte Street. (Undertaking not to be re-let until made fit.)
- 19, De Laune Street.
- 24, Elsted Street. (Closed.)
- 6, Colnbrook Street. (Closed.)
- 37, Carter Street.
- 55, Swan Street. (Closed.)
- 18, Dodson Street.
- 15, Queen's Buildings, Montague Street.
- 51, Gurney Street.
- 92, Penrose Street.
- 46D, Queen's Buildings.
- 36, Cavour Street.
- 7, Dante Road.
- 21, Sturge Street.
- 9, Dodson Street.
- 11 & 11A, Blackwood Street. (Closed.)
- 30, Great Charlotte Street.
- 13, Collinson Street.
- 32, Camberwell Gate.
- 10, Lambeth Road. (Demolished.)
- 47, Carter Street.
- 22, Newington Crescent.
- 78, Blackfriars Road.
- 30, Marshall Street.
- 11, Faunce Street.
- 27, Dante Road.
- 125, Great Dover Street.
- 10, Gladstone Street.
- 1, Brockham Street.
- 23, Queen's Row.
- 3, De Laune Street.
- 31, Horsman Street.
- 148, Walworth Road.

HOUSING CONSOLIDATED REGULATIONS, 1925.

TABLE 26.

The following localities were inspected and recorded under the above-mentioned Regulations during the year:—

Alberta Cottages.	Marsland Road.
Alberta Street.	Meadow Row.
Alsace Street.	Milton House.
Alpha Square.	Minnow Street.
Arcadia.	Northampton Street.
Arch Street Buildings.	Old Kent Road.
Beresford Street.	Oswin Street.
Bath Street.	Park Street.
Blackfriars Road.	Peabody Square.
Burman Street.	Pineapple Buildings.
Cardinal Bourne Street.	Runham Street.
Chatteris Square.	St. George's Mansions.
Dunton Road.	Sedan Street.
Earl Street.	Shorncliffe Road.
Emerson Place.	Silvester Buildings.
Garden Row.	Silvester Street.
Great Dover Street.	Southwark Bridge Road.
Hendre Road.	Sumner Street.
Lebanon Street.	Tabard Street.
Marcia Road.	Valentine Row.
Marshall's Buildings.	Webber Street.
Marshall Street.	

TABLE 27.

HOUSING.

1. *Inspection of Dwelling Houses* :—

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	6,990
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	7,456
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ..	979
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	979
(3)	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	287
(4)	Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	5,608

2. *Remedy of Defects without Service of formal Notices* :—

	Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or its officers	Nil
--	---	-----

3. *Action under Statutory Powers during the Year* :—

A. Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	471
(2)	Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a)	by owners	536
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners ..	—

TABLE 27.—*continued.*

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	2,418
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal and informal notices:—	
(a) by owners	2,723
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners ..	—
C. Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930:—	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	16
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	5
D. Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 and Section 84 of the Housing Act, 1935:—	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	53
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	3
(3) Number occupied but unfit	2,349
4. <i>Housing Act, 1935—Overcrowding:—</i>	
(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	3,727
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	3,727
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	16,500 approx.
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	239

TABLE 27—*continued.*

(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	609
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	2,655
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded (See page 88, para. 4) ..	1

TENEMENT BUILDINGS.

There are 154 tenement buildings in the Borough of Southwark, containing approximately 9,014 dwellings.

Some of these are of modern design and require no comment; others are badly planned, congested and badly arranged, both externally and internally, resulting in numerous cases in dark staircases and landings, and frequently dark rooms which have to be continuously lighted by artificial means.

Many of these tenements have common waterclosets, wash-houses, sinks and water supplies on the landings, all of which are supposed to be kept clean by the tenants using them.

One of the most striking features of these buildings is the lack of cleanliness of many of these common staircases, passages, landings, wash-houses, etc. On enquiry, we found that this was frequently due to the lack of proper supervision on the part of the caretaker, and the failure to enforce the regulations made by the owners governing these buildings.

Another feature which was most noticeable, where lack of supervision occurred, was the damage and defacement of the walls, etc., by children and other persons. If owners would insist on cleansing being carried out according to their rules, a very great improvement could be quickly effected. It was found that where locks were provided for the water-closets, a greater degree of cleanliness prevailed.

It was also found that in many of these dwellings the owners had a systematic method of cleansing and decorating the rooms; in others there was a lack of any such system, and in these cases the landlord usually depended upon complaints from the tenants, or else relied entirely on sanitary notices being served. These latter are definitely the worst type of landlords, and such buildings quickly depreciate and require constant supervision.

On the other hand the landlord was not to blame in all cases; even where we found that the required cleansing and decoration took place we came across bad tenants who were not only dirty in themselves, but committed wilful damage to the property. This type of tenant, fortunately, is in the minority, but such do exist, and the neglect of their flats is not due to a bad landlord, but to a bad tenant; these people are a problem unto themselves.

It may be well to indicate that after each visit, action was taken in one way or another to deal with the defects found, and already a large number of improvements have been effected.

UNDERGROUND ROOMS.

As a result of new legislation dealing with underground rooms in the Borough, a survey of these rooms has been made.

The number of underground rooms which do not comply with the Council's Regulations, and which will have to be dealt with under the Housing Act totals 2,349.

Of this number, 1,636 can be rendered fit for human habitation, if certain alterations are made, whilst the remainder are totally unfit.

The work of sub-dividing these rooms into those which can be closed immediately without causing inconvenience to the tenants or overcrowding the premises, and those occupied by persons for whom fresh accommodation will have to be found, is now proceeding.

QUINN SQUARE.

I have received the following report from Mr. Hattersley:—

During the year I made a comprehensive inspection of these buildings with a view to a general improvement, and eight schedules were served (one on each block) for the entire reconstruction of the drainage system, new sinks, food cupboards, etc.

The buildings consist of 234 tenements in eight blocks of six floors, one floor semi-basement; these semi-basement rooms comply with the Council's underground rooms regulations.

There are 32 three-roomed and 128 two-roomed tenements, and 74 single room lettings.

With the exception of the single room lettings, the sinks are fitted in the living rooms; the rendering over and under the sinks is not impervious and in a very bad condition. Many of the sinks are cracked and worn.

The sink waste pipes and the soil pipes are old and in a defective condition.

Some of the tenements have a food cupboard provided, but these are not ventilated to the external air.

All the tenements are supplied with means of cooking, either by closed or open range, and a gas cooker. The majority of the stoves are in a defective condition.

The structure of the buildings is very good although the internal arrangement is bad and out of date and will, unless drastic alterations are made, soon become unlettable, as there are no separate amenities provided for each tenement.

There is evidence of dampness in the basement walls and in some of the flank walls. The roofs show signs of leakage. There is also much evidence of vermin, and many of the tenants have painted the walls in order to prevent further invasion of the pest.

TABLE 28.

Sanitary Works completed under the Housing Acts,
during the year 1936.

Formal Notices complied with	536
Chimney flues repaired	35
Brickwork and pointing repaired	525
Window sash repaired	255
New sash lines	400
Doors and woodwork repaired	1765
Stair treads and risers repaired	325
Floors repaired	170
Provision of ventilated food storage	15
Plaster repaired	695
Stove and fireplace repaired	690
Copper repaired	115
Roofs repaired	425
Sinks provided	190
Ceilings repaired	360
W.C.s amended	210
Dampness abated	115
Paving amended	280
Light and ventilation provided	364

With the exception of the single room bathroom, the sinks are fitted in the living room, the kitchen, and under the sink in the bathroom and in a very good condition. Many of the sinks are cracked and worn. The sink waste pipes and the soil pipes are old and in a deplorable condition. Some of the tenants have a food cupboard provided, but these are not vented to the external air.

The gas is supplied with means of cooking, either by closed gas ranges and gas cookers. The majority of the stoves are in a defective condition.

The structure of the building is very good although the internal arrangement is bad and not in line with modern domestic alterations and modern room partitions, as there are no separate amenities provided for each apartment.

There is evidence of dampness in the basement walls and in some of the first floor. The roofs show signs of leakage. There is also much evidence of rotting, and most of the tenants have painted the walls in order to prevent further invasion of the pest.

TABLE 28. - No. 1, London, 1936

Sanitary works completed under the Housing Act, during the year 1936

Description of work	Number of flats
Light and ventilation provided	264
W.C.s installed	260
Bathrooms altered	112
W.C.s removed	210
Gas ranges replaced	301
Sinks provided	490
Baths replaced	428
Copper replaced	112
Flues and chimneys repaired	991
Water supply fittings in flats repaired	991
Improvement of ventilation food stores	15
Floors repaired	170
Stair treads and risers repaired	225
Doors and windows repaired	1705
New sash lines	401
Windows and repairs	232
Brickwork and pointing repaired	265
Plumbing fittings repaired	265
External drains replaced with	265

SECTION E.

Inspection and Supervision

of Food.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Regular observation is kept of all food exposed or deposited for sale in slaughter-houses, butchers' shops, cooked meat shops, fishmongers' premises, stalls, market places, etc., and the standard of cleanliness has been high.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

There are four in the Borough which are licensed annually.

Notice is given to this department when animals are to be slaughtered, and all carcasses and viscera are examined before being offered for sale.

The following are the premises and the licensees:—

Situation of Premises.	Name of Licensee.
129, Hillingdon Street	Messrs. Newbury & Manktelow.
70, Union Road	George Challis.
244, Walworth Road	Messrs. Chalk & Cox, Ltd.
283-5, Walworth Road	Messrs. R. C. Hammett, Ltd.

During the year 358 oxen, 2,692 sheep and 699 pigs were slaughtered.

The total weight found to be unsound was 1 ton 3 cwts. 3 qrs. 16 lbs., of which 8 cwts. 2 qrs. 14 lbs. were destroyed on premises where found, and 15 cwts. 1 qr. 2 lbs. were destroyed at the Council's Depot.

PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1936, SECTION 187.

Registration of Premises for Sale, etc., of Ice Cream and Preserved Food.

The following table shows the number of premises registered and the inspections made:—

Premises.	Registered.	Inspections.
Ice Cream	205	478
Butchers' premises ..	85	982
Provision Dealers ..	61	737

I have received the following report from Mr. Syms:—

During the period under review the Ice Cream Trade has suffered from the effects of a bad season. Several makers have reverted to Sale only, obtaining their supplies from the wholesale manufacturers.

The number of Itinerant Vendors has increased but as this commodity is now sold mostly in cartons or wrapped packets, the supervision required is small. The practice of cutting the packet cream to allow serving halfpenny portions is impossible to stop. I have stressed the necessity for a special knife, to be kept in the top of the conservator when not in use and to be sterilized in boiling water each day. Towards the end of the season examination of these knives revealed that a marked improvement had been made in their condition.

At the close of the year the Register reveals the following facts:—

Premises registered for Manufacture and Sale	92
Premises registered during 1936	6
Discontinued during 1936	15
Premises registered for Sale	96
Premises registered during 1936	11
Discontinued during 1936	25

Periodical inspection has been carried out and with a few exceptions the trade is conducted on hygienic lines. Where conditions were found unsatisfactory immediate steps were taken to ensure the necessary alteration. The power to close unsatisfactory Ice Cream premises is a very helpful factor when dealing with such cases. The importance of sterilization of all equipment and plant has been stressed and no case of serious neglect was found during my inspections.

Modern equipment, both for manufacture and storage has been considerably increased and the advance in this connection among the Italian Trade is marked. The former method of hand churning had many disadvantages and was fraught with danger in regard to contamination by careless handling.

The wholesale factory rebuilt last year has been in full commission during the year. Alteration and improvement of the mechanical plant is still in progress. The management have from time to time taken samples for bacteriological examination, to ascertain that the standard of purity was being maintained. The Cream Room and Packing Room are now entirely separated from the other sections of the business.

During the year 16 makers' premises have been improved, 65 cleansed and 39 have had refrigerating plant installed. Of the 53 who still use the ice and salt method the majority have now electrically driven motor churns.

Among those who are engaged in the sale of Ice Cream 84 have either refrigerating plant or dry ice conservators. Only 12 use the old method of salt and ice tubs, these are entirely engaged in the sale of Italian Ice Cream.

PREMISES WHERE FOOD IS PREPARED.

Regular quarterly inspection of all premises where food is prepared and sold has been carried out during the year. Special attention has been given to storage of food and in many cases the modern refrigerator has been installed. Speaking generally the trade is conducted on hygienic lines and clean food is served to the public.

The following is a summary of the premises under inspection:—

Restaurants in Licensed Premises	..	..	72
Restaurants in Unlicensed Premises	..	..	27
Coffee Houses	..	..	102
Cafes	..	..	95
Stalls	..	..	15
Other Premises	..	..	25

43 premises have been closed or the trade discontinued and 54 have been either newly established or old premises re-opened. The smaller Eating Houses have taken advantage of the opportunity to instal at reasonable cost the gas refrigerators and small gas geysers now on the market.

The record cards show the following facts:—

	Recon- structed.	Im- proved.	Cleansed.	Refrigera- tors.
P.H. Restaurants	.. 5	10	21	8
Restaurants	.. .. —	4	10	19
Coffee Houses	.. .. 2	25	52	43
Cafes	.. .. 4	14	22	24
Other Premises	.. 2	4	5	9

Fried Fish Premises.

54 premises are on the Register, 7 have been closed during the year and 6 have been opened. Of these 3 were formerly used as Fried Fish Shops. The reconstruction of the old type of shops proceeds slowly.

The following represents the work carried out during the year:—

Reconstructed	5
Improved	4
Cleansed.. .. .	9

Cold storage is now provided in 20 shops and electrically driven potato peelers are installed in 48.

Fish Curers' Premises.

33 premises are on the Register, two having been closed during the year. One has been reconstructed, one altered and five have installed cold storage.

As a local trade the business of Fish Curing is rapidly decreasing, the quantity of fish smoked has been small in comparison with other years.

In general the removal of offal has been conducted in a satisfactory manner and no complaints have been received. The periodical cleansing of fish shops is carried out at frequent intervals and is invariably done without the service of notices.

FOOD FACTORIES.

Factories where food is prepared are inspected periodically.

During the year two new food factories have been established on the riverside.

The factories supply many retail Butchers' shops all over the country.

BACON STOVES.

There are five bacon stoves in the Borough which are subject to periodical inspection.

Complaints were received in regard to smoke and odour; which were dealt with.

“MERCHANDISE MARKS” ACT, 1926.

Cases of imported fowls without the metal disc in the wing were found in a Butcher's shop and the matter was reported to the Ministry of Agriculture.

**AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE (GRADING AND MARKING)
ACT, 1926.**

This Act provides for the grading and marking of agricultural produce and gives power to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries by regulations to prescribe “designations” and “marks” to indicate the quality of such produce.

Four cold stores in this district are registered under the 1930 Regulations, for the storage of English eggs.

**PUBLIC HEALTH (IMPORTED FOOD)
REGULATIONS, 1925.**

**PUBLIC HEALTH (IMPORTED FOOD)
AMENDMENT REGULATIONS, 1933.**

The Council is a Riparian Authority, and is responsible for the administration of these Regulations over an area on the south side of the river from the premises of the Union Cold Storage Company, Blackfriars Bridge, to the west side of London Bridge.

