

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

### **Contributors**

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

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October, 1944.

To His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors  
of the Metropolitan Borough of Southwark.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The year 1943 passed without any alarming epidemic or outbreak of disease. The general health of the population was fairly well maintained in spite of the stress of war although there was much minor sickness.

The birth rate remained more or less stationary at just over 18 per 1000 population and was higher than that of England and Wales and of the County of London area, the respective rates being 16.5 and 15.8. The infant mortality rate fell to 49 per 1000 births, being the same rate as that for England and Wales but lower than the London rate of 58. The general death rate of 18.8 per 1000 population was high, higher than the country as a whole which was 12.1 and also that for London which was 15 per 1000 of the population. Of the 1,284 deaths registered practically half were caused by heart diseases and cancer; the deaths of persons aged over 65 years numbered 702. Whilst the number of births was slightly less than the deaths - thus no natural increase in the population - nevertheless the lowered infant mortality rate and the high mortality rate of persons over 65 years of age compensate somewhat in maintaining the youthfulness of the population and prevents it becoming saturated with aged and non-productive persons.

A skeleton maternity and child welfare service was carried on throughout the year; large numbers of mothers and children attended the various sessions, and were seen by your two M. & C.W. doctors Dr. M. Bergin and Dr. A. Mower White and several part-time medical officers. War conditions made home visiting even more important than in peace time and your Health Visitors although somewhat depleted in numbers made very many and useful visits.

In regard to infectious diseases there was noted a tendency for certain diseases, mainly scarlet fever and measles, to show an increase on previous years, but the number of cases of diphtheria declined considerably and for the first time I am able to report that there were no deaths from this disease. Although I am not in a position at the moment to know the total number of children who have been protected against diphtheria, there is no doubt in my mind, that the falling off of the number of cases and the absence of fatality from this disease, is undoubtedly due to the drive which has been made during the war period, to encourage parents to submit their children to preventive treatment. Apart from children who were treated in the schools, some 847 of whom 803 were under 5 years of age completed a course of preventive injections. This is good showing as all children should receive this treatment whilst in the M. & C.W. age period. Could this be so, there is no doubt that the horrors of diphtheria would vanish.

As to contagious diseases, scabies, I hope, reached its climax during the year. Never in the history of your disinfecting station has so much good work been accomplished. Many and varied were the cases who attended, the age groups varying from babies a few weeks old to those well on in their four-score years. **Scabies is a family disease and it has been our rule to treat whole families, giving preventive treatment to all members of a family in which a case was known to have occurred whether they showed signs of scabies or not.**

It has also been our endeavour by a comprehensive system of 'following up' to trace the source of infection in all cases, but unfortunately this did not prove successful in every case. On enquiry it was found that in some instances the patient lived entirely alone in one room, had few or no friends, never ventured out except to 'do a bit of shopping' and certainly never went into an air raid shelter even in the worst of raids. Whatever has been the source of infection, I trust that the back of the epidemic has been broken and that next year's returns concerning scabies will show a considerable decline.

Unfortunately I have to place on record the sudden and unexpected death of Mr. Sidney Bowers your Senior Sanitary Inspector which occurred on the 9th June, 1943. Owing to difficulties of the times the vacant post thus created, was not filled and the Department functioned without a Senior Inspector until the end of the year.

Once again I tender my best thanks for their support and co-operation, to the Chairmen and Members of the Committees on which I serve, to the Chief Officers of the Council and to the whole of my staff.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently, S.

W. STOTT.

Medical Officer of Health.

VITAL STATISTICS, 1943

(Estimated Civilian Population - Not available for)  
publication

LIVE BIRTHS

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	624	551	1175
Illegitimate	36	44	80
	<u>660</u>	<u>595</u>	<u>1255</u>

Live Birth Rate:- 18.3 per 1000 population.

STILL BIRTHS

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	17	12	29
Illegitimate	1	1	2
	<u>18</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>31</u>

Stillbirth Rate:- 24.1 per 1000 total births.

