

## **[Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Camberwell,**

### **Contributors**

Camberwell (London, England). Metropolitan Borough.  
Barnes, Howell W.

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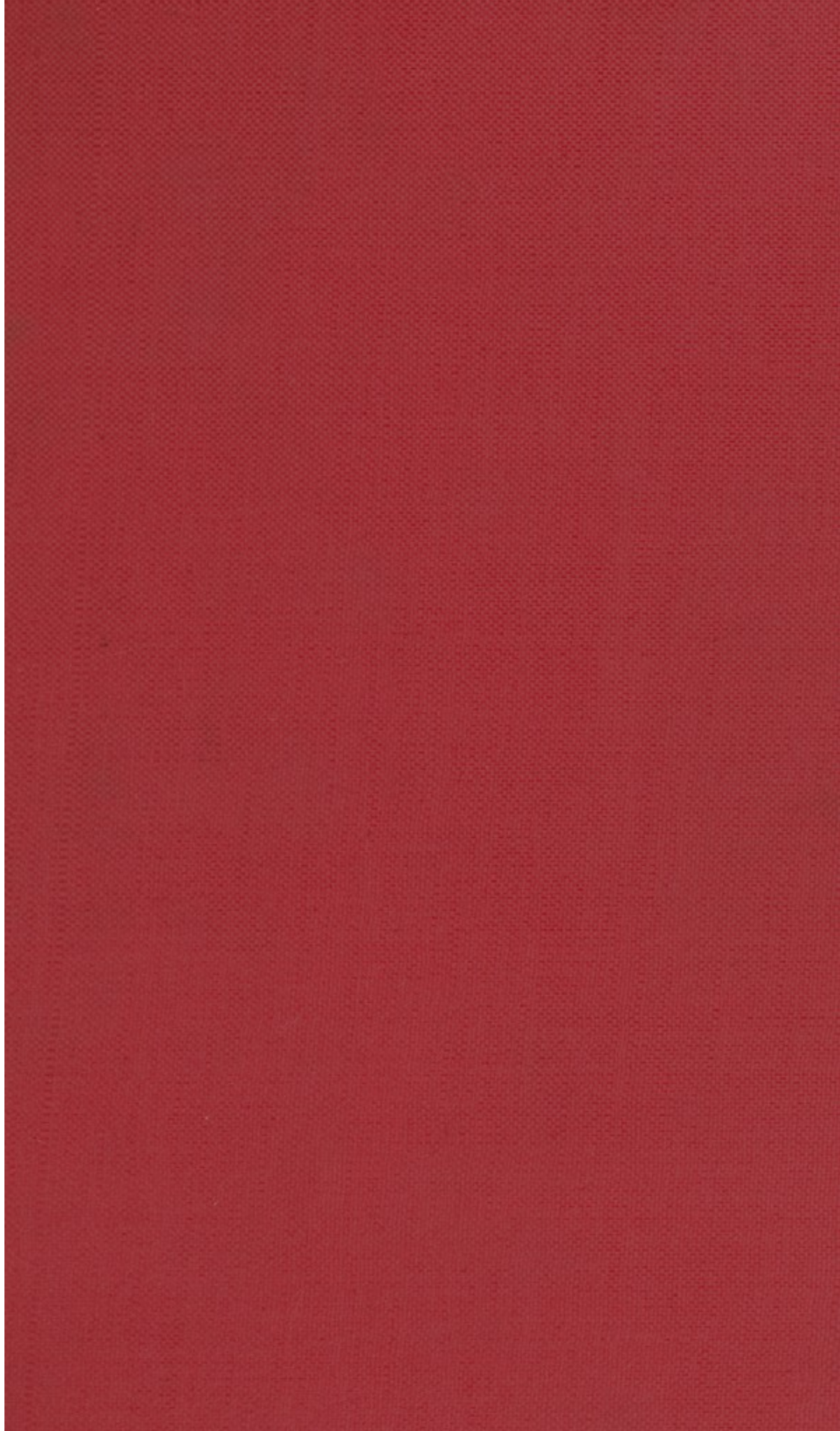
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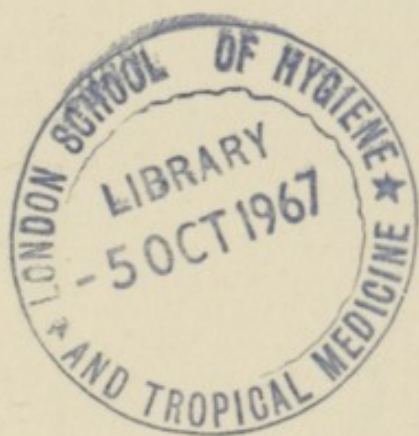
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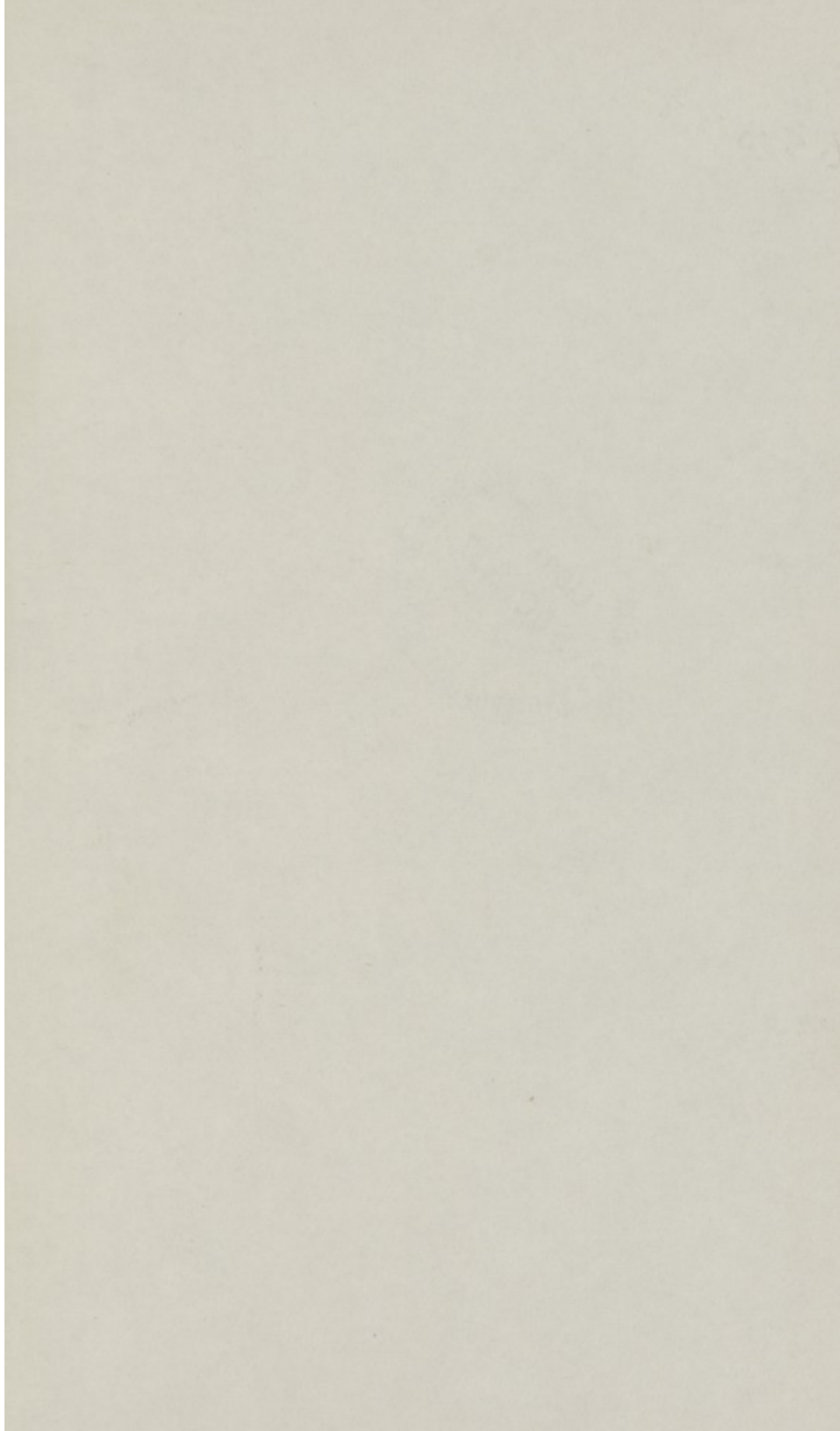