The following are some of the items which the food inspectors have had to deal with during the year:—

FROZEN PIGS.

Several cases of imported pigs were found to be affected with a greenish discolouration of the glands.

Samples of these were submitted to the Ministry of Health's laboratory but the presence of tubercle bacilli was not detected.

IMPORTED MUTTON.

A 5 per cent. examination of all imported carcasses of mutton and 100 per cent. of all pieces is still being carried out; the number found affected with caseous lymphadenitis is steadily diminishing.

FRUIT.

A large wharf has been opened for dealing with fruit from overseas, and a parcel of 534 cases of pineapples from Brazil was found to be unsound and destroyed. 4,388 boxes of pears from South America were also found unfit for food on arrival; these were also destroyed.

GAS STORAGE OF FRUIT.

Large quantities of home-grown apples are now being kept by means of gas storage in one of our riverside food premises.

LARD.

A quantity of lard was found to be damaged by water.

The damaged portion was released for technical purposes.

FLOUR.

2,000 bags of flour were placed under "stop notice" owing to damage from coal dust working through from the bunkers by stress of weather.

A portion of the consignment was found to be free from contamination and released, the damaged portion was released for animal food.

IMPORTED BACON.

Bales of imported bacon were found to be damaged and discoloured on the skin nearest the canvas wrappings.

The stained skin was cut off and the flesh was found to be in good order and was accordingly released.

OFFICIAL CERTIFICATES.

During the year Circulars 1534, 1566 and 1585 have been issued by the Ministry of Health, recognising official certificates from the following countries:—

Country.	Purpose. Second Schedule.
Belgium	(b)
Danzig	(b)
France	(b)
Madagascar and Dependencies	(a), (b), (c)
French West Africa	(a), (b), (c)
Yugo-Slavia	(b)
Iceland	(a), (c)
Roumania	(b)
Union of South Africa	(a), (c)
Commonwealth of Australia	(a), (c)

**PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES IN FOOD)
REGULATIONS, 1925.**

GLACE CHERRIES.

Samples of glace cherries were found to contain copper.

I immediately took the matter up with the firm concerned, and they informed the manufacturers.

On investigation it was found that the presence of copper was due to defective boilers, these were immediately remedied and samples taken since have shewn no evidence of copper.

SILDS AND SARDINES.

Samples taken were found to contain lead, and all exporting countries of this product were notified, with the result that considerable improvement has been noted during the last few months.

Strict supervision is being exercised over these commodities, and samples are taken frequently.

151 samples were taken during the year on the Wharves and submitted to the Borough Analyst for examination:—

Wafers	Faint traces of Boron compounds amounting to 160 parts per million (or 1.1 grains to the pound) expressed as Boric acid. It was considered that Boric acid had not been added to the sample as the very small amount found was utterly useless for preservative purposes.
Salmon Roe	The sample contained very faint traces of Boron compounds. It was considered that Boric acid had not been added to the sample as the very small amount was utterly useless for preservative purposes.
Egg Yolk	Boracic compounds were not found.
Egg Yolk	Boracic compounds were not found.
Marmalade	Tin, not more than 0.7 grain per pound; Sulphites, Boric acid, Salicylic acid, Benzoic acid not found.
Canned Oranges	Sulphites, Boric acid, Salicylic acid, Benzoic acid not found.

Canned Crab	Sulphites, Boric acid not found.
Canned Oranges	Sulphites, Boric acid, Salicylic acid, Benzoic acid not found.
Canned Oranges	Tin, not more than 0.4 grain per pound; Sulphites, Boric acid, Salicylic acid, Benzoic acid not found.
Canned Mandarin Oranges	Sulphites, Boric acid, Salicylic acid, Benzoic acid not found.
Canned Mandarin Oranges	Sulphites, Boric acid, Salicylic acid, Benzoic acid not found.
Frozen Egg	Boracic compounds were not found.
Raspberry Pulp	Sulphites, Boric acid, Salicylic acid, Benzoic acid not found.
Tomato Puree	Sulphites, Boric acid, Salicylic acid, Benzoic acid not found; Lead and copper not found; Tin, less than 1 grain per pound.
Canned Apricots	Lead not found.
Canned Peaches	Lead not found.
Canned Pears	Cans in good condition; no signs of de- composition.
Canned Peeled Tomatoes	Tin, Lead and Copper not found.
Egg Yolk	Boracic compounds were not found.
Canned Salmon	Can in good condition; no signs of de- composition.
Tomato Puree	Tin not found; Sulphites, Boric acid, Salicylic acid, Benzoic acid not found.
Canned Crab	Sulphites, Boric acid not found.
Canned Oranges	Tin, 1 grain per pound; Lead not found; Sulphites, Boric acid, Salicylic acid, Benzoic acid not found.
Canned Sild	Lead and Tin not found.
Canned Salmon (2 cans)	Tins blown; combined volume of gas— 15 c.c. of which 5 per cent. was carbon dioxide and 28 per cent. hydrogen; Tin, less than 0.5 grain per pound.
Canned Salmon (2 cans)..	Tins blown; combined volume of gas— 50 c.c., of which 7.7 per cent. was carbon dioxide and 34 per cent. hydro- gen; Tin, 1.2 grains per pound.
Canned Salmon	Lead and Tin not found.
Canned Pilchards	Can in good condition; no signs of de- composition.

Canned Salmon	Can in good condition; no signs of decomposition.
Frozen Egg	Boracic compounds not found.
Canned Crab	Can in good condition; no signs of decomposition.
Canned Sardines	Lead, 6.4 parts per million; Tin, less than 0.5 grain per pound.
Canned Sardines	Lead, 10 parts per million; Tin, 1.6 grains per pound.
Canned Sardines in Tomato	Lead, 6.5 parts per million; Tin, 1.8 grains per pound.
Canned Sardines	Lead, 5 parts per million.
Canned Sardines	Lead, 5 parts per million; Tin, less than 0.5 grain per pound.
Canned Tunny	Lead, 2 parts per million.
Canned Sild	Tin, 2 grains per pound.
Canned Sild	Tin, 1.1 grains per pound.
Canned Sardines	Lead, 4 parts per million; Tin not found.
Canned Sardines	Lead, 6 parts per million; Tin not found.
Canned Sild	Tin, 3.1 grains per pound.
Canned Sild	Tin, 1.4 grains per pound.
Canned Oranges	Tin, less than 1 grain per pound.
Canned Oranges	Can slightly discoloured; no signs of decomposition.
Canned Oranges	Can slightly discoloured; no signs of decomposition.
Canned Sardines	Lead, 4 parts per million; Tin not found.
Canned Sardines	Lead, 10 parts per million; Tin not found.
Canned Sild	Tin, 0.6 grain per pound.
Canned Pineapple	Can in good condition; no signs of decomposition.
Canned Pineapple	Tin, less than 0.5 grain per pound.
Frozen Egg	Boracic compounds not found.
Egg Yolk (Glycerine)	Boracic compounds not found.
Flour (close to inside of bag)	A few black particles were present in the flour; Lead and Arsenic not found.
Flour (interior of bag)	Lead and Arsenic not found.
Sack (containing above samples)	Black deposit on the outside which consisted of Carbon; Lead was not found.
Frozen Egg	Boracic compounds not found.
Egg Yolk	Boracic compounds not found.
Egg Yolk	Boracic compounds not found.
Egg Yolk	Boracic compounds not found.

Canned Sild (2 cans)	..	..	First can—Tin, 0.8 grain per pound; Second can—Tin, 0.5 grain per pound.
Frozen Egg	..	..	Boracic compounds not found.
Rind and Fat taken from a side of Bacon			The Rind was stained light green due to the presence of Copper compounds. The stain was confined to the Rind and did not penetrate into the fat. Arsenic was not found.
Egg Yolk	..	..	Boracic compounds not found.
Canned Sild	..	..	Tin, 2.4 grains per pound.
Egg Yolk	..	..	Boracic compounds not found.
Egg Yolk	..	..	Boracic compounds not found.
Egg Yolk	..	..	Boracic compounds not found.
Canned Cherries (2 cans)			Cans in good condition; no sign of de- composition.
Egg Yolk	..	..	Boracic compounds not found.
Egg Liquid—Whites	..	..	Boracic compounds not found.
Egg Yolk	..	..	Boracic compounds not found.
Egg Liquid—Whole Egg			Boracic compounds not found.
Lemon Fruit Cells	..	..	Sample contained 240 parts of sulphur dioxide per million parts of the sample.
Canned Artichokes	..	..	Can in good condition; no signs of de- composition.
Canned Asparagus	..	..	The drained vegetable contained Tin, 0.7 grain per pound.
Canned Figs	..	..	Can in good condition; no signs of de- composition.
Egg Yolk	..	..	Boracic compounds not found.
Egg Yolk	..	..	Boracic compounds not found.
Canned Salmon	..	..	Tin not found.
Egg Yolk	..	..	Contained Boracic compounds.
Egg Yolk	..	..	Boracic compounds not found.
Egg Yolk	..	..	Contained Boracic compounds.
Egg Yolk	..	..	Contained Boracic compounds.
Egg Yolk	..	..	Contained Boracic compounds.
Duck Yolk	..	..	Contained Boracic compounds.
Egg Yolk	..	..	Boracic compounds not found.
Egg Yolk	..	..	Boracic compounds not found.
Egg Yolk	..	..	Boracic compounds not found.
Egg Yolk	..	..	Contained Boracic compounds.
Egg Yolk	..	..	Boracic compounds not found.
Canned Lichees	..	..	Can in good condition; no sign of de- composition.
Canned Sild	..	..	Tin, 2.7 grains per pound.

Frozen Egg	.. ..	Boracic compounds not found.
Egg Yolk	.. ..	Boracic compounds not found.
Egg Yolk	.. ..	Boracic compounds not found.
Egg Yolk	.. ..	Boracic compounds not found.
Canned Oranges	.. ..	Can, faint discolouration; no sign of decomposition.
Canned Oranges	.. ..	Can, faint discolouration; no sign of decomposition.
Egg Yolk	.. ..	Boracic compounds not found
Egg Yolk	.. ..	Boracic compounds not found.
Tomato Puree	.. ..	Tin not found.
Egg Yolk	.. ..	Contained Boracic compounds.
Egg Yolk	.. ..	Boracic compounds not found.
Dried Whole Egg	.. ..	Boracic compounds not found.
Frozen Egg	.. ..	Boracic compounds not found.
Egg Yolk	.. ..	Boracic compounds not found.
Egg Yolk	.. ..	Contained Boracic compounds.
Egg Yolk	.. ..	Boracic compounds not found.
Egg Yolk	.. ..	Boracic compounds not found.
Canned Sild	.. ..	Tin, 0.8 grain per pound.
Glace Cherries	.. ..	Copper compounds equivalent to metallic Copper 30 parts per million.
Fish Liver	.. ..	Boracic and Sulphate Preservatives not found.
Glace Cherries	.. ..	Copper compounds equivalent to metallic Copper 3 parts per million.
Frozen Egg	.. ..	Boracic compounds not found.
Canned Pears	.. ..	Tin, 0.5 grain per pound; Copper, less than 2 parts per million; Lead not found.
Canned Peaches	.. ..	Tin, Copper and Lead not found.
Canned Apricots	.. ..	Tin, Copper and Lead not found.
Canned Raspberry Jam..	.. ..	Lead, 5 parts per million; Tin and Copper not found.
Canned Blackcurrant Jam	.. ..	Tin, 0.7 grain per pound; Copper, 6.5 parts per million; Lead, less than 2 parts per million.
Canned Apricot Jam	.. ..	Tin, 0.4 grain per pound; Copper, less than 2 parts per million; Lead, 5 parts per million.
Canned Apricot Jam	.. ..	Tin, 0.4 grain per pound; Lead, 5 parts per million; Copper not found.
Canned Lichees	.. ..	Tin, 0.3 grain per pound; Lead, less than 4 parts per million; Copper not found.

Canned Sardines	..	Tin, 0.2 grain per pound; Lead, less than 4 parts per million.
Canned Sardines	..	Lead, less than 4 parts per million; Tin not found.
Canned Sardines	..	Lead, less than 4 parts per million; Tin not found.
Canned Sardines	..	Lead, less than 5 parts per million; Tin not found.
Canned Sardines	..	Lead, less than 4 parts per million; Tin not found.
Canned Tomatoes	..	Tin, Lead and Copper not found.
Canned Brisling	..	Tin, 0.3 grain per pound; Lead not found.
Canned Brisling	..	Tin, 0.5 grain per pound; Lead not found.
Canned Salmon	..	Lead and Tin not found.
Canned Salmon	..	Lead and Tin not found.
Canned Salmon	..	Lead and Tin not found.
Canned Salmon	..	Lead and Tin not found.
Canned Salmon	..	Lead and Tin not found.
Canned Salmon	..	Lead and Tin not found.
Canned Salmon	..	Lead and Tin not found.
Canned Salmon	..	Lead and Tin not found.
Canned Salmon	..	Lead and Tin not found.
Canned Salmon	..	Lead and Tin not found.
Canned Peaches	..	Tin, 0.3 grain per pound; Lead and Copper not found.
Canned Salmon	..	Lead and Tin not found.
Canned Salmon	..	Lead and Tin not found.
Canned Nectarines	..	Lead, Tin and Copper not found.
Egg Yolk	..	Boracic compounds not found.
Egg Yolk	..	Boracic compounds not found.
Pectin	..	1,000 parts of Sulphur dioxide per million parts of sample.