DEATHS

<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
725	559	1284

Death Rate:- 18.8 per 1000 population.

MATERNAL DEATHS

	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Rate per 1000</u> <u>Live and still births</u>
From puerperal sepsis -		0.00
Other puerperal causes 1		0.78

INFANT DEATHS (Under one year)

	<u>Death Rate</u>
All infants - Per 1000 live births	49
Legitimate infants - Per 1000 live illegitimate births	48
Illegitimate infants - Per 1000 live illegitimate births	62

OTHER DEATHS

Measles (all ages)	2
Cancer (all ages)	222
Whooping Cough (all ages)	-
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	10

# CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS

The causes of death (725 males and 559 females) were as follows:-

Cerebro-spinal fever	2
Scarlet fever	2
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	88
Other tuberculous diseases	8
Syphilitic diseases	12
Influenza	20
Measles	2
Cancer	222
Diabetes	7
Intra-cranial vascular lesions	66
Heart diseases	333
Other circulatory diseases	44
Bronchitis	115
Pneumonia	87
Other respiratory diseases	7
Peptic Ulcer.	19
Diarrhoea	10
Appendicitis	4
Other digestive diseases	36
Nephritis	29
Other maternal causes	1
Premature Births	15
Congenital malformations and birth injuries	20
Suicide	9
Road Traffic accidents	15
Other violent causes	24
All other causes	87
Total deaths at all ages	<u>1284</u>

## Age Groups

	<u>Under 1</u>	<u>1 to 4</u>	<u>5 to 14</u>	<u>15 to 44</u>	<u>45 to 64</u>	<u>65 and over</u>	<u>Total</u>
Males	38	7	9	61	252	358	725
Females	23	8	4	53	127	344	559
	<u>61</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>114</u>	<u>379</u>	<u>702</u>	<u>1284</u>

## Infant Mortality

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

Other tuberculous diseases	1
Syphilitic diseases	1
Other diseases of the circulatory system	1
Bronchitis	1
Pneumonia	9
Diarrhoea	10
Other digestive diseases	3
Premature birth	15
Congenital malformations and birth injuries	15
Other violent causes	1
All other causes	4
	<u>61</u>

### MATERNAL MORTALITY.

The death of one woman due to maternal causes other than puerperal sepsis was recorded.

. Maternal mortality Rate:- 0.78

### MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

#### HOME NURSING.

1,681 visits to sick children and to cases of home confinement were made under arrangements with the local Nursing Associations.

#### HOME VISITING.

The Health Visitors made 31,229 visits to the homes of expectant mothers, infants and toddlers.

#### WELFARE CENTRE ATTENDANCE.

Examinations of Expectant Mothers by Medical Officers	5,594
Examinations of Post Natal cases by Medical Officers	1,133
Attendances of Infants under one year of age	16,146
Attendances of Children one to five years of age	7,612

The Assistant Medical Officers examined 10,347 children during the year.

#### CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

At the end of the year there were six foster mothers and six foster children registered in the Borough. Nine new foster mothers were registered during the year including four who were found to have taken children for reward without registering; these were cautioned and subsequently registered. One foster mother and nurse child were found to have returned to the district from an evacuation area without notifying change of address. Two foster children reached the age of nine years and four removed from the Borough. One child was adopted by the foster mother. The death of one child was notified to the Coroner, a post-mortem examination was made but no inquest was held. In one case where a foster mother was found to be at work all day leaving the infant alone in the house a Magistrate's Order was obtained for the removal of the child but was not enforced as the foster mother gave up work. Many requests for foster mothers were received from parents and social workers but no foster mothers were available in the Borough. 124 visits were paid including 9 night visits.

#### HOME HELPS.

Home Helps were provided in thirty cases of home confinements.

