

[Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Camberwell,

Contributors

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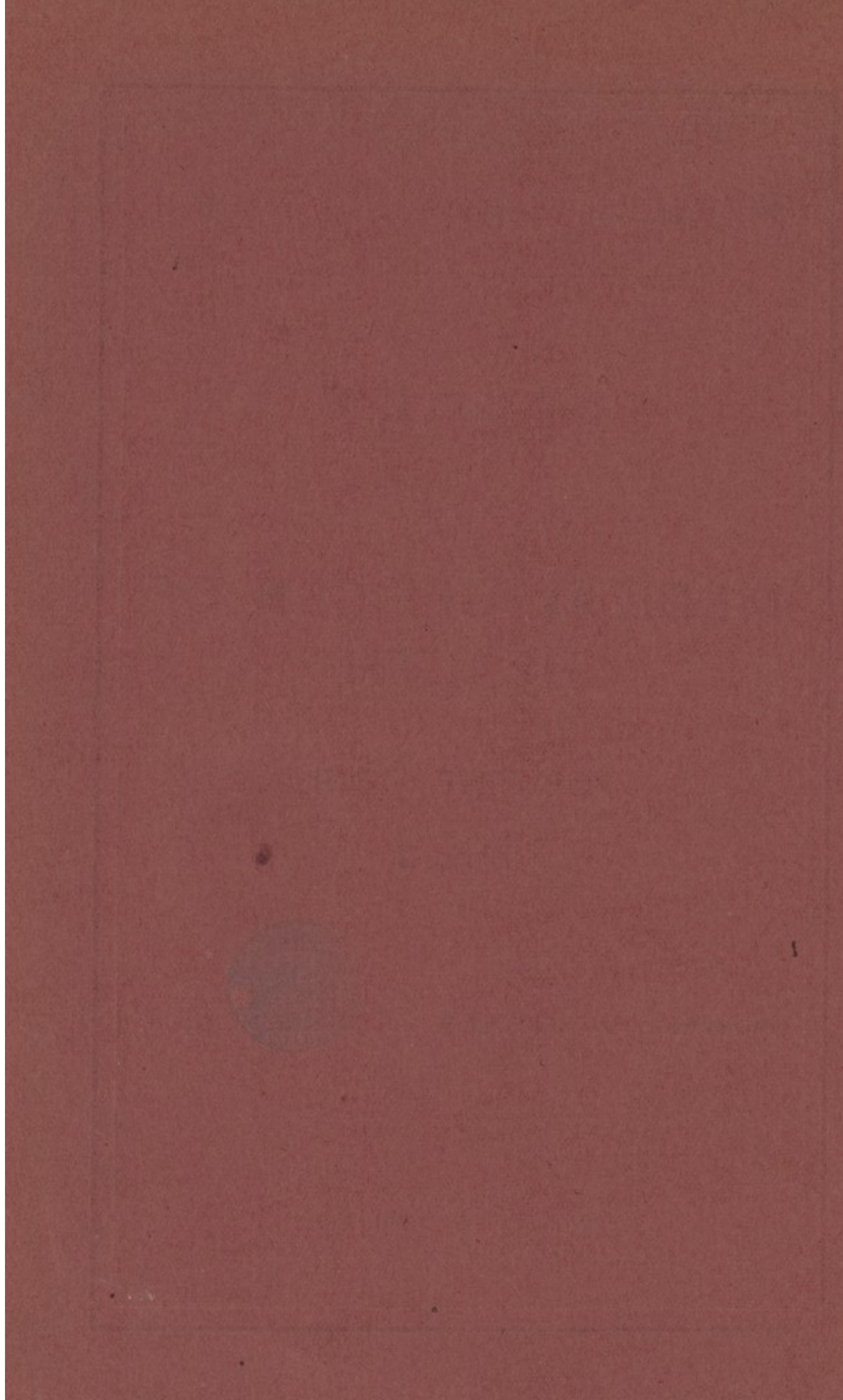
London
CAM 23
Metropolitan Borough of Camberwell



REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF
HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR
1923

HOWELL W. BARNES, B.A., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

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Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
35, BRUNSWICK SQUARE, S.E.5.
JUNE 30TH, 1924.

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

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit to you the annual report on the health and sanitary condition of the Borough for the year 1923.

It is compiled in accordance with the Ministry of Health's directions conveyed in their circular No. 451, issued December 15th, 1923.

The health of the Borough continues to be satisfactory. There is a 2·4 decrease in the death rate, which is 11·0 as compared with 13·4 in 1922.

During the first 9 months of the year the number of deaths was remarkably low, and the increased number of deaths during the last quarter is accounted for by the number of deaths from respiratory diseases which cold and fog always bring.

The infantile death rate showed a marked decrease of 22 points, 56 as compared with 78 in 1922. This is the lowest rate ever recorded in the Borough.

Although economy has been the watchword during the year, this economy has not been allowed to interfere with efficiency and progression relating to health services. It is generally agreed that economy in Public Health administration would be a false economy and might lead to a loss in human health and life.

The outstanding event during the year was the provision of a Municipal maternity ward in the St. Giles' Hospital, Brunswick Square.

I should like to take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to the Chairmen and Members of the Public Health, Maternity and Child Welfare and Housing Committees for the assistance they have afforded me.

I desire also to place on record my appreciation of the work of the staff of the department, who have at all times, under difficult circumstances, accorded to me their loyal and unselfish co-operation.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

H. W. BARNES,
Medical Officer of Health.

Staff of the Public Health Department at the end of 1923.

| | |
|--|--|
| *Medical Officer of Health and Medical Officer, Maternity and Child Welfare. | H. W. Barnes, B.A., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H. |
| Hon. Consulting Medical Officer of Health | Francis J. Stevens, D.M. |
| *Tuberculosis Medical Officer | W. Brand, B.A., M.B., C.M. |
| *Assistant Tuberculosis Medical Officer | Eleanor A. Gorrie, M.B. |
| *Medical Staff at Municipal Infant Welfare Centres. | The Medical Officer of Health (Dr. Barnes), (Mrs.) Margaret Dunstan, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H., and J. H. Clatworthy, M.D. |
| Public Analyst | E. A. Pinchin, B.Sc., F.I.C., F.R.M.S., certified bacteriologist. |
| *Inspector under the Food and Drugs Acts. | George T. Dewey. § |

**Sanitary Inspectors—Male.*

| Dist. | Dist. |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Maurice Malins. §§† | 7. William R. Farmer. § |
| 2. William T. Worsfold. §§ | 8. William Eagle. |
| 3. Richard F. Nash. §§† | 9. George G. Morley. § |
| 4. George W. Scudamore. § | 10. William E. Groom. § |
| 5. Henry C. Green. §§† | 11. Edwin R. Collins. § |
| 6. Donald Glenday. §§ | |

**Women Sanitary Inspectors.*

| | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| Miss F. O'Riordan. §§† | Miss M. Butcher. §§ |
|------------------------|---------------------|

**Health Visitors.*

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| Miss A. M. Stoddart, † | Miss A. Duffield † and Miss K. Jerrard. †§§ |
|------------------------|---|

Clerks.

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| H. K. Wright. | H. N. Jones. §§† |
| F. T. Harman. | H. J. Hurst. |
| F. H. Wetherall. | A. J. Hardiman. |
| *C. T. Wilson (Temporary). | A. J. Baker (Temporary). |
| L. A. Westacott (Temporary). | *Miss M. L. Thompson (Temporary), |
| A. Beeson (Temporary). | part-time Milk Inquiries and part-time at Infant Welfare Centres. |

Tuberculosis Dispensary.

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| *Tuberculosis Nurses. | Miss H. Chambers †† and Miss M. Thistleton. ††† |
| *Clerks. | Miss J. M. Fry and H. W. Leonard. |
| *Dispenser. | Miss P. La Croix (part-time). |

Disinfecting and Cleansing Station.

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| Foreman Disinfecter. | A. Franklin. |
| Assistants. | J. Knappett, E. Corby, A. Peppler (motor driver), F. Hickey, J. Smith, J. Conner. |

Women Assistants.

| | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| For Cleansing of Children, etc. | Mrs. A. Cork (temporary). |
| | Mrs. S. Herd (3 days per week) (temporary) |

Mortuary Keeper.

| |
|--------------------|
| A. E. A. Dennison. |
|--------------------|

* Officers to whose salary contribution is made under the Public Health Acts, or by Exchequer grants.

- † Meat and other Foods Certificate.
- § Royal Sanitary Institute Certificate.
- §§ Certificate Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Board.
- †† Central Midwives Board Certificate and Health Visitor's Diploma.
- ††† General Training Certificate and Central Midwives Board Certificate.
- †††† General Training Certificate and Certificate Special Course in Tuberculosis.



SECTION 1.

General Statistics.

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------|
| Area (acres) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,480 |
| Population (Census 1921) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 267,198 |
| Do. (estimated 1923) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 272,300 |
| Number of inhabited houses (Census, 1921) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 41,419 |
| Do. do. do. (approximately, 1923) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 41,780 |
| Number of families or separate occupiers, 1921 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 66,104 |
| Rateable value | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | £1,406,254 |
| Sum represented by a penny rate, about | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | £5,700 |

Population.—The Registrar-General has estimated the population of the Borough at the middle of 1923 to be 272,300, and it is upon this figure that the death and birth rates are calculated.

The estimated population of the different wards is as follows:—

| POPULATION. | | | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Ward. | Census 1921. | | Estimated 1922. | | Estimated 1923. | |
| 1 | ... | 15,442 | ... | 15,621 | ... | 15,736 |
| 2 | ... | 14,420 | ... | 14,587 | ... | 14,695 |
| 3 | ... | 14,201 | ... | 14,366 | ... | 14,472 |
| 4 | ... | 16,562 | ... | 16,754 | ... | 16,878 |
| 5 | ... | 16,096 | ... | 16,286 | ... | 16,406 |
| 6 | ... | 13,243 | ... | 13,396 | ... | 13,495 |
| 7 | ... | 16,230 | ... | 16,418 | ... | 16,540 |
| 8 | ... | 15,548 | ... | 15,728 | ... | 15,844 |
| 9 | ... | 16,238 | ... | 16,426 | ... | 16,548 |
| 10 | ... | 8,975 | ... | 9,079 | ... | 9,146 |
| 11 | ... | 11,438 | ... | 11,571 | ... | 11,654 |
| 12 | ... | 14,025 | ... | 14,188 | ... | 14,293 |
| 13 | ... | 10,662 | ... | 10,786 | ... | 10,866 |
| 14 | ... | 10,712 | ... | 10,836 | ... | 10,916 |
| 15 | ... | 12,126 | ... | 12,267 | ... | 12,361 |
| 16 | ... | 14,566 | ... | 14,735 | ... | 14,844 |
| 17 | ... | 14,642 | ... | 14,812 | ... | 14,922 |
| 18 | ... | 16,029 | ... | 16,215 | ... | 16,335 |
| 19 | ... | 12,137 | ... | 12,278 | ... | 12,369 |
| 20 | ... | 3,906 | ... | 3,951 | ... | 3,980 |
| | | <hr/> 267,198 | | <hr/> 270,300 | | <hr/> 272,300 |

SECTION 2.

Extracts from Vital Statistics of the year.

| | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|-----|--------|-------|-------|--------------------|
| | | | Total. | M. | F. | |
| Births | { Legitimate | ... | 5,522 | 2,810 | 2,712 | } Birth Rate, 20-7 |
| | { Illegitimate | ... | 135 | 72 | 63 | |
| Deaths | ... | ... | 3,000 | ... | ... | Death Rate, 11-0 |
| Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, Childbirth :— | | | | | | |
| | From Sepsis | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
| | From other causes | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 |
| Deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 births | | | | | | 56-7 |
| | Legitimate, 308 ; Illegitimate, 13. | | | | Total | 321 |
| Deaths from Measles, all ages | | | | | | 35 |
| Deaths from Whooping Cough, all ages | | | | | | 30 |
| Deaths from Diarrhœa, under 2 years of age | | | | | | 49 |

Births.—The total number of births registered in the Borough was 5,052. The corrected number of births arrived at by adding 690 births which occurred outside the Borough of persons belonging to the Borough, and deducting 85 births which occurred in the Borough of persons not belonging to the Borough, amounted to 5,657—2,775 females and 2,882 males.

The birth rate for 1923 was 20·7 births per thousand population. The following table gives the births and birth rates since 1919:—

| Year. | Population. | Births. | Birth Rates. |
|-------|-------------|---------|--------------|
| 1919 | 285,220 | 5,183 | 18·2 |
| 1920 | 284,712 | 7,505 | 26·0 |
| 1921 | 269,600 | 6,301 | 23·3 |
| 1922 | 270,300 | 5,802 | 21·4 |
| 1923 | 272,300 | 5,657 | 20·7 |

The effect of the declining birth rate, which is viewed with great concern in some quarters, is counterbalanced by the preservation of infant life. In these days of unemployment and overcrowding a decrease in the birth rate could be viewed with equanimity if it were spread equally throughout the Borough. There is reason to believe that this is not the case, as the fall is most marked in the most virile part of the population.

Illegitimate Births.—The number of Camberwell births reported as illegitimate was 135, equal to a rate of 23·8 per 1,000 registered births.

Notification of Births Act.—During the year 5,054 births were notified as follows:—

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Notified by Midwives | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,829 |
| Notified by Medical Practitioners | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,330 |
| Notified by Parents | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 895 |

Still-Births.—Of the 5,054 births notified, 144 are returned as born dead. There is no doubt that a large number of still-births could be prevented, if only pregnant women would realise the value of ante-natal supervision, in order that any complications in the management of the labour might be foreseen, and the risks avoided or minimised.

Effective supervision of pregnant women, especially primagravidæ, has resulted in the saving of many mothers and children from the danger of obstructed labour, and other risks occurring during the actual birth.

The difficulty is to educate the public as to the advantages of ante-natal care. This education can only be given with profit to women who place themselves under professional care from the early days of pregnancy, and who

continue to be supervised up to the time of the birth of the child.

We know that if expectant mothers were healthy, and if their offspring were kept healthy until they had a good start in life, the amount of invalidism would be very materially diminished. We also know that the death of a newly born child is a loss, because of the loss of working capacity of the mother immediately before and after birth. Further, if a child suffers from an ailment which does not kill, but which causes crippling or chronic invalidism, the loss to the country is even greater, for the parents or the community have to assume the heavy financial responsibility of supporting an unproductive member of society.

Deaths.—The number of deaths registered during the year as having taken place in the Borough was 3,227. The corrected number of deaths, found by deducting 765 deaths of non-residents who died in the Borough, and adding 538 deaths of inhabitants of Camberwell who died elsewhere, is 3,000.

The corrected death rate for 1923 is 11·0, as compared with 13·4 for 1922. The sub-joined tables show the total deaths registered, redistributed, and the death rate for each sub-district and for the whole Borough since 1921:—

DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE SUB-DISTRICTS OF CAMBERWELL.

| Year. | Borough. | Dulwich. | East Dulwich. | North-West Camberwell. | Peckham. | North Camberwell. | Unattached. |
|-------|----------|----------|---------------|------------------------|----------|-------------------|-------------|
| 1921 | 3,245 | 160 | 493 | 819 | 940 | 801 | 32 |
| 1922 | 3,635 | 183 | 515 | 989 | 1,028 | 893 | 27 |
| 1923 | 3,000 | 189 | 419 | 799 | 881 | 696 | 16 |

DEATHS REDISTRIBUTED IN SUB-DISTRICTS.

| Year. | Borough. | Dulwich. | East Dulwich. | North-West Camberwell. | Peckham. | North Camberwell. |
|-------|----------|----------|---------------|------------------------|----------|-------------------|
| 1921 | 3,245 | 162 | 498 | 827 | 949 | 809 |
| 1922 | 3,635 | 184 | 519 | 996 | 1,036 | 900 |
| 1923 | 3,000 | 190 | 421 | 803 | 886 | 700 |

| Year. | Borough. | Dulwich. | East Dulwich. | North-West Camberwell. | Peckham. | North Camberwell. |
|-------|----------|----------|---------------|------------------------|----------|-------------------|
| 1921 | 12·0 | 10·07 | 11·08 | 12·3 | 12·3 | 12·02 |
| 1922 | 13·4 | 11·4 | 11·3 | 14·8 | 13·3 | 14·3 |
| 1923 | 11·0 | 11·6 | 9·1 | 11·7 | 11·3 | 11·0 |

TABLE No. 1.—CAUSES OF, AND AGES

| Causes of Deaths. | | | | | | | | All ages. | Under 1. | 1 to 2. |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------------|-------------|------------|
| Enteric Fever | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | — | — |
| Small Pox | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | — | — | — |
| Measles | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 35 | 3 | 15 |
| Scarlet Fever | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | — | 4 |
| Whooping Cough | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 | 10 | 10 |
| Diphtheria and Croup | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 72 | 4 | 12 |
| Influenza | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 | 3 | — |
| Erysipelas | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | — | — |
| Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 252 | — | 1 |
| Tuberculous Meningitis | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 | 6 | 3 |
| Other Tuberculous Diseases | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31 | 2 | 1 |
| Cancer | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 333 | — | — |
| Rheumatic Fever | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 | — | — |
| Meningitis | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 | 6 | 1 |
| Organic Heart Disease | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 301 | — | 1 |
| Bronchitis | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 276 | 10 | 4 |
| Pneumonia (All forms) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 244 | 46 | 12 |
| Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31 | 2 | 1 |
| Diarrhoea and Enteritis | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 49 | 41 | 8 |
| Appendicitis, Typhilitis | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | — | — |
| Cirrhosis of Liver | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 | — | — |
| Alcoholism | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | — | — |
| Nephritis, Bright's Disease | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 72 | — | — |
| Puerperal Fever | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | — | — |
| Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | — | — |
| Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 146 | 145 | — |
| Violent Deaths | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 76 | 2 | 3 |
| Suicides | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 | — | — |
| Other Defined Diseases | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 867 | 39 | 4 |
| Diseases ill-defined or unknown | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 2 | — |
| Encephalitis Lethargica | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | — | — |
| Total | | | | | | | | 3,000 | 321 | 80 |