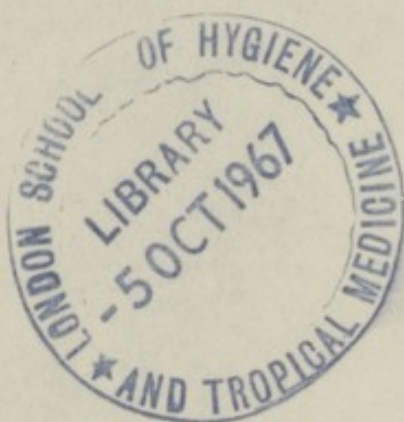








6584646



## Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
35, BRUNSWICK SQUARE,  
CAMBERWELL, S.E.5.

25th June, 1934.

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

MR. MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report for the year 1933 which has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health. The Minister requests that this report should be in the nature of an Ordinary Report and not a Survey Report.

During the year the good health of the inhabitants of the Borough continued to be maintained, in fact 1933 was one of the healthiest years in the history of Camberwell. The Infantile Mortality Rate was 49 per 1,000 births, the lowest rate ever recorded for the Borough. The general death rate was 12·33 per 1,000 of the estimated resident population as compared with 12·02 in the previous year. The Tuberculosis Death Rate was the same as in 1932, viz., 1·00 per thousand.

We owe this favourable health record to a large extent to the improvements in our sanitary environment ; a pure water supply ; effective sewerage ; the prevention and control of infectious disease, and last but not least, the education of the public in matters appertaining to their own health and that of their children.

It is interesting to note that the birth rate further declined from 14·57 in 1932 to 13·32 last year.

I desire in presenting this Report of taking the opportunity of thanking the members of the Council and in particular the members of the Public Health and the Maternity and Child Welfare Committees for their assistance and kind consideration throughout the year, and to place on record my appreciation of the help which the staff of the Public Health Department has at all times readily furnished me.

I am, your obedient Servant,

H. W. BARNES,  
*Medical Officer of Health.*



# Staff of the Public Health Department at the end of 1933.

## *Medical Officer of Health and Administrative Tuberculosis Officer.*

H. W. Barnes, B.A., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

## *Hon. Consulting Medical Officer of Health.*

F. J. Stevens, M.A., D.M.

## *Tuberculosis Medical Officer.*

W. Brand, B.A., M.B., C.M.

## *Assistant Tuberculosis Medical Officer.*

E. A. Gorrie, M.B., Ch.B.

## *Bacteriologist.*

G. W. J. Bousfield, M.D., B.S.(Lond.).

## *Consultant Gynaecologists and Obstetricians.*

A. L. Walker, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., F.R.C.S.

F. Cook, B.Sc. (Lond.), M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S.

## *Diphtheria Prevention Clinic Medical Officer.*

G. W. J. Bousfield, M.D., B.S.(Lond.).

## *Public Analyst.*

Martin Priest, F.I.C.

## *Medical Officers—Municipal Infant Welfare Centres.*

### *The Medical Officer of Health.*

Margaret N. Dunstan, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

J. H. Clatworthy, M.D.

Florence E. Cowlin, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

C. E. Donaldson, B.A., L.M.S.S.A.

## *Public Vaccinators.*

St. George's District	...	H. J. Gater, L.M.S.S.A., L.S.A.
Camberwell	..	E. W. G. Masterman, M.D., F.R.C.S.
Peckham	..	A. B. Blomfield, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Nunhead	..	G. H. Fisher, L.A.H.
East Dulwich	..	A. F. McMillan, M.B., Ch.B.
Dulwich	..	G. W. FitzHenry, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.

## *Vaccination Officer.*

H. Cooper.

## *Sanitary Inspectors—Male.*

Dist.		Dist.	
1. M. Leonard Malins. <i>a</i>		6. Donald Glenday. <i>a</i>	
2. Fred. Maughan. <i>a</i>		7. Donald H. Pickard, M.C. <i>a</i>	
3. Harry W. Leonard. <i>a</i>		8. William T. Worsfold. <i>b</i>	
4. Arnold L. Dobson. <i>a</i>		9. Henry C. Green. <i>a</i>	
5. Leslie W. Burrell. <i>a</i>		10. Maurice Malins. <i>a</i>	

## *Sanitary Inspectors—Female.*

Miss F. O'Riordan, Maxwell Lefroy, Gold Medallist.      \*Mrs. M. Scudmore.

*a, d*

*b, d*

\* Also Infant Life Protection Visitor.

*Sampling Officer—Food and Drugs, etc. Acts.*George T. Dewey. *c**Food Inspector.*Richard F. Nash. *a**Health Visitors and Infant Life Protection Visitors.*Miss A. M. Stoddart. *f*      Miss N. G. Cooke. *e*      Miss A. H. Mitchell. *e**Chief Clerk.*

H. K. Wright.

*Maternity and Child Welfare Clerk.*

F. T. Harman.

*Clerks.*

H. J. Hurst.

A. J. Carly.

Miss M. L. Thompson.

S. A. Cranfield.

R. A. Davies.

Miss E. M. Watkin.

H. R. Weaver.

S. F. Hislam.

A. J. Baker (Temporary).

*Tuberculosis Health Visitors.*

Miss M. Thistleton. <i>g</i>	Miss F. M. Whitney. <i>h</i>	Miss H. E. L. Turner. <i>i</i>
Clerks ... ..	... Mrs. J. M. Leonard (Secretary Tuberculosis Care Committee), Miss J. M. Grimwood (Temporary).	
Dispenser ... ..	... Miss L. Gentry.	
Porter ... ..	... William J. Cripps.	

*Disinfecting and Cleansing Station.*

Foreman Disinfectors... A. Franklin.

Assistants ... .. J. Conner, J. Smith, A. Thomas, R. J. Hodgson,  
and J. Sawyer, A. Pepler (motor driver).*Women Assistants.*

Mrs. D. Farmer (Temporary).

Mrs. E. Payton (Temporary).