Foodstuffs.	Quantity and Weight examined.				Weight found to be unsound.				
	Quantity.	Weight.							
		T.	C.	Q.	L.	T.	C.	Q.	L.
Egg, liquid	Brought forward ..	883	5	2	20	26	4	3	0
	25494 packages, 148 casks and 62 tins	917	15	3	5			1	0
Endive	21 crates		7	0	0	7	0	0	
Fat, hog	5 casks		1	0	0				
Figs, tinned	388 cases	10	6	3	4	16	0	8	
Fish, tinned	50 cases	1	1	0	0				
Fish	—		6	0	0				
Fish livers, tinned ..	27 tins		3	0	0				
Flour	2134 bags	148	9	0	12				
Fowls	50 cases	1	3	0	0			8	
Fruits, assorted, tinned	1062 cases, 31 tins	24	6	2	10	10	10	3	2
Fruit juice	60 casks	6	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
Game	70 cases	3	10	0	1				1
Geese	94 cases	3	14	2	16	3	14	2	16
Grapes	100 boxes	1	1	0	0				
Grape fruit	24751 boxes, 10586 cases	1251	12	0	24	56	17	1	24
Grape fruit juice ..	26 casks		2	12	0	2	12	0	0
Greengages	24 packages		3	3	22		3	3	22
Hams	67 bags, 29 boxes and 5 hams	9	18	3	25			3	25
Hams, tinned	220 tins	1	18	3	14	1	18	3	14
Jam, tinned	2544 cases	127	14	0	0				
Lard	3246 boxes, 1043 cases and 5 barrels	121	7	0	0	1	3	2	3
Lard oil	162 barrels, 31 casks	36	7	0	0				
Lemon pulp	19 barrels	3	16	0	0				
Lemons	7988 cases, 1392 boxes	330	9	0	0	3	10	1	4
Lettuce	771 crates	7	11	0	14	7	11	0	14
Lichees, tinned	25 cases	2	2	3	12				
Marmalade, tinned ..	500 cases	16	1	1	20				
Meat, tinned	500 cases	10	14	0	0				
	Carried forward ..	3924	18	0	3	121	11	3	1

Surrendered by Owner.	Seized by Inspector.	Notices served.		How unsound portion disposed of.
		(a) De-tention.	(b) Re-lease.	
	17 tons	104	100	
Yes	—	—	—	Destroyed on premises where found.
Yes	—	—	—	Do. do.
—	—	—	—	—
Yes	—	1	1	Destroyed at the Council's Depot.
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	1	1	—
Yes	—	—	—	Destroyed at the Council's Depot.
Yes	—	—	—	Do. do.
Yes	—	1	1	Destroyed on premises where found.
Yes	—	1	1	Released for technical purposes.
Yes	—	1	1	Do. do.
Yes	—	20	20	29 tons 13 cwt. 2 qrs. 16 lbs. barged to sea and 27 tons 3 cwt. 3 qrs. 8 lbs. destroyed on premises where found.
Yes	—	1	1	Destroyed on premises where found.
Yes	—	—	—	Do. do.
Yes	—	2	2	Released for technical purposes.
Yes	—	1	1	1 ton 17 cwt. 14 lbs. destroyed on premises where found, and 1 cwt. 3 qrs. destroyed at the Council's Depot.
—	—	1	—	1208 tins under "Stop".
Yes	—	5	5	Released for technical purposes.
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
Yes	—	3	3	Destroyed on premises where found.
Yes	—	—	—	Do. do.
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
	17 tons	142	137	

Foodstuffs.	Quantity and Weight examined.				Weight found to be unsound.				
	Quantity.	Weight.							
		T.	C.	Q.	L.	T.	C.	L.	L.
	Brought forward ..	3924	18	0	3	121	11	3	1
Melons	75 crates	1	17	2	0	1	16	0	0
Milk, condensed ..	4252 cases, 66 tins, 4 barrels	91	11	3	11	35	8	2	7
Mutton	Carcases and pieces	1491	4	1	20	19	1	3	6
Nectarines	100 cases	2	2	3	12	—	—	—	—
Offal	—	47	16	0	18	1	5	1	22
Onions	100 cases	10	0	0	0	—	—	—	—
Oranges	33423 boxes, 7837 cases	1436	3	2	8	42	18	1	26
Oranges, tinned ..	2160 cases	48	13	1	12	3	3	21	—
Peaches	1505 cases, 214 crates	42	10	0	10	1	15	0	10
Peaches, tinned ..	898 cases	24	1	0	8	—	—	—	—
Pears	5911 boxes, 100 cases	151	6	3	24	3	1	2	14
Pears, tinned	1625 cases	29	10	3	14	1	8	1	0
Peas	1407 boxes, 383 bags	43	1	3	16	2	11	2	11
Pepper dust	—	—	1	1	7	1	1	7	—
Pilchards	30 cases	—	12	3	0	—	—	—	—
Pineapples	604 cases, 6 boxes	16	5	1	0	15	0	1	0
Pineapples, tinned ..	303 cases	7	16	3	12	1	3	20	—
Plums	430 crates	4	11	2	4	4	1	0	4
Pork	—	38	16	1	15	2	2	3	17
Potatoes	216 baskets, 5 bags	21	10	1	0	1	10	1	0
Prawns	2 cases	—	1	0	0	—	1	0	0
Puddings, Christmas ..	3	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	10
Rabbits	253 crates, 171 cases, 53 rabbits	11	4	3	12	7	1	6	—
Raisins	1 box	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	25
Raspberry pulp	50 cases	1	6	3	4	—	—	—	—
	Carried forward ..	7447	5	3	21	254	8	3	11

Surrendered by Owner.	Seized by Inspector.	Notices served.		How unsound portion disposed of.
		(a) De-tention.	(b) Re-lease.	
	17 tons	142	137	
Yes	—	1	1	Destroyed on premises where found.
Yes	—	—	—	27 tons 9 cwt. 3 lbs. released for technical purposes, and 7 tons 19 cwt. 2 qrs. 4 lbs. destroyed at the Council's Depot.
Yes	—	751	751	Released for technical purposes.
—	—	—	—	—
Yes	—	30	30	1 ton 5 cwt. 1 qr. 13 lbs. released for technical purposes and 9 lbs. destroyed at the Council's Depot.
—	—	—	—	—
Yes	—	20	20	25 tons 8 cwt. 3 qrs. 12 lbs. barged to sea and 17 tons 9 cwt. 2 qrs. 14 lbs. destroyed on premises where found.
Yes	—	1	1	Destroyed at the Council's Depot.
Yes	—	—	—	Destroyed on premises where found.
—	—	—	—	—
Yes	—	6	6	2 tons 22 lbs. destroyed on premises where found and 1 ton 1 cwt. 1 qr. 20 lbs. barged to sea.
Yes	—	2	2	Destroyed at Council's Depot.
Yes	—	6	6	1 ton 1 cwt. 2 qrs. 7 lbs. destroyed at Council's Depot and 1 ton 10 cwt. 4 lbs. released for technical purposes.
Yes	—	—	—	Destroyed at the Council's Depot.
—	—	—	—	—
Yes	—	2	2	Destroyed on premises where found.
Yes	—	1	1	Destroyed at the Council's Depot.
Yes	—	1	1	3 tons 13 cwt. 2 qrs. 4 lbs. destroyed on premises where found and 7 cwt. 2 qrs. destroyed at the Council's Depot.
Yes	—	38	38	1 ton 17 cwt. 3 qrs. 17 lbs. released for technical purposes and 5 cwt. destroyed at the Council's Depot.
Yes	—	—	—	Destroyed on premises where found.
Yes	—	1	1	Destroyed at Council's Depot.
Yes	—	—	—	Do. do.
Yes	—	6	6	5 cwt. 3 qrs. 24 lbs. released for technical purposes and 1 cwt. 1 qr. 10 lbs. destroyed at Council's Depot.
Yes	—	1	1	Destroyed at the Council's Depot.
—	—	—	—	—
	17 tons	1009	1004	

Foodstuffs.	Quantity and Weight examined.				Weight found to be unsound.				
	Quantity.	Weight.							
		T.	C.	Q.	L.	T.	C.	Q.	L.
Brought forward ..		744	5	3	21	254	8	3	11
Rice	189 bags	9	9	0	0		5	1	13
Roe, Salmon ..	8 barrels		5	3	0		5	1	0
Salmon, tinned ..	3314 cases, 120 tins	72	1	1	12	5	8	3	24
Sardines	672 cases, 1155 tins	16	7	2	18			1	22
Sauces, mixed ..	29 bottles				25				25
Sausage, Frankfurter	6 cases		3	0	0		3	0	0
Sild	50 cases		15	0	0				
Soups, tinned ..	1 case, 100 packages	2	2	1	20			1	20
Strawberries, tinned ..	100 cases	2	2	2	16				
Sultanas	968 boxes	10	16	0	16		2	0	16
Tallow	137 drums	27	8	0	0				
Tomatoes	594 boats, 1 crate	6	14	0	24	5	15	0	24
Tomato Puree	828 cases	28	18	1	20		6	0	0
Tomatoes, tinned ..	227 cases, 74 tins	5	15	2	8		2	0	20
Tongues, tinned ..	163 cases	4	1	1	4		8	3	10
Turkeys	448 cases	19	4	1	4				
Veal	—	1	16	2	8		1	1	4
Veal, tinned	4 tins				12				12
Vegetables, assorted, tinned	90 tins		1	2	12		1	2	12
Vermicelli	Half case				10				10
Walnuts	1200 bags	15	0	0	0	15	0	0	0
		7670	9	1	6	282	9	3	27

Surrendered by Owner.	Seized by Inspector.	Notices served.		How unsound portion disposed of.
		(a) De-tention.	(b) Re-lease.	
	17 tons	1009	1004	
Yes	—	3	3	Destroyed on premises where found.
Yes	—	2	2	Released for technical purposes.
Yes	—	—	—	Destroyed at the Council's Depot.
Yes	—	—	—	Do. do.
Yes	—	—	—	Do. do.
Yes	—	—	—	Do. do.
—	—	—	—	—
Yes	—	—	—	Do. do.
—	—	—	—	—
Yes	—	—	—	Do. do.
Yes	—	—	—	—
Yes	—	—	—	3 tons barged to sea, 24 lbs. destroyed on premises where found and 2 tons 15 cwt. destroyed at the Council's Depot.
Yes	—	—	—	Destroyed at the Council's Depot.
Yes	—	—	—	Do. do.
Yes	—	1	1	Do. do.
—	—	—	—	—
Yes	—	3	3	Released for technical purposes.
Yes	—	—	—	Destroyed at the Council's Depot.
Yes	—	—	—	Do. do.
—	—	—	—	—
Yes	—	—	—	Do. do.
—	—	—	—	—
Yes	—	1	1	Destroyed on premises where found.
	17 tons	1021	1016	

TABLE

Showing the quantity of Foodstuffs found unsound throughout

Foodstuffs.	Quantity and Weight found Unsound		Surrendered by Owners.	
	Quantity.	Weight.	Quantity.	Weight.
		T. C. Q. L.		T. C. Q. L.
Apples	1 box	1 2	1 box	1 2
Asparagus ..	10 bundles ..	10	10 bundles ..	10
Bacon	—	6 4 1 0	—	6 4 1 0
Bananas	21 crates	10 2 0	21 crates	10 2 0
Beef	—	10 1 10	—	10 1 10
Beef, tinned ..	26 tins	1 1 10	26 tins	1 1 10
Brawn, tinned ..	1 tin	6	1 tin	6
Bread	—	4	—	4
Carrots	45 bags	1 2 2 0	45 bags	1 2 2 0
Celery	6 bundles	20	6 bundles	20
Chestnuts	20 bags	8 3 20	20 bags	8 3 20
Chicken, tinned	1 case, 645 tins..	8 0 14	1 case, 645 tins..	8 0 14
Cod	—	2 0	—	2 0
Currants	27 cases	11 1 26	27 cases	11 1 26
Dabs	1 box	1 0	1 box	1 0
Dog Fish	4 boxes	2 0 0	4 boxes	2 0 0
Eggs	300	1 12	300	1 12
Fish, tinned ..	18 cases	7 2 24	18 cases	7 2 24
Fowls	—	1 10 3 16	—	1 10 3 16
Fruits, tinned ..	7 cases	3 0 0	7 cases	3 0 0
Grapes	11 barrels, 7 trays	5 1 2	11 barrels, 7 trays	5 1 2
Grape Fruit ..	97 cases	2 8 2 0	97 cases	2 8 2 0
Hams	5 hams	2 21	5 hams	2 21
Hams, tinned ..	18 tins	1 3 16	18 tins	1 3 16
Heads, Pigs ..	17,742	92 8 1 1	17,742	92 8 1 1
Kippers	10 boxes	1 1 0	10 boxes	1 1 0
Lard	—	1 5	—	1 5
Lemons	112 boxes	2 16 0 0	112 boxes	2 16 0 0
Loganberries, tinned	10 cases	4 1 4	10 cases	4 1 4
Mutton	—	3 20	—	3 20
Carried forward ..	110 10 0 19		110 10 0 19	

30.

the Borough during the year 1936 by the several Inspectors.

Seized by Inspector.		Remarks.
Quantity.	Weight.	
—	T. C. Q. L.	Destroyed at Council's Depot.
—	—	Do. do.
—	—	4 tons 11 cwt. 15 lbs. destroyed at the Council's Depot, and 1 ton 13 cwt. 13 lbs. released for technical purposes.
—	—	Destroyed at the Council's Depot.
—	—	6 cwt. 2 qrs. 21 lbs. released for technical purposes, 3 cwt. 1 qr. 2 lbs. destroyed at the Council's Depot and 1 qr. 15 lbs. destroyed on premises where found.
—	—	Destroyed at the Council's Depot.
—	—	Destroyed on premises where found.
—	—	Do. do.
—	—	Destroyed at the Council's Depot.
—	—	Do. do.
—	—	Do. do.
—	—	Do. do.
—	—	Released for technical purposes.
—	—	Destroyed at the Council's Depot.
—	—	Do. do.
—	—	Destroyed on premises where found.
—	—	Destroyed at the Council's Depot.
—	—	Do. do.
—	—	Do. do.
—	—	4 cwt. 3 qrs. 21 lbs. destroyed at the Council's Depot and 1 qr. 9 lbs. destroyed on premises where found.
—	—	Destroyed at the Council's Depot.
—	—	2 qrs. 6 lbs. destroyed at the Council's Depot and 15 lbs. released for technical purposes.
—	—	1 cwt. 2 qrs. 26 lbs. destroyed at the Council's Depot and 18 lbs. destroyed on premises where found.
—	—	Released for technical purposes.
—	—	Destroyed at the Council's Depot.
—	—	Do. do.
—	—	Do. do.
—	—	Do. do.
—	—	2 qrs. 6 lbs. destroyed at Council's Depot and 1 qr. 14 lbs. destroyed on premises where found.
—	—	

Foodstuffs.	Quantity and Weight found Unsound		Surrendered by Owners.	
	Quantity.	Weight.	Quantity.	Weight.
	Brought forward	T. C. Q. L. 110 10 0 19		T. C. Q. L. 110 10 0 19
Oatmeal	—	20	—	20
Offal	—	1 5 1 15	—	1 5 1 15
Onions	—	2 4	—	2 4
Oranges	65 boxes	1 12 2 0	—	1 12 2 0
Peaches	78 crates	8 0 0	78 crates	8 0 0
Pears	55 boxes and 38 ½-sieves	17 1 20	55 crates and 38 ½-sieves	17 1 20
Peas	230 bags	3 1 2 12	230 bags	3 1 2 12
Pineapples ..	47 cases	17 0 0	47 cases	17 0 0
Plums	87 boxes	1 10 0 0	87 boxes	1 10 0 0
Plums, tinned	24 cases	10 3 8	24 cases	10 3 8
Pork	Carcases and pieces	41 4 2 4	Carcases and pieces	41 4 2 4
Pork Pies ..	1 pie	—	1 pie	—
Potatoes	61 bags, 50 ½-bags	4 6 0 0	61 bags, 50 ½-bags	4 6 0 0
Prawns	7 tins	1 21	7 tins	1 21
Prunes	—	—	—	—
Rabbits	265 rabbits ..	10 3 12	265 rabbits ..	10 3 12
Sild	193 tins, 2 cases	3 8	2 cases	1 12
Skate	3 boxes	1 3 14	3 boxes	1 3 14
Soup Squares	74	12	74	12
Swede Tops ..	20 bags	5 0 0	20 bags	5 0 0
Tomatoes ..	16 bundles, 6 boats	8 0 16	16 bundles, 6 boats	8 0 16
Tomato Puree	31 cases, 762 tins	1 4 3 21	31 cases, 762 tins	1 4 3 21
Tomatoes, tinned	41 cases	17 0 0	41 cases	17 0 0
Tongues, Ox ..	1 tongue	7	1 tongue	7
Tongues, tinned	123 tins	5 1 26	123 tins	5 1 26
Turkeys	4	1 18	4	1 18
Veal	—	1 2 21	—	1 2 21
		170 0 3 26		170 0 2 2