AT, DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1923.

| 2 to 3. | 3 to 4. | 4 to 5. | 5 to 10. | 10 to 15. | 15 to 20. | 20 to 35. | 35 to 45. | 45 to 65. | 65 and up. | Total Deaths whether residents or non-residents in Institutions in the Borough. |
|------------|------------|------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|---|
| — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 4 | 6 | 4 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 15 |
| — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 5 | 1 | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 11 |
| 9 | 14 | 8 | 15 | 7 | 3 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | 5 | — | 15 | 3 |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 5 | 28 | 85 | 55 | 57 | 18 | 88 |
| 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 11 |
| — | — | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 10 | — | 14 |
| — | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | 8 | 18 | 170 | 134 | 107 |
| 1 | — | — | 4 | — | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| — | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | — | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 9 |
| — | 1 | 1 | — | 4 | 9 | 16 | 15 | 103 | 151 | 78 |
| 3 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 62 | 185 | 74 |
| 6 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 5 | 16 | 23 | 64 | 59 | 84 |
| 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 3 | 11 | 11 | 7 |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 18 |
| — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 4 | — | 3 | — | 5 |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 10 | 8 | 1 |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| — | — | — | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 29 | 31 | 21 |
| — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 5 | 3 | — | — | 3 |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | 6 | 5 | — | — | 9 |
| — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 21 |
| 2 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 4 | 6 | 22 | 11 | 15 |
| — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 6 | 3 | 14 | 3 | 5 |
| 6 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 9 | 9 | 33 | 46 | 196 | 516 | 328 |
| — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | 3 | 2 | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| 40 | 34 | 31 | 58 | 41 | 74 | 211 | 198 | 763 | 1,149 | 935 |

The following comparative death rates are of interest:—

| DEATH RATES, 1923. | | | | | |
|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| England and Wales | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11.6 |
| London | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11.2 |
| CAMBERWELL | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11.0 |
| 105 Great Towns | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11.6 |
| 157 Smaller Towns | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10.6 |

Seasonal Mortality.—The mortality in the four quarters of the year was:—

| | Deaths. | ... | ... | Death Rates. |
|----------------|---------|-----|-----|--------------|
| First Quarter | 781 | ... | ... | 2.8 |
| Second Quarter | 796 | ... | ... | 2.9 |
| Third Quarter | 631 | ... | ... | 2.4 |
| Fourth Quarter | 792 | ... | ... | 2.9 |

Causes of Death.—It will be seen from Table 1 that cancer has been the cause of the largest number of deaths.

Cancer and Malignant Disease.—The deaths ascribed to cancer or malignant disease each year since 1919 are shown in the following table:—

| Year. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Percentage of total deaths. |
|-------|--------|----------|--------|-----------------------------|
| 1919 | 153 | 183 | 336 | 0.9 |
| 1920 | 132 | 186 | 318 | 0.9 |
| 1921 | 175 | 168 | 343 | 1.0 |
| 1922 | 148 | 178 | 326 | 0.9 |
| 1923 | 136 | 197 | 333 | 1.1 |

During the year the following pamphlet was issued in connection with this disease:—

CANCER.

This disease is increasing in this country.

In 1921 in England and Wales 1.21 deaths of every 1,000 of the population was due to cancer.

Quack remedies at the present moment play a prominent part in the treatment of this condition, and the object of this leaflet is to instruct the public as to the signs of its beginning in sites of the body commonly affected, and the importance of an *immediate examination by a medical man*, for the purpose of recognition in the most favourable stage for a cure. A few hints as to the causation of the disease are also added for guidance.

Cancer frequently follows on chronic and prolonged irritation of certain parts of the body.

Cancer of the Lip is caused by irritation from a pipe stem, particularly a clay pipe, carried from day to day on the same place. This irritation gives rise to a sore.

Cancer of the Mouth is often due to the result of irritation from a broken tooth, or badly fitting dentures, and any ulcer or swelling in the mouth should be viewed with suspicion.

Cancer of the Breast usually shows itself as a lump in the breast, and it is frequently caused by wearing clothes which irritate the nipples and breast.

Cancer of the Bowels sometimes results from chronic constipation, and any bleeding or mucus passed with the stools should at once be brought to the notice of a doctor.

Cancer of the Womb. As this disease often occurs at the change of life, any abnormal signs should not be treated with indifference, but medical advice sought.

Cancer of the Skin. A tumour involving the skin, or an ulceration lasting some time, suggests this disease.

Remember that cancer in its early stages is almost invariably unaccompanied by pain.

Immediate Recognition is most important. Don't wait for pain.

(Signed) H. W. BARNES, *Medical Officer of Health.*

Respiratory Diseases.—276 deaths were due to bronchitis, 244 to pneumonia (all forms), and 31 to other respiratory diseases, as compared with 417 bronchitis, 434 pneumonia (all forms), and 26 other respiratory diseases during 1922.

Violent deaths (excluding Suicide).—76 deaths are classified under this heading.

Suicide.—27 persons committed suicide, as compared with 19 in 1922.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The number of deaths under one year for the year 1923 was 321.

It is very satisfactory to note that the infantile mortality rate was 56 per 1,000 births.

This low mortality was largely due to the small number of deaths from the respiratory diseases. The number of deaths, however, from congenital malformation, premature birth, atrophy and other allied conditions still remains at a high level.

The number of deaths amongst illegitimate infants was 13.

COMPARATIVE TABLE INFANTILE MORTALITY.

| Year. | <i>Infantile Mortality Rate.</i> | | | | | | |
|-------|----------------------------------|-----|----|--------------------|-----|-----|----|
| | Camberwell. | | | England and Wales. | | | |
| 1919 | ... | ... | 82 | ... | ... | ... | 89 |
| 1920 | ... | ... | 71 | ... | ... | ... | 80 |
| 1921 | ... | ... | 74 | ... | ... | ... | 83 |
| 1922 | ... | ... | 78 | ... | ... | ... | 77 |
| 1923 | ... | ... | 56 | ... | ... | ... | 69 |

It is customary to consider the value of Infant Welfare work from the standpoint of the infantile mortality rate, and, although I do not agree that this work has been the one and only cause responsible for diminishing the infantile mortality rate, I do submit that it has played an important part.

It is worthy of notice that there is a striking coincidence in the increase in the number of Health Visitors and the decrease in the infantile mortality rate.

But, apart from the infantile mortality rate, the value of the Infant Welfare Centre and the Health Visitor lies

in the prevention of disease and the deformities arising from diseases.

Those who work at Infant Welfare Centres have seen wasting children improve visibly week by week; have seen incipient cases of diarrhoea and pneumonia caught in the early stages and readily cured, instead of slowly but surely developing into the serious cases.

A further example may be quoted, that of rickets, which with organised supervision yields to treatment. We are consequently faced with the alternatives of the prevention of children coming into the world, or when they are born they must be placed on such a basis that they are not a dead weight on the community as a whole.

TABLE No. 2.—INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1923.
DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGES UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

| Cause of Death. | Under 1 week. | 1 to 2 weeks. | 2 to 3 weeks. | 3 to 4 weeks. | Total under 1 month. | 1 to 3 months | 3 to 6 months. | 6 to 9 months. | 9 to 12 months. | Total under 1 year. |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|
| Small-pox | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Chicken-pox | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Measles | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Scarlet Fever | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Whooping Cough | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 10 |
| Diphtheria and Croup | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | 4 |
| Erysipelas | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Tuberculous Meningitis | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 5 | 6 |
| Abdominal Tuberculosis | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Other Tuberculous Diseases | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Meningitis | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| Convulsions | 5 | 1 | — | — | 6 | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | 10 |
| Laryngitis | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Bronchitis | — | — | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 10 |
| Pneumonia | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | 4 | 11 | 6 | 11 | 14 | 46 |
| Diarrhoea | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | — | 6 |
| Enteritis | — | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | 3 | 12 | 12 | 6 | 35 |
| Gastritis | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| Syphilis | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Rickets | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Suffocation | 1 | — | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| Injury at Birth | 2 | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| Atelectasis | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Congenital Malformation | 23 | 3 | — | — | 26 | 5 | 2 | — | 1 | 34 |
| Premature Birth | 50 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 64 | 6 | 2 | — | — | 72 |
| Atrophy, Debility | 14 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 18 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 34 |
| Other Causes | 10 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 21 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 38 |
| TOTALS | 107 | 15 | 15 | 13 | 150 | 42 | 42 | 40 | 47 | 321 |

TABLE No. 3.—DEATH AND INFANTILE

| | Population. | Birth Rate. | Death Rate. | Infantile Mortality Rate. | Scarlet Fever. |
|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------|----------------|
| Whole Borough | 272,300 | 20.7 | 11 | 57 | 7 |
| Ward. | | | | | |
| No. 1 | 15,736 | 23.5 | 12.5 | 64.8 | — |
| 2 | 14,695 | 23.0 | 12.2 | 59.1 | — |
| 3 | 14,472 | 23.3 | 10.9 | 48.7 | — |
| 4 | 16,878 | 24.7 | 11.2 | 76.7 | 1 |
| 5 | 16,406 | 23.7 | 12.4 | 84.6 | 1 |
| 6 | 13,495 | 21.3 | 8.1 | 69.4 | — |
| 7 | 16,540 | 25.7 | 11.0 | 77.4 | — |
| 8 | 15,844 | 23.1 | 12.8 | 65.6 | 1 |
| 9 | 16,548 | 21.0 | 11.4 | 49.0 | 1 |
| 10 | 9,146 | 21.9 | 12.4 | 84.5 | — |
| 11 | 11,654 | 17.5 | 9.6 | 49.0 | 1 |
| 12 | 14,293 | 20.2 | 10.9 | 41.5 | — |
| 13 | 10,866 | 13.6 | 9.4 | 54.0 | — |
| 14 | 10,916 | 18.4 | 11.4 | 34.8 | — |
| 15 | 12,361 | 16.4 | 11.0 | 44.3 | — |
| 16 | 14,844 | 17.6 | 10.1 | 42.0 | — |
| 17 | 14,922 | 26.5 | 7.1 | 25.2 | 1 |
| 18 | 16,335 | 14.9 | 8.9 | 45.0 | — |
| 19 | 12,369 | 11.7 | 11.2 | 34.4 | — |
| 20 | 3,980 | 10.8 | 13.3 | 69.7 | 1 |
| Unknown Locality | — | — | — | — | — |

MORTALITY RATES OF PRINCIPAL DISEASES.

| Deaths from | | | All forms Tuberculosis. | All forms Pneumonia. | Cancer. | Bronchitis. |
|-------------|----------|-----------------|-------------------------|----------------------|---------|-------------|
| Diphtheria. | Measles. | Whooping Cough. | | | | |
| 72 | 35 | 30 | 305 | 246 | 333 | 276 |
| 5 | 7 | — | 20 | 24 | 17 | 19 |
| 5 | 8 | 2 | 28 | 15 | 17 | 25 |
| 1 | 5 | 3 | 17 | 12 | 12 | 18 |
| 5 | — | 3 | 12 | 12 | 17 | 21 |
| 7 | 1 | 4 | 22 | 24 | 22 | 23 |
| 4 | 1 | 1 | 17 | 13 | 12 | 6 |
| 9 | 4 | 6 | 32 | 21 | 15 | 16 |
| 6 | — | 3 | 14 | 16 | 24 | 25 |
| 3 | 1 | 2 | 29 | 15 | 16 | 15 |
| 5 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 10 | 16 | 13 |
| — | 4 | 1 | 14 | 6 | 17 | 7 |
| 3 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 11 | 21 | 12 |
| 3 | — | — | 9 | 5 | 12 | 2 |
| 5 | — | 1 | 22 | 15 | 14 | 7 |
| 4 | 1 | — | 6 | 8 | 17 | 12 |
| 3 | — | — | 17 | 10 | 23 | 16 |
| 3 | — | — | 6 | 9 | 13 | 12 |
| — | — | — | 13 | 9 | 18 | 10 |
| 1 | — | — | 5 | 7 | 16 | 12 |
| — | — | — | 4 | 4 | 10 | 3 |
| — | — | — | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 |

SECTION 3.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Small-pox.

One case of this disease was notified in the person of a young woman aged 23. The history of the case is as follows:—

The patient was employed at a hotel in the Borough of Westminster, and was first taken ill on Sunday, September 2nd, with a cold and a headache. On Monday, September 3rd, she had a temperature, and stated that the headache was worse, and complained of pains in the back.

She was unfit for work, and was sent to her home in East Dulwich.

The rash appeared on Wednesday morning, September 5th. I was called in consultation by the private practitioner in charge of the case, and diagnosed it as small-pox, which was confirmed by the London County Council Consultant.

The patient gave a history that she attended a visitor at the hotel during the period August 13th to 19th, and, according to her statement, the visitor was ill and had "spots."

This visitor did not receive any medical attention during her stay at the hotel.

The Medical Officer of Health for Westminster was advised as to the necessity of tracing this woman, and the probability of other cases arising.

The usual procedure of advising vaccination of all contacts, keeping them under daily observation, and the disinfection of the clothing of persons in contact with the patient was carried out.

I am pleased to state that no further cases developed in Camberwell.

Diagnosis.—In view of the difficulty in diagnosing small-pox, and the few opportunities general medical practitioners have of seeing this disease, I am of the opinion that facilities should be available for medical men and students seeking an intimate acquaintance with small-pox.

Although many books have been written on the subject as an aid to the successful diagnosis of small-pox, it must be conceded that bedside study of the disease in an isolation hospital would be of greater assistance.

So far as London is concerned, this could only take place at the London County Council Small-pox Hospital.

I have no doubt that there would be administrative

difficulties to overcome, but these should not weigh against a suggestion of this kind if it were productive of an increased knowledge of the disease in its various phases.

Vaccination.

The value of vaccination and re-vaccination cannot be too strongly urged as a protective agency, and public indifference to the need is causing much concern to those responsible for staving off outbreaks of small-pox.

The number of cases in England has increased since the cessation of the war, with the exception of one year, as will be seen from the following figures:—

| Year. | No. of Small-pox Cases Notified. | | | | | |
|-------|----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1918 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 63 |
| 1919 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 311 |
| 1920 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 280 |
| 1921 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 336 |
| 1922 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 973 |

In 1923 over 2,000 cases of smallpox were notified, and I have no hesitation in saying that the present situation is grave.

The danger of a serious epidemic of this disease occurring in England is always possible, due to the absence of systematic vaccination, and until the people of this country realise the value of it there will always remain a large section of the community susceptible. It is only by the vigilance of the medical profession that an epidemic on a large scale has not occurred.

In London the services of Dr. McConnell Wanklyn, L.C.C. Consultant, and the Medical Officer of Health of each Borough are available to assist the private medical practitioner where a doubt exists as to diagnosis.

I am certain there is not so great an objection to vaccination as the number of exemption certificates obtained each year would make it appear. There is still a settled conviction in the minds of some that arm to arm vaccination is still in progress, and that certain diseases are transmitted from one individual to another by vaccination. These stories have been handed down and enlarged, with the result that the present generation, who have not taken the trouble to enquire into the method at present in use, develop conscientious objections.

To-day lymph is obtained from specially selected calves, and before it is distributed for use the animal from which it was derived is slaughtered and the body subjected to careful examination.

No lymph is used if there is the slightest cause for doubt as to its purity.

Further, vaccination is carried out nowadays with aseptic precautions.

In all cases of primary vaccination the vaccinator should aim at procuring four good-sized vesicles, in order to obtain the maximum result, and the total area of vesiculation should not be less than half a square inch.

Diphtheria.

During the year this disease was very prevalent in Camberwell, the notifications numbering 875. Of these 860 were removed to isolation hospitals.

Although the number of cases notified is high, yet the death rate from diphtheria has remained more or less stationary, there being 72 deaths.

DEATHS FROM DIPHTHERIA IN THE BOROUGH FROM THE YEAR 1919.

| Year. | No. of Notifications. | | | | No. of Deaths. | |
|-------|-----------------------|-----|-----|-----|----------------|----|
| 1919 | ... | ... | 483 | ... | ... | 35 |
| 1920 | ... | ... | 937 | ... | ... | 62 |
| 1921 | ... | ... | 875 | ... | ... | 64 |
| 1922 | ... | ... | 821 | ... | ... | 63 |
| 1923 | ... | ... | 875 | ... | ... | 72 |

It is possible to reduce the death rate from diphtheria by the early administration of anti-toxin and the incidence of the disease by the practice of inoculating toxin and anti-toxin.

Progress in the direction of active immunisation, however, is slow.

Health propaganda and the education of the public in the value of such prophylaxis should, in time, bear fruit, and result in the eager acceptance of this agency for the protection of children against diphtheria, with its accompanying mortality. The extreme prevalence of this disease is probably due to a large extent to "carrier cases."

It is known that virulent diphtheria bacilli may be present in large numbers in the throat and nose of an individual without there being any clinical symptoms of the disease present. It can be understood that cases of this type are a distinct menace to the health of the community as a whole, and it requires no further comment to demonstrate the importance of the adoption of means which would prevent the spread of this disease, particularly in a Borough like Camberwell, with its densely populated areas.

Until something is done on these lines it is doubtful whether any appreciable decrease in the number of cases of diphtheria can be looked for.