*Mortuary Keeper.*

A. E. A. Dennison.

*a* Certificate Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Board and Meat and Other Foods Certificate.*b* Certificate Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Board.*c* Royal Sanitary Institute.*d* General Training Certificate; C.M.B. Health Visitors' Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute; Maternity and Child Welfare Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute.*e* General Training Certificate: C.M.B.; Royal Sanitary Institute (New) Health Visitors' Certificate.*f* Health Visitors' Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute; C.M.B.*g* General Training Certificate and Certificate Special Course in Tuberculosis.*h* Health Visitors' Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute; Certificate Medical and Surgical Nursing; Tuberculosis Nurses' Certificate.*i* General Training Certificate: C.M.B., Health Visitors' and Tuberculosis Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute.

## SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

FOR THE YEAR 1933.

Area of Borough in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	4,480
Population (Estimated resident population mid-1933)	...	...	...	...	...	243,700
Population (Census 1931)	...	...	...	...	...	251,294
No. of inhabited houses (end of 1933) according to Rate Books	...	...	...	...	...	42,765
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	£1,631,814
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	...	...	...	£6,507·73
Number of live Births	...	...	...	...	...	3,247
Birth Rate	...	...	...	...	...	13·32
Number of Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	3,005
Death Rate	...	...	...	...	...	12·33
Infantile Mortality :—						
Deaths under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	160
Infantile Deaths per 1,000 Births	...	...	...	...	...	49
Maternal Mortality :—						
Deaths of Women from Diseases or Accidents associated with Childbirth	...	...	...	...	...	16
Maternal Death Rate	{ Per 1,000 live births					4·92
	{ Per 1,000 total births					4·77
Deaths from Phthisis	...	...	...	...	...	223
Phthisis Death Rate	...	...	...	...	...	0·91
Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	245
Tuberculosis Death Rate	...	...	...	...	...	1·00



## Social Conditions of Camberwell, including the Chief Industries carried on in the Area.

Camberwell is a district in South-east London ;  $4\frac{3}{4}$  miles from west to east, about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles from north to south, and 4,480 acres in area.

The manufacture of gas, and its associated products, is the outstanding industry in the district. Other industries are miscellaneous in character, viz., motor and general engineering, laundries, timber yards, etc.

### Extracts from Vital Statistics.

						Total.	M.	F.
Live Births	Legitimate	...	...	...	...	3,148	1,589	1,559
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	99	52	47
Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population						...	...	13.32
Still Births						...	...	106
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births						...	...	13.75
Deaths						...	...	3,005
Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population						...	...	12.33

Deaths from puerperal causes :—

	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still-births) births.
Puerperal Sepsis	6	1.79
Other puerperal causes...	10	2.98
Total	16	4.77

Death Rates of Infants under 1 year of age.

All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	49
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	48
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	101.01
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	4
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	20
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)...	...	...	...	33

### Causes of Sickness or Invalidity.

There was no unusual or excessive mortality during the year, nor was the amount of sickness and invalidity, as far as could be ascertained, such as to call for any special comment in this report.

During the year considerable public anxiety existed as to whether the present state of economic depression had or had not exerted a harmful effect upon the nutritional condition of the unemployed and the poorer paid workers.

No satisfactory or generally accepted method of assessing the nutritional state of individuals is available, and this explains the



difficulty in attempting to offer any trustworthy evidence as to the state of nutrition of the population as a whole or of any section of it. An analysis of the mortality statistics shows that death rates have not risen in Camberwell during the years of depression.

### Population.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the population for the mid-year 1933 was 243,700, and this figure has been used for the completion of the statistical information appearing in this Report.

The population of the different wards calculated upon this estimated figure is compared in the following table with that of the Ward Census enumeration which took place in 1931.

Wards.	Population at the Census, 1931.	Estimated Population, 1933. (Middle of the Year).
1	14,489	14,051
2	13,016	12,623
3	13,189	12,791
4	14,922	14,471
5	14,421	13,985
6	12,024	11,661
7	14,672	14,229
8	14,274	13,843
9	14,888	14,438
10	7,700	7,467
11	10,833	10,506
12	12,496	12,118
13	11,022	10,689
14	10,485	10,168
15	12,234	11,864
16	13,719	13,304
17	13,861	13,442
18	16,797	16,289
19	12,123	11,757
20	4,129	4,004
Total ...	251,294	243,700

## Vital Statistics.

The vital and mortal statistics of every ward in the Borough for the year 1933 are given in the following table :—

Wards.	Estima- ted Popula- tion.	Births.		Deaths under 1 year		Deaths all ages.	
		No.	Rate per 1000.	No.	Rate per 1000.	No.	Rate per 1000.
1	14,051	233	16.6	16	69	162	11.5
2	12,623	212	16.8	10	47	154	12.2
3	12,791	193	15.1	11	57	148	11.6
4	14,471	193	13.3	12	62	186	12.8
5	13,985	171	12.2	8	47	159	11.4
6	11,661	161	13.8	11	68	137	11.7
7	14,229	207	14.5	15	72	186	13.1
8	13,843	193	13.9	12	62	189	13.6
9	14,438	196	13.6	5	25	200	13.8
10	7,467	100	13.4	5	50	96	12.8
11	10,506	149	14.2	9	60	145	13.8
12	12,118	149	12.3	5	33	161	13.3
13	10,689	127	11.9	3	24	98	9.2
14	10,168	161	15.8	6	37	165	16.2
15	11,864	161	13.6	6	37	126	10.6
16	13,304	173	13.0	5	29	181	13.6
17	13,442	157	11.7	5	32	162	12.0
18	16,289	157	9.6	6	38	164	10.1
19	11,757	120	10.2	8	67	142	12.1
20	4,004	34	8.5	2	59	44	11.0
The Borough	243,700	3,247	13.32	160	49	3,005	12.33

### Births and Birth Rates.

During the year the live births after correction for inward and outward transfers, numbered 3,247, of which 1,641 were males and 1,606 females.

The birth rate was 13.3 as compared with 14.6 last year, once more a decrease, and constitutes a new low record.

This decline in the birth rate has been progressive for many years past, and it will be seen from the information appearing in the following table that since the Census year 1921 the annual number of births has been approximately halved.

Year.			Population.	Births.	Birth Rate.
Census	1921	...	267,198	6,301	23.6
	1922	...	Estimated 270,300	5,802	21.5
	1923	...	" 272,300	5,657	20.8
	1924	...	" 273,700	5,146	18.8
	1925	...	" 275,400	4,877	17.7
	1926	...	" 275,400	4,584	16.6
	1927	...	" 271,100	4,232	15.6
	1928	...	" 260,400	4,135	15.9
	1929	...	" 256,900	3,934	15.3
	1930	...	" 256,900	3,809	14.8
	1931	...	Census 251,294	3,704	14.7
	1932	...	Estimated 248,000	3,614	14.6
	1933	...	" 243,700	3,247	13.3



For comparative purposes, the birth rates for England and Wales, London and Camberwell are given in the subjoined table :—

							Birth rates, 1933.
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.4
London	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.2
The Borough	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.3

### Notification of Births Act.

During the year 2,977 notifications were received under this Act, representing 91.7 per cent. of the number of births registered in the Borough.

The following table indicates the source of notification :—

Source of notification.					No. of Births notified.	
					Live Births.	Still Births.
By Medical Practitioners	...	...	...	...	1,333	57
By Midwives	...	...	...	...	981	19
By Parents	...	...	...	...	98	—
By Nurses and other persons	...	...	...	...	476	13

1,615 of these births or 54.2 per cent. took place in Hospitals and Private Nursing Homes.