#### WAR-TIME NURSERIES.

There were in the Borough at the close of the year five war-time nurseries, three being under the direct control of the Council on behalf of the Ministry of Health and two under the control of the London County Council Rest Centre Service, the admissions to the five nurseries being supervised by the Council. The number of places provided were as follows:-

	<u>Under 2</u>	<u>Over 2</u>
Crossways War-time Nursery, New Kent Road, S.E.1.	-	45
Bishop's House War-time Nursery, Kennington Park Place, S.E.11.	30	50
Evelina War-time Nursery, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.1.	40	10
Clubland War-time Nursery, L.C.C. Rest Centre, Camberwell Road, S.E.5.	-	20
St. George's War-time Nursery, L.C.C. Rest Centre, Westminster Bridge Road, S.W.1.	-	20

The health of the children in the nurseries was generally good and there was a satisfactory attendance of those whose names were on the registers.

In addition to these nurseries, there were two residential war-time nurseries in country areas which were maintained by the Surrey County Council by arrangement with this Authority. These nurseries which were situated at Whitnorth, Shalford, Surrey and at Tilford Convalescent Home, Tilford, Surrey, each had accommodation for 40 children. On the 23rd August, 1943, the Tilford nursery was removed to more commodious premises at "Hurlands", Puttenham, Surrey.

#### WOMEN'S COUNTRY HOLIDAY FUND.

Nine women and thirteen children were sent for convalescence under this scheme. It may be mentioned owing to the closing of the seaside homes the number of patients recommended of necessity had to be restricted.

#### SOLARIUM - HEALTH SERVICES DEPARTMENT.

During the year 369 children under the age of 5 years received treatments in the Solarium at the request of the Council's Medical Officers. The total attendance was 1,288.

#### CONVALESCENT TREATMENT.

Under arrangements made between the Council and the Invalid Childrens Aid Association 29 children were sent away for convalescent treatment. It was noted that many parents were unwilling to allow their children to receive treatment away from home through anxiety arising from possibility of enemy action.

#### EXTRA NOURISHMENT.

The Invalid Kitchens of London under arrangements made with Council during the year supplied 251 dinners to children, necessitous expectant and nursing mothers upon the recommendation of the Council's Medical Officers.

#### DENTAL CLINIC.

There was an increased attendance of patients at the M. & C.W. Dental Clinic at the weekly sessions held at the Health Services Department. The number of new patients examined were:-

Expectant mothers	67
Nursing mothers	24
Children	53

The attendances at the Clinic were:-

Expectant mothers	317
Nursing mothers	194
Children	95

Fifty-one sessions were held during the year.

#### VACCINATION.

The total number of certificates and copies of certificates of successful primary vaccination received during the year 1943 was:-

Northern Division	309
Southern Division	568
	<u>877</u>

#### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

The sanitary condition of the district during the year was supervised by the sanitary inspectors, attention being given to all nuisances arising and also the hygienic condition of factories and common lodging houses. Inspection of the air raid shelters in the Borough particularly those where the nightly population was in excess of 500 was carried out at frequent intervals. Visits were also made as often as necessary to premises used for storing shelterers' bedding, disinfection and disinfestation being carried out where necessary. Inspectors were also engaged in the preparation of war damage reports and also the selection and repair of premises required for billeting homeless persons.

#### SANITARY WORK.

Number of complaints	3, 601
Miscellaneous visits	2, 058
Inspections of Air Raid Shelters	688
Inspections of war damaged property	885
Inspections of Factories	1, 436
Visits to Outworkers	228
Inspections of Shops	72
Visits re Billeting	771
Common Lodging house inspections	4
Inspections of Warden's Posts	19
Inspections of Bedding Stores	18
Inspection of Bombed Sites	55
Revisits	16, 960
Number of Intimation notices served	1, 808
Number of Statutory notices served	438
Number of defects found and remedied	5, 597

PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1936 - Section 122.

It was necessary to take action in two instances under this Section of the Act for the purpose of removing and destroying certain verminous and offensive articles.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There were four women's common lodging houses in Southwark with a total number of 250 beds.

It was found that at two of the lodging houses the numbers of lodgers were considerably reduced as many of the younger habitués were called for national service whilst others were sleeping in public air raid shelters. The standard of cleanliness maintained at two of the houses was not satisfactory principally due to labour difficulties and notices were served on several occasions because of verminous conditions. The general condition of the remaining two houses was very good.