Scarlet Fever.

During the year 1923, 521 cases were notified; of these 479 were admitted to the Isolation Hospitals, and the number of return cases was 19.

The number of deaths from scarlet fever during the year was 7.

In the following table is set out the corresponding figures for 1919 to 1923:—

| Year. | Number of Notifications. | Number of Deaths. | Death Rate per 1,000 Population. | Case Mortality per cent. | Percentage of cases removed to Hospital. |
|----------|--------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| 1919 ... | 700 | 12 | 0.04 | 1.7 | — |
| 1920 ... | 1,308 | 13 | 0.04 | 0.9 | 81.1 |
| 1921 ... | 1,959 | 19 | 0.07 | 0.9 | 89.4 |
| 1922 ... | 1,083 | 22 | 0.08 | 2.0 | 82.2 |
| 1923 ... | 520 | 7 | 0.02 | 1.3 | 92.1 |

The table on pages 18 and 19 shows the house distribution of cases of scarlet fever in Wards.

Typhoid Fever.

10 cases were notified during 1923, as compared with 11 in 1922. 9 of these were removed to hospital. 3 of the 10 cases notified died.

All the cases in question occurred in separate houses, and enquiries proved that two of the cases were infected outside the Borough. Of the remainder two gave a history of eating shell fish, and three others of eating watercress.

Puerperal Fever.

During the year 16 notifications of this disease were received; 11 of these were removed to Institutions. The deaths numbered 9.

Every case was investigated, with a view of discovering the source of infection, and the necessary disinfection carried out.

The notifications received, and deaths from this cause, for the years 1919 to 1923 are as follows:—

| Notifications Received. | | | | Deaths. | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|----|---------|-----|-----|---|
| 1919 | ... | ... | 17 | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
| 1920 | ... | ... | 20 | ... | ... | ... | 8 |
| 1921 | ... | ... | 14 | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
| 1922 | ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| 1923 | ... | ... | 16 | ... | ... | ... | 9 |

TABLE No. 4.—

| | Ward 1 | Ward 2 | Ward 3 | Ward 4 | Ward 5 | Ward 6 | Ward 7 | Ward 8 | Ward 9 |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Number of Houses in which— | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 case occurred ... | 25 | 15 | 9 | 19 | 24 | 25 | 24 | 21 | 25 |
| 2 cases do. ... | — | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 3 cases do. ... | 1 | — | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | — | — |
| 4 cases do. ... | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| 5 cases do. ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total Houses ... | 26 | 20 | 12 | 23 | 30 | 29 | 27 | 23 | 28 |
| Number of Cases noti- fied from Local Insti- tutions ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Number of Cases which were notified as suf- fering from Scarlet Fever after removal to Hospital for another Infectious Disease ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

SCARLET FEVER.

| Ward 10 | Ward 11 | Ward 12 | Ward 13 | Ward 14 | Ward 15 | Ward 16 | Ward 17 | Ward 18 | Ward 19 | Ward 20 | Total Cases. |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------------|
| 7 | 28 | 16 | 17 | 10 | 11 | 19 | 27 | 15 | 10 | 2 | 349 |
| 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | — | 4 | 5 | 3 | 1 | — | — | 82 |
| — | — | — | 1 | — | 2 | 3 | — | — | — | — | 45 |
| — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 12 |
| — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 10 |
| 8 | 32 | 18 | 19 | 12 | 18 | 26 | 30 | 16 | 10 | 2 | |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 6 |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 17 |

TOTAL NOTIFICATIONS ... 521

Puerperal Fever—Contd.

The mortality rate of this disease remains high. The necessity for the early removal of cases to Institutions cannot be too strongly advocated. In the majority of homes there are not facilities for the successful treatment of this disease, and I am certain that, where a doubt exists with regard to the diagnosis, it would be better to remove the patient to an Institution, in order that she may be placed in the most favourable circumstances for treatment.

The number of deaths due to, or associated with, childbirth is extremely disquieting, as will be seen from the following table:—

Maternal Mortality.

| Year. | Total No. Deaths. | From Sepsis. | Other Causes. | Deaths per 1,000 Births. | | Total Child-Birth. |
|----------|-------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| | | | | <i>Sepsis.</i> | <i>Other Causes.</i> | |
| 1919 ... | 21 | 9 | 12 | 1.73 | 2.31 | 4.04 |
| 1920 ... | 14 | 8 | 6 | 1.06 | 0.79 | 1.85 |
| 1921 ... | 16 | 9 | 7 | 1.42 | 1.11 | 2.53 |
| 1922 ... | 15 | 7 | 8 | 1.29 | 1.47 | 2.76 |
| 1923 ... | 20 | 9 | 11 | 1.59 | 1.94 | 3.53 |

When one considers the above figures, no other conclusion can be drawn than that there has been no improvement in the death rate of women in childbirth. In fact, last year's figures show an increase over the three preceding years.

In my opinion, improvement can only be obtained by the proper care of the expectant mother. Further, apart from the deaths from this cause, it must not be forgotten that a large number of women who survive a pregnancy suffer some permanent injury or impaired health, which, in all probability, could have been prevented by treatment during the period of pregnancy.

Pneumonia.

32 cases of acute influenzal and 52 of acute primary pneumonia were notified during the year. Nursing services were provided in all cases where assistance was sought.

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.—No cases of this disease were notified.

Acute Polio-Myelitis and Encephalitis.—Four cases were reported during the year. Each case was followed up, to ensure that treatment was carried out to prevent the development of permanent deformities.

Malaria.—There were 20 cases of this disease notified, and the whole of them were infected in the Army during the war.

Dysentery.—Only one case of this disease was notified, the patient developing the disease in Mesopotamia during the war.

Encephalitis Lethargica.—Three cases were notified during 1923. Two were removed to Institutions. All three cases died. One death was certified as cerebral abscess.

Ophthalmia neonatorum.—Thirty-three notifications of cases of ophthalmia neonatorum were received during 1923.

Ophthalmia neonatorum.

| Notified. | Cases Treated | | Vision Unimpaired. | Vision Impaired. | Total Blindness. |
|-----------|---------------|--------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | At Home. | In Hospital. | | | |
| 33 | 24 | 9 | 32* | Nil | Nil |

*One case moved out of Borough, address unknown.

No cases of cholera, plague, typhus, trench fever, anthrax, relapsing fever, glanders, rabies, or continued fever were reported in 1923.

TUBERCULOSIS.

During the year 1923, 657 new cases of tuberculosis were notified, 505 representing pulmonary tuberculosis and 152 other forms of the disease.

The deaths of non-notified cases of tuberculosis numbered 73, and the total tuberculosis deaths 305; the proportion of non-notified tuberculosis deaths to the total deaths from this disease being approximately one in four.

Hospitals and other Institutions are the principal offenders in the matter of failure to notify cases. Reasons for the failure may be found in the fact that a large percentage of cases arrive in a moribund condition, and sometimes the actual nature of the disease is only discovered after death.

No instances of wilful neglect or refusal to notify have been discovered.

It cannot be said that any one occupation has caused an excessive incidence of, or mortality from, tuberculosis in the Borough.

A full report by the Tuberculosis Medical Officer, Dr. W. Brand, will be found on pp. 27-38.

TABLE SHOWING OCCUPATION OF MEN WHO DIED FROM TUBERCULOSIS IN 1923.

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----|--|-----|
| Barmen | 3 | G.P.O. sorter | 1 |
| Bicycle repairer | 1 | Helmet maker | 1 |
| Boot maker | 1 | Hotel waiter | 2 |
| Boot repairer | 1 | Hairdresser | 1 |
| Basket maker | 1 | Hawker | 2 |
| Blacksmith | 1 | Insurance agent | 1 |
| Builder and decorator... .. | 1 | Jeweller's traveller | 1 |
| Bricklayer | 3 | Leather salesman | 1 |
| Brass finisher | 1 | Labourer, leather-dresser's | 1 |
| Bus conductor | 2 | Manager, wadding manufac- turer | 1 |
| Billposter's assistant | 1 | Messenger, tailor's | 1 |
| Clerk, Civil Service | 1 | Musical director | 1 |
| do. Inland Revenue | 1 | Mechanic, monotype | 1 |
| do. Met. Water Board | 1 | Machine minder, printer's | 1 |
| do. Law Courts | 1 | No occupation | 3 |
| do. Gas Company | 1 | Newspaper, job hand | 1 |
| do. printer's | 1 | Publisher's manager | 1 |
| do. Commercial | 8 | Porter, Public Record Office do. Lodging house, L.C.C. | 1 |
| Carman, Municipal | 1 | Packer, general stores | 1 |
| Carman and contractor | 1 | Packing case maker | 1 |
| Comb maker | 1 | Pattern maker, engineer's | 1 |
| Compositor | 1 | Printer's assistant | 2 |
| Commercial traveller | 3 | Polisher, gold and silver | 1 |
| Coachman | 1 | Plumber, journeyman | 1 |
| Carmen | 2 | Postman | 1 |
| Coach painter | 1 | Porter, railway | 2 |
| Chemist's assistant | 1 | Packer | 1 |
| Civil Servant | 1 | Plasterer | 1 |
| Decorators | 3 | Restaurant proprietor | 1 |
| Driver, electric car | 1 | Secretary, company | 1 |
| Dispatcher, cinema films | 1 | Storekeeper, clocks and watches do. superintendent | 1 |
| Driver, motor cab | 2 | Stone mason | 1 |
| Dock labourer | 1 | Sheet metal worker | 1 |
| Electric railway porter | 1 | Seaman, R.N. | 1 |
| do. switchboard attendant | 1 | Stoker | 1 |
| Electrician | 1 | Shunter, railway | 1 |
| Engineer's turner | 1 | Scientific instrument maker | 1 |
| do. storekeeper | 1 | Stonemason | 1 |
| French polisher | 2 | Timber merchant | 1 |
| Fish hawkers | 1 | Timekeeper, printer's | 1 |
| Fuse maker, Royal Arsenal | 1 | Van boy | 1 |
| Firewood merchant | 1 | Warehouseman | 4 |
| General Labourer | 13 | Watchmaker's assistant | 1 |
| Gauger, licensed victualler's | 1 | Window cleaner | 1 |
| Gas meter tester | 1 | | |
| do. repairer | 1 | | |
| Gas fitter | 3 | | |
| Glazier | 1 | | |
| Ginger beer brewer | 1 | | |
| Gardener | 1 | | |
| Greengrocer's assistant | 1 | | |
| | | TOTAL | 139 |

TABLE SHOWING OCCUPATIONS OF WOMEN WHO DIED FROM TUBERCULOSIS IN 1923.

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|----|---------------------------------|-----|
| Book-keeper | 1 | Needlewoman | 1 |
| Barmaid | 1 | No occupation | 20 |
| Children's nurse | 1 | Patent medicine labeller | 1 |
| Confectioner's assistant | 1 | Pin driller | 1 |
| Cigarette machine minder | 1 | School teacher | 1 |
| Chocolate packer | 1 | Saleswoman | 1 |
| Draper's clerk | 2 | Shorthand typist | 5 |
| Domestic servant | 1 | Shop assistant, news | 1 |
| Factory hand, soap | 1 | Shop assistant | 1 |
| do. biscuit | 1 | Silk weaver | 1 |
| Fancy feather worker | 1 | Toilet requisite packer | 1 |
| Gas meter repairer | 1 | Theatre attendant | 1 |
| Housewife | 36 | Widow | 22 |
| Hairdresser's assistant | 1 | | |
| Laundry woman | 1 | TOTAL | 113 |
| Lady's maid | 1 | | |
| Machinist | 2 | | |

NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Measles and German Measles.—These diseases are not notifiable in Camberwell.

The principal means of obtaining information with regard to them is through the medium of the school absences returns and the health visitors. The number of cases that came to our notice during the year was considerably less than in 1922.

The number of deaths recorded was 35, as compared with 84 in 1922.

Every case that comes to the knowledge of the department is visited, and the parents advised of the necessity of seeking the assistance of a doctor. Strict isolation as far as possible is insisted on, and where necessary the services of a district nurse are provided.

Whooping Cough.—The number of deaths from this disease was 30, as compared with 80 in the previous year.

It is satisfactory to record a decrease in the number of deaths from this cause, but, as will be observed from the following table, the mortality rate is still very high among children under 5 years of age.

TABLE OF DEATHS.

| 1923. | Under 1 year. | 1 to 2 years. | 2 to 3 years. | 3 to 4 years. | 4 to 5 years. |
|-------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 30 | 12 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 4 |

As to how far the incidence rate of this disease is capable of reduction is a matter of speculation.

TABLE No. 5.—

| Disease. | Total Cases Notified. | Admitted to Hospital. | Total Deaths. | Age Distribution, | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------|----------------|---------|----------------|---------|
| | | | | Under 1. | | 1 to 2. | | 2 to 3. | |
| | | | | Notifications. | Deaths. | Notifications. | Deaths. | Notifications. | Deaths. |
| Small-pox ... | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Cholera, Plague ... | 875 | 860 | 72 | 23 | 3 | 54 | 13 | 77 | 9 |
| Diphtheria and Croup ... | 521 | 479 | 7 | 3 | — | 28 | 4 | 44 | — |
| Scarlet Fever ... | 10 | 8 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Enteric Fever ... | 16 | 12 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Puerperal Fever ... | 32 | 11 | 7 | — | — | — | — | 2 | — |
| Acute Influenzal } Pneumonia | 52 | 14 | — | 2 | — | 12 | — | — | — |
| Acute Primary } ... | 75 | 25 | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — |
| Erysipelas ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ... | 4 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Poliomyelitis ... | 20 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Malaria ... | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Dysentery ... | 107 | 15 | — | 2 | — | 5 | — | 9 | — |
| Chicken-pox ... | 3 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Encephalitis Lethargica ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Typhus Fever ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Relapsing Fever... .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Continued Fever... .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... | 33 | 9 | — | 33 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Anthrax ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Glanders ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Tuberculosis :— | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Pulmonary { M. ... | 298 | 207 | 142 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| F. ... | 207 | 183 | 115 | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| Total ... | 505 | 490 | 257 | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| Non-Pulmonary { M. ... | 87 | 51 | 24 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| F. ... | 65 | 33 | 24 | — | 4 | 1 | 2 | 4 | — |
| Total ... | 152 | 84 | 48 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 1 |

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, 1923.

Notifications and Deaths.

| 3 to 4. | | 4 to 5. | | 5 to 10. | | 10 to 15. | | 15 to 20. | | 20 to 35. | | 35 to 45. | | 45 to 65. | | 65 and up. | |
|----------------|---------|----------------|---------|----------------|---------|----------------|---------|----------------|---------|----------------|---------|----------------|---------|----------------|---------|----------------|---------|
| Notifications. | Deaths. | Notifications. | Deaths. | Notifications. | Deaths. | Notifications. | Deaths. | Notifications. | Deaths. | Notifications. | Deaths. | Notifications. | Deaths. | Notifications. | Deaths. | Notifications. | Deaths. |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 13 | 14 | 61 | 8 | 286 | 15 | 147 | 7 | 43 | 3 | 54 | — | 13 | — | 4 | — | — | — |
| 44 | 1 | 29 | — | 215 | 1 | 94 | — | 24 | — | 35 | 1 | 3 | — | 2 | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 2 | — | 3 | — | 2 | — | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | 10 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 7 | — | 3 | — | 13 | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | 6 | — | 7 | — | 12 | — | 1 | — |
| 1 | — | — | — | 4 | — | 1 | — | 7 | — | 12 | — | 18 | — | 14 | — | 14 | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 12 | — | 5 | — | 3 | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 12 | — | 17 | — | 52 | — | 8 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 2 | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1 | — | — | — | 8 | — | 5 | 2 | 22 | 8 | 125 | 40 | 67 | 41 | 64 | 39 | 6 | 12 |
| 1 | — | — | — | 6 | 2 | 10 | 3 | 33 | 21 | 87 | 49 | 33 | 13 | 34 | 22 | 2 | 4 |
| 2 | — | — | — | 14 | 2 | 15 | 5 | 55 | 29 | 212 | 89 | 100 | 54 | 98 | 61 | 8 | 16 |
| 3 | 1 | 5 | — | 15 | 2 | 16 | 1 | 14 | 2 | 14 | 5 | 7 | — | 3 | 5 | 1 | — |
| 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 11 | 3 | 19 | 4 | 5 | — | 13 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 3 | — | — |
| 5 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 26 | 5 | 35 | 5 | 19 | 2 | 27 | 7 | 12 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 1 | — |

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, 1923.

Notifications and Deaths.

| 3 to 4. | | 4 to 5. | | 5 to 10. | | 10 to 15. | | 15 to 20. | | 20 to 35. | | 35 to 45. | | 45 to 65. | | 65 and up. | |
|----------------|---------|----------------|---------|----------------|---------|----------------|---------|----------------|---------|----------------|---------|----------------|---------|----------------|---------|----------------|---------|
| Notifications. | Deaths. | Notifications. | Deaths. | Notifications. | Deaths. | Notifications. | Deaths. | Notifications. | Deaths. | Notifications. | Deaths. | Notifications. | Deaths. | Notifications. | Deaths. | Notifications. | Deaths. |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 13 | 14 | 61 | 8 | 286 | 15 | 147 | 7 | 43 | 3 | 54 | — | 13 | — | 4 | — | — | — |
| 44 | 1 | 29 | — | 215 | 1 | 94 | — | 24 | — | 35 | 1 | 3 | — | 2 | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 2 | — | 3 | — | 2 | 2 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | 10 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| 7 | — | 3 | — | 13 | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 2 | — |
| 1 | — | — | — | 4 | — | 1 | — | 7 | — | 12 | — | 18 | — | 14 | — | 14 | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 12 | — | 5 | — | 3 | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 12 | — | 17 | — | 52 | — | 8 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 2 | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1 | — | — | — | 8 | — | 5 | 2 | 22 | 8 | 125 | 40 | 67 | 41 | 64 | 39 | 6 | 12 |
| 1 | — | — | — | 6 | 2 | 10 | 3 | 33 | 21 | 87 | 49 | 33 | 13 | 34 | 22 | 2 | 4 |
| 2 | — | — | — | 14 | 2 | 15 | 5 | 55 | 29 | 212 | 89 | 100 | 54 | 98 | 61 | 8 | 16 |
| 3 | 1 | 5 | — | 15 | 2 | 16 | 1 | 14 | 2 | 14 | 5 | 7 | — | 3 | 5 | 1 | — |
| 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 11 | 3 | 19 | 4 | 5 | — | 13 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 3 | — | — |
| 5 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 26 | 5 | 35 | 5 | 19 | 2 | 27 | 7 | 12 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 1 | — |

Whooping Cough—Continued.