### Still Births.

The number of still births registered during 1933 was 106, the same number as in the previous year. Of these 3 were illegitimate births.

Still births are notifiable after the twenty-eighth week of pregnancy. Information is not available as to the number of pregnancies terminated before that date, but there is reason to believe that the number of such cases is far from negligible.

### Deaths.

The deaths registered during 1933 numbered 3,005, and equalled a rate of 12.33 per 1,000 of the population. The number of deaths was slightly in excess of the 1932 figure, when 2,983 deaths of Camberwell residents were registered.

The number of deaths of children under one year of age was 160, and was 74 fewer than in 1932. Thus the Infantile Mortality Rate for the year under review was the extremely low one of 49 per 1,000 births, an unprecedented figure. The number of illegitimate deaths of children under one year was 10, as compared with 12 in the previous year.

The deaths from tuberculosis, all forms, totalled 245, as compared with 248 in 1932 and 268 in 1931.

The deaths from diseases of the heart and circulatory system show an increase from 808 in the preceding year to 881 in 1933. This group was responsible for the largest number of deaths, representing 29 per cent. of the total.

There is also to be recorded an increase in the number of deaths from malignant disease, viz., 451 as compared with 396 in 1932.

The deaths from the principal diseases of the respiratory system, pneumonia and bronchitis, accounted for 300, a decrease of 48.

Included in the deaths from infectious diseases were:—Diphtheria 20, scarlet fever 6, cerebro-spinal fever 4, encephalitis lethargica 5, measles 4, and whooping-cough 20. There were no deaths registered from typhoid and paratyphoid fevers.

A table providing details of all deaths registered, after correction for inward and outward transfers, appears in the following table:—

DEATHS, CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DURING THE YEAR 1933.

Causes of Death.	Sex.	All												
		Ages.	0-	1-	2-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	
All causes ...	M.	1,486	90	26	22	36	63	80	100	165	249	384	271	
	F.	1,519	70	13	14	26	61	64	78	127	208	363	495	
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Fevers ...	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Measles ...	M.	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F.	3	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Scarlet Fever ...	M.	5	—	—	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	
	F.	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Whooping Cough ...	M.	13	7	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F.	7	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diphtheria ...	M.	11	—	2	4	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
	F.	9	2	—	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Influenza ...	M.	44	—	1	1	—	2	4	8	9	9	5	5	
	F.	54	1	1	—	—	1	3	1	8	5	14	20	
Encephalitis lethargica ...	M.	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	
	F.	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	
Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	M.	3	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
	F.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tuberculosis of respiratory	M.	132	—	1	1	2	20	36	26	26	12	8	—	
system ...	F.	91	—	—	—	1	35	23	13	12	3	3	1	
Other tuberculous diseases	M.	13	—	2	1	2	4	1	1	—	2	—	—	
	F.	9	1	—	1	4	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	
Syphilis ...	M.	9	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	2	—	
	F.	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	
General paralysis of the	M.	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	4	3	—	
insane, tabes dorsalis ...	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cancer, malignant disease	M.	211	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	34	57	74	35	
	F.	240	—	—	1	1	2	6	13	33	62	72	50	
Diabetes ...	M.	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	5	2	
	F.	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	10	2	
Cerebral haemorrhage, etc.	M.	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	11	24	14	
	F.	72	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	20	25	23	
Heart disease ...	M.	332	—	—	—	—	6	5	14	22	61	120	104	
	F.	457	—	—	—	3	6	6	18	23	58	137	206	
Aneurysm ...	M.	16	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	3	7	1	
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other circulatory diseases	M.	35	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	6	16	11	
	F.	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	15	21	
Bronchitis...	M.	65	4	1	—	—	1	3	4	4	7	18	23	
	F.	67	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	6	15	41	



DEATHS, CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DURING THE YEAR 1933—*contd.*

Causes of Death.	Sex.	All												
		Ages.	0-	1-	2-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	M.	90	6	6	6	5	6	3	7	12	16	15	8	
	F.	78	8	5	2	1	—	3	8	9	9	14	19	
Other respiratory diseases	M.	21	—	—	1	—	1	2	2	1	5	4	5	
	F.	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	9	
Peptic Ulcer ...	M.	29	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	6	9	5	1	
	F.	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	
Diarrhoea, etc. ...	M.	23	18	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	
	F.	17	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	
Appendicitis ...	M.	9	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	4	2	1	
	F.	4	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	
Cirrhosis of liver ...	M.	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other diseases of liver, etc.	M.	5	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	
	F.	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	1	
Other digestive diseases ...	M.	25	2	1	—	1	—	2	2	5	3	6	3	
	F.	21	3	—	1	—	2	—	—	3	2	6	4	
Acute and chronic nephritis	M.	56	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	10	11	19	14	
	F.	52	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	7	10	16	15	
Puerperal sepsis ...	F.	6	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	
Other Puerperal causes ...	F.	10	—	—	—	—	2	5	2	1	—	—	—	
Congenital debility, prema- ture birth, malforma- tions, etc.	M.	45	43	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
	F.	29	26	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Senility ...	M.	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	17	
	F.	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	55	
Suicide ...	M.	22	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	5	6	7	1	
	F.	10	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	5	1	—	—	
Other Violence ...	M.	60	2	2	2	6	14	4	6	5	5	8	6	
	F.	35	1	—	2	4	1	2	2	3	3	8	9	
Other defined diseases ...	M.	111	5	2	—	10	7	11	7	11	13	25	20	
	F.	94	9	1	—	4	10	6	9	7	17	16	15	
Causes ill-defined or un- known ...	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

**Maternal Mortality.**

In 1933 there were 16 deaths due to child-bearing, of which puerperal sepsis was the cause of 6 and other puerperal causes 10.

The maternal mortality rate per 1,000 total births was accordingly 4.77, representing a rate of 1.79 from puerperal sepsis and 2.98 from other puerperal causes.

For comparative purposes the mortality rates for the years 1932, 1931 and 1930 were 2.15, 3.39 and 5.25 respectively.

The factors affecting the mother's life and health during pregnancy, delivery, and the post-partum period depend upon the provision of efficient maternity services. Our efforts must, therefore, be continued to educate all concerned to make use of these services, which include the provision of ante-natal clinics; pre-natal supervision; the services of a consultant for the mother during the

period of pregnancy, at the time of confinement, and during the lying-in period.

### **Maternal Mortality Investigation.**

The practice of investigating all maternal deaths was continued throughout the year, and a confidential report on Form 97/MCW was forwarded in every case to the Ministry of Health.

### **Infantile Mortality.**

Of the 3,005 deaths of persons of all ages which occurred among Camberwell residents in 1933, 160, or 5·32 per cent., were in respect of infants under one year of age.

It is gratifying to record that there were 74 fewer infantile deaths than in 1932.

The Infantile Mortality rate, which is based upon the number of deaths in this age group per 1,000 live births registered, is therefore 49, as compared with 65 in 1932.

The principal causes of death in order of severity were :—Premature birth, enteritis, and congenital malformation.

Diarrhoea and enteritis were responsible for 32 deaths, as compared with 35 in 1932.

The number of deaths during the year of infants under one month old was 67, representing a neo-natal mortality rate of 20·63 per thousand births.