There were two large men's lodging houses in the Borough having a bed capacity of 776. These houses were visited by the sanitary inspectors and it was found that the sanitary condition in each instance was good.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

Frequent inspections of factories and outworkers premises were made and in instances where nuisances were found, notices were served requiring abatement. A number of references from H.M. Inspector of Factories drawing attention to various sanitary defects were received and were attended to immediately. In cases where the sanitary inspectors observed lack of welfare provisions, dangerous machinery and other offences under the Act, information was forwarded to H.M. Inspector of Factories accordingly. Owing to the large increase in female labour in factories generally arising out of the war situation, it was necessary in a number of instances to require additional or alternative sanitary accommodation to be provided. 535 visits were made to factories employing women by the Council's Woman Health Officer and also 228 visits to the homes of outworkers. The sanitary inspectors made 901 visits to factories where males were employed.

Rats and Mice Destruction.

Summary of inspections and investigations made during the year:-

Complaints received	801
Premises cleared	579
Inspections of premises	959
Re-inspections of premises	3,471
Smoke tests carried out	236
Defects found in drains and sewers	138
Baits laid in the sewers	9,600
Break back traps set	2,224
Cages set	127
Other baits laid	22,428

## HOUSING.

During the year the Borough sustained very little damage to property as the result of enemy action and in consequence it was not necessary to make any great demands upon the London County Council for the re-housing of persons rendered homeless. Thus it was possible to give consideration to a number of cases requiring re-housing either on the grounds of medical necessity or overcrowding.

The issue of Ministry of Health Circular No. 2845 authorised the requisitioning of premises for cases other than for war damage. This allowed for the re-housing in requisitioned premises of families which were overcrowded and many hundreds of cases known to be overcrowded were passed to the Chief Billeting Officer for investigation and re-housing within the terms of the circular.

Apart from the re-housing of families little activity in the Housing sphere has been possible and owing to the great demand for accommodation it has not been practicable to proceed with the closing of parts of premises such as underground rooms. The demolition of a large part of the working class houses by enemy action will demand a complete review of the whole housing situation in Southwark coupled with the existing plan for the redevelopment of unhealthy areas.

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

During the period under review the inspection of food in the Borough has received the close and constant attention of the Department. There was an increase in the quantities of food handled at the riverside wharves all of which were under continuous supervision.

Regular inspection of food factories, dairies, eating houses and other food premises were made throughout the year and advice and instructions given where necessary.

Special attention was given to the disposal of sound food which for various reasons became unsaleable in the shops. This food was generally used in canteens or for manufacturing purposes. All food which was found to be unsound was disposed of in the best interests of the community. The total quantity of food found to be unsound was 440 tons, 18 cwts and 18 lbs of which some 72 tons, 9 cwts and 27 lbs was released for animal feeding. In addition 16 tons, 18 cwts, 2 qrs. 17 lbs of unsaleable food was reconditioned.

The Department continued to enjoy close and friendly relationship with the Salvage Department of the Ministry of Food and also the Southwark Food Control Committee.

## MORTUARY AND CORONER'S COURT.

There was a considerable increase in the amount of work undertaken, due principally to re-arrangement of the Coroner's area, the Coroner's Court at Colliers Rents being used for a large part of the South London area. The bodies of persons who died as the result of enemy action are not accommodated at this Mortuary, but at a special war-time mortuary in Merrow Street. The following statistics do not include deaths due to war operations.

Post-mortems conducted without inquest	437
Post-mortems conducted with inquest	177
Inquests held - Post-mortems conducted elsewhere	48
Bodies accommodated for convenience	5
Total	<u>667</u>

## TREATMENT & BATHING STATION, KING JAMES STREET.

During the year important changes in the general organisation of the station were made.

The women's section which dealt with adult women and young children under school age was placed under the immediate supervision of a trained sister who during the autumn was assisted by another nurse. This arrangement was necessitated by the work imposed upon the Council by the Scabies Order, 1941 which required the following up of all contacts of notified scabious persons who failed to attend for examination or preventive treatment.