Home nursing is valuable, provided that contacts of the patient are supervised for the detection of the disease at any early stage, and institutional treatment is essential for those whose home conditions are unfavourable for proper treatment and care.

Limited accommodation is available in the Metropolitan Asylums Board Institutions for the reception of those cases unable to obtain adequate care at home, but I understand the demand on their hospitals for the reception of scarlet fever and diphtheria cases does not permit of more cases being accommodated.

Venereal Diseases.—The treatment of venereal disease in Camberwell is in the hands of the London County Council. The nearest Hospital for Camberwell residents requiring treatment is King's College Hospital, Denmark Hill. Although there was no local Propaganda Committee functioning in Camberwell during 1923, the National Council for Combating Venereal Diseases carried on propaganda work in Camberwell by giving a certain number of lectures during the year, these lectures being illustrated by suitable films.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease.—There have been rare instances in which this disease has been communicated to man through the secretions from the mouth of the infected animal to cow-keepers and other persons in close contact with the animal. Under the present system, by which infected animals are immediately slaughtered, there is little probability of an extension of the disease to man. Further, this policy of slaughtering, under efficient supervision, all animals found to be suffering from the disease or to have been in contact with diseased animals dispenses with the question of milk or meat from infected animals reaching the public.

Every step is being taken by the Authorities to prevent the sale for human consumption of milk from animals so infected, the sale of which, or consumption for human food, is prevented by Article 15 of the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order of 1885.

REPORT OF THE TUBERCULOSIS MEDICAL OFFICER FOR THE YEAR 1923.

The Notification of Tuberculosis in Camberwell.

In a perfect system the number of Primary Notifications of Tuberculosis in any year should represent the total number of new cases of the disease in that year and should thus be an index of increase or diminution of incidence. In reality the number of primary notifications represents the cases of tuberculosis that are discovered and after discovery notified. Many new cases are not discovered, and many although discovered are not notified. On the other hand, cases are sometimes notified in which a reasonable difference of opinion as to the diagnosis may exist. In judging of the progress of anti-tuberculosis efforts by a study of the number of new notifications errors may creep into our calculations unless we remember these factors. It may, moreover, happen that an increase in the notification rate in an area is not an indication of an actual increase of tuberculosis, but rather of an improvement in the working of the local scheme. The number of primary notifications of tuberculosis in all its forms in 1923 was 657. The number of primary notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis was 505, and the number of primary notifications of non-pulmonary tuberculosis was 152.

On Table I is given the number of primary notifications of tuberculosis for 1921, 1922, 1923.

TABLE I. (CAMBERWELL).
Primary Notifications of Tuberculosis.

| Year. | All Forms. | Pulmonary Tuberculosis. | Other Forms. |
|-------|------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| 1921 | 750 | 595 | 155 |
| 1922 | 653 | 506 | 147 |
| 1923 | 657 | 505 | 152 |

On Table II is given the primary notification rate (per 1,000 population of Camberwell) for the years 1921, 1922, and 1923.

TABLE II. (CAMBERWELL).
Notification Rate (per 1,000 population).

| Year. | Population. | All Forms. | Pulmonary Tuberculosis. | Other Forms. |
|-------|----------------------|------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| 1921 | 267,198* | 2.80 | 2.22 | 0.58 |
| 1922 | 270,300 ^a | 2.41 | 1.87 | 0.54 |
| 1923 | 272,300 ^a | 2.40 | 1.85 | 0.55 |

* Census 1921.

^a Estimated.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.

SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS DURING THE PERIOD JANUARY 1ST, 1923, TO DECEMBER 29TH, 1923,
IN THE METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF CAMBERWELL.

| Age Periods | Notifications on Form A. | | | | | | | | | | | | | Notifications on Form B. | | | | | Notifications on Form C | |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|-----|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------|------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|------|-------|------------------------------------|--|--|-----------------|
| | Number of Primary Notifications. | | | | | | | | | | | | Total Notifi- cations on Form A. | Number of Primary Notifications. | | | | Total Notifi- cations on Form B. | Poor Law Insti- tu- tions. | Sana- toria. |
| | 0-1 | 1-5 | 5-10 | 10-15 | 15-20 | 20-25 | 25-35 | 35-45 | 45-55 | 55-65 | 65 and upwards. | Total Primary Notifications. | | Under 5 | 5-10 | 10-15 | Total Primary Notifications. | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pulmonary Males | — | 1 | 8 | 5 | 22 | 42 | 83 | 67 | 42 | 22 | 6 | 298 | 386 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 109 | 243 |
| „ Females | — | 2 | 6 | 10 | 33 | 37 | 50 | 33 | 17 | 17 | 2 | 207 | 276 | — | — | — | — | — | 107 | 107 |
| Non-Pulmonary Males | 5 | 12 | 15 | 16 | 14 | 7 | 7 | 7 | — | 3 | 1 | 87 | 100 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | 42 |
| „ Females | — | 10 | 11 | 19 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 2 | — | — | 65 | 70 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 35 |

Table showing the notified cases of tuberculosis during 1923 allocated to the wards of the Borough.

| Wards. | Pulmonary. | | | Non-Pulmonary. | | | Grand. Total. |
|--------|------------|----------|--------|----------------|----------|--------|------------------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | |
| 1 | 21 | 10 | 31 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 42 |
| 2 | 15 | 15 | 30 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 40 |
| 3 | 21 | 9 | 30 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 40 |
| 4 | 14 | 10 | 24 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 31 |
| 5 | 18 | 12 | 30 | 8 | 5 | 13 | 43 |
| 6 | 16 | 15 | 31 | 8 | 2 | 10 | 41 |
| 7 | 30 | 27 | 57 | 9 | 5 | 14 | 71 |
| 8 | 23 | 15 | 38 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 48 |
| 9 | 27 | 11 | 38 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 46 |
| 10 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 16 |
| 11 | 8 | 9 | 17 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 21 |
| 12 | 17 | 8 | 25 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 32 |
| 13 | 10 | 4 | 14 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 20 |
| 14 | 19 | 8 | 27 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 33 |
| 15 | 14 | 15 | 29 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 33 |
| 16 | 10 | 6 | 16 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 22 |
| 17 | 11 | 9 | 20 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 27 |
| 18 | 14 | 9 | 23 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 31 |
| 19 | 6 | 8 | 14 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 18 |
| 20 | — | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | 2 |

In the accompanying Table the non-notified cases ascertained through the certificates of death have been added to the primary notifications, thus making the total of new cases found in 1923.

| Age Periods. | New Cases. | | | | Deaths. | | | |
|--------------|------------|-----|----------------|----|------------|-----|----------------|----|
| | Pulmonary. | | Non-Pulmonary. | | Pulmonary. | | Non-Pulmonary. | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| 0 | — | — | 8 | 4 | — | — | 5 | 4 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 14 | 13 | — | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| 5 | 8 | 6 | 18 | 15 | — | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| 10 | 7 | 10 | 16 | 20 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| 15 | 22 | 35 | 16 | 5 | 8 | 21 | 2 | — |
| 20 | 43 | 40 | 9 | 6 | 14 | 20 | 3 | — |
| 25 | 86 | 53 | 8 | 7 | 26 | 29 | 2 | 2 |
| 35 | 69 | 35 | 8 | 6 | 41 | 13 | — | 3 |
| 45 | 45 | 18 | 1 | 5 | 23 | 13 | 1 | 2 |
| 55 | 27 | 20 | 6 | — | 16 | 9 | 4 | 1 |
| 65 & up | 12 | 4 | 1 | — | 12 | 4 | — | — |
| Totals ... | 320 | 224 | 105 | 81 | 142 | 115 | 24 | 24 |

Deaths from Tuberculosis (Camberwell) in 1923.

The number of deaths from tuberculosis in 1923 was 305. Of these 257 were from pulmonary tuberculosis and

48 from other forms of the disease. 73 cases were not notified as suffering from tuberculosis during life.

| Non-notified fatal cases. | 1923. |
|---|--------------|
| All forms of Tuberculosis. Proportion of non-notified fatal cases in 1923 to total number of deaths. | 24 per cent. |
| Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Proportion of non-notified fatal cases in 1923 to total pulmonary deaths. | 16 per cent. |
| Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis. Proportion of non-notified fatal cases in 1923 to total non-pulmonary deaths. | 64 per cent. |
| Proportion of non-notified cases who died in Institutions to total of non-notified fatal cases. | 74 per cent. |
| Proportion of non-notified cases who died at home to total of non-notified fatal cases. | 26 per cent. |

Of 26 deaths from tuberculous meningitis 19 (73 per cent.) were not notified before death. Of these 16 (84 per cent.) died in hospitals and 3 (16 per cent.) at home.

Death rate from tuberculosis (Camberwell, 1923) per 1,000 population (estimated):—

| | | |
|-------------|------|--------|
| Pulmonary | 0.94 | } 1.12 |
| Other Forms | 0.18 | |

Contrast this with the figures of a decade ago.

Death rate from tuberculosis (Camberwell, 1914) per 1,000 population (estimated):—

| | | |
|-------------|------|--------|
| Pulmonary | 1.44 | } 1.78 |
| Other Forms | 0.34 | |

Put in another way—without taking into consideration the increase of population:—

| | 1914. | | 1923. |
|---|-------|-----|-------|
| Deaths from all Forms of Tuberculosis ... | 468 | ... | 305 |
| Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis ... | 378 | ... | 257 |
| Deaths from Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis | 90 | ... | 48 |

The deaths among Camberwell clerks, working in different parts of London, from tuberculosis, in 1923, was at the high rate of 2 per 1,000 clerks living in this Borough. Caution is needed, however, in interpreting these or any figures that view tuberculosis mortality among clerks from an occupational standpoint. It is well known that many parents look upon the clerical profession as a sheltered one, and urge or put the more delicate members of their family into it on that account. In that way many latent cases of tuberculosis may enter. Dr. Brownlee reported to the Medical Research Committee as follows:—

“ . . . after the age of 35 the mortalities from phthisis among the persons included in the class of commercial clerks and in the class of carmen, carrier, etc., are practically identical, and also identical with

the mortality of males in general. Before this age there is a considerable excess of phthisis among commercial clerks, and a corresponding defect of phthisis among carmen, etc. It is hardly likely that these variations are to any extent occupational. It is much more probable that the occupations have been originally selected for reasons of physical fitness or the reverse."

Nevertheless, it cannot be urged too strongly that offices in which clerks work should conform to the standards of health. Nor, while pushing that point, should we forget that, while clerks spend 44 hours of the week in their office environment, they have to spend over 100 hours of the week in the environment of the tram, train, and bus, and finally of their home.

Table showing the number of deaths from tuberculosis in 1921, 1922, and 1923 allocated to the different Wards of the Borough, and giving the number and density of population:—

| Number of Wards. | Population of Wards. Census 1921. | Density of Population 1921.* | Deaths. | | | |
|------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|---------|-------|-------|-------------------------------|
| | | | 1921. | 1922. | 1923. | Total of 1921, 1922 and 1923. |
| 1 | 15,442 | 124 | 22 | 31 | 18 | 71 |
| 2 | 14,420 | 170 | 17 | 24 | 27 | 68 |
| 3 | 14,201 | 108 | 21 | 27 | 19 | 67 |
| 4 | 16,562 | 159 | 35 | 22 | 13 | 70 |
| 5 | 16,096 | 163 | 21 | 25 | 22 | 68 |
| 6 | 13,243 | 107 | 15 | 20 | 18 | 53 |
| 7 | 16,230 | 99 | 25 | 29 | 28 | 82 |
| 8 | 15,548 | 125 | 22 | 26 | 16 | 64 |
| 9 | 16,238 | 113 | 24 | 13 | 29 | 66 |
| 10 | 8,975 | 81 | 18 | 7 | 7 | 32 |
| 11 | 11,438 | 83 | 21 | 11 | 16 | 48 |
| 12 | 14,025 | 120 | 17 | 19 | 7 | 43 |
| 13 | 10,662 | 20 | 19 | 11 | 11 | 41 |
| 14 | 10,712 | 83 | 12 | 8 | 19 | 39 |
| 15 | 12,126 | 49 | 13 | 12 | 7 | 32 |
| 16 | 14,566 | 88 | 21 | 16 | 17 | 54 |
| 17 | 14,642 | 64 | 10 | 12 | 6 | 28 |
| 18 | 16,029 | 36 | 12 | 15 | 13 | 40 |
| 19 | 12,137 | 22 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 18 |
| 20 | 3,906 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 8 |

5 Homeless cases are not included in above table.

* Density of Population Per Acre.

The object of the accompanying Tables is to show, in relation to certain sex-age groups in Camberwell approximately calculated on the basis of the Census of 1921, the number of primary notifications of and deaths from pulmonary and other forms of tuberculosis during 1923.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

| Age Period. | Males. | | | Females. | | | Totals. | | |
|-------------|----------|-----------------|---------|----------|-----------------|---------|----------|-----------------|---------|
| | Persons. | Cases Notified. | Deaths. | Persons. | Cases Notified. | Deaths. | Persons. | Cases Notified. | Deaths. |
| 0—5 | 12,248 | 1 | — | 11,952 | 2 | 1 | 24,200 | 3 | 1 |
| 5—15 | 26,419 | 13 | 2 | 25,962 | 16 | 5 | 52,381 | 29 | 7 |
| 15—25 | 21,325 | 64 | 22 | 25,378 | 70 | 41 | 46,703 | 134 | 63 |
| 25—35 | 18,357 | 83 | 26 | 22,734 | 50 | 29 | 41,091 | 133 | 55 |
| 35—45 | 17,217 | 67 | 41 | 20,175 | 33 | 13 | 37,392 | 100 | 54 |
| 45—55 | 14,302 | 42 | 23 | 15,712 | 17 | 13 | 30,014 | 59 | 36 |
| 55—65 | 9,267 | 22 | 16 | 10,322 | 17 | 9 | 19,589 | 39 | 25 |
| 65—up | 6,413 | 6 | 12 | 9,415 | 2 | 4 | 15,828 | 8 | 16 |

OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

| Age Period. | Males. | | | Females. | | | Totals. | | |
|-------------|----------|-----------------|---------|----------|-----------------|---------|----------|-----------------|---------|
| | Persons. | Cases Notified. | Deaths. | Persons. | Cases Notified. | Deaths. | Persons. | Cases Notified. | Deaths. |
| 0—5 | 12,248 | 17 | 9 | 11,952 | 10 | 9 | 24,200 | 27 | 18 |
| 5—15 | 26,419 | 31 | 3 | 25,962 | 30 | 7 | 52,381 | 61 | 10 |
| 15—25 | 21,325 | 21 | 5 | 25,378 | 11 | — | 46,703 | 32 | 5 |
| 25—35 | 18,357 | 7 | 2 | 22,734 | 7 | 2 | 41,091 | 14 | 4 |
| 35—45 | 17,217 | 7 | — | 20,175 | 5 | 3 | 37,392 | 12 | 3 |
| 45—55 | 14,302 | — | 1 | 15,712 | 2 | 2 | 30,014 | 2 | 3 |
| 55—65 | 9,267 | 3 | 4 | 10,322 | — | 1 | 19,589 | 3 | 5 |
| 65—up | 6,413 | 1 | — | 9,415 | — | — | 15,828 | 1 | — |

The Work of the Tuberculosis Dispensary.

The aims of the Tuberculosis Dispensary were outlined in the 1922 Report. One point should be emphasised again. Close co-operation with the local medical practitioners is the most important element in our organisation. During 1923 medical men sent 698 new patients for diagnosis or consultation, as compared with 607 in 1922 and 662 in 1921. Further, they sent for renewed consultation about 700 patients who had attended in previous years. The function of the Dispensary as a centre of diagnosis may be noticed further. The total number of new patients in 1923 was 1,904, as compared with 1,817 in 1922. In addition, 86 patients were under observation on 1st January, 1923, pending diagnosis. Of a total of 1,990 examined for diagnosis 409 were found to have active tuberculosis, 1,498 were discharged as not tuberculous, 39 ceased attendance before completion of diagnosis, and 44 remained under observation on 31st December pending diagnosis.

Summary of the Work of the Tuberculosis Dispensary in 1923.

| | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------|
| Number of new patients examined | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,904 |
| Number of old patients examined | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,638 |
| Number of new patients sent by medical men for consultation | | | | | 698 |
| Number of old patients sent by medical men for consultation | | | | | about 700 |
| Total attendances of patients at the Dispensary | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10,716 |
| Number of new contacts examined | ... | ... | ... | ... | 831 |
| Number of patients referred to hospital for consultation | | | | | 197 |
| Number of specimens of sputum examined in connection with the work of the Dispensary | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,925 |
| Number of Home visits paid by Tuberculosis Officers | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,103 |
| Number of Home visits paid by Nurses... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,914 |

The Care Work of the Dispensary.