These deaths are to a large extent due to the state of the mother's health before the child is born, and a diminution in the causes responsible for them might be effected by increased maternal supervision during pregnancy and at the confinement, as well as by the education of women in the dangers resulting from interference with intra-natal life in an endeavour to avoid the ties of motherhood.

The classification of the total deaths appears in the table on page 12.



INFANTILE MORTALITY TABLE.  
DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGES UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE, 1933.

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.
Smallpox ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken Pox ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Scarlet Fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	4	9
Diphtheria and Croup ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Erysipelas ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Abdominal Tuberculosis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	4
Convulsions ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Laryngitis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	2	6
Pneumonia ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
Diarrhoea ... ..	—	1	—	—	1	3	2	—	1	7
Enteritis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	6	8	9	2	25
Gastritis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis ... ..	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Rickets ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation ... ..	4	—	1	1	6	—	1	—	—	7
Injury at Birth ... ..	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Atelectasis ... ..	4	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	5
Congenital Malformation ... ..	5	1	2	—	8	5	2	2	—	17
Premature Birth ... ..	25	1	2	1	29	—	—	—	—	29
Atrophy, Debility, &c. ... ..	6	2	1	1	10	3	—	1	—	14
Other Diseases ... ..	3	3	—	—	6	4	3	2	2	17
Broncho-pneumonia ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	3	10
Acute Lobar Pneumonia ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ... ..	49	9	6	3	67	31	27	17	18	160

## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

### Laboratory Facilities.

The bacteriological work of the Council is carried out by Dr. Guy Bousfield at his laboratory at 134, Denmark Hill, S.E.5.

Particulars of the bacteriological examinations carried out during 1933 will be found on page 89.

The chemical analysis of food, etc., is carried out by Mr. Martin Priest at his laboratory, 4, Obelisk Parade, Lewisham. Details of these examinations appear in Table "A" on pages 68 and 69.

### Ambulance Facilities.

The London County Council provide ambulances for infectious, non-infectious, and maternity and accident cases.

### Nursing in the Home.

No change has taken place in the arrangements in respect of home nursing of approved cases which have been in existence for some years between this Local Authority and the Ranyard Nurses, Camberwell District Nursing Association, Rotherhithe District Nursing Association, the Brixton Nursing Association, and the East Dulwich and Dulwich Village Nursing Association.

### Clinics and Treatment Centres.

Name and Situation.	By whom provided.	Sessions.
<i>Ante-natal Clinics.</i>		
Camberwell Municipal Centre, 140, Camberwell Road.	Camberwell Borough Council.	Second and fourth Thursdays in every month at 11 a.m.
Bird-in-Bush, 616, Old Kent Road.	Voluntary Infant Wel- fare Association.	Every Friday at 2 p.m.
St. Giles' Hospital, Camberwell.	London County Council.	Monday, Tuesday and Thursday at 10 a.m., and alternate Fridays at 2 p.m.
Dulwich Hospital, East Dul- wich Grove.	Do.	Every Thursday at 2.30 p.m.
Post-Certificate Midwifery School, 77, Southampton Street, Camberwell.	General Lying-in Hosp., Lambeth.	Monday, Tuesday and Friday at 2 p.m.
<i>Minor Ailments Clinic for children under 5 years.</i>		
Camberwell Municipal Infant Welfare Centre, 140, Cam- berwell Road.	Camberwell Borough Council.	Daily 9-10 a.m.
Cambridge House Infant Wel- fare Centre, 6, Addington Square, S.E.5.	Cambridge House— Voluntary Association.	Daily 9.30-10.30 a.m.



*Diphtheria Prevention Clinic.*

Camberwell Municipal Centre, 140, Camberwell Road.	Camberwell Council.	Borough	Every Wednesday at 2 p.m.
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*Tuberculosis Dispensary.*

19, Brunswick Square, S.E.5.	Camberwell Council.	Borough	Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday 10-12 noon and 2-5 p.m. Thursday 10-12 noon, 2-5 p.m. and 6-8 p.m. Saturday 10-11 a.m.
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*Cleansing Station for Verminous Persons.*

Peckham Park Road Depot.	Camberwell Council.	Borough	Daily—Tuesday, Wed- nesday and Thursday (Vermin). Monday and Friday (Scabies). Adults, Saturday 9-12 noon.
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**School Treatment Centres.**

Camberwell Treatment Centre, 7, Addington Square, S.E.5.

*Aural*—Tuesday (once a month), 2 p.m. (Operations—  
alternate Wednesdays, 2 p.m., at Hanover Park.)

*Minor Ailments*.—Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 3.30 p.m.

*Dental*.—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday  
(once a month), 9.30 a.m. Monday, Tuesday (once a  
month), Wednesday and Friday, 1.30 p.m. Gas—  
Tuesday and Friday (3 times a month), 9.30 a.m.

East Dulwich Treatment Centre, 29, Amott Road, S.E.22.

*Minor Ailments*.—Wednesday, 3 p.m.

*Dental*.—Monday, Wednesday, Thursday (3 times a month)  
and Friday, 9.30 a.m. Friday, 1.30 p.m. Gas—Tuesday  
(3 times a month), 1.30 p.m.

Peckham Treatment Centre, 412, Old Kent Road, S.E.1.

*Vision*.—Monday, Friday, 9.30 a.m. Alternate Fridays,  
1.30 p.m. An Optician attends this centre on Monday and  
Friday, 11 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., and alternate Fridays,  
4 to 4.30 p.m., or longer if necessary.

*Aural*.—Alternate Wednesdays, 2 p.m. (Operations—Tues-  
day, 2 p.m., at Hanover Park.)

*Minor Ailments*.—Monday and Thursday, 3.30 p.m.

*Dental*.—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, 9.30 a.m. Monday,  
alternate Thursdays, and Friday, 1.30 p.m. Gas—  
Tuesday (except 4th in month), 1.30 p.m., Thursday,  
9.30 a.m.

Rye Lane and Hanover Park Treatment Centre, 7, Hanover Park, S.E.15.

*Vision*.—Tuesday, Thursday, 9.30 a.m. (Optician attends Thursday, 10 a.m.)

*Aural*.—Alternate Tuesdays, 2 p.m. (Operations—Thursday, 2 p.m.)

*Minor Ailments*.—Monday, alternate Thursdays, 3 p.m.

*Dental*.—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 9.30 a.m. Monday, alternate Tuesdays, Thursday, alternate Fridays, 1.30 p.m. Gas—Alternate Tuesdays, Wednesday, alternate Fridays, 1.30 p.m.

Minor ailments nursing treatment at the School Treatment Centres after morning and afternoon school, and on Saturday mornings. Day and time of doctor's attendance shown above.

### Hospitals.

The following London County Council Hospitals are situated within the Borough of Camberwell :—

St. Giles' Hospital : containing 810 beds. The Council lease two Maternity Wards in this Hospital—12 beds.

Dulwich Hospital : containing 733 beds.

Maudsley Hospital (Neurological) : containing 242 beds.

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### Transfer of Powers (London) Order, 1933.

Section 64 of the Local Government Act, 1929, confers upon the Minister of Health power to make an Order on the application being made by the London County Council transferring or delegating to Metropolitan Borough Councils any functions at present exercisable by the County Council, other than Poor Law functions.