In order that a proper diagnosis could be made and a satisfactory treatment given for all persons attending the centre, I considered it necessary to attend personally for this purpose twice each week. By this means it was possible to speed up treatment of infected persons and also eliminate those who were suffering from skin affections other than Scabies although they had been notified as such.

This additional service was much appreciated by the public using the Station. By converting one of the rooms of the Reception House which adjoins the station a temporary examination room was evolved. This was most necessary as at times there were as many as 60 persons awaiting medical examination either before or after treatment. This particular section worked to its full capacity and at times great difficulty was experienced in dealing with the number of persons sent for treatment.

The men's section continued at a normal rate for war-time conditions and the additional baths which were recently installed proved adequate.

### VERMINOUS PERSONS.

During the year there was a total attendance of 12,458 persons for bathing and treatment. Of this number, 4,556 were treatments given to school children in accordance with the Council's Agreement with the London County Council.

7,902 treatments and baths were given to persons sent from various common lodging houses, hospitals and local medical practitioners.

The following amount of work was undertaken:-

	<u>Scabies.</u>			
	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Children</u>	<u>Total</u>
1st Qtr.	541	1744	1821	4,106
2nd Qtr.	385	1538	956	2,879
3rd Qtr.	386	1358	810	2,554
4th Qtr.	484	1466	969	2,919
Total	1796	6106	4556	12,458

### Cleansing of Verminous Persons.

	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Children</u>	<u>Total</u>
1st Qtr.	128	61	525	714
2nd Qtr.	104	69	680	853
3rd Qtr.	55	34	669	758
4th Qtr.	91	62	673	826
Total	378	226	2547	3151

### VERMINOUS PREMISES.

The Council's disinfecting staff treated 1099 verminous rooms and their contents.

Council houses found infested	9
Council houses disinfested	9
Other premises found to be infested	730
Other premises disinfested	730

VERMINOUS BEDDING DISINFESTED.

	<u>Disinfested</u>	<u>Destroyed</u>
Beds	152	15
Pallliasses	2801	22
Bolsters and Pillows	2862	35
Cushions	322	5
Blankets	13557	11
Sheets	669	4
Quilts	376	4
Articles of Clothing	112985	163
Total	<u>133724</u>	<u>259</u>

In addition 2 tons and 15 hundredweights of miscellaneous articles and household effects were destroyed.

DISINFECTION.

The total number of disinfections of rooms during the year was 476. Of this number 461 rooms were disinfected after the occurrence of the ordinary notifiable infectious diseases and 15 after cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.

DISINFECTION OF BEDDING - INFECTIOUS.

	<u>Disinfected</u>	<u>Destroyed</u>
Beds	208	3
Pallliasses	181	1
Bolsters	122	2
Pillows	555	1
Cushions	64	
Blankets	766	
Sheets	347	
Quilts	293	
Articles of Clothing	889	1
Books	231	
	<u>3656</u>	<u>8</u>

In addition 124 lbs. of bristles were disinfected.

FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1938.

Analysis of Samples.

	<u>No. of Samples Examined.</u>			<u>No. Adulterated</u>		
	<u>Formal</u>	<u>Informal</u>	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Formal</u>	<u>Informal</u>	<u>Total</u>
Milk and Milk Products	444	24	468	8		8
Oils, Fats, etc.,	103	114	217	1		1
Meat and Meat Products	54	196	250		5	5
Fruits and Vegetables, Canned etc.,	21	59	80			
Preserves, Jams, Jellies etc.	37	29	66	1		1
Cereals and Cereal Preparations	91	161	252	5	11	16
Bread, Flour and Confectionery	52	164	216			
Wines, Spirits and Beverages	71	107	178	3	12	15
Condiments, Spices, Sauces, etc.,	80	115	195	6	7	13
Drugs and Medical Preparations	12	77	89		3	3
Miscellaneous Samples	10	22	32	1	1	2
Total	975	1068	2043	25	39	64