The aim is constructive work—i.e., an attempt to preserve or to improve the social and economic position of every family affected by tuberculosis. Items of assistance, such as food, money, sanatorium treatment, etc., cannot attain to even a moderate measure of success as long as the family standard of living remains below that compatible with health, or if a standard, normal at the onset of tuberculosis, is allowed to pass step by step to lower levels. Housing, employment, and education enter largely into this matter. Until housing and employment are brought nearer a normal level we cannot expect to carry out a large constructive policy in Care work, although we may accomplish much in lesser ways. Under employment reference is made not so much to the employment of the consumptive as to the employment of any members of his family who may be out

ANALYSIS OF PATIENTS DEALT WITH BY THE DISPENSARY FOR DIAGNOSIS IN 1923.

| Number of | | Under obser- vation at the Dispensary on Jan. 1st pending diagnosis. | Examined for the first time during the year. | Total. | Found to be | | | Under obser- vation at the Dispensary on Dec. 31st pending diagnosis. | Ceased attendance before completion of diagnosis. |
|---|--------------|---|---|--------|--------------------------------|--------------------|---|--|--|
| | | | | | Suffering from Tuberculosis | | Not suffering from Tuber- culosis. | | |
| | | | | | Pulmonary. | Non- Pulmonary. | | | |
| (a) All persons (in- cluding "Con- tacts.") | Adults {M. | 32 | 472 | 504 | 184 | 23 | 266 | 19 | 12 |
| | {F. | 37 | 527 | 564 | 114 | 19 | 393 | 18 | 20 |
| | Children {M. | 10 | 467 | 477 | 10 | 24 | 433 | 7 | 3 |
| | under 15 {F. | 7 | 438 | 445 | 17 | 18 | 406 | — | 4 |
| | TOTAL ... | 86 | 1,904 | 1,990 | 325 | 84 | 1,498 | 44 | 39 |
| (b) "Contacts" (in- cluded in (a)). | Adults {M. | 7 | 74 | 81 | 8 | 4 | 62 | 3 | 4 |
| | {F. | 8 | 211 | 219 | 7 | 1 | 206 | 4 | 1 |
| | Children {M. | 5 | 268 | 273 | 1 | 4 | 264 | 3 | 1 |
| | under 15 {F. | 7 | 278 | 285 | 4 | 4 | 277 | — | — |
| c) Insured persons (included in (a)). | {M. | 32 | 374 | 406 | 143 | 17 | 220 | 16 | 10 |
| | {F. | 24 | 185 | 209 | 47 | 5 | 136 | 13 | 8 |

of work. Every effort should be made to assist in finding work in such cases. The employment of the consumptive is a special matter in the majority of cases. Many patients are, on the completion of treatment, employable in a normal or almost normal sense. In the case of others, probably in the case of the majority of consumptives, the primary conception of work must be specialised. It must be of such a nature and of such an amount that its natural mental and physical tonic qualities are not exceeded to the extent of making it a poison to the tuberculous constitution. It may be considered a fine thing that his job should make a consumptive self-supporting. In the majority of cases such an aim will defeat its purpose. Much help can be given to the consumptive or to members of his family in lesser matters. The aim is to make the whole period of treatment as smooth as possible for all immediately concerned and to lessen as far as possible the risks of relapse in the testing period which follows the "completion of treatment." As this period may run into years, the value of constructive action is apparent.

An entertainment was given at Dulwich Baths on 11th December, 1923, under the patronage of the Worshipful the Mayor of Camberwell (Councillor H. F. A. Edmonds, J.P.). The proceeds were given to a voluntary fund for assisting in the dental treatment of patients in Camberwell who are suffering from tuberculosis. The entertainment was organised by Mrs. E. R. Morrogh, Hon. Secretary of the London County Council Interim Tuberculosis Care Committee, and, thanks to her indefatigable efforts and to the distinguished artists who gave their services, a clear profit of £65 was made.

Institutional (Residential) Treatment of Camberwell Patients in 1923.

A. Through the London County Council.

1. *Adult Males* :—

| | |
|---|-----|
| Number of applicants who had not received previous residential treatment | 249 |
| Number of applicants who had received previous residential treatment | 30 |
| Total number of applicants | 279 |
| Total number who received residential treatment | 223 |
| Number who received residential treatment for the first time | 193 |
| Number who did not receive residential treatment :— | |
| Not recommended | 33 |
| Failed to enter | 15 |
| Awaiting residential treatment at 31st December, 1923 | 8 |

*Classification of Adult Male Patients who received
Residential Treatment for the first time.*

| | |
|---|------------|
| Pulmonary cases in which tubercle bacilli had not been found in the sputum | 21 |
| Cases of pulmonary tuberculosis in which tubercle bacilli had been found in the sputum | 136 |
| Early pulmonary tuberculosis | 15 |
| Moderately advanced pulmonary tuberculosis | 83 |
| More advanced pulmonary tuberculosis | 38 |
| Surgical tuberculosis | 21 |
| Diagnosis of tuberculosis | 7 |
| Not classified | 8 |
| Total | 193 |

2. Adult Females.

| | |
|---|-----|
| Number of applicants who had not received previous residential treatment | 109 |
| Number of applicants who had received previous residential treatment | 3 |
| Total number of applicants | 112 |
| Total number who received residential treatment | 83 |
| Number who received residential treatment for the first time | 80 |
| Number who did not receive residential treatment:— | |
| Not recommended | 18 |
| Failed to enter | 6 |
| Awaiting residential treatment at 31st December, 1923 | 5 |

*Classification of Adult Female Patients who received
Residential Treatment for the first time.*

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Pulmonary cases in which tubercle bacilli had not been found in the sputum | 12 |
| Cases of pulmonary tuberculosis in which tubercle bacilli had been found in the sputum | 52 |
| Early pulmonary tuberculosis | 4 |
| Moderately advanced pulmonary tuberculosis | 39 |
| More advanced pulmonary tuberculosis | 9 |
| Surgical tuberculosis | 7 |
| Diagnosis of tuberculosis | 2 |
| Not classified | 7 |
| Total | 80 |

3. Children.

| | |
|--|----|
| Number who received residential treatment | 52 |
|--|----|

Classification of Residential Treatment Cases.

| | |
|---|---|
| Early pulmonary tuberculosis | 9 |
| Moderately advanced pulmonary tuberculosis | 4 |
| Advanced pulmonary tuberculosis | 3 |
| Tuberculosis of knee joint | 8 |
| Tuberculosis of glands | 7 |
| Tuberculosis of bone | 6 |
| Tuberculosis of hip joint | 5 |
| Tuberculosis of spine | 3 |
| Tuberculosis of peritoneum | 2 |
| Tuberculosis of wrist joint | 1 |
| Tuberculosis of elbow joint | 1 |
| Tuberculosis of kidney | 1 |
| Tuberculosis of ankle joint | 1 |
| Tuberculosis of iris | 1 |

The average duration of treatment given by the London County Council in 1923 to 306 adults was 14 weeks. The average duration of residential treatment given to 52 children by the London County Council in 1923 was 18·65 weeks. This refers only to treatment given in 1923 to patients who commenced treatment in that year, and, as many of these patients continued treatment during varying periods of 1924, the ultimate averages are to be reckoned as considerably higher.

Institutional (Residential) Treatment of Camberwell Patients in 1923.

B. Through the Guardians.

249 cases of tuberculosis received treatment in the wards of St. Giles' Hospital during 1923. Of these 129 were males and 120 females. Residential treatment was arranged for children out of London as required.

C. Through Private Arrangements.

A considerable number of patients did not ask the above-named Public Bodies to assist them in arranging for residential treatment.

The Residential Treatment of Advanced Cases of Tuberculosis in Camberwell in 1923.

During the year 173 Camberwell patients died of tuberculosis in Institutions and 132 died at home. 114 died in St. Giles' Hospital and 59 in other Institutions.

The Camberwell Day Sanatorium, 6, Grove Hill Road.

This is an After-Care scheme primarily intended for children who have completed residential treatment in Institutions out of London. All cases are non-infectious. A strong effort is made to find suitable jobs for the children on the completion of their school life.

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Number on roll on December 31st, 1923 | ... | ... | ... | 26 |
| Number admitted during 1923 | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
| Number discharged during 1923 | ... | ... | ... | 9 |

Reasons for Discharge.

| | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|---|
| Number fit for elementary school | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Number fit for work | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Number transferred to hospital or sanatorium | ... | ... | ... | — |
| Number removed from district | ... | ... | ... | — |
| Number discharged for other reasons | ... | ... | ... | 2 |

*Gain or Loss of Weight of Children who have been in the School more than
12 Months.*

| | | | |
|--|-----|-----|----|
| Number of children who showed a gain in weight | ... | ... | 25 |
| Average gain in kilos. | ... | ... | 3 |
| Number of children who lost weight or whose weight was stationary | ... | ... | — |
| Average loss in kilos. | ... | ... | — |

WILLIAM BRAND.

SECTION 4.

There were no specific causes of sickness or invalidity calling for special mention during the year 1923.

SECTION 5.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Infant Welfare Centres.

It is fair to state that the growth in the number of Infant Welfare Centres emerged from a genuine public desire for enlightenment in the care and management of infants.

Indeed, their establishment may be regarded as a concrete expression of an attempt to improve the physical standard of the children of this country.

Nevertheless, there still remains a considerable section of the public who view the Infant Welfare Centre as another example for encouraging those who are alleged to seek to be relieved of full parental responsibility.

On the contrary, the function of the Infant Welfare Centre is to advise mothers what to do, and how to do it. The ante-natal clinic, doctor's clinic, and mothercraft class are definite agencies for instruction in matters relating to the health of the mother and her infant. The well-being of the child depends upon her own efforts in carrying out this advice.

It must be recognised that the promotion of all official schemes is usually the result of pressure in a greater or lesser degree on the part of those who desire an improvement in existing conditions, and their establishment directs public attention to the need for the services.

Therefore, so long as the community as a whole are indifferent to the advantages of taking an intelligent interest in their welfare, so long will they be deprived of the benefits of progressive measures.

This is particularly true with regard to preventive medicine. Much could be accomplished in the realm of public health by an intensive propaganda campaign in the form of simple lectures and demonstrations in the causation of diseases.

It is, however, exceedingly difficult to get the people out of the habit of evincing an interest in such questions at any other time than when laid aside with sickness, and consequently progress in the reduction of the incidence rates of disease is slow.

The infant welfare work in Camberwell is divided between 6 Voluntary and 3 Municipal Centres, and each is doing remarkably good work.

The question of the staff, situation of the premises, and areas will sooner or later have to be considered.

I have long held the view that in some cases the existing premises are far from ideal for the purpose for which they are used, and a re-distribution of areas would enable all the children needing health visiting to be kept under constant supervision until they reach school age.

The table which appears on page 40 records the work of the Municipal and subsidised Infant Welfare Centres, and it is gratifying to note that the attendances and visits show an improvement in the figures for the previous year.

The increase in the attendances at the ante-natal clinics is deserving of special mention, and encourages the hope that as time goes on the educational work of the Centres will reach many to whom pre-natal advice would be of inestimable benefit.

Infant Welfare Centres Conference.

With a view of co-ordinating, correlating, and consolidating the Maternity and Child Welfare Services in the Borough, the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee appointed a Special Sub-Committee to consider and report on the whole of the services.

The first meeting of the Committee was held in September, and it was decided that, in order to assist them in their consideration of the matter, a Conference be convened of representatives from each of the Voluntary Infant Welfare Centres in the Borough, the Ministry of Health, the Borough Council, and the Medical Officers at the Municipal Centres. The Conference in question, which was well attended, was held at the Town Hall on October 25th, and the following Resolution was adopted:—

“ That a Joint Advisory Committee be appointed consisting of four members of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee of the Council and the various Chairmen of the Voluntary Infant Welfare Centres in receipt of grants from the Council, such Committee to meet once a quarter and to report to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.”

MUNICIPAL AND SUBSIDISED INFANT WELFARE CENTRES. RETURN OF WORK, 1923.

| Infant Welfare Centre. | Con- sulta- tions. | | Children—Attendances at Consultations. | | | | | | | | | | Mothercraft Classes. | | | Analysis of Visits. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|---------------------|--|--------------|------------------------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------|--------|-------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|---|---|------------------------------|--|---------------|----------------------------|
| | Expectant Mothers. | Post-Natal Mothers. | First Attend- ances. | | Subsequent Attend- ances. | | Total Attendances. | Doctor's Consultations. | Superintendent's Consultations. | Doctor's Consultations and Weighings. | Weighing only. | Total. | Sewing Class. | Health Talk. | Sewing Class and Health Talk. | Ex- pectant Mothers. | | Children Attending Centre. | | After Notification of Birth. Before attending Centre. | Miscellaneous and other Visits not defined. | Visits by Voluntary Helpers. | Visits to Mothers & Children not attending the Centre. | Total Visits. | Attendances—Dental Clinic. |
| | | | Under 1 year. | Over 1 year. | Under 1 year. | Over 1 year. | | | | | | | | | | First Visits. | Subsequent Visits. | First Visits. | Subsequent Visits. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Camberwell Municipal, 140, Camberwell Road. | 36 | — | 180 | 88 | 1296 | 601 | 2165 | 419 | — | 1585 | 161 | 2165 | — | — | 479 | 158 | 31 | 106 | 546 | 468 | 282 | — | 239 | 1830 | — |
| Dulwich Municipal, 114, Lordship Lane | — | — | 280 | 68 | 2033 | 718 | 3099 | 266 | — | 2379 | 454 | 3099 | — | — | 217 | 81 | 54 | 86 | 544 | 588 | 150 | — | 66 | 1569 | — |
| Peckham Municipal, St. Jude's Hall, Meeting House Lane. | — | — | 210 | 51 | 1142 | 265 | 1668 | 72 | — | 1185 | 411 | 1668 | — | — | 343 | 101 | 108 | 122 | 558 | 900 | 58 | — | 203 | 2050 | — |
| Bird-in-Bush Voluntary, 601, Old Kent Road | 172 | 312 | 371 | 36 | 4337 | 1471 | 6215 | 3232 | 158 | — | 2825 | 6215 | — | — | 699 | 69 | 222 | 70 | 910 | 602 | — | 1589 | 760 | 4222 | — |
| Cambridge House, 6, Addington Square. | 21 | 169 | 239 | 44 | 1474 | 998 | 2755 | 1964 | 408 | — | 383 | 2755 | 715 | 571 | — | 115 | 211 | 182 | 1545 | 305 | — | 724 | 1501 | 4583 | — |
| †Cobourg, Kempshead Hall, Kempshead Road. | 47 | — | 202 | 12 | 1826 | 202 | 2242 | *— | — | — | — | 2242 | — | — | 663 | 70 | 500 | 214 | 1534 | 307 | — | — | 522 | 3147 | 229 |
| Nunhead, 31, Nunhead Grove | 78 | 6 | 288 | 70 | 2838 | 1559 | 4755 | 2456 | 34 | — | 2265 | 4755 | 527 | 164 | — | 172 | 153 | 275 | 1897 | 587 | — | — | 12744 | 5829 | — |
| St. Luke's, 2, Commercial Road | 67 | 124 | 177 | 32 | 1899 | 1567 | 3675 | 1312 | — | — | 2363 | 3675 | 337 | 519 | — | 132 | 117 | 61 | 1573 | 589 | — | 284 | 1135 | 3891 | — |
| United Girls' School, 17, Peckham Road | 99 | 314 | 405 | 65 | 4082 | 1614 | 6166 | 2193 | — | — | 3973 | 6166 | 654 | 825 | 133 | 242 | 358 | 643 | 7519 | 626 | — | — | — | 9388 | — |
| Totals | 520 | 925 | 2352 | 466 | 20927 | 8995 | 32740 | 11914 | 600 | 5149 | 12835 | 32740 | 2233 | 2079 | 2534 | 1140 | 1754 | 1759 | 16626 | 4972 | 490 | 2598 | 7170 | 36509 | 229 |

* Information not available.

† Not subsidised by the Council.

Homes for Unmarried Mothers.

Southwark Diocesan Association for Preventive and Rescue Work,
24, De Crespigny Park, Camberwell.

The Home is for unmarried mothers before and after the birth of the first child. They can remain as long as is considered necessary to give them a good start in life again. Their general health is thoroughly attended to, and if necessary clothing is provided. During the year 29 mothers and 22 babies were received into the Home. A great deal of visiting and after care is also carried on. All unmarried mothers in the Borough Institutions are visited after they leave. In this and other ways 51 cases have been dealt with in addition to those in the Home.

National British Women's Temperance Association "House of Help,"
201, Camberwell Grove, S.E.

The number of cases dealt with during the year in this Hostel was 30 mothers and 30 babies, and the average length of stay was 23 weeks. The health of both mothers and babies was excellent; only one baby failed to benefit, and was sent to the Infants' Hospital, Vincent Square.

Maternity Ward.

Further negotiations proceeded during the year for the provision of a Municipal Maternity Ward, and it is gratifying to record that the Council were successful in their efforts to meet the need for the accommodation of patients whose domestic conditions are unfavourable for confinement in their own homes, and also for patients showing some abnormality either during pregnancy or at the time of labour.

The accommodation consists of a Ward containing six beds and a labour room equipped with all modern appliances at the St. Giles' Hospital, Brunswick Square, Camberwell. I am satisfied that the establishment of this Ward will be welcomed, not only by the residents in the Borough, but also by the medical practitioners, who will appreciate the facilities offered for sending patients to the Ward, thus avoiding the necessity of carrying out obstetric operations under circumstances which, in many instances, can only be described as appalling.