In the exercise of this power the Minister of Health made the above Order which came into operation on April 1st, 1933, transferring the following public health functions and powers at present exercised by the London County Council to the Metropolitan Borough Councils, viz. :—

*Common Lodging Houses*.—The registration, licensing, inspection and regulation of common lodging houses, and the enforcement of by-laws relating to such common lodging houses, but exclusive of the power of making by-laws, which power will remain vested in the London County Council.

*Cowhouses and Places for the Keeping of Cows*.—The functions under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, of licensing dairymen to use premises as a cowhouse or place for the keeping of cows.

*Slaughterhouses and Knackers' Yards*.—The functions under Section 20 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and Section



### Municipal and Subsidised Infant Welfare Centres.

Situation.	Nature of Accommodation.	By whom provided.	Medical Sessions.	Health Talk and Mothercraft Session.
Bird-in-Bush, 616, Old Kent Road ...	<i>Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.</i> Central Hall; waiting and lecture room; service room; Medical Officer's and weighing rooms.	Voluntary Association	<i>Afternoons.</i> Monday and Thursday, "Toddlers" Tuesday, and ante-natal Friday.	Monday Thursday Friday.
Cambridge House, 6, Addington Square	Private rooms ... ..	... do. ...	Every Thursday.	Thursday.
Kempshead Hall, Kempshhead Road ...	Large hall; weighing room; consultation room; dental work room.	... do. ...	Every Wednesday.	Wednesday.
St. Antholin's, 22, Linden Grove ...	Church Hall, Barforth Road and rooms in Institute, 22, Linden Grove.	... do. ...	Tuesday, Thursday and Friday.	During Med. Sessions.
St. Luke's, 2, Commercial Road ...	2 rooms and hut in garden ...	... do. ...	Wednesdays and Fridays.	Thursday.
Union of Girls' Schools Infant Welfare Centres, Mayward House, Brunswick Square.	Ground floor of premises ...	... do. ...	Tuesday and Friday. "Toddlers" alternate Thursdays.	Wednesday.
Do. Amott Road, Peckham ... ..	Waiting room; weighing room; consultation room.	... do. ...	Monday and Wednesday. "Toddlers" alternate Thursdays.	Tuesday & Friday.
Camberwell Municipal, 140, Camberwell Road.	do. do.	Rented by Camberwell Boro' Council.	Every Monday and Friday; ante-natal, 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 11 a.m.	—
Dulwich Municipal, 114, Lordship Lane	do. do.	do. do.	Every Wednesday and Thursday.	Tuesday.
Peckham Municipal, Clifton Congregational Church Hall, Studholme St., Peckham, S.E.	do. do.	do. do.	Every Tuesday and Thursday.	—



53 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1903, of (a) Licensing of slaughterers of cattle or horses or of knackers to use premises as a slaughterhouse or knacker's yard; (b) Licensing of persons to use premises for receiving or keeping horses for slaughter or the carcasses of dead horses.

*Offensive Trades.*—The consideration of and decision upon applications for sanction to the establishment anew or enlargement of certain offensive businesses or imposition, modification or removal of conditions thereon.

*Infant Life Protection.*—The following powers conferred by Part I of the Children Act, 1908, as amended by Part V of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1932 :—

(a) Reception of notices given by persons who undertake for reward the nursing and maintenance in a dwelling of infants, and the inspection of premises by infant protection visitors or other persons appointed by the Council for that purpose.

(b) The fixing of the number of infants to be kept in a dwelling in which any infant is kept for reward.

(c) Application to a Court or Justice for an order directing the removal of an infant to a place of safety.

### Disinfection.

Disinfection of bedding and clothing is carried out at the disinfecting station in Peckham Park Road, by means of a Manlove Alliott super-heated steam disinfecting machine and an Equifex saturated steam disinfecting machine. Books, furs, leather goods, etc., are disinfected in a formalin chamber. Infectious rooms are sprayed with formalin solution, and verminous rooms are similarly treated with an insecticide fluid after the walls have been stripped.

The following is a summary of work carried out by the disinfecting staff during 1933.

#### DISINFECTING DEPARTMENT.

##### RETURN OF WORK, 1933.

Number of houses visited following Infectious Disease	...	2,556
Number of visits to these premises	...	5,245
Number of houses visited following other diseases	...	188
Number of visits to these premises	...	403
Number of houses visited for miscellaneous purposes	...	633
Number of visits to these premises	...	714
Number of rooms disinfected. Infectious Disease	...	3,687
Number of houses visited. Verminous	...	443
Number of rooms disinfected. Verminous	...	576
Number of articles disinfected (steam disinfected)	...	68,422
Number of articles disinfected (formalin)	...	3,964
Number of books disinfected	...	1,545
Number of articles destroyed	...	3,375

### Cleansing of Verminous Persons.

The cleansing of verminous persons is carried out at the cleansing station adjoining the disinfecting station in Peckham Park Road. Children attending the elementary schools in Camberwell found to be in a verminous condition are disinfested by this authority, by arrangement with the London County Council.

The record of work carried out during 1933 is as follows :—

#### *Disinfestation.*

##### Persons cleansed, verminous—

###### Adults—

Males ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

###### Children—

Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,145

Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,662
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##### Persons cleansed, scabies—

###### Adults—

Males ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5

###### Children—

Males ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,157
Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,538

Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,712
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### Public Swimming Baths.

There are three Municipal swimming baths in Camberwell which are situated at Church Street, Camberwell, Goose Green, East Dulwich, and at Old Kent Road. At the Church Street Second Class Baths, swimming facilities are provided throughout the year.

The water in all the swimming pools is purified by means of a filtration and aeration plant and is also chlorinated to ensure the provision of a satisfactory water for bathers.

Bacteriological and chemical tests of the water at each Baths were carried out at intervals during the year and the results of these tests show that the filtration plants were at all times functioning efficiently.

### Public Mortuary and Coroner's Court.

Monthly summary of the bodies received at the Coroner's Court, St. George's Road, Camberwell, in 1933.



Month.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Deposited to await Burial Only.	Inquests.	P.M.'s	Court Sittings
January ...	21	16	37	Nil.	37	26	14
February	24	5	29	Nil	29	18	9
March ...	15	10	25	Nil	25	14	8
April ...	9	15	24	Nil	24	11	8
May ...	20	11	31	2	29	11	15
June ...	17	8	25	Nil	25	16	9
July ...	19	11	30	Nil	30	17	11
August ...	27	16	43	Nil	43	16	12
September	18	9	27	Nil	27	11	6
October ...	18	11	29	Nil	29	14	10
November ...	20	16	36	Nil	36	16	15
December	21	17	38	Nil	38	21	11
Totals ...	229	145	374	2	372	191	128

### Survey of Health Services.

Reference was made in the Report for 1932 to the survey of the Public Health Services of this Council which was conducted by a Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health. In June of the year under review the following letter was received from the Ministry in which consideration was requested to be given by the Council to certain matters connected with particular services relating to public health. The Minister's observations were duly considered by the Council and are referred to in the appropriate sections of this Report.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH,  
WHITEHALL, S.W.1.  
JUNE 17TH, 1933.

SIR,

IIIa. 718/4201/1.

I am directed by the Minister of Health to state that he has had under consideration the report made by one of his Medical Officers, Dr. N. R. Beattie, after his recent survey of the Public Health services of the Borough Council.