Percentage of Samples adulterated 3.13

FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1938 - LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

<u>Defendant</u>	<u>Cause of Proceedings</u>	<u>Result</u>
William John Price, 95/7, Harper Road, S.E.1.	Selling Milk 11% deficient in milk fat	Fined £3 and 2 guineas costs.
Hannah Eeers, 193, Newington Butts, S.E.	Selling Vinegar 18% deficient in acetic acid	Fined 12/6d, and 1 guinea costs.
Henry James Evans, 24, Barge Street, S.E.1.	Selling Milk containing 9% of added water	Fined £2
40.	Selling Milk containing 20% of added water	Fined £7 and 5 guineas costs.
John Goldman, "Golden Flores" P.H., Law Street, S.E.1.	Selling Whisky 37.5° under proof	Discharged P.O.A. 3 guineas costs.
Pearce, Duff & Co, Ltd.) Spa Road, S.E.16 and L. Peachey & Sons, Ltd.) 83 Courland Road, S.W.)	Selling Faking Powder 91% deficient in available carbon dioxide and 50% deficient in total carbon dioxide.	Withdrawn - 10 guineas costs. Withdrawn
Mrs. E. L. Fergin, "The Albion" P.H. Rodney Road, S.E.17.	Selling Whisky 46.5° under proof	Fined £10 and 5 guineas costs.
Albert J. Patrick, "The Albion" P.H. Rodney Road, S.E.17.	do.	Discharged P.O.A. 5 guineas costs.
Sidney Parker, "Queen Anne" P.H., Dawes Street, S.E.17.	Selling Whisky 39° under proof	Discharged P.O.A. 8 guineas costs.

MILKSELLERS.

At the close of the year there were 256 registered retailers and wholesalers in the Borough, whilst the number of retailers and wholesalers purveying milk in the Borough but registered elsewhere was 68.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDERS, 1936 - 1943.

Applications were received and Dealers Licenses were granted authorising the use of the special designation "Pasteurised" in 23 cases, whilst Dealers Licenses authorising the use of the special designation "Tuberculin Tested" were granted to 7 applicants.

Ten supplementary Licenses in respect of "Pasteurised" Milk and four in respect of "Tuberculin Tested" Milk were granted to dealers selling from premises outside the Borough, principal licenses having been issued by the appropriate licensing authorities in each case.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

There was no serious outbreak of infectious disease in the Borough during the year 1943, although there was a considerable increase in the number of notifications received in respect of scarlet fever. This increase however was not necessarily local but of widespread character and owing to the shortage of bed accommodation in the infectious hospitals, in all cases where it was possible to nurse patients at home, arrangements for isolation were made accordingly.

An outbreak of small-pox in the London area early in the year gave rise to some anxiety as to whether it were possible to keep the disease from spreading but thanks to the active collaboration between the various Health Departments concerned, the outbreak was stopped before it assumed large proportions. The number of persons exposed to infection either directly or indirectly was large, but all were visited and kept under supervision until the risk of infection had passed. No case of smallpox was notified in Southwark.

During the autumn an epidemic of influenza called for immediate action. Although not of a severe character being of brief duration, it caused some problems to arise which called for immediate attention.

To meet the shortage of doctors arrangements were made to obtain assistance from the military authorities, whilst help in the home and for the supply of meals was provided for, but fortunately the epidemic soon waned and no further difficulties were experienced.

The notification of scabies came into operation on the 1st August and resulted in some 328 cases being notified.

#### NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The notifications of infectious diseases received during the year numbered 1961 (excluding Tuberculosis) as follows:-

Scarlet Fever 353, Diphtheria 56, Enteric Fever 1, Puerperal Fever 2, Puerperal Pyrexia 14, Cerebro-spinal Fever 3, Scabies 328, Measles 764, Whooping Cough 256, Malaria 1, Dysentery 23, Epidemic Diarrhoea 12, Pneumonia 97, Ophthalmia Neonatorum 10, Erysipelas 40, Anthrax 1.