Seized by Inspector.		Remarks.
Quantity.	Weight.	
	T. C. Q. L.	
—	—	
—	—	Destroyed on premises where found.
—	—	15 cwt. 2 qrs. 14 lbs. destroyed at Council's Depot and 9 cwt. 3 qrs. 1 lb. destroyed on premises where found.
—	—	Destroyed at the Council's Depot.
—	—	Do. do.
—	—	Do. do.
—	—	Do. do.
—	—	Do. do.
—	—	Do. do.
—	—	Do. do.
—	—	Released for technical purposes.
—	—	Destroyed on premises where found.
—	—	Destroyed at the Council's Depot.
—	—	Do. do.
—	—	2 tons 12 cwt. 16 lbs. under "Stop."
—	—	Destroyed at the Council's Depot.
193 tins	1 24	1 qr. 12 lbs. destroyed at the Council's Depot and 1 qr. 24 lbs. were condemned by a Magistrate and destroyed at the Council's Depot.
—	—	Destroyed at the Council's Depot.
—	—	Do. do.
—	—	Do. do.
—	—	Destroyed at the Council's Depot.
—	—	Destroyed on premises where found.
—	—	Destroyed at the Council's Depot.
—	—	Released for technical purposes.
—	—	5 cwt. 1 qr. 6 lbs. destroyed on premises where found and 20 lbs. destroyed at the Council's Depot.
—	—	Released for technical purposes.
—	—	1 cwt. 1 qr. 25 lbs. released for technical purposes and 24 lbs. destroyed at Council's Depot.
193 tins	1 24	

TABLE 31.

Inspections of Food at Wharves, Markets and other places where food is stored, and the action taken by the officials during the year 1936.

INSPECTION OF WHARVES, Etc.					FOOD EXAMINED, Etc.							
WARD OR DISTRICT.	Inspec- tions of Wharves and Ware- houses.	Inspec- tions of Markets.	Inspec- tions of Shops or Street Stalls.	Slaughter Houses.	Parcels of Food Ex- amined.	Parcels of Food Stopped.	Parcels of Food Released.	Parcels of Food destroyed by con- sent of owner.	Parcels of Food seized by Inspec- tor.	Parcels of Food con- demned by Magis- trate.	Summonses taken out.	
Mr. Bowers	421	—	906	168	1362	31	22	380	3	2	1	
Mr. Duffield	581	—	813	173	2207	999	996	1215	—	—	—	
Market Inspections ..	—	7671	—	—	7218	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL	1002	7671	1719	341	11240	1030	1018	1595	3	2	1	

**MILK AND DAIRIES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1922,
AND ORDERS MADE THEREUNDER, ETC.**

At the end of 1935, there were on the Milksellers' Registers:—

Retail names	413	and premises	407
Wholesale names	32	„ „	31
Retail names	77	Outsiders.	
Wholesale names	43	„	

During the year 1936 the following entries were made in the respective Registers, viz. :—

Retail names	64	and premises ..	64 entered.*
Retail names	73	„ „	70 removed.

*The 64 premises are:—

- 1 Depot for delivering Milk on rounds.
- 3 Dairies.
- 50 Bottled Milk only sold.
- 9 Bottled Milk and for consumption on premises.
- 1 For consumption on premises only.

The sale of Milk was discontinued at 26 premises.

The Sale of Milk was newly started at 20 premises.

Totals on Retail Register at the end of 1936:—

404 names; 401 premises.*

*The 401 premises are:—

- 57 Dairies, of these 36 sell Milk on rounds.
- 5 Depots (for sale of Bottled Milk on rounds).
- 322 Sale of Milk in containers only (as received).
- 17 For consumption on the premises only.

Wholesale during the year:—

- 2 names and 2 premises were entered in the Register.
- 3 names and 3 premises were removed from the Register.
- Discontinued at 3 premises and newly started at 2.

Total at the end of the year:—

31 names; 30 premises on the Register.

Outsiders:—

During the year 4 names entered and 2 removed. Retail.
 During the year 4 names entered and 1 removed. Wholesale.

Total on Register at the end of the year 1936:—

79 names Retail, and 46 names Wholesale.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923 AND 1936, ETC.

2 Dairies were licensed to Bottle and Sell Grade A (T.T.) Milk.

In only 1 was this carried out.

The total number of persons licensed to Sell Graded Milk at or from their premises was as follows:—

Certified, 5.
 Grade A (T.T.), 19; these include 2 bottling and 1 supplementary licences.
 Grade A, 1.
 Grade A (Pasteurised), 5.
 Pasteurised, 38; these include 3 supplementary licences.
 Total, 68.

BACTERIOLOGICAL AND PHOSPHATASE EXAMINATIONS.

No. 1 is Bacteriological Examination.

No. 2 is Microscopic Examination.

No. 3 is Inoculation.

Kind.	No. 1.	Nos. 1, 2 and 3.	Nos. 2 and 3.	Phos- phatase only.	Total.
Pasteurised	26	13	—	29	68
Grade A (T.T.)	—	3	—	—	3
Ordinary	—	1	18	—	19
Totals	26	17	18	29	90

These 90 samples were found to be satisfactory.

In addition to the above, throughout the year the Public Analyst has examined by the Phosphatase Test for information purposes, 187 samples of various Milks obtained from 15 wholesale firms who supply Milk in this Borough.

26 of these did not pass the test.

The Dairymen concerned were informed and the Medical Officer of Health of the district in which the Milk was pasteurised was notified.

There are 49 L.C.C. Schools with 117 departments supplied with Pasteurised Milk by 14 dairy firms.

These Milks have been regularly sampled and are included in the above Table, "Pasteurised."

INSPECTIONS OF VARIOUS PREMISES.

The following inspections have been made during the year:—

Milkshops, Dairies, etc.	..	..	1,911	2 Notices.
Bakehouses, etc.	..	..	592	14 ,,
Soap Works	..	..	6	
Tripe Boilers..	..	..	7	
Butter Factory	..	..	9	7 Samples taken.
Fur Skin Dresser	..	..	6	
Shops Act	..	..	16	
Pharmacy and Poisons Act	..	..	361	
Other premises	..	..	10	
			<hr/>	
			2,918	16 Notices.
			<hr/>	

Verbal instructions and suggestions as required.

NUISANCES ABATED IN CONSEQUENCE OF NOTICES.

Dirty walls	13
„ ceilings	11
„ floors	7
„ paving	6
Defective walls	3
„ ceilings	3
„ floors	2
„ paving	2
„ and dirty utensils	17
„ roofs	3
„ oven walls	1
Light and ventilation	7
Utensils provided	8
Dustbins provided	4
New sinks	3
Dressing rooms	2
Miscellaneous items	55
	147

14 Bakehouses repainted.

11 Dairies repainted.

5 Milk Barrows repainted.

In addition to the works carried out under notice, the following is a brief account of other works carried out and utensils provided at the various premises.

DAIRIES.

17, *Vowler Street*.—Dairy walls and ceilings, and all paint work, washed down and repainted. Ceiling repaired. New cold store (Kelvinator) installed.

17, *Surrey Row*.—Dairy walls and ceiling and all paint work washed down and repainted. New bulking tank, rotary pump and fittings to bottle filling machine provided.

342, *East Street*.—Dairy walls and ceiling and all paint work washed down and repainted.

York Place.—Bottle filling room, walls and ceilings repainted. New bottle washing and sterilising machine installed. 1,500 bottles per hour.

3, *Old Kent Road*.—Provided a bottle capping appliance, crate for dipping and sterilising bottles and a filling and store room.

29, *Southwark Street*.—Dairy paintwork cleansed and repainted.

146, *Lorrimore Road*.—Dairy paintwork cleansed and repainted.

22, *Beresford Street*.—Dairy paintwork cleansed and repainted.

120, *Trafalgar Street*.—Walls of bottling room renewed. Dairy paintwork cleansed and repainted.

17, *Sutherland Square*.—Dairy paintwork cleansed and repainted.

Rear of 32, *Earl Street*.—Dairy walls and ceilings and paintwork repainted.

16, *Pilgrimage Street*.—5 milk barrows cleansed and repainted.

7, *Charles Street*.—Dairy paintwork cleansed and repainted.

Rear of 201-3, *Old Kent Road*.—New depot for sale of sterilized bottled milk on round. Well lighted and ventilated. Cold water supply provided. A store room for bottled milk at front of premises.

201-3, *Old Kent Road*.—On ground floor, milk bar, with the following fittings:—Hall's (ammonia) refrigerator, cold chest, 4 electric mixers for milk drinks (with syrups and flavours), 4 electric milk soup warmers, stoneware sink with hot and cold water supply for washing and sterilizing milk vessels and appliances, hot water boiler (boiling water) in boiler room off yard. Ground floor, W.C. and lavatory basin and cloak room. First floor, offices, 2 W.C.'s and lavatory basin. These rooms are used in connection with the Depot at rear.

58, *Larcom Street*.—A new brush bottle washing machine installed.

There are also in course of construction or installation at the rear of 2-4, *New Street*, a depot for sale of bottled sterilized milk on round.

At 2, *Burrows Mews* a new dairy is under construction.

BAKEHOUSES.

151, *Borough High Street*.—Dough and cake mixer installed. Part of flooring over concreted. (These premises are now unoccupied.)

128-132, *New Kent Road*.—Ceilings provided to outer store rooms. Bench and wall at back (on first gallery) cleansed and covered with zinc so as same can be kept in a cleanly condition.

126, *Southwark Bridge Road*.—Ventilated lobby to W.C. provided. Bakehouse repainted.

304, *Old Kent Road*.—New food store provided. Bakehouse walls and ceilings repainted. New ceiling provided.

182, *Grosvenor Terrace*.—Oven front rebuilt.

185, *Blackfriars Road*.—Vaults off bakehouse, walls and floor rendered waterproof, three louvred lights and extractor fan for ventilation purposes installed. Vaults separated by partition so as to provide ventilated lobby to W.C.

55, *Rodney Road*.—Gas-heated steam generator installed.

111, *Trafalgar Street*.—Flour loft ceiling provided, walls and floor cleansed, sashes and sash frames amended and repainted. New hopper to flour shoot. Three new trough tops.

Gambia Street.—First floor bakehouse flooring amended as required by red tiling. Walls at rear of doughnut frying pan and supporting piers of apparatus white tiled, and sloping zinc tray under and flooring under red tiled. Dished concrete platform for ice chest, and walls behind white tiled.

2, *Stoney Street*.—New skylight with hinged sashes provided.

15, *Old Kent Road*.—Bakehouse floor red tiled, white glazed asbestos ceiling provided, all woodwork cleansed and repainted. Further works to be carried out later.

272, *Old Kent Road*.—Yard repaved, bakehouse, new vent shaft in roof. Flour store, floor at side of oven red tiled, remainder of floor concreted. Coal store in bakehouse enclosed. W.C. in yard, new seat, rafters, roof, gutter, rain-pipe and walls rendered. Dough mixing room, new roof and ceiling and shelves, woodwork repainted, dough mixer cleansed. Two food stores in yard and a dressing room (for men) provided.

97a, *Brandon Street*.—Bakehouse flooring red tiled, oven front amended, new sink, trap and waste, new cold drinking water supply on rising main provided. Interior walls and ceiling repainted. Two dough troughs and tops cleansed. Dough mixer cleansed and repainted. New staircase in yard to flour loft. Flour loft, walls repaired and cleansed, new corrugated asbestos roof, sheet asbestos ceiling, and window to street provided. Floor repaired and cleansed. W.C. in yard cleansed. Barrow store at rear, walls and back of oven amended and cleansed. Concrete floor and asbestos ceiling provided.

325, *Walworth Road*.—Five window sashes amended, cleansed and painted and made to open. Wall at sink white tiled. A new sink and trap and waste pipe in men's dressing room. Walls and ceiling cleansed. W.C. in yard (men's), new pan trap and seat. Walls and ceiling cleansed. Other works on order.

101, *Gt. Dover Street*.—Shop redecorated. Other works on order.

214, *Manor Place*.—New dough mixer and oven installed.

168, *Borough High Street*.—Oven front rebuilt.

388, *Walworth Road*.—Bakehouse ventilation improved by new window over oven, a vent pipe into external air, new door to yard, with glazed hinged sash to open. Stair treads renewed. Coal cupboard enclosed. Four portable benches on iron supports, and portable shelves. Tiled flooring retiled and extended. New roof over steps to yard. Premises throughout thoroughly scraped and cleansed, and accumulation of rubbish removed. Other works on hand.

Particulars of Bakehouses at the end of the year 1936:—

Position.	In use.	Not in use.	Totals.	Remarks.
Above ground	33	23	56	6 Bakehouses have been discontinued.
Under ground	23	11	34	
Totals	56	34	90	* See below

* 11 and 47, Stamford Street } These Bakehouses have been dis-
 1 and 33, Tarn Street } continued or demolished.
 1, Harper Street } Total number of Bakehouses at
 195, Waterloo Road } end of 1936: 90.

NOXIOUS TRADES.

Situation.	Trade.	Occupier.	Inspections.	Remarks.
24. Gt. Suffolk Street	Tripe Boiler ..	J. Martin ..	7	Periodical cleansing was duly carried out.
Wansey Street ..	Soap Works ..	Holder's Soap Works, Ltd.	6	
Harrow Street ..	Skin Dresser ..	Leeding & Co. ..	6	

Wansey Street, Soap Works.—New corrugated iron roof provided.

There are no Cowsheds in the Borough.

BUTTER AND MARGARINE FACTORIES.

9 inspections made. 7 samples of butter procured for analysis. These were certified genuine.

There are 17 wholesale dealers in margarine in the Borough. 2 were discontinued during the year.

PUBLIC HEALTH (CONDENSED MILK) REGULATIONS,
1923 and 1927.

13 samples of condensed milk were purchased under the above Regulations for analysis. They were certified by the Public Analyst to comply with the said Orders.

ARTIFICIAL CREAM ACT, 1929.

PUBLIC HEALTH (DRIED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1923-27.

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926, AND ORDERS.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES IN FOOD)
REGULATIONS.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928, ETC.

Special attention has been given at the various premises visited in the carrying out of the above Orders, etc., and where necessary these were explained and shopkeepers advised. This has had the desired effect.