The report shows that, so far as can be judged from a general survey, a reasonable standard of efficiency and progress is being maintained by the Council in the discharge of their functions relating to public health. The following are, however, matters connected with particular services to which the Minister thinks that he may usefully direct the Council's attention:—

#### *Maternity and Child Welfare Service.*

The Minister has on previous occasions advised that the efficiency of the scheme could be promoted by the appointment of an Assistant Medical Officer to undertake the detailed supervision of the Maternity and Child Welfare work of the Borough under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health. The more direct responsibility of the Council in regard to the work of the Voluntary Associations since the Local Government Act of 1929 came into operation emphasises the need for such an appointment, which should enable the work of the voluntary centres to be co-ordinated and strengthened, e.g., by permitting the Health Visitors



attached to these centres to receive the general advice and direction which can scarcely be given by part-time medical officers working independently. Whilst it is for the Council to consider whether such an appointment is immediately practicable, the Minister feels that this development is one which should be kept in mind for execution as and when circumstances permit.

It is suggested that advantage should be taken of any favourable opportunity for securing better premises for the work at present carried on at 140, Camberwell Road.

It is suggested that in the case of many of the Centres the value of the service rendered would be enhanced if arrangements were made for collective instruction, in the form of short educational talks on matters connected with the care of infants, to be given to mothers by the medical officers in charge of the Centres.

*Protection of Food Supplies.*

It is understood that samples of ordinary milk are not examined for the presence of tubercle bacilli, and it is suggested that arrangements should be made for this purpose.

*Public Cleansing.*

It is understood that this service is at present receiving special consideration by a Committee of the Council. The Minister will be glad to be informed of the conclusions reached by the Council and of any measure taken or proposed to be taken for the improvement of the service.

I am to request that the Minister may also be informed in due course of the result of the Council's consideration of the other suggestions made above.

In conclusion, the Minister desires me to express his appreciation of the assistance which was rendered to the Inspecting Officer during the course of the survey.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,  
(Signed) T. LINDSAY.

THE TOWN CLERK,  
TOWN HALL, CAMBERWELL, S.E.5.

## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The Borough for the purpose of Maternity and Child Welfare services is divided into ten districts and in each district there is an Infant Welfare Centre and staff appointed to supervise the physical well-being of mothers and children under school age.

The work in seven of these areas is undertaken by voluntary associations, the Controlling Committees of these Associations having the power of appointment of Health Visitors and Clinic Medical Officers for duty in their respective areas. The remaining three areas are municipally directed, the Council being responsible for the provision of the Centre premises, the appointment of Health Visitors, and Clinic Medical Officers.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme of this Borough also includes ante-natal services, the provision of two Maternity Wards in St. Giles' Hospital, Camberwell; the distribution of milk to mothers and infants in necessitous cases in accordance with the terms of Ministry of Health Circular No. 185; convalescent home treatment; home nursing; consultant services for private medical practitioners who require assistance in cases of difficulty either before, during, and after confinement; institutional provision for unmarried mothers; as well as the incidental Infant Welfare service of Infant Life Protection (Children and Young Persons Acts, 1908-1932), which became an administrative duty of the Metropolitan Local Authorities under the Transfer of Powers (London) Order, 1933.

### Ante-Natal Services.

The following table provides particulars of the ante-natal Clinics and their situation in the Borough.

Address.	By whom provided.	Sessions and for whom.
140, Camberwell Road	Local Authority ...	Second and fourth Thursday 10.30-12.30. (Any patient residing in the Borough.)
616, Old Kent Road ...	Bird-in-Bush Infant Welfare Centre.	Patients residing in the Centres district.
77, Southampton St.	The General Lying-in Hospital Post-Certificate School.	For women to be confined in their own homes by midwives of this School.
St. Giles' Hospital, Brunswick Square.	London County Council ...	Patients to be confined in this Hospital.
Dulwich Hospital, East Dulwich Grove.	do. ...	do.

Expectant mothers seeking advice with regard to their own health are also seen by the Medical Officers at the Cambridge House and the Kempshhead Hall Centres at the weekly Infant Clinic Sessions.



The number of Camberwell women who were confined in hospitals and nursing homes within and outside Camberwell during 1933 was 1,615. All of these patients received ante-natal supervision at the hospital where the confinement took place.

### **Municipal Maternity Wards.**

In 1923 this Council entered into an agreement with the Camberwell Board of Guardians for a period of three years for the reservation of a ward containing six beds in St. Giles' Hospital, Camberwell, for women who desired to be confined under this Authority's Maternity Scheme.

In view of the demand for beds the agreement was renewed in November, 1926, for a further period of three years and the accommodation increased to two six-bed wards.

Under Part I of the Local Government Act, 1929, this Institution was transferred to the London County Council as from April 1st, 1930, and a new agreement for retaining these wards was subsequently entered into with that Authority.

During the year under review the L.C.C. notified this Council that the maternity work at St. Giles' Hospital was increasing to such an extent that the accommodation was becoming inadequate and that certain structural alterations were being made at the hospital which would have the effect of increasing the maternity accommodation, and that it would not be possible to make proper provision for the number of maternity cases which the Council will be required to accommodate if the wards reserved for Borough Council cases were set apart exclusively for this purpose.

The London County Council therefore sought amendment of the existing agreement, so as to provide for the reception of Borough Council maternity patients on the understanding that beds would not be specifically reserved for such purpose, and that they should have the right as to the disposal of such patients within the hospital, or of admitting them to another hospital conveniently situated, if such action became necessary owing to pressure of accommodation.

This Council in their consideration of this matter decided that to insist upon the exclusive reservation of the wards for municipal patients would seriously hamper the London County Council in making the best use of the hospital, and it was accordingly resolved to terminate the agreement by arrangement on March 31st, 1934.

Since the transfer of the Boards of Guardians hospitals to the London County Council, the prejudice which hitherto existed of entering a Poor Law institution no longer prevails, and it has been the custom of the appropriate committee, when all the municipal maternity beds were booked, to recommend women desirous of having their confinement in a hospital to make application for a bed either at St. Giles' or Dulwich hospitals.



The necessity therefore for this Authority to continue to make provision for maternity patients does not claim the same consideration to-day as in the past, as in addition to the number of beds available at the L.C.C. hospitals in this Borough and King's College Hospital, there are also other maternity and general hospitals within easy distance of Camberwell.

During the year 1933 the number of forms of application received for a bed in this Authority's Maternity Wards was 403. The number of patients confined in the wards was 286. Of this number 158 were first confinements, 28 gave medical reasons for admission, and in 100 instances the housing conditions were unsatisfactory for the confinement to take place at home.

Under the terms of the agreement this Authority is required to pay the sum of nine shillings per day for each occupied bed.

I am indebted to the Medical Superintendent of St. Giles' Hospital for the following review of the Municipal Maternity Ward Scheme for the year :—

#### MUNICIPAL MATERNITY WARDS, 1933.

Number of patients delivered	...	...	...	...	...	...	286
Number of infants born, including 3 sets of twins	...	...	...	...	...	...	289
Number of infants born, before admission (in ambulance)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Number of maternal deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Number of infantile deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Number of stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Number of ante-natal attendances	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,864

#### Abnormalities requiring treatment—

##### Albuminuria and high blood pressure—

(a) Admitted to medical wards	...	...	...	...	3	} 10
(b) Treated at ante-natal clinic	...	...	...	...	7	

Carbuncle—warded	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Severe varicose veins—warded	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Marked œdema of leg—warded	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Infected cystocele—warded	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Thrombophlebitis—warded	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Antepartum hæmorrhage—warded	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Antepartum hæmorrhage and cystocele—warded	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pulmonary tuberculosis—sent to sanatorium	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fibroid—seen by specialist	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hydramnios—warded	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mitral stenosis—warded	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pyelitis—warded	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

All patients attending the ante-natal clinic have their blood examined by the Wassermann and Kahn tests.