16 deaths due to infectious diseases were recorded:-

Cerebro-spinal meningitis 2, Scarlet Fever 2, Measles 2, Diarrhoea 10.

#### DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Immunisation against diphtheria was carried out in the Council's clinics and by general practitioners in accordance with the Council's scheme for Doctors. The total number of children who completed a course of preventive injections during the year was 847 of whom 803 were under the age of five years. The total attendance at the clinics was 2, 756.

#### VENEREAL DISEASES - PROPAGANDA.

At the request of the London County Council arrangements were made for the display, in all conveniences, both male and female attached to licensed premises in the Borough, of enamelled tablets, giving details of clinics where treatment could be obtained. Ready co-operation between brewers, licensees and others was obtained and only in a few instances were objections raised to the display of this propaganda material.

#### TUBERCULOSIS.

255 notifications of tuberculosis were received, of which 215 were in respect of pulmonary cases and 40 non-pulmonary. According to the Registrar General's annual return the number of deaths from tuberculosis was 96, 88 being pulmonary and 8 non-pulmonary.

TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS. 1943.

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	52	49	8	1	6	5	7	4	58	54	15	5		132
(b) Diagnosis not completed	10	35	10	12	-	-	2	-	40	35	12	12		99
(c) Non-tuberculous	153	142	23	6	-	1	-	-	163	143	23	6		335
B. Contacts examined during the year	6	6	2	2	-	-	-	-	6	6	2	2		16
(a) Definitely tuberculous														
(b) Diagnosis not completed	3	7	6	2	-	-	-	-	3	7	6	2		18
(c) Non-tuberculous	34	66	41	33	-	-	-	-	34	66	41	33		176
C. Cases written off the Dispensary Register as														
(a) Recovered	1	2	-	-	-	3	3	-	1	5	3	-		9
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous)	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	1	5	-		5
D. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on 31st December.														
(a) Definitely tuberculous	466	351	64	59	25	18	3	5	491	379	67	64		1,001
(b) Diagnosis not completed	43	42	16	14	-	-	2	-	43	42	18	14		117

1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on 1st January 1943.	990
2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under head 3 in previous years.	32
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases 'lost sight of'.	127
4. Cases written off during the year as dead (all causes).	33
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including contacts).	5,779
6. Number of consultations with medical practitioners	
(a) Personal	67
(b) Others	466
7. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations.)	21
8. Number of visits by nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes.	1,804
9. Number of (a) specimens of sputum etc. examined.	585
(b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work	
(1) Screenings	565
(11) Films	1,823
In addition 1,140 A.P. Refills were given.	
10. Number of 'recovered' cases restored to Dispensary Register and included in A (a) and A (b) above.	1
11. Number of 'T.B. Plus' cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st.	397

RETURN RELATING TO THE WORK OF THE DISPENSARY DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31ST. DECEMBER, 1946.

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 (1) Number of definite cases of Tuberculosis on The Dispensary Register at the beginning of year	292	302	57	54	17	26	3	6	309	328	60	60	757
(2) Transfers from other Authorities during the year	10	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	10	9	1	-	20
(3) Lost sight of cases returned during the year	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	5
B Number of New Cases diagnosed as tuberculosis during the year	48	34	7	7	-	-	-	-	48	34	7	7	96
(1) Class T.B minus	35	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	21	-	-	56
(2) Class T.B plus	-	-	-	-	9	3	6	2	9	3	6	2	20
(3) Non-pulmonary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C Number of cases included in A & B written off the Dispensary Register during the year as:-	6	11	1	-	2	3	2	1	8	14	3	1	26
(1) Recovered	37	18	-	-	1	-	-	1	38	18	-	1	57
(2) Dead (all causes)	15	27	1	4	-	1	-	1	15	28	2	4	49
(3) Removed to other Areas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(4) For other reasons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D Number of definite cases of tuberculosis on the Dispensary Register at end of the year	328	313	63	57	24	25	7	5	352	338	70	62	822

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2,559  
5,866

Total Attendances - 10,857  
Home visits by Health Visitors - 3,879