**POISONS AND PHARMACY ACT, 1933, AND ORDERS
MADE THEREUNDER.**

During the year 361 premises have been visited under the above Act; of these, 81 names of occupiers who have complied with the requirements of the said Act and Orders have been entered on the Council's list of Sellers of Part 2 Poisons, as set out in the Poisons List Confirmation Order, 1935.

The following is a list of Poisons sold:—

Kind of Poison Sold.	No. of Premises.	Remarks.
Spirits of Salts	41	} 5 Registers have been provided as required for sale of certain Poisons.
Ammonia	60	
Phenols	67	
Caustic Soda	30	
Caustic Potash	11	
Sulphuric Acid	1	
Nitric Acid	1	
Salts of Lemon	3	
Arsenical Poisons	4	
Mercurial Poisons	2	
Nicotine	1	
Barium	1	
Hair Dyes	5	
All Part 2 Poisons	2	

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS AND OTHER ACTS.

Name and Address of Vendor.	Sample.	Result of Analysis.	Result of Proceedings.
J. R. Taaffe, 104, Union Street	Milk	7.4 per cent. added water	Fined £5 and £1 1s. costs.
Henry David Welch, 37, Courthill Road, Lewisham	—	Carrying on the trade of a dairyman without being registered by the Local Authority	Fined £3 and £2 2s. costs.
Do. do. ..	—	Selling milk from a vehicle which had not inscribed thereon his name and address	Fined 2s. 6d.
Do. do. ..	—	Failing to keep in a clean condition vessels used for containing milk	Fined £2.

**POLICE COURT PROCEEDINGS TAKEN UNDER THE
FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.**

4 summonses were taken out during the year 1936.

The offences for which the above-mentioned summonses were taken out are tabulated hereunder:—

Milk (added water)	1 case
Carrying on trade of dairyman without being registered	1 case
Selling milk from a vehicle which had not inscribed thereon his name and address..	1 case
Failing to keep in a clean condition vessels used for containing milk	1 case
Total	4 cases

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

During the year ended 31st December, 1,032 "official" samples were taken by the Inspector.

5 of these samples were certified as adulterated, a percentage of 0.5, as compared with 1.8 in 1935.

Particulars of the samples taken, together with the results of the analyses are given in Tables 32 and 33.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

TABLE 32.

Return of Official Samples for the Year ending 31st December, 1936, showing the number taken, and the percentage of adulterated Samples for the year.

FORMAL SAMPLES.

Article.	Number of Samples taken.	Adulterated.
Milk	451	4
Butter	77	—
Cheese	12	—
Margarine	57	—
Lard	27	—
Tea	15	—
Coffee	6	—
Cocoa	19	—
Sugar	9	—
Mustard	7	—
Port Wine	2	—
Whisky	4	—
Gin	2	—
Brandy	2	—
Rum	2	—
White Pepper	5	—
Cake	13	—
Quaker Oats	1	—
Sponge Mixture	1	—
Table Jelly	16	—
Self-raising Flour	18	—
Cornflour	11	—
Luncheon Sausage	5	—
Breakfast Sausage	4	—
Ground Nutmeg	2	—
Bisto	9	—
Ox-Tail Soup	7	—
Oatmeal	1	—
Semolina	3	—
Custard Powder	7	—
Rice	12	—
Pearl Barley	9	—
Carraway Seeds	1	—
Meat Paste	2	—
Tea Siftings	1	—
Curry Powder	6	—
Ground Ginger	1	—
Carried forward	827	4

Article.	Number of Samples taken.	Adul- terated.
Brought forward	827	4
Condensed Milk	13	—
Separated Milk	2	—
Arrowroot	4	—
Tapioca	12	—
Saxa Salt	5	—
Jam Sandwich	2	—
Lemonade Powder	4	—
Beef Galantine	1	—
Rice Custard	2	—
Sifta Salt	2	—
Pea Soup Flour	8	—
Blanc-Mange Powder	1	—
Dripping	11	—
Gravy Thick	2	—
Brawn	4	—
Corned Beef	4	—
Swiss Roll	3	—
Preserved Sausage	7	—
Liver Sausage	1	—
Rolled Oats	1	—
French Cream Slices.. .. .	1	—
Flaked Rice	2	—
Flaked Tapioca	2	—
Gravylets	1	—
French Coffee.. .. .	6	—
Mustard Compound	5	—
Sage and Onion Stuffing	1	—
Velda	1	—
Gravy Powder	1	—
Fish Paste	9	—
Pepper	2	—
Sherbet	3	—
Oat Puffs	1	—
Cakeoma	1	—
Mints	1	—
Green Peas	1	—
Macaroni	2	—
Blue Peas	1	—
Gravy Salt	3	—
Jam Roll	1	—
Crushed Linseed	3	—
Bicarbonate of Soda.. .. .	1	—
Ground Rice	4	—
Tomato Soup.. .. .	2	—
Sago	2	—
Carried forward	973	4

Article.	Number of Samples taken.	Adulterated.
Brought forward	973	4
Desiccated Soup	3	—
Orange Fizz	1	—
Suet and Rice Flour.. .. .	7	—
Mixed Spice	6	—
Lemon Barley	1	—
Sweets.. .. .	6	—
Soup Mixture.. .. .	2	—
Glace Cherries	1	—
Forcemeat Stuffing	1	—
Table Salt	4	—
Locust Beans	1	—
Lentils	3	—
Pea Flour	1	—
Walnut Cream Sandwich	1	—
Pastry Puffs	1	—
Shortening	1	—
Bun Flour	3	—
Milk Pudding Powder	2	—
Cooking Salt	1	—
Pudding Spice	1	—
Rice Cake Flour	1	—
Bourn Vita	1	—
Desiccated Coconut	2	—
Jelly Crystals	3	—
Pudding Mixture	1	—
Patent Barley	1	—
Sausages	1	1
Yorkshire Pudding Powder.. .. .	1	—
Boracic Powder	1	—
Total	1032	5

Percentage of adulterated samples for the year—0.5.

INFORMAL SAMPLES.

In addition to the samples taken under the Food and Drugs Acts as shown in Table 32, 820 samples were purchased informally by the Inspector through his several agents. The whole of these samples were submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis, with the following result:—

TABLE 33.

Article.	Number of samples.	Adulterated.
Milk	47	—
Pasteurised Milk	16	4
Butter	165	—
Lard	17	—
Self-raising Flour	13	—
Dripping	95	—
Pepper	15	—
Cake and Sponge (various)	40	—
Cereals	22	—
Spices, Herbs and Condiments	80	—
Flour and Cooking Powders	26	—
Breakfast, Lunch and Preserved Sausage	43	1
Sausages	4	2
Ground Ginger	9	—
Tea	32	—
Vinegar	78	6
Brawn	9	—
Cordials and Soft Drinks	6	—
Cooked Ham	21	—
Margarine	4	—
Paste (Meat and Fish)	8	—
Cocoa	10	—
Coffee	5	—
Soups	4	—
Boracic Powder	12	—
Bi-carbonate of Soda	12	—
Borax	12	—
London Milk Ale	4	4
Sild	2	2
Other Commodities	9	—
Total	820	19

Percentage of adulterated samples for the year—2.3.

INDUSTRIAL SAMPLES

The samples listed under the Food and Drugs Act as shown in Table 21, 220 samples were purchased industrially by the Inspector through his various agents. The whole of these samples were submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis, with the following results—

TABLE 22.

Number of Samples	Articles
47	Milk
10	Condensed Milk
105	Butter
47	Eggs
13	Self-raising Flour
67	Flour
15	Pastry
20	Cake and Biscuits (various)
20	Confectionery
20	Spices, Herbs and Condiments
12	Flour and Baking Powders
20	Breakfast, Lunch and Dinner Biscuits
9	Pastry
20	Confectionery
78	Tea
9	Vinegar
20	Wine
20	Cordons and Soft Drinks
4	Confectionery
4	Cake (Hot and Cold)
10	Coffee
4	Coffee
12	Soups
12	Baking Powder
12	Bi-carbonate of Soda
12	Flour
4	London Milk etc.
2	Oil
0	Other Confectionery
20	Total

Percentage of adulterated samples for the year—22.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

With the exception of Measles, the number of verified infectious diseases was low, as compared with previous years.

Although a "Measles year," it is very gratifying to find that the deaths from this disease were lower than ever, numbering in all 22.

There is no doubt that the very close co-operation which exists between the L.C.C. Educational Medical Service and the Borough Health Department, for keeping in touch with all known cases of Measles and contacts, and the removal of severe cases to hospital, are together responsible for this decreasing mortality.

The question of a "Whooping Cough scheme" on similar lines to the "Measles scheme" and the making of Whooping Cough a notifiable disease, was considered desirable by the Council, and, in fact, by the majority of the Medical Officers. It is to be hoped that this scheme is not only adopted, but that Whooping Cough is not only the most distressing, but the most deadly of the much-prevalent childhood diseases. This latter statement is well illustrated

SECTION F.

Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious and other Diseases.

The number of deaths from Diarrhoea is also showing a gradual improvement. In 1935, the complaint caused 25 deaths of infants under 2 years of age, and in 1936, the year under review, there were 19 such deaths. This is only to be expected, as explained in my previous reports, on account of the rapid pace of changes giving better housing conditions and facilities for disinfectants to the people, as well as a better and cheaper milk and food supply.

Although not an infectious disease, so far as is known, the deaths from Cancer have been tabulated in this section of the Report. These deaths show a considerable increase as compared with previous years, in spite of the educational propaganda carried out by this Council on the subject, and the increasing facilities for early diagnosis and treatment now available at the hospitals in and around the Borough.

An examination of this table shows the increase in the number of deaths of the alimentary tract, but unfortunately the cause is not clear, other than preventive measures ought to be adopted.

SECTION F.

Prevalence of, and Control over,
Infectious and other Diseases.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

With the exception of Measles, the number of certified infectious diseases was low, as compared with previous years.

Although a "Measles year," it is very gratifying to find that the deaths from this disease were lower than ever, numbering in all 23.

There is no doubt that the very close co-operation which exists between the L.C.C. Educational Medical Service and the Borough Health Department, for keeping in touch with all known cases of Measles and contacts, and the removal of severe cases to hospital, are together responsible for this decreasing mortality.

The question of a "Whooping Cough scheme" on similar lines to the "Measles scheme," and the making of Whooping Cough a notifiable disease, was considered desirable by the Council, and, in fact, by the majority of the Metropolitan Borough Councils. It is to be hoped that this scheme is not long delayed, as there is no doubt that Whooping Cough is not only the most distressing, but the most deadly of the infectious diseases to young life. This latter statement is well illustrated by the infectious diseases recorded during the year in the Health Department; whereas there were 23 deaths out of a total of 2,093 known cases of Measles, there were 17 deaths out of 74 known cases of Whooping Cough.

The number of deaths from Diarrhoea is also showing a gradual improvement. In 1935, this complaint caused 25 deaths of infants under 2 years of age, and in 1936, the year under review, there were 19 such deaths. This is only to be expected, as explained in my previous reports, on account of the rapid slum clearance giving better housing conditions and facilities for cleanliness to the people, to which may be added a cleaner milk and food supply.

Although not an infectious disease, so far as is known, the deaths from Cancer have been tabulated in this section of the Report. These deaths show a considerable increase as compared with previous years, in spite of the educational propaganda carried out by this Council on the subject, and the increasing facilities for early diagnosis and treatment now available at the hospitals in and around the Borough.

An examination of this table shows that the increase is due to cancer of the alimentary tract, but unfortunately the cause is not clear, otherwise preventive measures could be adopted.

In our present state of knowledge on the subject, these preventive measures, with the exception of certain chemical irritants, are more or less generalised—there is nothing specific—and we have to rely on “cure” by X-rays, radium, or by surgical operations.

SMALLPOX.

During the year under review no cases were notified. The number of cases notified during the last five years is as follows:—

1932	..	161	1935	..	—
1933	..	63	1936	..	—
1934	..	22			

SCARLET FEVER.

Three hundred and fifty-two cases of this disease were notified during the year. The annual death-rate per 1,000 population for England and Wales was 0·01; for London, 0·01; and for Southwark, 0·00.

The number of cases notified and the number of deaths during the last five years were as follows:—

				Notified.	Deaths.
1932	..	..	..	623	4
1933	..	..	..	1,268	3
1934	..	..	..	748	5
1935	..	..	..	513	2
1936	..	..	..	352	—

ENTERIC FEVER.

Two cases of Enteric Fever were notified during the year. One death occurred in a L.C.C. Institution. The number of cases notified and the number of deaths during the last five years were as follows:—

				Notified.	Deaths.
1932	..	..	..	2	—
1933	..	..	..	6	3
1934	..	..	..	—	—
1935	..	..	..	3	—
1936	..	..	..	2	1

DIPHThERIA.

Three hundred and thirty-eight cases of this disease were notified, with 9 deaths. The annual death-rate per 1,000 population was 0.07 for England and Wales; 0.08 for London; and 0.06 for Southwark.

Antitoxin is supplied free of charge and 60 phials of 8,000 units have been supplied to Medical Practitioners in the Borough during the year.

The number of cases notified and the number of deaths during the last five years were as follows:—

					Notified.	Deaths.
1932	..	..	..	..	448	14
1933	..	..	..	..	486	12
1934	..	..	..	..	600	21
1935	..	..	..	..	362	14
1936	..	..	..	..	338	9

SCHICK TESTING AND DIPHTHERIA PREVENTION CLINIC.

This Clinic is held every Thursday afternoon at Sutherland House. Dr. Porter Smith is the Medical Officer in charge of the session.

The number of patients tested and immunised during the last seven years is set out in the following table:—

SCHICK CLINIC 1929-1936.

	Number tested, 0-5.	Inoculation without test.	Immunised.	Number tested, 5-14.	Inoculation without test.	Immunised.	Number tested, Adults.	Immunised.	TOTAL.
1929 (9 months)	23 (4 immune)	20	18	142 (60 immune)	—	46	9 (2 immune)	2	66
1930	27 (4 immune)	16	33	78 (29 immune)	1	86	1 (1 immune)	—	119
1931	34 (3 immune)	23	48	75 (9 immune)	1	67	3 (2 immune)	1	116
1932	67 (11 immune)	66	88	83 (39 immune)	1	45	—	—	133
1933	71 (8 immune)	74	112	171	8 (67 immune)	82	—	—	194
1934	60 (11 immune)	113	147	119 (52 immune)	3	130	7 (5 immune)	—	277
1935	34 (9 immune)	154	178	183 (76 immune)	14	152	9 (8 immune)	1	331
1936	27 (3 immune)	137	162	123 (41 immune)	12	139	2 (1 immune)	1	302

MEASLES.

The number of cases of this disease notified during the year was 2,098. Of these, 1,336 were under five years of age, and 733 were removed to hospital.

One hundred and fifty of those over five were also removed to hospital. All cases treated in their homes were visited by the Health Visitors, who gave advice and instruction where necessary.