Nursing.

The Council have continued to provide nursing assistance for the treatment of maternity cases and infectious disease cases arising out of maternity, and for illness in children under 5 years of age, and also for patients suffering from pneumonia, malaria, dysentery, and other diseases specified

in the Public Health (Pneumonia, Malaria, Dysentery, etc.) Regulations, 1919.

Such nursing is carried out by the Ranyard Nursing Association, Camberwell District Nursing Association, The Rotherhithe District Nursing Association, and the East Dulwich and Dulwich Village District Nursing Association.

The two former Associations are paid 1s. a visit by the Council, and the following records the number of cases, visits, and cost of such cases during the year:—

The Camberwell District and Ranyard Nursing Associations.

| Quarter ended. | | | | | No. of Cases. | No. of Visits. | Cost. | | |
|----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------------|----------------|-------|----|----|
| | | | | | | | £ | s. | d. |
| March | ... | ... | ... | ... | 82 | 954 | 47 | 14 | 0 |
| June | ... | ... | ... | ... | 69 | 897 | 44 | 17 | 0 |
| September | ... | ... | ... | ... | 80 | 864 | 43 | 4 | 0 |
| December | ... | ... | ... | ... | 103 | 1,158 | 57 | 18 | 0 |
| Total | | | | | 334 | 3,873 | 193 | 3 | 0 |

Milk.

Grants of milk in accordance with the following conditions provided by the Ministry of Health Circular No. 185 were continued to be made to

- (a) Nursing mothers,
- (b) Expectant mothers in the last three months of pregnancy, and
- (c) Children up to 3 years of age, and exceptionally to children between 3 and 5 years of age.

The quantity of milk to be supplied at less than cost price must not ordinarily exceed one pint per day per person, but in the case of infants between 3 months and 18 months in exceptional cases 1½ pints a day may be supplied.

The approximate gross cost of the grants during the year amounted to £4,400, representing the distribution of upwards of 900 lbs. of dried milk and 336,000 pints of milk.

Every individual application was carefully examined by the Milk Applications Committee, and in cases where a doubt existed regarding the applicant's statement of his earnings enquiries were made before a grant was authorised. In four instances only was it necessary to request the attendance of the applicant before the Committee to offer an explanation of the conflicting information relating to circumstances.

Convalescent Treatment.

The practice of sending approved cases for convalescent treatment was continued, and during the period under review 18 children received treatment for one month, 2 for six weeks, 1 for a term of five weeks, and one mother and her infant for a period of one month.

Peckham, Nunhead and District Day Nursery.

A marked increase in the number of attendances of children at the above Institution during the year was recorded, there being 4,195 attendances, as compared with 2,657 for the year 1922.

The nursery was open on 246 days, and the average daily attendance was 17. From October 26th to November 23rd the Institution was closed, owing to an outbreak of measles.

Midwives' Fees.

In three instances authority was given for the payment of the midwife's account for services rendered to indigent mothers in confinement.

Midwives.

For the year under review there were 44 practising midwives in the Borough.

Hospitals Provided or Subsidised by the Local Authority.

Maternity.

A private ward containing six beds at the St. Giles' Hospital, Brunswick Square, Camberwell, subsidised by the Borough Council.

Hospitals available for the District.

King's College, Denmark Hill, S.E. 5.
Camberwell Board of Guardians Institutions.

Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers, etc.

Southwark Diocesan Association for Preventive and Rescue Work Home, 24, De Crespigny Park, Camberwell, S.E. 5, subsidised by the Camberwell Borough Council.

National British Women's Temperance Association "House of Help," 201, Camberwell Grove, S.E. 5, subsidised by the Camberwell Borough Council.

Ambulance Facilities.

- (a) For infectious cases. The Metropolitan Asylums Board.
- (b) For non-infectious and accident cases. London County Council for accident cases.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

| Situation. | Nature of Accommodation. | By whom provided. | Sessions. |
|---|--|-------------------------------------|--|
| <i>Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.</i> | | | |
| Bird-in-Bush, 601, Old Kent Road ... | Shop and dwelling house ... | Voluntary ... | Mondays & Thursdays; ante-natal, 2nd & 4th Fridays. |
| Cambridge House, 6, Addington Square ... | Private rooms ... | do. ... | Tuesdays & Thursdays. |
| Cobourg, Kempstead Hall, Kempstead Road. | Waiting room; consultation and dental work room; disrobing room. | do. ... | Help and advice daily (except Saturday); ante-natal, 1st Monday; dental clinic 1st and 3rd Friday. |
| Nunhead, 31, Nunhead Grove ... | Waiting room; weighing room; consultation room. | do. ... | Thursdays & Fridays. |
| St. Luke's, 2, Commercial Road ... | 3 rooms ... | do. ... | Wednesdays & Fridays; ante-natal, 1st & 3rd Monday. |
| United Girls', 17, Peckham Road ... | Waiting room; weighing room; consultation room. | do. ... | Tuesdays & Fridays. |
| Camberwell Municipal, 140, Camberwell Road. | do. do. | Rented by Camberwell Boro' Council. | Mondays & Fridays; ante-natal, 2nd & 4th Thursdays. |
| Dulwich Municipal, 114, Lordship Lane ... | do. do. | do. do. | Wednesdays & Thursdays. |
| St. Jude's Church Hall, Meeting House Lane, Peckham, S.E. | do. do. | do. do. | Every Tuesday. |
| Disinfecting Station, Peckham Park Road | Accommodation for cleansing of verminous children; one receiving room; one bath room and a discharge room. | Camberwell Borough Council. | Daily except Saturday. |
| Tuberculosis Dispensary, 19, Brunswick Square. | Waiting room; investigation room; two dressing rooms; two Medical Officer's rooms, and a dispensary. | do. do. | Daily. |
| Peckham, Nunhead and District : Day Nursery, 109, Gibbon Road Venereal Diseases—Nil | Private rooms ... | Voluntary ... | Daily except Saturday. |

SECTION 6.

BACTERIOLOGY.

The bacteriological examinations required by the Borough of Camberwell were continued to be carried out by King's College Hospital, and the following is a summary of this work for the year 1923:—

Swabs for examination for Diphtheria.

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Positive | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 216 |
| Negative | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,079 |

Examination of Sputa for T.B.

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Positive | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 333 |
| Negative | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,367 |

Widal Reactions.

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| Positive | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 |
| Negative | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |

Examinations for Gonococci.

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| Positive | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | — |
| Negative | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 |

Examinations of Miscellaneous Material, e.g., Ice Cream,

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Tinned Meat, etc. ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|

SECTION 7.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

Sanitary Inspection of District.

Visits to complaints numbered 3,870 in the year, compared with 3,843 in 1922, whilst house inspections following complaints increased to 2,652.

The number of house-to-house inspections was 2,066, compared with 2,129 in the previous year. Tenement inspections increased from 466 in 1922 to 519 in 1923. Inspections after infectious disease dropped to 1,509, owing to the smaller number of notifications received during the year. Inspections of houses-let-in-lodgings increased to 169. The new by-laws for this type of house, which were made by the London County Council in 1922, had not received the approval of the Ministry of Health at the time of writing.

The total number of inspections for all purposes made by the Sanitary Inspectors in 1923 was 79,174. Detailed statistics of the Inspectors' work will be found in the tables on pages 56-59.

The following is a summary of the summonses heard at Lambeth Police Court in connection with the work of the inspectors:—

| | No. of Summonses. | No. of Magistrates' Orders. | Fines. | Costs. |
|--|----------------------|-----------------------------------|----------|----------|
| For defects | 56 | 16 | £3 15 0 | £37 14 6 |
| For disobedience of Magistrates' Orders | 5 | — | 8 0 0 | 2 8 0 |
| | 61 | 16 | £11 15 0 | £40 2 6 |

In a large number of cases the work required was done and the costs paid before the date of hearing. Two summonses, in respect of 64/66 Acorn Street were adjourned *sine die*, the London County Council having obtained an Order on account of the dangerous condition of the structures. These houses have since been demolished.

Drainage and Sewerage.—The water carriage system is universal in the Borough, with the exception of a few earth closets in connection with sports grounds, and cesspools in use at premises in outlying parts of the Borough, where the nearest sewer is at too great a distance for connection to be insisted upon.

With regard to reconstruction of drains, 102 plans were submitted for the total reconstruction of private drains, and 146 for the partial reconstruction thereof. When the plans have been approved by the Public Health Committee, this work of reconstruction, as well as new drainage work on private premises, is supervised by the Sanitary Inspectors.

During the year the Borough Engineer reconstructed sewers in Dorton Street and Lansdowne Place and also the sewer running from Ann's Avenue to Malt Street.

An amendment of the Drainage By-laws, permitting the use of iron soil-pipes inside buildings, was drafted by the London County Council, but did not receive the approval of the Ministry of Health till after the close of the year.

Scavenging.—A weekly collection of house refuse is made generally in the Borough, but in certain congested areas, as also from numerous blocks of tenements, boarding-houses, etc., the refuse is collected more frequently.

It cannot be too strongly emphasised that the frequent collection of refuse from crowded areas is essential from the public health point of view.

The removal of house and trade refuse is carried out by the Borough Engineer's Department.

Offensive Trades.—In my report for 1922 the number of offensive trade premises was given as eight, one occupied by a soap-boiler, and the other seven by dressers of fur skins.

Fur Skin Dressers.—The question whether the trade carried on at the premises occupied by the skin dressers in Camberwell came within the definition given in the By-laws for regulating the conduct of the business of a dresser of fur skins was put to the London County Council, and that body caused a careful investigation to be made throughout London, with the result that in March, 1923, a communication was received stating that inspections had been made by the County Council's officers, and it had been decided that only four of the businesses reported by this Department were subject to the By-laws. This will explain the reduction in the number of offensive trade premises to five, comprising four dressers of fur skins and one soap-boiler. To these premises the Inspectors made 30 visits during the year.

Rag and Bone Dealers.—By-laws were made by the London County Council in June, 1923, and confirmed by the Ministry of Health in September last, for regulating the conduct of the business of a rag and bone dealer, and with respect to the premises, apparatus, etc., used for such business.

These By-laws were made under Section 9 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908.

All these premises are being inspected and a register prepared.

In the case of premises existing and in use at the date of the confirmation of the By-laws, the sections dealing with the construction of the premises do not come into force until September, 1924.

These sections require the premises to be so constructed as to prevent the harbouring of vermin and to be capable of being readily cleansed, in addition to certain requirements regarding light and ventilation. Other provisions require the removal of offensive articles within 24 hours, and prescribe the nature of receptacles for bones, etc., and also provide for the removal thereof at stated intervals.

Factories and Workshops.—Particulars of the factories and workshops on the register, of inspections, and other matters will be found on pages 55 and 60.

FOOD PREMISES.

Cowhouses.—As in 1922, I have to report that there is in Camberwell only one licensed cowhouse, practically the whole of the milk supply coming from outside the Borough. Five inspections were made, and the premises were found to be well kept.

Milkshops and Dairies.—At the close of the year there were 415 milkshops and dairies on the register. 1,220 visits were made by the Sanitary Inspectors. 12 notices were served, and complied with.

The premises occupied by persons applying for registration were inspected and the drains tested. No registration was granted until the defects, if any, had been remedied. Included in the number of milkshops and dairies are 20 premises in respect of which licences, under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, were issued for the sale of "Certified" milk and one place which was licensed for the sale of "Grade A Tuberculin Tested" milk.

Slaughterhouses.—The number of private slaughterhouses in the Borough remains five. These premises were visited frequently, and as often as possible when killing was taking place, and altogether 142 visits were made by the inspectors. There is no public abattoir in the Borough. In March, 1923, the London County Council made a By-law under Section 19, Sub-section 4, of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, requiring the use of a mechanically-operated killer in slaughterhouses. This By-law duly received the approval of the Ministry.

The London County Council also made By-laws for regulating the business of a slaughterer of poultry. These by-laws were confirmed by the Ministry, but it does not appear that there are in the Borough any persons who could be properly described as slaughterers of poultry.

Butchers' and Provision Dealers' Shops.—It is pleasing to be able to record that there is a slight but increasing tendency for the fronts of these shops to be closed by windows. It appears to be dawning upon the people engaged in these trades that protection, from dust and flies, of meat, bacon, etc., is beneficial to their pockets, by reason of the improved keeping qualities and appearance of their stock. The benefits to the consumer hardly need emphasis.

Restaurants, Eating-Houses, and Fried Fish Shops.—At the end of 1923 there were 147 of these places on the register, to which the Inspectors paid 210 visits. Special attention

is paid to the kitchens and other places where food is prepared. 18 notices were served, and complied with.

Bakehouses.—At the close of the year there were 137 bakehouses in use, 50 of which are underground bakehouses. The Sanitary Inspectors made 515 visits, and 21 notices were served, and duly executed.

Ice-Cream Vendors' Premises.—The number on the register was 323. 458 visits were made by the Sanitary Inspectors. 7 notices were served, and the complaints were remedied. The number of visits recorded includes inspections of stalls.

FOOD.

Milk.—The Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923, was issued by the Minister of Health in May, 1923. This Order revoked the previous Order (1922), embodied certain amendments considered desirable, in the opinion of the Minister, in the light of experience gained of the working of the original Order, and came into force on the 1st July, 1923. The general scheme of grading was not altered, but changes were made in the conditions under which licences might be granted for the sale of "Grade A" and "Pasteurised" milk. With regard to "Grade A" milk, conditions were not greatly altered, the alterations affecting the conditions of production only. The standard laid down in the 1923 Order for Grade A Milk—Pasteurised, was that originally set for "Pasteurised" milk in the Order of 1922, it being stated that such milk "shall be produced and treated under such conditions that, on a sample being taken before delivery to the consumer, the milk shall be found to contain (a) in the case of a sample taken at any time before 1st January, 1924, not more than 50,000 bacteria per cubic centimetre and no coliform bacillus in one-hundredth of a c.c., and (b) in the case of a sample taken at any time after 1923 not more than 30,000 bacteria per c.c., and no coliform bacillus in one-tenth of a c.c."

In the case of "Pasteurised" milk other than "Grade A" the standard was considerably relaxed by the 1923 Order, it being laid down that up to December 31st, 1923, a sample must not contain more than 200,000 bacteria per c.c., and, after that date, not more than 100,000 bacteria per c.c. (The previous Order permitted only 50,000 and 30,000 per c.c. respectively.) The test for coliform bacillus was also removed.

The general effect of the Milk (Special Designations) Order is to ensure that certain special varieties of milk which are sold at high prices are of a good standard of purity.

Milk being such an important article of diet for infants and invalids, it is of the greatest importance that *all* milk should be of the highest quality and purity obtainable.

A bacteriologically clean milk supply, apart from its benefit to the consumer, would also be advantageous to the vendor by reason of its improved keeping qualities.

The milk question received considerable attention at the meeting of the Royal Sanitary Institute at Hull in July, 1923, and again at a meeting of the Institute in December last, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the interest that has been aroused in the matter will continue until a really pure milk supply is ensured for the public.

The legal powers of the local authority for dealing with the unsatisfactory conditions under which milk is sometimes kept in retail shops (more particularly "general" shops) were not really adequate, but the powers given to the local authority under the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922, in the matter of refusing or cancelling registration where conditions are not satisfactory, represent a distinct advance.

These additional powers must be used with discretion but firmness, and should be the means of securing improved conditions.

It would undoubtedly be a great improvement if all milk could be supplied by the dairymen in bottles—both that delivered directly to the consumer and that supplied to the small shops. This would largely overcome the possibilities of contamination, both in the shop and in the home of the consumer. A difficulty arises, more particularly in the case of the "general" shop, and especially in cases where these shops supply employees in factories—these mostly buy in very small quantities. Nevertheless, if the bottle were the smallest quantity purchasable, these people would probably soon arrange to share a bottle between them.

In connection with the retail sale of milk, a report was presented to the Public Health Committee in November last.

This report dealt more particularly with the sale of milk in "general" shops in the Borough.

Certain conditions to be observed by the shopkeepers were suggested:—

1. The milk container to be kept covered (to exclude flies and dust) when not serving.
2. The milk container and its cover, and the measures, to be scalded daily before use.

3. The floor and fittings of the shop to be kept clean and free from dust at all times.

4. If jams, syrups, and/or pickles are sold from open jars, a closely fitting cover must be kept in position when not serving.

5. No paraffin, or similar oil, vegetables, fish, raw meat or offal to be sold from the premises.

The Council passed a resolution that persons registered as Purveyors of Milk, and those applying for registration, be informed that the foregoing conditions must be observed, and that, in the event of non-compliance, steps be taken to cancel the registration, or, in the case of a new application, that the same be refused unless the conditions are agreed to.

Bread.—In February, 1923, the attention of the Public Health Committee was drawn to the practice of selling bread entirely unprotected from dirt and other impurities.

The Committee recommended that the Metropolitan Borough Councils be asked to support representations in favour of legislation being promoted to deal with this question.

In October, 1923, the Metropolitan Boroughs' Standing Joint Committee, after giving the matter careful consideration, addressed a communication to the Minister of Health, asking that legislation be promoted when opportunity arose. Another practice which, though not so common as formerly, is extremely objectionable, is that of taking back unused stale bread and exchanging it for new.

This custom should be entirely prohibited, and the representation included a note on this matter.

Ice-Cream.—6 samples of ice-cream were submitted for bacteriological examination during the summer of 1923. The reports in the case of 2 of the samples were far from satisfactory. The necessary steps were taken to improve the conditions under which the ice-cream was prepared and stored, and further samples will be taken during the coming season.