The number of deaths from Measles during the last five years will be found hereunder:—

1932	..	53	1935	..	1
1933	..	6	1936	..	23
1934	..	65			

DIARRHOEA.

This disease is notifiable during the months of July, August and September in the Borough of Southwark.

During this period no cases were notified.

Deaths of infants under two years of age during the last five years were as follows:—

1932	..	34	1935	..	25
1933	..	32	1936	..	19
1934	..	39			

WHOOPING COUGH.

This disease is not notifiable in the Borough, but cases come to the knowledge of the Public Health Department through the medium of the various local hospitals, or the general practitioners; 74 cases were removed to hospital during the year.

The number of fatal cases during the last five years will be found hereunder:—

1932	..	20	1935	..	15
1933	..	23	1936	..	16
1934	..	13			

INFLUENZA.

The deaths from this disease during the last five years were as follows:—

1932	..	43	1935	..	13
1933	..	98	1936	..	18
1934	..	24			

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER, ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA, AND POLIOMYELITIS.

Nine cases of Cerebro-Spinal Fever were notified during the year, of which 4 died.

One case of Poliomyelitis was also notified, which was sent to hospital.

ACUTE PRIMARY AND INFLUENZAL PNEUMONIA.

One hundred and twenty-seven cases were notified during the year, of which 54 were removed to hospital.

There were 19 deaths of these notified cases.

CANCER.

The number of deaths during the last five years, together with a table showing the site of disease, for the period 1936 will be found hereunder:—

1932	..	263	1935	..	284
1933	..	288	1936	..	309
1934	..	269			

TABLE 34.
Deaths from Cancer (1936).

Site of Disease.	Under 15.		15—25.		25—35.		35—45.		45—55.		55—65.		65—75.		75 and over.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Buccal Cavity, Pharynx, Oesophagus, Stomach, Liver and Annexa	—	—	—	2	3	—	2	3	18	11	39	7	29	21	21	12	112	56
Peritoneum, Intestines, Rectum, Bladder.. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	16	8	18	12	7	4	44	27
Genital Organs	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	7	2	8	6	4	1	3	9	26
Breast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	6	—	8	—	4	—	22
Other and unspecified organs..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	2	4	2	1	1	7	6
	—	—	—	2	3	2	4	7	21	24	57	31	57	47	30	24	172	137

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Twenty-six cases occurred during the year, as against 29 in 1935. An analysis of the cases will be found hereunder:—

Notified.	Cases treated.		Vision unimpaired.	Vision impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
	At home.	Hospital.				
26	10	16	26	—	—	—

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

A record is kept under the Blind Persons Act, 1920, of all cases under 5 years of age reported from the Welfare Centres.

These are referred to the Metropolitan Society for the Blind.

TABLE 35.
NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) during the year 1936.

Disease.	0-	1-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85-	Males.	Females.	Total	Cases ad- mitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever	1	100	118	58	26	24	17	5	1	2	—	—	—	146	206	352	327	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	2	109	153	37	16	10	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	153	184	337	337	9
Memb. Croup	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	5	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	13	11	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	2	5	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	17	17	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	2	4	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	9	9	4
Measles	121	1215	716	36	5	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1028	1070	2098	883	23
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	8	6	—
Epidemic Diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	9	20	13	4	11	8	15	11	16	15	3	1	1	68	59	127	54	19
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	16	26	16	—
Erysipelas	1	1	3	2	5	5	4	14	15	10	12	2	—	30	44	74	36	—
Polio-Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—
Chickenpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	163	1454	1008	138	65	61	63	35	32	27	15	3	1	1446	1619	3065	1700	58

No.	Name of the person	Address	Profession	Remarks
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99				
100				

Number of persons / families / houses / etc. as per the above schedule.

1/1/1917

TABLE 36.

Return of Families Admitted into the Council's Reception House during the year 1936.

1936. Week ending	Scarlet Fever.			Diphtheria.			Smallpox.			Other Diseases, etc.			Verminous Persons.		
	No. of Families	No. of Persons	No. of Days	No. of Families	No. of Persons	No. of Days	No. of Families	No. of Persons	No. of Days	No. of Families	No. of Persons	No. of Days	No. of Families	No. of Persons	No. of Days
Jan. 4 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 11 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 18 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 25 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feb. 1 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 8 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 15 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 22 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 29 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March 7 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 14 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 21 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 28 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
April 4 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 11 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 18 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 25 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
May 2 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 9 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 16 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 23 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 30 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
June 6 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 13 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 20 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	17
„ 27 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Brght. forwd.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	19
July 4 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 11 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 18 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 25 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aug. 1 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
" 8 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 15 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 22 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 29 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sept. 5 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 12 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 19 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 26 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oct. 3 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 10 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 17 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 24 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 31 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nov. 7 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 14 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 21 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 28 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dec. 5 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 12 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 19 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 26 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	21

DISINFECTION.

The total number of disinfections of rooms during the year by the Council's disinfecting staff was 942. Of this number 805 rooms were disinfected after the occurrence of the ordinary notifiable infectious diseases, and 137 after cases of phthisis.

1,513 verminous rooms were sulphured and otherwise cleansed by the Council's staff during the year, as against 1,483 in 1935.

Among the total number of disinfections (942) it was found unnecessary to strip any rooms.

TABLE .

Bedding, etc., disinfected and destroyed after the occurrence of Infectious Disease during the year 1936.

Articles.	No. Disinfected.	No. Destroyed.
Beds	438	48
Palliasses	421	41
Bolsters	316	21
Pillows	1,264	55
Cushions	104	27
Blankets	1,240	13
Sheets	727	16
Quilts	696	16
Articles of Clothing, etc.	18,726	647
Books	277	—
Total	24,209	884

8 cwt. 55 lbs. of horsehair and 60½ lbs. of bristles were disinfected. 16 cwt. 18 lbs. of household effect were destroyed.

TABLE 38.
PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930.

Summary of Notifications during the period from the 1st January, 1936, to the 31st December, 1936,
in the Metropolitan Borough of Southwark.

Age-periods	Notifications on Form A.												Total Noti- fications on Form A.
	Number of Primary Notifications.											Total Primary Notifi- cations.	
	0-1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65 and upw' rds		
Pulmonary Males ..	—	1	1	2	6	10	37	24	32	16	11	140	166
,, Females ..	—	1	3	3	13	17	18	8	8	6	—	77	100
Non-Pulmonary Males..	1	2	4	1	3	2	2	3	4	4	—	26	28
,, ,, Females	—	2	1	3	1	2	1	1	—	2	1	14	15

PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS relate to patients who have not previously been formally notified in the area to which the return relates. Any additional notification of a case which has been previously notified in the area is to be regarded as duplicate.

TABLE 39.

SUPPLEMENTAL RETURN.

New cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health or Chief (Administrative) Tuberculosis Officer during the period from the 1st January, 1936, to the 31st December, 1936, otherwise than by notification on Form A or Form B under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930.

Age Periods ..	0-1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65 & upwards	Total Cases
Pulmonary Males ..	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	3	4	1	—	12
,, Females ..	—	—	—	—	4	2	5	2	—	1	—	14
Non-pulmonary Males	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	3
,, ,, Females	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

DEATHS FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

TABLE 40.

Shewing the number of Patients who died in their own homes and the number who died away from home in Hospitals or other Institutions, 1936.

	0-	1-	2-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	ALL AGES.		
												Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Number of patients who died at home	—	—	—	—	5	3	4	3	4	3	2	11	13	24
Number of patients who died in hospitals, etc.	—	1	—	1	12	21	18	29	16	3	1	73	29	102
	—	1	—	1	17	24	22	32	20	6	3	84	42	126

Of the total number of deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis 80.0 per cent. occurred in hospitals or other institutions.

TABLE 41.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Age Periods.	New Cases.*		Deaths.	
	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
0.. .. .	—	1	—	—
1.. .. .	2	4	1	2
5.. .. .	9	9	1	1
15.. .. .	46	8	17	2
25.. .. .	55	3	24	—
35.. .. .	32	4	22	1
45.. .. .	40	4	32	—
55.. .. .	22	6	20	2
65 and upwards..	11	1	9	1
TOTAL	217	40	126	9

(1) The ratio of non-notified tuberculosis deaths to total tuberculosis deaths is *nil*.

The number of notified cases and deaths for the last five years is as follows:—

	Notified.	Deaths.
1932	329	171
1933	285	172
1934	339	142
1935	253	130
1936	217	126

The mortality rate was 0.81 per 1,000, as against 0.83 per 1,000 in 1935.

The following tables give, in tabular form, the number of cases of Tuberculosis on the Medical Officer's Register; the number of new cases coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, and the number of deaths from Tuberculosis for the period under review.

TABLE 42.
Notification Register.

	PULMONARY.			NON-PULMONARY.			Total Cases.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining at the 31st December, 1935, on the Registers of Notifications kept by the Medical Officer of Health of the Metropolitan Borough	738	394	1132	198	173	371	1503
Number of cases removed from the Register(s) during the year by reason <i>inter alia</i> of:—	167	109	276	41	25	66	342
(1) Withdrawal of notification	74	57	131	19	17	36	167
(2) Recovery from the disease	9	8	17	12	7	19	36
(3) Deaths	84	42	126	4	5	9	135

Disinfection was carried out as follows:—

TABLE 43.

The Locality of the Rooms Disinfected after the occurrence of Phthisis.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	No. 7.	No. 8.	No. 9.	TOTAL.
Disinfected	14	12	13	23	16	8	21	14	16	137

WORK OF THE TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

The following report has been received from Dr. E. K. Pritchard, your Clinical Tuberculosis Officer:—

In April, 1936, Dr. J. T. Crowe reached retiring age and Dr. Pritchard was appointed Tuberculosis Officer and Deputy Medical Officer of Health. In June, 1936, Dr. N. L. Rusby was appointed part-time Assistant Tuberculosis Officer.

The times for sessions for patients are unchanged and are as follows:—

Monday	} 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.	Tuesday	} 6 to 8 p.m.
Tuesday		Thursday	
Wednesday			
Thursday			
Saturday			

Monday and Wednesday, 12 noon.—Artificial pneumothorax refills.

Tuesday and Thursday, 6 to 8 p.m.—Artificial pneumothorax refills. These evening sessions are primarily intended for workers only.

Saturday.—Children and contacts of school age. (Whenever possible children are seen on Saturdays for the convenience of the parents, but when necessary can be seen at any of the other sessions.)

Home visiting of patients is carried out every Wednesday morning by Dr. Rusby, but any additional cases are seen by Dr. Pritchard on other days during the week.

Every effort is made to keep in close touch with the general practitioners in the Borough, and to give them every assistance in the diagnosis and treatment of their cases which are referred to the Dispensary.

Dr. Pritchard has been appointed Honorary Consultant in Tuberculosis at St. Giles's Hospital, Camberwell, and attends there every Friday morning and is in this way enabled to keep in touch with the Southwark patients in the Hospital.

Figures showing the work of the Dispensary are on page 171. This is a copy of the form which is sent to the Ministry of Health and the London County Council.

DIAGNOSIS.

In most cases new patients are referred to the Dispensary for an opinion by their own Doctors, but sometimes patients present themselves for examination on their own initiative. The examination of contacts is a further source of new patients and in every case the examination of contacts is as thorough as that of a new case.

Early diagnosis of tubercular troubles is important if the results of treatment are to be successful. 229 patients were sent up by general practitioners for an opinion during the year.

Since the Dispensary has been equipped with an X-Ray plant it has been possible to diminish the interval between the first attendance of the patient and the formation of a diagnosis. A further advantage of this arrangement is that while we are still able to avail ourselves of the opinion of the Consultants at the big Hospitals in the district, it is now possible for practically every patient to be dealt with by the Dispensary thus saving time and a considerable amount of inconvenience for the patient. Before the X-Ray was installed it was very often necessary for patients to attend the Out-Patient Department of other Hospitals in order to arrive at an ultimate diagnosis.

The examination of sputum is carried out by the Public Analyst as it has been done in the past, and the number of examinations made have been 453. Of this total 143 were positive and 310 were negative.

In addition to the usual physical examination which is carried out in every case, the Mantoux Test is also employed in the examination of children. This test is performed by an intra dermal injection of a solution into the forearm which produces a mild local reaction in a case which has been infected with the tubercle bacillus. It must be emphasised that infection with the tubercle bacillus does not necessarily mean that the patient is suffering from tuberculosis as it has been proved that nearly

every town dweller has been infected with this bacillus by the time he attains adult age. It will be seen, however, that this test provides valuable information in the case of children who present symptoms which might be ascribed to tuberculosis. The younger a patient with a positive reaction the more importance can be attached to it. A Mantoux reaction can vary in degree and sometimes may give an indication of the efficiency or otherwise of the isolation of the infectious patient in the home.

During the year 29 Mantoux Tests have been carried out on children.

X-RAY DEPARTMENT.

In February, 1936, an X-Ray plant was installed in the small room behind the consulting room in the Dispensary. This comprises a Non-Rectified Unit and a combined Couch and Screening Stand. Though this unit was comparatively inexpensive it is possible to do really good chest work, and though the room in which it is now housed is too small for comfortable work it has proved of enormous value in the increasing work of this Dispensary. In a number of cases X-Ray photographs are taken on paper films which have the advantage of being half the price of the normal X-Ray films and we have now adopted a technique for their use which gives most satisfactory results.

An X-Ray photograph is taken of every case, even if it has been referred to us already diagnosed and there is no doubt these photographic records of cases will be of great value in subsequent years when patients return for Dispensary supervision after sanatorium treatment.

Every adult and adolescent contact is screened and if necessary a confirmatory photograph is taken. Younger children are always X-Rayed should there be any indication for it.

The progress of patients who are having Artificial Pneumothorax refills (which will be explained later) is also checked by frequent screen examination. In fact it would be highly undesirable to carry out this treatment at the Dispensary without convenient access to an X-Ray plant.

We have recently acquired a small attachment for the existing X-Ray tube which makes it possible to do Dental X-Ray, and it is expected that this will prove of considerable help to the Dental Officer in the future.

716 patients have been screened and 272 photographs taken during the year.

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.

The London County Council is responsible for all Institutional treatment of patients suffering from tuberculosis, and all patients so suffering spend some of their time in a Hospital or Sanatorium during the course of their disease. The Dispensary acts as a Clearing Station and is responsible for recommending patients to the L.C.C. at the appropriate time.

In August, 1934, the L.C.C. decided that all Institutional treatment for tuberculous patients for whom they were responsible should not be subjected to any payment whatever on the part of the patient or his family. The object being that the financial strain of payment in some cases might hinder the patient's recovery by preventing adequate supplies of necessary nourishment.

In certain cases it is necessary for the patients to undergo a period of observation in a Special Hospital for Diseases of the Chest before a final diagnosis can be made. Such patients are usually sent to Brompton Hospital. This Hospital also accepts early cases of tuberculosis, and cases requiring specialised surgical treatment. High Wood Hospital admits children for observation and diagnosis and definite cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

The great majority of cases are sent to Sanatorium as soon as a diagnosis is completed. Sanatorium routine is the mainstay of all treatment of tuberculosis and of great educational value after the patient's discharge as he has then been taught the mode of life which gives him the best chance of maintaining the improvement in his health which he has gained while being away.

General Hospital treatment is usually advised for those patients whose condition is so acute or advanced that removal to a sanatorium is inadvisable, but it must be remembered that many of these patients improve so much after a few months in a general hospital that they are subsequently transferred to a sanatorium.

General Hospitals also accept chronic cases who are not expected to benefit from a further period of Sanatorium treatment.

Another type of Institutional treatment is the Sanatorium Colony—Papworth near Cambridge, Preston Hall near Maidstone. Papworth takes both male and female adult patients, and Preston Hall takes male patients only. After a suitable period of Sanatorium routine the patients

are trained in various spheres of useful work, e.g., Cabinet Making, Gardening, Poultry Farming, Leather Work of all kinds and Printing, etc., and the patients are paid for the work they do.

Suitable cases are allowed to "Colonise," that is to say, they make the Colony their home and if married they are given adequate accommodation for their families.

Burrow Hill Colony, near Frimley, trains male adolescents between the ages of 13 and 19. They specialise in two distinct courses of training—(1) Clerical: (2) Horticultural. These patients may be kept in the Colony for a period of up to two years and on their discharge, after a complete course of training, should be fitted both physically and economically to take their place in the outside world.

The following cases were recommended to the London County Council for Institutional treatment during the year:—

	Adults.	Under 15 years.
Hospital for Observation	11	15
Sanatorium	151	10
Hospital	74	3

SPECIAL TREATMENTS.

For many years the treatment of tuberculosis consisted of rest, good food and fresh air. Some 35 years ago an additional principle of treatment was introduced, based on the theory of auto-inoculation. After an initial period of rest patients were put on gradually increasing amounts of exercise and work, the aim being for the patients progressively to immunise themselves against the increasing amounts of poisons liberated by the tuberculous lesion in the course of the graduated exercise.

In the last 20 years further advances have been made by the application of surgical treatment of lung disease; and by this means to the principle of rest to the body as a whole, is added the method of rest to the diseased part. This process, collectively called collapse therapy, may be attained in several different ways. The most widely used of these operations is that known as Artificial Pneumothorax which consists of introducing a cushion of air between the lung and the chest wall. This operation has the merit of being simple and practically painless, but the air has to be replaced at intervals owing to its gradual absorption. Since the installation of the x-Ray plant in the Dispensary it has been possible to carry out these refills on the premises, thus saving the patient the inconvenience of attending both the Dispensary for supervision and a Hospital for refills.

During 1936, 405 refills have been given to 36 patients.

Treatment by the injection of Gold Salts in selected cases give good results and usually reduces the amount and infectivity of the sputum. Injections are given once per week.

121 injections of Gold have been given to nine selected patients at the Dispensary with most satisfactory and encouraging results.

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

All cases of Surgical Tuberculosis, such as Tuberculosis of Bones, Joints and Glands, are sent by the London County Council to special Sanatoria which deal only with this type of case.

On the completion of the Sanatorium treatment, arrangements are made for patients to attend at an Orthopaedic Department of a General Hospital at frequent intervals, or at the After-Care Clinic held at the County Hall, by the Medical Superintendent of the Sanatorium at which their treatment was obtained.

Cases who require Actino-therapy are referred either to General Hospital, or to one of the L.C.C. General Hospitals.

Four patients were recommended for Light Treatment during the year.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY.

Occupational therapy may be included amongst special treatment for tuberculous patients who are not yet well enough to resume their ordinary work. The object is to give them some outside interest by training them in a useful hobby. For this purpose the Handicraft Class was commenced at the Dispensary a few years ago.

This is held each Wednesday afternoon; but in September it was thought that the keenness of the students justified a further session and now the Class also meets every Friday morning. The patients definitely enjoy their work and appear to derive both physical and psychological benefit.

At the end of 1936 there were 22 patients on the Class Register, with an average weekly attendance of 16.

DENTAL TREATMENT.

The Dental Clinic which was inaugurated at the Dispensary in October, 1935, held fortnightly sessions until June, 1936, when it was found that there was sufficient dental work to justify a weekly session.

The arrangements with the British Dental Hospital have been highly satisfactory and Mr. G. E. King Turner, L.D.S., H.D.D., attends every Monday afternoon.

The Tuberculosis Officers recommend the patients for attendance at the Clinic. All extractions, fillings and scalings are done free of charge. The cost of dentures is, in the case of insured persons, paid in part by the Society of which the patient is a member and the remainder by the person concerned. If the patient is unable to afford anything towards dentures or does not belong to any Society under the National Health Insurance Act, the cost is met either in part or whole by some charitable organisation or by the Borough Council.

The average attendance at each session is between 12 to 15 patients and it has been found in many cases that patients who have steadfastly refused necessary dental treatment for years, now attend willingly at the Dispensary Dental Clinic.

During the year there have been 520 attendances at the Clinic, and the dental work done was as follows:—Extractions, 253; Gas administrations, 26; Fillings, 54; Scalings, 25; Dentures supplied, 40.

EXTRA NOURISHMENT.

Under the Ministry of Health Regulations, extra nourishment can be supplied at the expense of the Borough to patients attending the Dispensary who are unable to afford necessary nourishing food.

This scheme is employed for patients who are waiting a Sanatorium vacancy and also to tide them over the difficult period between their discharge from Sanatorium and their return to work, but in the case of patients who are in receipt of Public Assistance no call is made upon the Borough funds, but recommendations are made to the Public Assistance Committee by the Tuberculosis Officers for the supply of extra food in necessitous cases and there is no doubt that patients greatly benefit by this scheme.

84 patients have been granted extra nourishment at the expense of the Borough.

Both the Public Assistance Committee and the Unemployment Assistance Board have been most helpful in this respect and the Invalid Kitchens have also given much generous help to any patients who have been recommended to them from the Dispensary. The Charity Organisation Society, the British Red Cross, the United Services Fund and the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis have all given most valuable help to cases sent for assistance.

CONTACTS.

A most essential part of the Dispensary work is aimed at the prevention of the spread of the disease. It is well known that tuberculosis is characterised by an extremely insidious onset and some patients have obviously suffered for a long period from the disease before they considered their symptoms serious enough to justify their consulting a Doctor. During this time these patients may have been unconsciously infecting their children and relatives.

In the hopes of finding such cases, wherever possible the contacts of a known case of tuberculosis are examined both physically and radiologically at the Dispensary. Amongst the contacts examined last year we found 11 suffering from Tuberculosis and there is every reason to believe that some of these positive cases although examined as contacts were actually the primary infector in the family.

Children of school age, who are examined as contacts of notified cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, are referred to the School Medical Service for constant supervision. Should the School Medical Officer at any time consider that the health of these children is not entirely satisfactory, they are again referred to the Dispensary for further examination and, if necessary, observation by the Tuberculosis Officer.

The L.C.C. also provides for the Boarding-out Scheme for child contacts of infectious tuberculous patients when it is considered that they are in danger of contracting the disease and also when the mother of the family is found to be suffering from tuberculosis and is having Sanatorium treatment and not other provision can be made for the care of the children. It is felt that this boarding-out of contacts is of great value in preventing the spread of tuberculosis amongst children and wherever possible the parents are encouraged to avail themselves of this scheme. As in the case of Institutional treatment for tuberculous patients the L.C.C. do not require any payment. The actual housing of the children while they are away from home is arranged through the Invalid Children's Aid Association.

This Association is also most helpful in arranging for Convalescent Treatment for children in a poor state of health, but not suffering from any form of tuberculosis, who come to the notice of the Dispensary.

In certain cases the L.C.C. arranges for child contacts of infectious patients to be educated in one of the Open-Air Schools as it is felt that closer general supervision at such a school may help to prevent the child falling a victim to tuberculosis. This is an additional function of the Open-Air Schools which were primarily intended for cases of quiescent tuberculosis.

During the year 21 children were recommended to the London County Council for Boarding-out under the "Contact Scheme." 9 contact children were recommended to the Invalid Children's Aid Association for Convalescence, and 5 contact children were recommended for admission to Open-Air School.

SUPERVISION OF HOME CONDITIONS.

There are three Tuberculosis Nurses on the Staff of the Dispensary and their duties include the home visiting of all notified cases of tuberculosis occurring in the Borough. It is their duty to report to the Tuberculosis Officer details relating to the home conditions of all patients.

The homes are visited at frequent intervals and the Nurses endeavour to obtain the confidence of the patients and their families, and to help them to so arrange their homes that other members of the family are subjected as little as possible to infection. At the same time when the patient is at home they offer suggestions of a simple and commonsense nature, as to how the patient can obtain the maximum amount of benefit to his health while living a more or less normal life.

It is also the duty of the visiting nurses to encourage the other members of the family to present themselves at the Dispensary as "Contacts" and to a great extent the necessary attendances of contacts at the Dispensary is dependent on these tactful approaches by the Nurses.

During the year 4,979 such visits were paid.

The Ranyard Nursing Association, the Benson Nursing Association and the Institute of Trained Nurses of Our Lady of Consolation, have very willingly carried out home nursing to bedridden patients who were either unwilling to enter an Institution, or who were too ill to be removed to a Hospital.

In the case of patients whose homes have suitable yards or gardens, shelters can be lent if the patient so desires. Under this arrangement the patient is able to live and sleep in the open air, and, at the same time, if there is overcrowding in the home, the use of a shelter is a very useful means of alleviating such overcrowding. Owing to the district being thickly populated, however, the use of Shelters cannot very often be employed.

Patients requiring an extra bedstead, but who are unable to afford this added expense, can be loaned a bedstead from the Dispensary. In many cases this allows the patient to sleep alone even though the room may, under difficult housing accommodation, have to be shared with another member of the family.

TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE.

The Tuberculosis Care Committee, which is a voluntary Committee, continues to do very useful work on behalf of the tuberculosis patients of the Borough.

Miss Ashe, the Honorary Secretary, reports that help was asked for and obtained in 176 cases, apart from recommendations to the Public Assistance Committee and requests for clothes from the London County Council.

Our best thanks are due to the following Societies for the help they have rendered:—

British Legion and United Services Fund.
 The Charity Organisation Society.
 The Diocesan Association.
 Friends of the Poor.
 Invalid Kitchens of London.
 Musicians' Benevolent Society.
 Society for the Relief of Distress.
 Soldiers' and Sailors' Help Society.
 Various Regimental Societies.
 Public Assistance for Special Purposes.
 Invalid Children's Aid Association.

The latter take entire charge of our children's cases, and arrange, through the London County Council 'Contact Scheme,' for children from infectious homes to be boarded out in healthier surroundings.

In addition, Queen Mary's Needlework Guild have given a grant of clothes.

One of the chief difficulties of the Care Committee is the obtaining of funds, and reliance has to be placed on the generosity of our friends.

The Mayor subscribed £5, and Alexandra Rose Day collection £10. The Honorary Secretary raised £11 10s., and other funds were forthcoming from sales of work, dances, etc.

From this money, the Care Committee make grants of pocket money to patients in hospitals or sanatoria, who have no friends or relatives able to supply this need. Fares are also provided to enable mothers to visit their children, or wives their husbands, etc., etc.

TABLE 44.

Return for the year 1936.

(A) Return showing the work of the Dispensary (or Dispensaries).

DIAGNOSIS.	PULMONARY.				NON-PULMONARY				TOTAL.				GRAND TOTAL.
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
A.—NEW CASES examined during the year (excluding contacts):—													
(a) Definitely tuberculous ..	62	32	1	2	7	6	3	5	69	38	4	7	118
(b) Diagnosis not completed ..	26	6	6	6	—	—	1	1	26	6	7	7	46
(c) Non-tuberculous ..	69	49	5	7	2	—	1	3	71	49	6	10	136
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year:—													
(a) Definitely tuberculous ..	6	2	—	2	—	—	1	—	6	2	1	2	11
(b) Diagnosis not completed ..	1	3	—	3	—	—	2	1	1	3	2	4	10
(c) Non-tuberculous ..	42	57	75	61	—	1	—	—	42	58	75	61	236
C.—CASES written off the Dispensary Register as:—													
(a) Recovered ..	6	9	1	1	3	2	10	6	9	11	11	7	38
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous) ..	114	106	80	69	2	1	1	3	116	107	81	72	376
D.—NUMBER OF CASES on Dispensary Register on December 31st:—													
(a) Definitely tuberculous ..	276	148	21	23	23	28	15	23	299	176	36	46	557
(b) Diagnosis not completed ..	27	9	6	9	—	—	3	2	27	9	9	11	56
1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st ..			653		2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years								50
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of"			153		4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes)								80
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts) ..			4315		6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December								56
7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners:— (a) Personal (b) Other			16 229		8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations) ..								315
9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes			4139		10. Number of:— (a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined (b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work.								495 988
11. Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A (a) and A (b) above			2		12. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st.. .. .								297

(B) Number of Dispensaries for the treatment of Tuberculosis (excluding centres used only for special forms of treatment). Provided by the Council—One.

STATISTICAL REVIEW OF TUBERCULOSIS IN THE BOROUGH FROM 1920 TO 1936.

It was thought that a complete review of the tuberculosis question with regard to the statistics of tuberculosis in the Borough might be of interest and prove instructive as to the degree of progress which has been made in this branch of work.

It must be emphasised that though the figures given are correct in actual fact for any one year, extraneous factors may lead to false conclusions if the following graphs are not regarded as evidence of the general trend of events.

In each graph the figures have been worked out on a basis of the population of 100,000, as the population of the Borough has been gradually diminishing during the period under review except in the peak years of 1925 and 1926.

It will be noticed that the improvement in the death rate from tuberculosis has extended over the whole period, but it has been most satisfactory and progressive during the last few years. One can only surmise that this is the result of the recent progress in the technique of treatment of the disease and the gradual improvement of the living conditions of the people.

GRAPH No. 1.

It will be seen that the number of notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis has considerably diminished during the period under review and the deaths have decreased to an even greater extent.

The high death rate from 1920 to 1924 may be ascribed to the immediate after effects of the Great War. The second high level of death rate from 1929 to 1931 may have some relation to the industrial depression at that time.

The gradual decrease of the population must signify the lessening of the overcrowding in the Borough, and this also had some effect.

GRAPH No. 2.

This graph refers entirely to non-pulmonary tuberculosis (*i.e.*, tuberculosis of bones, joints, glands, etc.), and here is seen the most remarkable improvement which has been progressive throughout the sixteen years under review.

The factors described in Graph No. 1 have probably had some effect in this sphere, but there is no doubt that the plentiful supply of safe (*i.e.*, pasteurised) milk is largely responsible for the dramatic decrease from this form of tuberculosis.

GRAPH No. 3.

This graph shows the percentage of the total deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis in each age group over different periods.