Preservatives in Foodstuffs.—The widespread use of preservatives in foodstuffs was considered by the Council, and it was decided to support a resolution of the Paddington Borough Council urging the Ministry of Health to prescribe, pursuant to the powers vested in the Ministry by Section 1 of the Public Health (Regulations as to Food) Act, 1907, the limits of the amount of chemical preservatives sanctioned, and to regulate the conditions of sale of foodstuffs containing preservatives. Representations to this effect were made to the Ministry of Health.

Inflation (of Meat and Fish).—It having been suggested to the London County Council that that body should promote legislation prohibiting this practice, the Metropolitan Borough Councils were circularised by the County Council on the matter, and your Council expressed the opinion that such legislation should be promoted.

Unsound Food.—The systematic inspection of street markets, and shops, on Saturday nights was maintained during the year.

The total number of inspections was 1,301, including the Saturday night visits.

I should like to see greater activity in this matter of food inspection, but the routine duties of the Inspectors render any great extension in this direction impossible.

One seizure of meat from a retail shop was made by Inspector Nash in July. The matter was duly reported to the Public Health Committee, and an explanation was submitted by the owner, who was cautioned by the Committee.

Disinfection and Disinfestation.

The total number of articles disinfected at the Council's Disinfecting Station at Peckham Park Road Depot was 40,222, whilst the number of articles destroyed was 1,151, the latter mostly mattresses.

966 mattresses and cushions were re-tabbed. Visits to infected houses numbered 3,976, and 1,977 rooms were disinfected. The duties of the disinfecting staff under the control of Mr. A. Franklin include the destruction of unsound food.

3,248 verminous children and 58 adults were cleansed, and 961 children and 19 adults were treated for scabies at the Cleansing Station during 1923. 135 verminous premises were sprayed.

SECTION 8.

(See page 2—Staff.)

SECTION 9.

HOUSING.

During 1923 the remaining 12 houses under the Camberwell Housing Scheme, which were in course of erection at the time of the last Annual Report, were completed.

Private enterprise was responsible for the construction of two flats on the North Side of the Borough and 94 new houses on the South Side of the Borough.

These new houses were built for sale, and were of a type that could not be described as working-class houses.

It will thus be seen that my remarks on the subject of overcrowding in last year's report still hold good. Indeed, the fact that births in Camberwell in 1923 exceeded deaths by 2,657 obviously makes the present position more difficult than before.

I can only repeat that, in my opinion, the present unsatisfactory state of affairs cannot be substantially ameliorated until the overcrowding of London is dealt with as a whole.

Notices were served in 27 cases of overcrowding, 15 of which were abated by a re-arrangement of the sleeping quarters. No legal proceedings were taken, for obvious reasons.

Unhealthy Areas.—The five areas represented in 1922—viz.: Woodland Cottages, Tiger Yard, Joiners' Arms Yard, Mayhew's Buildings, and Levant Street (Island Site)—were the subject of a Local Enquiry by the Ministry of Health in the early part of the year, with the result that all the areas were condemned as unfit for habitation.

The form of the Order confirming the Council's Improvement Scheme is still under discussion.

Housing Act, 1923.—The important section of the Housing Act of 1923, from this Department's point of view, is Section 10, which gives the owner the right of appeal to the Minister of Health against any notice under Section 28 of the 1919 Act, or against any demand for the recovery of expenses from him under that section, or an order made by the Local Authority regarding such expenses. It is provided that no appeal against a demand for expenses or an order of the Local Authority shall lie if and so far as the appeal raises any question that might have been raised on an appeal against the notice.

Only three notices were served under Section 28 of the Housing Act of 1919, and these were duly complied with by the owners of the property concerned.

Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Act, 1923.—This Act prolonged the operation of, and amended, the Act of 1920.

Certificates that certain premises were not in all respects in a reasonable state of repair were issued in 19 cases.

STATISTICS.—HOUSING CONDITIONS.

NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR 1923.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (a) Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 108 |
| (b) As part of a Municipal Housing Scheme | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 |

UNFIT DWELLING HOUSES.

I. *Inspection.*

| | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| (1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,963 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations | ... | ... | ... | ... | — |
| (3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation | ... | ... | ... | ... | —* |
| (4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,399 |

II. *Remedy of defects without service of formal notices.*

| | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Number of dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or its officers | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,274 |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|

III. *Action under Statutory Powers.*

(a) Proceedings under Section 28, Housing, Town Planning, etc.,

Act, 1919 :—

| | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit— | | | | | | | |
| (a) By owners | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | — |
| (3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declaration by owners of intention to close | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | — |

III. (b) Proceedings under Public Health Act :—

| | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------|-------|
| (1) Number of notices served requiring defects to be remedied (dwelling-houses) :— | | | | | | | |
| Intimations | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,399 |
| Statutory Notices | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,898 |
| Notices—houses let in Lodgings | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 224 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied— | | | | | | | |
| (a) By owners | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | all except | 6 |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |

III. (c) Proceedings under Sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909 ... Nil

* Two houses were closed following action by the District Surveyor of the London County Council, and have since been demolished. The structures were in a dangerous condition.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

INSPECTIONS MADE BY THE SANITARY INSPECTORS DURING 1923.

| Premises. | Number of | | Prosecutions. |
|---------------------------------|--------------|------------------|---------------|
| | Inspections. | Written notices. | |
| Factories (including laundries) | 677 } | 106 | 1 |
| Workshops (including laundries) | 1,624 } | | — |
| | 2,301 | 106 | 1 |

Bakehouses.

| Number in use. | Inspections. | Written notices. | Prosecutions. |
|-----------------------------|--------------|------------------|---------------|
| 137 | 515 | 24 | — |

DEFECTS FOUND.

| Particulars. | Number of Defects. | | | Prosecutions. |
|---|--------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|---------------|
| | Found. | Remedied. | Referred H.M. Inspector. | |
| Nuisances under the Public Health Acts : | | | | |
| Want of cleanliness | 39 | 28 | 1 | — |
| Want of ventilation | 2 | 2 | — | — |
| Overcrowding | 3 | 3 | — | — |
| Want of floor drainage | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| Other nuisances | 48 | 32 | 1 | 1 |
| Sanitary accommodation— | | | | |
| Insufficient | 3 | 2 | — | — |
| Unsuitable or defective | 42 | 32 | — | — |
| Not separate for sexes | 3 | 1 | — | — |
| Offences under Factory & Workshop Act :— | | | | |
| Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (sec. 101) | — | — | — | — |
| Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97-100) | 23 | 23 | — | — |
| Other offences | — | — | — | — |
| | 164 | 124 | 2 | 1 |

OUTWORKERS.

In accordance with Section 107, lists of outworkers were received from 74 persons carrying on business in Camberwell, in addition to those forwarded by

SUMMARY OF

| DESCRIPTION OF WORK. | INSPECTORS. | | |
|---|--------------|-----------|------------------|
| | W. E. Groom. | W. Eagle. | G. W. Soudamere. |
| Visits to complaints | 196 | 309 | 315 |
| House inspections following on complaints | 183 | 119 | 355 |
| House-to-house inspections | 141 | 287 | 167 |
| Tenement inspections | — | — | 49 |
| Houses let in lodgings inspections | — | — | 10 |
| Housing and Town Planning inspections | 102 | 166 | 10 |
| Visits to new buildings | — | — | 11 |
| Visits re overcrowding | — | 59 | 33 |
| Slaughterhouses | 43 | — | — |
| Bakehouses | 25 | 44 | 77 |
| Cowhouses | — | 4 | — |
| Milkshops and dairies | 83 | 99 | 176 |
| Eating houses | 11 | 13 | 18 |
| Ice cream shops and stalls | 9 | 52 | 33 |
| Railway stations | 10 | 3 | 8 |
| Workshops | 43 | 112 | 250 |
| Factories | 16 | — | 78 |
| Offensive Trade Premises—Visits | 8 | — | 19 |
| Urinals, public | 34 | 39 | 12 |
| Do. private | 167 | 168 | 230 |
| Re-inspections | 2,353 | 3,980 | 3,882 |
| Miscellaneous | 68 | 535 | 619 |
| Infectious cases visited and houses inspected | 68 | 143 | 225 |
| Infectious cases, inquiries | 18 | 41 | 71 |
| Infectious disease contacts visited | 6 | 25 | 6 |
| Inspection of foodstuffs | 4 | 47 | 58 |
| Smoke observations | — | 15 | 14 |
| Schools, L.C.C. | 5 | — | — |
| Do. private | 2 | — | — |
| Tuberculosis, houses inspected | — | — | — |
| Tuberculosis Cases visited or Inquiries | — | — | — |
| Outworkers visited | — | — | — |
| Measles | — | — | — |
| Scabies | — | — | — |
| Ophth. Neonm. | — | — | — |
| Verns. Cpts., visits | — | — | — |
| Total number of visits | 3,552 | 6,260 | 6,726 |
| Seizures of foodstuffs | — | — | — |
| Smoke nuisances | — | 4 | 5 |
| Intimations | 376 | 496 | 464 |
| Statutory notices, Public Health | 183 | 188 | 165 |
| Notices, Section 28, Housing and Town Planning Act | — | — | — |
| Do. Section 29 do. | — | 6 | 3 |
| Do. houses let in lodgings | — | — | — |

INSPECTIONS, ETC., 1923.

| INSPECTIONS, ETC., 1923. | | | | | | | | | | TOTALS. |
|--------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------------|------------------|
| INSPECTORS. | E. R. Collins. | G. G. Morley. | W. R. Farmer. | M. Malins. | H. C. Green. | R. F. Nash. | W. T. Worsfold. | D. Glenday. | Miss F. O'Riordan. | Miss M. Butcher. |
| 288 | 353 | 528 | 299 | 423 | 250 | 429 | 468 | 9 | 3 | 3,870 |
| 246 | 237 | 377 | 183 | 255 | 115 | 225 | 357 | — | — | 2,652 |
| 133 | 170 | 56 | 232 | 191 | 125 | 427 | 137 | — | — | 2,066 |
| — | — | — | 100 | — | 272 | 98 | — | — | — | 519 |
| — | — | — | 169 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 169 |
| — | — | — | 19 | — | — | — | 19 | — | — | 48 |
| 1,454 | 658 | 469 | 54 | 20 | 20 | 127 | — | — | — | 3,080 |
| 2 | — | — | 16 | — | 6 | 9 | 1 | 11 | — | 56 |
| 19 | — | 31 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 142 |
| 43 | 54 | 95 | 29 | 48 | 22 | 32 | 46 | — | — | 515 |
| — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5 |
| 62 | 115 | 196 | 105 | 123 | 74 | 104 | 83 | — | — | 1,220 |
| 5 | 11 | 37 | 25 | 16 | 17 | 27 | 30 | — | — | 210 |
| 43 | 89 | 50 | 33 | 37 | 12 | 63 | 57 | — | — | 458 |
| 43 | 112 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 176 |
| 45 | 65 | 91 | 137 | 143 | 71 | 112 | 94 | 158 | 303 | 1,624 |
| 39 | — | 3 | 58 | 50 | 55 | 54 | 80 | 164 | 80 | 677 |
| — | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 30 |
| 7 | 39 | 3 | 84 | 35 | 12 | 39 | 41 | 24 | 23 | 392 |
| 150 | 296 | 441 | 162 | 139 | 196 | 167 | 193 | — | — | 2,309 |
| 3,947 | 3,375 | 4,404 | 3,335 | 4,380 | 3,537 | 3,295 | 5,564 | 37 | 1 | 42,090 |
| 648 | 516 | 963 | 782 | 837 | 356 | 454 | 787 | 1,597 | 182 | 8,344 |
| 60 | 117 | 106 | 103 | 189 | 128 | 140 | 230 | — | — | 1,509 |
| 63 | 49 | 57 | 45 | 55 | 24 | 70 | 44 | 409 | 371 | 1,317 |
| 68 | 54 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 214 | — | — | 391 |
| 47 | 14 | 78 | 210 | 36 | 501 | 132 | 174 | — | — | 1,301 |
| 4 | 4 | 1 | 24 | 17 | 8 | 6 | 29 | — | — | 122 |
| — | — | 9 | — | — | — | — | — | 10 | — | 24 |
| 9 | 1 | 4 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 8 | 128 | 153 |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | (71)* |
| — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 309 | 4 | 314 |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 747 | 1,915 | 2,662 |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 276 | 194 | 470 |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 59 | 25 | 84 |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 53 | 22 | 75 |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 86 | 14 | 100 |
| 7,425 | 6,329 | 7,981 | 6,209 | 7,002 | 5,803 | 6,017 | 8,648 | 3,957 | 3,265 | 79,174 |
| 1 | — | — | 3 | 3 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| 394 | 469 | 371 | 690 | 484 | 535 | 616 | 594 | 58 | 16 | 5,563 |
| 134 | 153 | 154 | 283 | 225 | 91 | 146 | 175 | — | 1 | 1,898 |
| 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 3 |
| 10 | 4 | 2 | 9 | 7 | 3 | 18 | 16 | — | — | 78 |
| — | — | — | 224 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 224 |

* This figure is included in the number of House Inspections following complaints in Column 2, and represents complaints received from the Tuberculosis Officers.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY

| DESCRIPTION OF WORK. | W. E. Groom. |
|--|--------------|
| Cleanse and repair walls and ceilings... | 220 |
| Repair roof, guttering, etc. ... | 103 |
| Provide damp-proof course, etc. ... | 100 |
| Abate overcrowding ... | 2 |
| Abate smoke nuisance ... | — |
| Repair stoves, coppers, etc. ... | 20 |
| Repair windows, sashlines, etc. ... | 23 |
| Repair flooring, stairs, etc. ... | 22 |
| Light and ventilate staircase, etc. ... | 10 |
| Provide dustbin ... | 45 |
| Remove accumulation ... | 18 |
| Pave, level and drain yard ... | 78 |
| Provide or repair manure pit ... | 5 |
| Provide sufficient water supply ... | 6 |
| Provide receptacle or render accessible ... | — |
| Repair cover or cleanse receptacles, etc. ... | 2 |
| Clear premises of rats, etc. ... | 4 |
| Provide, cleanse, repair or remove closets, pans, etc. ... | 28 |
| Provide water supply to closet, repair flushing apparatus ... | 18 |
| Ventilate and remove outside soil pipes, cleanse, repair and trap drains ... | 62 |
| Cleanse, repair or trap sinks, waste pipes, etc. ... | 1 |
| Animals to be kept clean or removed ... | 6 |
| Public conveniences, cleanse, supply with water, etc. ... | — |
| Private conveniences, cleanse, supply with water, etc. ... | 6 |
| Miscellaneous ... | 16 |

ORDERS FOR THE YEAR 1923.

| W. Eagle. | INSPECTOR. | | | | | | | | TOTALS. |
|-----------|------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------|---------|
| | G. W. Scudamore. | E. R. Collins. | G. G. Morley. | W. R. Farmer. | M. Malins. | H. C. Green. | R. F. Nash. | W. T. Worsfold. | |
| 307 | 254 | 124 | 250 | 218 | 455 | 280 | 361 | 533 | 3,385 |
| 191 | 148 | 78 | 176 | 118 | 287 | 176 | 149 | 195 | 1,924 |
| 166 | 64 | 49 | 104 | 94 | 59 | 47 | 102 | 129 | 1,055 |
| 3 | 4 | 1 | — | 1 | 14 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 41 |
| 4 | 5 | 1 | — | — | 3 | 3 | — | — | 16 |
| 47 | 42 | 20 | 54 | 49 | 178 | 50 | 90 | 79 | 759 |
| 36 | 48 | 24 | 76 | 68 | 260 | 47 | 99 | 232 | 1,103 |
| 28 | 42 | 27 | 33 | 41 | 140 | 68 | 61 | 133 | 765 |
| 51 | 1 | 3 | — | 1 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 84 |
| 53 | 72 | 29 | 63 | 46 | 129 | 64 | 69 | 74 | 719 |
| 5 | 13 | 3 | 8 | 13 | 28 | 3 | 11 | 6 | 117 |
| 130 | 59 | 38 | 46 | 56 | 92 | 94 | 63 | 92 | 877 |
| 3 | 4 | — | 1 | — | 7 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 31 |
| 2 | 10 | 5 | 10 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 1 | 69 |
| — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 2 |
| 19 | 12 | 8 | 10 | 18 | 31 | 21 | 14 | 4 | 165 |
| 7 | 10 | 1 | 3 | 10 | 9 | 15 | 16 | 2 | 86 |
| 46 | 38 | 28 | 23 | 53 | 78 | 29 | 58 | 58 | 502 |
| 57 | 40 | 10 | 23 | 40 | 54 | 43 | 29 | 29 | 429 |
| 57 | 64 | 41 | 69 | 63 | 113 | 75 | 74 | 62 | 762 |
| 11 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 11 | 10 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 63 |
| 6 | 5 | — | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | — | 30 |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 3 | — | — | — | — | 9 | 3 | 5 | — | 28 |
| 36 | 40 | 17 | 31 | 63 | 138 | 57 | 96 | 73 | 706 |

Outworkers—Continued.

other Boroughs from persons in business therein. 2,662 visits were made by the Women Sanitary Inspectors to the homes of outworkers.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, AND WORKPLACES ON THE REGISTER AT THE END OF 1923.

| | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------------------|
| Wearing apparel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 218 |
| Engineering and allied trades | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 175 |
| Eating-houses | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 147 |
| Bakehouses | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 137 |
| Building trades | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 97 |
| Preparation of foodstuffs | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 87 |
| Sawmills, joinery works, etc. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 63 |
| Printing and lithography | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 41 |
| Laundries | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 39 |
| Farriers and smiths | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 |
| Chemical works, manufacturing chemists | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 |
| Brush trades | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 |
| Toy makers | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 |
| Varnish and colour works | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Offensive trades | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| Glass blowing | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Celluloid works | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Gas works | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Miscellaneous | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 482 |
| | | | | | | <hr/> 1,553 <hr/> |

OTHER MATTERS.

Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories—

Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act ... 7

Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Act, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act—

Notified by H.M. Inspector ... 17

Reports of action taken sent to H.M. Inspector ... 9

Other matters reported to H.M. Inspector ... 2

Underground Bakehouses :—

Certificates granted during the year ... Nil

In use at the end of the year ... 50

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

The Report of the Food and Drugs Inspector for the year 1923 is appended. It will be noticed in this Report that a greater amount of informal sampling was carried out in 1923 than in any other year. The results were highly satisfactory, as out of 92 samples of butter taken only six were found to be adulterated, four of which were taken from one shop and the remaining two from other shops.

Additional work was thrown on the Food and Drugs Inspector by the Council appointing him to carry out the duties under the Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
35, BRUNSWICK SQUARE.
APRIL 2ND, 1924.

To Dr. Barnes, Medical Officer of Health, Camberwell.

SIR,—I beg to report herewith on the work carried out under (1) the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts; (2) the Margarine Acts; (3) the Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations; (4) the Sale of Food Orders; and (5) the Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations.

The formal or official samples obtained under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts and Margarine Acts total 1,076.

These are set out in detail under Table "A," which, also shows, against the adulterated articles, the percentage of adulteration and action taken.

The extent and nature of the adulteration and the result of the proceedings, or other action taken, are set out in Tables "C" and "D."

Fifteen official samples of cream taken under the Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations are dealt with under Table "E."

Three official samples were taken under the Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923, making a total of 1,094 official samples.

Table "F" shows the number of summonses and the amount of the fines and costs.

Yours obediently,

GEORGE T. DEWEY, *Food and Drugs Inspector.*

TABLE "A."
OFFICIAL SAMPLES,

| Article. | Number taken. | Genuine. | Not Genuine. | Percentage not Genuine. | Summonses. | Cautions. | Remarks |
|---|---------------|----------|--------------|-------------------------|------------|-----------|---|
| Milk | 682 | 672 | 10* | 1.46 | 6* | 4 | Including one milk, proceedings in respect of which were taken under the Milk and Dairies Amendment Act, owing to the presence of colouring matter. |
| Butter | 77 | 76 | 1 | 1.39 | 1 | — | |
| Vinegar | 48 | 46 | 2 | 4.16 | 1 | 1 | |
| Mustard | 33 | 33 | — | — | — | — | |
| Malt Vinegar | 24 | 22 | 2 | 8.33 | — | 2 | |
| Golden Syrup | 16 | 13 | 3 | 18.75 | 2 | 1 | |
| Rice | 15 | 15 | — | — | — | — | |
| Arrowroot | 14 | 14 | — | — | — | — | |
| Lard | 14 | 14 | — | — | — | — | |
| Cocoa | 14 | 14 | — | — | — | — | |
| Prescription | 12 | 10 | 2 | 16.66 | 1 | 1 | |
| Self-Raising Flour | 11 | 11 | — | — | — | — | |
| Sponge Cakes | 9 | 8 | 1 | 11.11 | — | 1 | |
| Pepper | 8 | 8 | — | — | — | — | |
| Separated Milk | 7 | 6 | 1 | 14.39 | 1 | — | |
| Margarine | 7 | 7 | — | — | — | 4 | |
| Coffee | 7 | 7 | — | — | — | — | |
| Beef Sausages | 6 | 6 | — | — | — | — | |
| Fish Paste | 5 | 5 | — | — | — | — | |
| Custard Powder | 5 | 5 | — | — | — | — | |
| Cornflour | 5 | 5 | — | — | — | — | |
| Black Currant Jam | 4 | 4 | — | — | — | — | Articles sold in an unstamped wrapper. |
| Baking Powder | 4 | 4 | — | — | — | — | |
| Olive Oil | 3 | 3 | — | — | — | — | |
| Lemonade Powder | 3 | 3 | — | — | — | — | |
| White Pepper | 3 | 3 | — | — | — | — | |
| Dripping | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | |
| Plum Jam | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | |
| Raspberry Jam | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | |
| Lemon Curd | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | |
| Sherbet | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | |
| Mincemeat | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | |
| Brawn | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | |
| Cornbeef | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | |
| Blancmange Powder | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | |
| Honey | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | |
| Curry Powder | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | |
| Ground Ginger | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | |
| Strawberry Jam | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | |
| Cane Syrup | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | |
| Raisin Wine | 1 | — | 1* | 100 | — | 1* | *Preserved with 3.1 grains of salicylic acid to the pint. |
| Orange Marmalade | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | |
| Madeira Cake | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | |
| Sponge Fingers | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | |
| Camphorated Oil | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | |
| Treacle | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | |
| Citrate of Magnesia | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | |
| Ginger Beer Powder | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | |
| Plum Jam, with added Fruit Juice | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | |
| Lemon Cheese | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | |
| Lemon Phosphate | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | *Preserved with 3.5 grains of salicylic acid to the pint. |
| Pineapple Phosphate | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | |
| Lime Juice Cordial | 1 | — | 1* | 100 | — | 1* | |
| Ground Almonds | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | |
| Tinned Peas | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | |
| Dried Milk | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | *Preserved with 5.7 grains of salicylic acid to the pint. |
| Lemon Squash | 1 | — | 1* | 100 | — | 1* | |
| Lemon Squash Powder | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | |
| TOTAL | 1,076 | 1,051 | 25 | 2.32 | 12 | 17 | |

In addition to the above, fifteen samples of Cream were taken under the Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations (*see* Table) and three samples of Condensed Milk were taken under the Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923, making a total of 1,094 official samples.

MILK.

Six hundred and eighty-two formal samples of milk and seven samples of separated milk were taken for analysis, making a total of 689. Eleven samples were reported against, giving a percentage of 1.59.

Table "B" shows the percentage of milk adulteration for the past six years.

TABLE "B."

| Year ... | ... | ... | 1918. | 1919. | 1920. | 1921. | 1922. | 1923. |
|----------------|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Percentage ... | ... | ... | 11.7 | 6.9 | 2.8 | 1.95 | 1.95 | 1.59 |

Table "C" gives the particulars of the adulterated samples of milk and the result of legal proceedings or other action taken.

TABLE "C."

| Sample No. | Deficiency of Fat. per cent. | Added Water. per cent. | Result of Proceedings. |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|--|
| No. 895 | 5 | — | Dismissed under the Probation Act, Costs payable to Council £2 2s. |
| No. 916 | 18 | — | Fined £25 and £5 5s. Costs (previous convictions). |
| No. 921 | — | — | This sample was a genuine milk, but coloured with annatto. A summons was issued under the Milk and Dairies Amendment Act. Same was dismissed under the Probation Act, the defendant paying £2 2s. Costs. |
| No. 930 | 6 | — | Fined £25 and £5 5s. Costs (previous convictions). |
| No. 978 | 31 | — | Fined £2 2s. No Costs. |
| No. 14 | 11 | — | Dismissed under the Probation Act. Costs payable to Council £1 1s. |
| No. 144 | 6 | — | Caution, Public Health Committee. |
| No. 319 | 8 | — | Do. |
| No. 322 | — | 4 | Do. |
| No. 365 | 6 | — | Do. |
| No. 666 (Separated milk). | — | 7 | Dismissed under the Probation Act. Costs payable to Council £1 1s. |

It will be noted that eight of the above samples were deficient in fat, and only two contained added water.

SAMPLE No. 930.—With regard to this sample, the defendant requested that the third portion should be sent to the Government Laboratory. The analysis bore out that of the Public Analyst.

APPEAL TO COW SAMPLE.—No "Appeal to Cow" samples have been taken, the necessity never having arisen.

Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922.—One summons was issued under this Act, in connection with the sale of a sample of milk containing colouring matter. (Sample 921, Table "C.")

TABLE "D"

PARTICULARS OF ADULTERATED SAMPLES (OTHER THAN MILK), INCLUDING SAMPLES TAKEN UNDER THE MARGARINE ACT, AND RESULT OF PROCEEDINGS, OR OTHER ACTION, TAKEN.

| Number of Sample. | Article. | Result of Analysis. | Result of Summons or other action taken. |
|-------------------|---------------------------|---|--|
| 786 | Margarine | 100 per cent. margarine. Article sold in an unstamped wrapper. | Caution, Public Health Committee |
| 809 | Malt Vinegar | Vinegar other than Malt | do. |
| 1012 | Golden Syrup | 80 per cent. of Glucose Syrup | do. |
| 1067 | Raisin Wine | Preserved with 3·1 grains of Salicylic Acid to the pint | do. |
| 54 | Sponge Cake | 0·22 per cent. of Boric Acid | do. |
| 81 | Prescription | 4·7 per cent. deficiency in Ammonium Carbonate ... | Dismissed under the Probation Act. Costs payable to Council, £2 2s. |
| 129 | Prescription | 40 per cent. deficiency in Ammonium Carbonate ... | Caution. Public Health Committee |
| 140 | Lemon Squash | 5·7 grains of Salicylic Acid per pint | do. |
| 150 | Butter | 60 per cent. of Margarine | Fine £5. Costs £4 4s. |
| 372 | Vinegar* | 7 per cent. deficient in Acetic Acid | Caution. Public Health Committee. |
| 468 | Lime Juice Cordial | 3·5 grains of Salicylic Acid per pint | do. |
| 546 | Margarine | 100 per cent. of Margarine. Article sold in an unstamped wrapper. | do. |
| 577 | Malt Vinegar | 100 per cent. of Vinegar other than Malt | do. |
| 625 | Margarine | 100 per cent. of Margarine. Article sold in an unstamped wrapper. | do. |
| 633 | Vinegar | 38 per cent. deficient in Acetic Acid | Dismissed under Probation Act. Costs payable to Council, £1 1s. |
| 665 | Margarine | 100 per cent. of Margarine. Article sold in an unstamped wrapper. | Caution. Public Health Committee. |
| 707 | Golden Syrup | 85 per cent. of Glucose Syrup | Dismissed under the Probation Act. Costs payable to Council, £2 2s. |
| 715 | Golden Syrup | 85 per cent. of Glucose Syrup | Dismissed. Costs payable to Council, £1 1s. |

The sample of butter No. 150 referred to in Table "D" was the outcome of informal buying.

Four informal samples previously purchased of this vendor were reported as containing 50, 50, 65 and 50 per cent. respectively of foreign fat.

Six samples of butter and three samples of margarine were analysed to ascertain whether they exceeded the amount of moisture permitted. In no case was there found to be an excess.

INFORMAL SAMPLING.

The informal samples purchased and submitted to the Public Analyst were as follows :—

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|---------------|
| Butter | ... | ... | ... | ... | 92 | ... | 6 adulterated |
| Milk | ... | ... | ... | ... | 58 | ... | All genuine |
| Blancmange Powders | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | Genuine |
| Peach Jam | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | Genuine |
| Glycerine and Black Currant Pastilles | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | Genuine |
| Sherbet | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | Genuine |
| Coffee | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | Genuine |

The six butters reported against were adulterated to the extent of 50, 50, 65, 50, 95 and 35 per cent. respectively of foreign fat.

Samples subsequently purchased at the shops supplying the two latter failed to disclose any further adulteration, and, as previously stated, the vendor of the other four samples was convicted in respect of the official sample that was afterwards taken.

MARGARINE.

Eighty-seven informal samples of margarine were purchased. Of this number 74 complied with the requirements as to stamping the wrappers, etc., 9 were sold in wrappers indistinctly stamped, and 4 were sold in wrappers not bearing the word margarine.

Most of the informal buying was done during the evenings.

SALE OF FOOD ORDER, 1921.

In connection with that part of the above Order dealing with the labelling of imported meat at butchers' shops, it was found necessary to caution eleven tradesmen who had omitted to exhibit the required labels.

With respect to the marking of imported eggs, cautions were given to fifty-seven traders, on whose premises imported eggs were found exposed for sale, not marked in accordance with the requirements of this Order.

Proceedings were instituted against one tradesman who had been previously cautioned, and resulted in a fine of £2 and £2 2s. costs.

There seems to be a tendency on the part of salesmen to defeat the object of the Section of this Order dealing with imported eggs, inasmuch as during the last year many labels were found with the words "new laid" or "fresh" in large letters and the "imported" or words dealing with the country of origin in minute letters and not entirely discernible.

PUBLIC HEALTH (CONDENSED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1923.

The above Regulations came into operation on November 1st last.

On this date a standard for full cream condensed milk and machine skimmed condensed milk came into force.

Regulations were also framed concerning the wording of the labels on the tins.

From the above date to December 31st, 1923, two hundred and ninety-seven shops were visited and the labels of the various brands of milk examined.

At thirty-one shops tins of condensed milk were found bearing the old form of labels.

In accordance with the instructions of the Public Health Committee, the tradesmen were in each case advised as to the requirements of the Regulations, and cautioned.

The stock in every instance was withdrawn from sale.

Two tins of condensed machine skimmed milk sweetened, and one tin of condensed full cream milk sweetened, were submitted to the Public Analyst to ascertain whether the equivalent amount as stated on the labels was correct.

The statements on the tins of machine skimmed milk were found to be in order, but the full cream milk (Sample No. 761) was reported to be $\frac{3}{16}$ of a pint short of the equivalent amount (viz., $1\frac{3}{4}$ pints); that the contents should have made according to the wording of the label on the tin.

As this brand of condensed milk was an imported one, the facts were communicated to the Ministry of Health, in accordance with the requirements of the Regulations.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK AND CREAM) REGULATIONS, 1912-1917.

Fifteen (15) samples of cream were purchased and submitted to the Public Analyst during the year ended December 31st, 1923, and the details are set out in the following table, in the form prescribed by the Ministry of Health.

All samples of milk formally and informally taken are analysed for preservatives.

TABLE "E."

(1) MILK AND CREAM NOT SOLD AS PRESERVED CREAM.

| Article. | Number of Samples examined for the presence of a Preservative. (A.) | Number in which preservative was reported to be present and percentage of preservative found in each sample. (B.) | Action taken. |
|-----------|--|--|---|
| Milk ... | 689 Formal. 58 Informal. <hr/> 747 | Nil | — |
| Cream ... | 8 | 5 Sample No. 201 Boric Acid 0.04 per cent. do. 297 0.23 do. do. 349 0.21 do. do. 432 0.38 do. do. 460 0.35 do. | Summons, Fined 20s. & 21s. costs Caution, Public Health Committee do. do. Summons, Fined 20s. and £3 3s. costs Caution, Public Health Committee |

The Vendor of Sample No. 201 had been previously cautioned. The Vendor of Sample No. 432 failed to comply with the Public Health Committee's request for a written or verbal explanation as to the presence of a preservative in the sample, and a summons was therefore ordered to be issued.

(2) *Cream sold as Preserved Cream*—

(a) Instances in which samples have been submitted for analysis to ascertain if the statements on the label as to preservatives were correct :—

| | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|---|
| (1) Correct Statements ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| (2) Statements incorrect | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | 7 |

| (3) Percentage of Preservatives found in each sample. | | | | Percentage stated on Statutory label. |
|---|------------|------|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| Sample No. 124 | Boric Acid | 0.31 | per cent. | Not exceeding 0.4 per cent. |
| do. 188 | do. | 0.54 | do. | do. [Boric Acid] |
| do. 233 | do. | 0.09 | do. | do. |
| do. 265 | do. | 0.39 | do. | do. |
| do. 274 | do. | 0.20 | do. | do. |
| do. 379 | do. | 0.35 | do. | do. |
| do. 394 | do. | 0.37 | do. | do. |

It will be noted that Sample No. 188 exceeded the Statutory amount. The vendor attended before the Public Health Committee and gave an explanation as to this, and also as to his contravention of the requirements respecting the declaratory labels (see Table "D"), and was duly cautioned.

(b) Determination made of milk fat in cream sold as preserved cream.

| | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|-----|---|
| (1) Above 35 per cent | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| (2) Below 35 per cent | ... | ... | ... | — |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | 7 |

(c) Instances where (apart from analysis) the requirements as to labelling or declaration of preserved cream in Article V (1) and the proviso in Article V (2) of the Regulations, have not been observed ... 5.

(d) Particulars of each case in which the Regulations have not been complied with, and action taken :—

| | Action taken. |
|--|------------------------------------|
| Sample No. 188. The receptacle (a 2-quart jug), containing the bulk, had the declaration stamped upon it, in indelible ink, of a smaller type than that required by the Regulations, and the purchaser's receptacle had placed over it a paper bag with the declaratory notice stamped thereon, also in indelible ink. | Caution, Public Health Committee. |
| Sample No. 201 Cream vessel, containing the bulk, unlabelled. | Proceedings taken (see Table (1)). |
| Sample No. 297. do. | Caution, Public Health Committee. |
| Sample No. 432. do. | do. |
| Sample No. 460. do. | do. |

(3) *Thickening Substances*.—Thickeners were absent in all the samples.

TABLE "F."

Summary of Legal Proceedings for the year ending December 31st, 1923.

| | No. of Summonses. | Fines. | | | Costs. | | |
|---|----------------------|--------|----|----|--------|----|----|
| | | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Summonses under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts | 11 | 57 | 2 | 0 | 25 | 4 | 0 |
| Summons under the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act | 1 | — | | | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Summonses under the Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| Summonses under the Sale of Food Order, 1921 ... | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| | 15 | 61 | 2 | 0 | 33 | 12 | 0 |

Total Cost and Fines, £94 14s.

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