The peaks in the 25 to 35 and in the 45 to 55 age groups may be taken as the deaths arising from the periods of maximum incidence of the disease—*i.e.*, 15 to 25 and 35 to 45. It will be noticed that these peaks are less defined in the period 1931 to 1935, and that the deaths are increased in the 55 to 65 group. The assumption from this is that patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis are living longer, and this may be ascribed to improved methods of treatment and to better conditions in general.

Working from this graph the following interesting figures arise:—

TOTAL PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS IN AGE GROUPS FROM 45 ONWARDS.

1925 to 1929	..	..	..	..	41.33
1930 to 1935	..	..	..	..	45.56
1936	..	..	..	..	48.24

Less reliance must be placed on the figure given for 1936 because the period under review is shorter, but the figure is indicative of an increasing control of the disease.

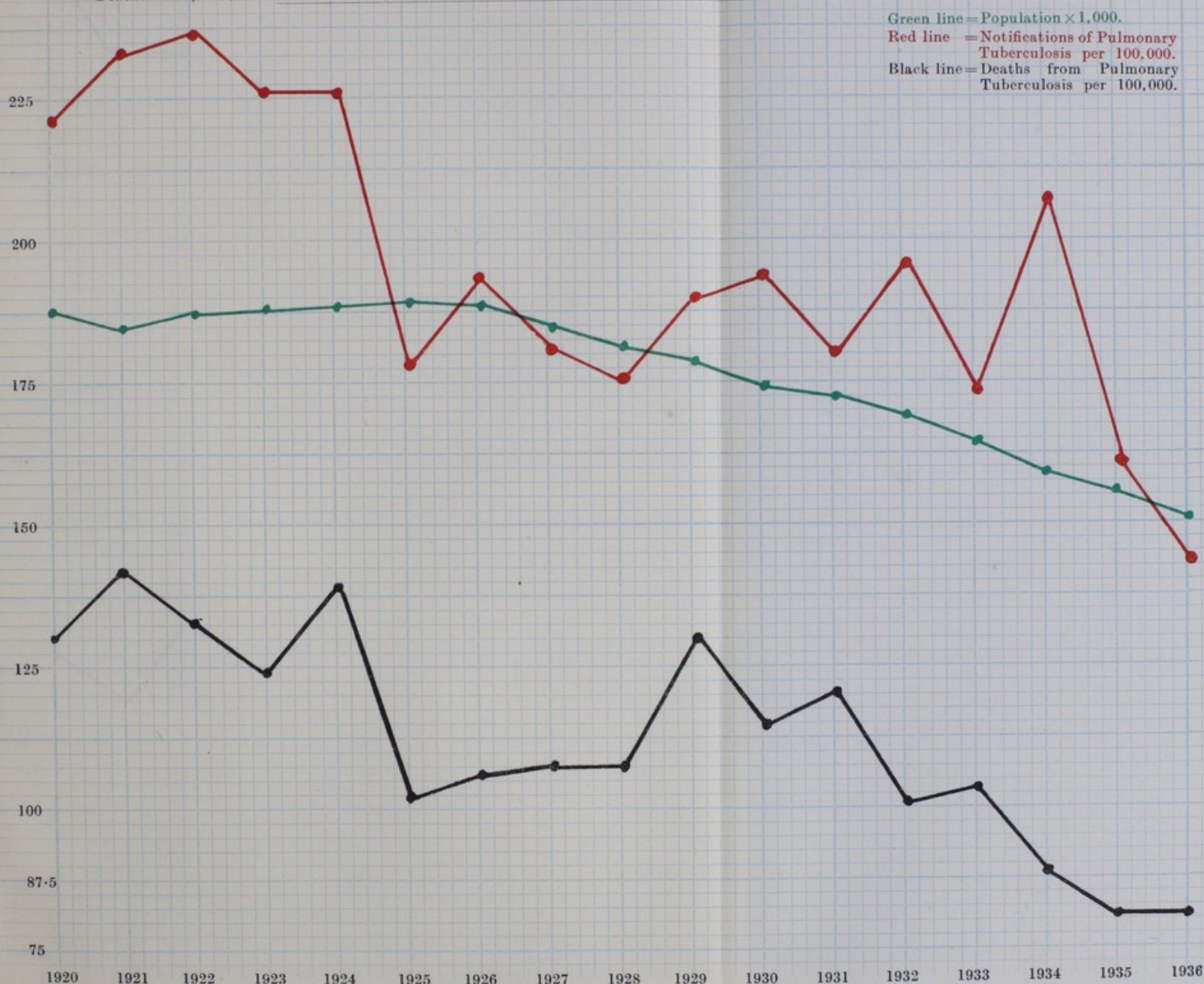
SUMMARY OF TUBERCULOSIS STATISTICS
from 1920 to 1936.

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Population in 1,000's	187	184	187	187	187	189	188	184	181	178	174	172	168	164	159	156	152
Total Notifications—																	
Actual	557	557	573	541	571	452	471	448	422	415	408	383	395	352	398	301	257
Per 100,000	298	302	306	289	304	240	250	243	233	232	233	221	234	213	249	192	169
Total Deaths—																	
Actual	292	305	303	279	298	234	232	230	230	263	231	236	190	193	160	146	135
Per 100,000	156	165	163	150	159	124	123	125	127	147	126	136	112	117	100	93	89
Pulmonary Notifications—																	
Actual	415	430	444	423	424	336	363	343	319	339	339	312	329	285	339	253	217
Per 100,000	222	233	237	226	226	177	193	186	176	190	193	180	195	173	212	161	143
Pulmonary Deaths—																	
Actual	243	262	249	231	260	192	199	197	194	232	210	208	171	172	142	130	126
Per 100,000	130	142	133	124	139	102	106	107	107	130	114	120	101	104	89	83	83
Non-Pulmonary Notifications—																	
Actual	42	127	129	118	147	116	108	105	103	76	69	71	66	67	59	48	40
Per 100,000	76	69	69	63	78	63	57	57	57	42	40	41	39	40	37	31	26
Non-Pulmonary Deaths—																	
Actual	49	43	54	48	38	42	33	33	36	31	21	28	19	21	18	16	9
Per 100,000	26	23	30	26	20	22	17	18	20	17	12	16	11	13	11	10	6

GRAPH No. 1.

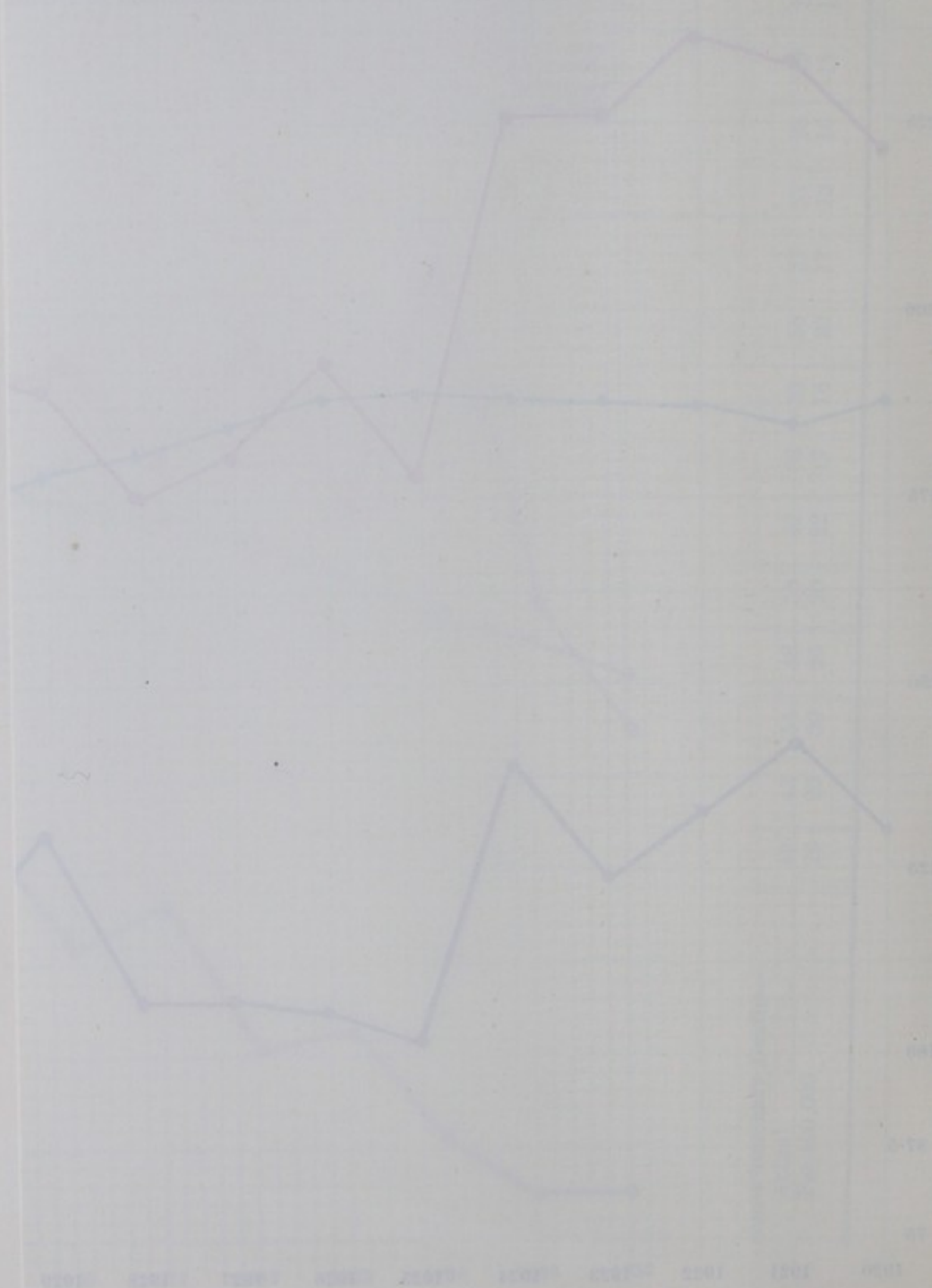
	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Population \times 1,000	187	184	187	187	187	189	188	181	181	178	174	172	168	164	159	156	152
Notifications per	222	233	237	226	226	177	193	186	176	190	193	180	195	173	212	161	143
Deaths } 100,000	130	142	133	124	139	102	106	107	107	130	114	120	101	104	89	83	83

Green line = Population \times 1,000.
 Red line = Notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis per 100,000.
 Black line = Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis per 100,000.



1905-1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917

Year	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Production (1000)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Consumption	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Exports	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

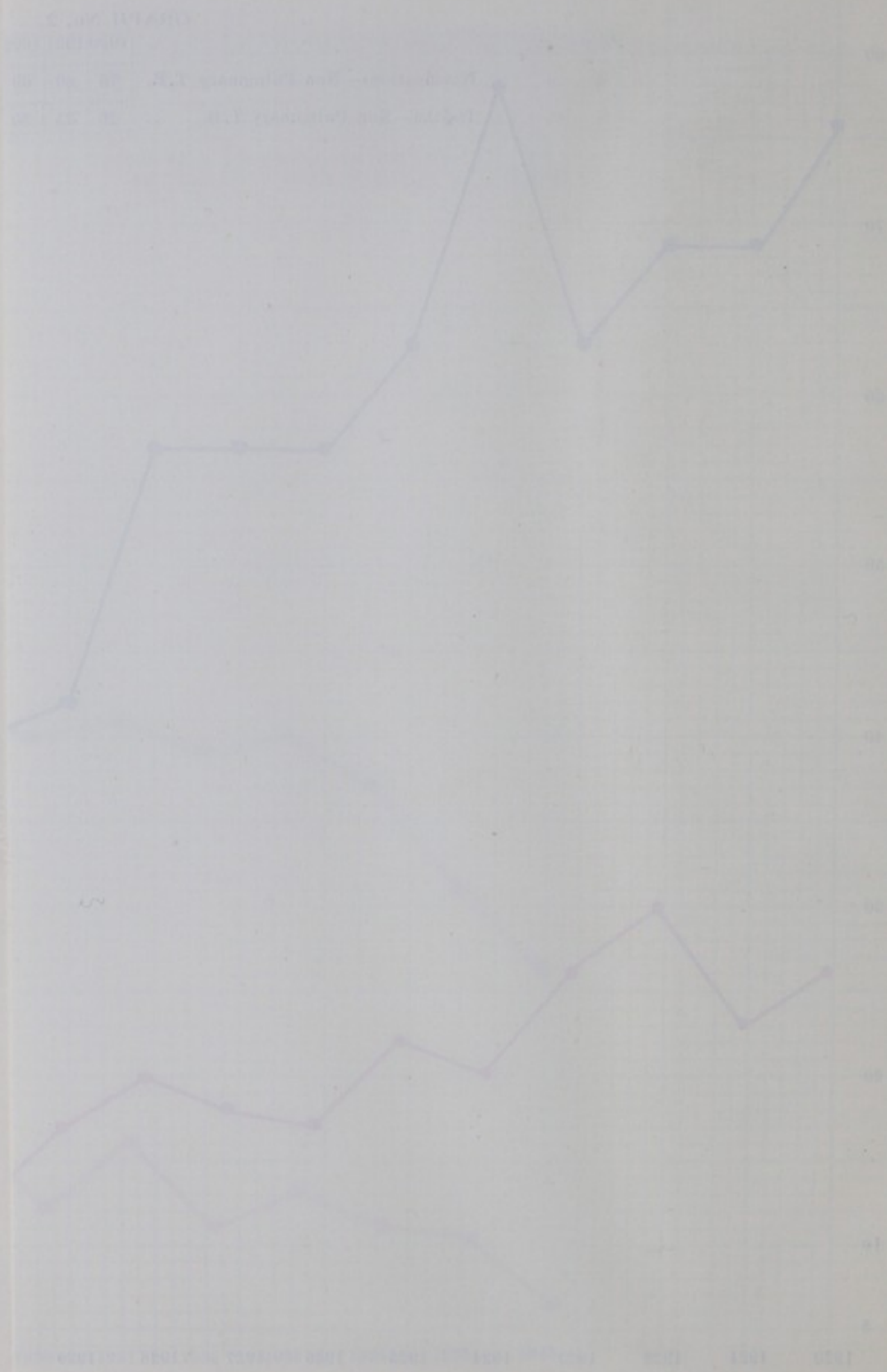


GRAPH No. 2.

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Notifications—Non-Pulmonary T. B.	76	69	69	63	78	63	57	57	57	42	40	41	39	40	37	31	26
Deaths—Non-Pulmonary T. B.	26	23	30	26	20	22	17	18	20	17	12	16	11	13	11	10	6

Black line = Non-Pulmonary Notifications } Per
 Red line = Non-Pulmonary Deaths } 100,000.





GRAPH No. 3.

Age Group	0-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65 +	
Green = Average, 1925-35	.4396	.5682	1.369	12.80	26.08	15.88	22.09	14.09	5.862	%
Red = Average, 1925-29	.2939	.5918	.9863	11.64	30.36	14.89	24.36	11.84	5.129	%
Black = Average, 1931-35	.4861	.4861	1.944	15.07	20.78	15.80	19.92	18.47	7.169	%