Positive in mother	} Sent to King's College Hospital for treatment {	1
Positive in baby		1
External versions under general anaesthetic	...	3
Admitted for induction of premature labour	...	6

#### Labour—

Normal labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	256
---------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

All patients offered light anaesthesia, and practically all accepted.

**Abnormal labour—**

Forceps delivery	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	}	30
Cæsarean section	...	...	...	...	...	...	2		
Severe post-partum hæmorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	...	4		
Manual removal of placenta	...	...	...	...	...	...	2		
Breech deliveries	...	...	...	...	...	...	5		
Placenta prævia	...	...	...	...	...	...	2		
Twins (sets)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3		
Face presentations	...	...	...	...	...	...	1		
Babies born with abnormalities	...	...	...	...	...	...	0		

One baby developed ophthalmia neonatorum on the third day. Mother and baby were transferred to St. Margaret's Hospital.

**Maternal Deaths—**

- Pulmonary thrombosis in first stage of labour.
- Pulmonary embolism on 18th day of puerperium.
- Post-partum hæmorrhage in elderly primipara with toxæmia.
- Septicæmia. Had a macerated foetus, was transferred to fever hospital on third day of puerperium and died on 28th day.

**Infantile deaths—**

- Atelectasis—lived 7 hours.
- Prematurity—lived 5 days.

**Still-births—**

- (a) Forceps delivery for disproportion.
- (b) Lateral placenta prævia.
- (c) First twin of mother who died of P.P.H.
- (d) True knot in very long cord. Died before admission.
- (e) Prolapsed cord—forceps delivery.
- (f) Spina bifida—macerated.
- (g) Anencephalic monster.
- (h) Macerated foetus—33 weeks' development.
- (i) Macerated foetus.

**Abnormal puerperium—**

(a) Breast abscess	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
(b) Phlebitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
(c) Puerperal pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

**Post-natal abnormalities—**

Retroverted uterus—rectified and pessary inserted	...	...	...	15
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**Ante-natal and Post-natal facilities for patients admitted under Municipal Scheme—**

Eight ante-natal clinics are held weekly. In addition an obstetric specialist attends once a fortnight, and a visiting physician once a week to see patients with heart disease, or other conditions requiring special medical treatment. Dental treatment and ultra-violet rays are given when required, and X-ray photographs taken when necessary. Post-natal care is also given and patients are examined before discharge, and after an interval of a month.

**Midwives.**

Through the courtesy of the London County Council information was received that 48 midwives gave notice during 1933 of their intention to practise in the Borough.

Of this number 38 are in private practice, the remainder being attached either to the St. Giles' or Dulwich Hospitals.

The popularity of hospital confinements, which is no doubt due to the desire for greater comfort as well as to appreciation of the



fact that in hospital there are better facilities at hand for treatment in an emergency than are available at home, is influencing the number of patients attended by midwives in private practice.

Consequently there is a growing feeling that it would be better from every point of view for midwives engaged in district work to be attached to institutions or to work in group associations instead of practising independently.

### **Midwives' Payment Applications.**

An application received during the year for payment of the balance of the fee due to a midwife for professional services rendered to a mother in necessitous circumstances was favourably considered and the payment of £1 was authorised by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

### **Sterilised Maternity Outfits.**

These outfits, for use by patients to be confined at home, can be obtained at cost price on application to the Public Health Department.

The demand was very disappointing, only two outfits being sold throughout the year.

There was no request for the sterilisation of bed linen, a service which is carried out free of cost.

### **Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers.**

This Local Authority makes an annual contribution towards the cost of the maintenance of unmarried Camberwell girls boarded out by the Southwark Diocesan Association for Prevention and Rescue Work.

During the year 14 Camberwell girls were placed in approved Homes and Hostels.

The National British Women's Total Abstinence Union, who received an annual grant of £100 in aid of their work from this Authority, gave notice that they had decided to close their Hostel "The House of Help," 201, Camberwell Grove, as from March 25th, 1933.

This Hostel provided for the reception of unmarried mothers and their babies, and the reason assigned for the discontinuance of their activities was the lack of applications for admission.



## SURVEY OF HEALTH SERVICES.

### Municipal Infant Welfare Centre Premises.

The three buildings used as Infant Welfare Centres by the Council are Church premises which are not ideally planned or constructed for the purpose.

The deficiencies of these premises have been realised for many years and efforts have been made to obtain the use of more suitable premises in the case of two of these Centres, but without success.

The Ministry of Health in their observations to this Council, after consideration of the report made by one of the Medical Officers of the Ministry following the recent survey of the Public Health Services of the Council, referred to the Municipal Infant Welfare Centre premises at 140, Camberwell Road, as follows :—

“It is suggested that advantage should be taken of any favourable opportunity for securing better premises for the work at present carried on at 140, Camberwell Road.”

During the year under review the Dulwich College Mission Authorities were approached with a view of ascertaining whether in the event of their undertaking the building of club premises on a site belonging to the College Authorities in Comber Grove, they would be prepared to let part of such premises to this Council for Maternity and Infant Welfare purposes.

Unfortunately there appears to be no prospect at present of rebuilding operations on this site, but negotiations are still proceeding. Should these break down, however, it would seem that as there are no available alternative premises in this district which could be adapted for use as an Infant Welfare Centre, the only remaining way of meeting the suggestion of the Ministry of Health for the transfer of the work to more suitable premises would be for the Council to consider the question of purchasing a suitable site, the demolition if necessary of any building thereon, and the erection of an up-to-date Infant Welfare Centre.

### Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare.

The Ministry of Health also referred for consideration by the Council the question of the detailed supervision of the Maternity and Child Welfare work of the Borough, and stated that the more direct responsibility of the Council in regard to the work of the voluntary associations since the Local Government Act, 1929, came into operation emphasises the need for the appointment of an Assistant Medical Officer to undertake such supervision under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health.

This matter was referred by the Council to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee who instructed me to furnish a report for their consideration. In this report I stated that in my opinion



the efficiency of the Council's scheme could be promoted by the appointment of an Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare to serve as a liaison officer between the voluntary centres and the Council.

I accordingly outlined two schemes, the first providing for the systematic supervision by the officer appointed of the work carried out at all the centres in the Borough and the conduct of the medical sessions at the respective municipal and voluntary Infant Welfare Centres on a rota system.

The alternative scheme provided for the discharge of similar duties except for an alteration in the Clinic Medical Session rota duty arrangements.

The adoption of either scheme would, in my opinion, have linked up more closely the work of the voluntary associations with that of the local authority.

I am also of opinion that this chain could be further strengthened by relieving the Voluntary Associations of the power of appointment of Health Visitors, and for the Council to accept the responsibility of appointing these officers for duty in the areas covered by these Associations.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee in their report to the Council on the observations of the Ministry of Health stated that they had formed the opinion that although in view of the extent of the Maternity and Child Welfare services, the appointment of an Assistant Medical Officer was not practicable at present, it was, as indicated by the Minister, a development which should be kept in mind for execution as and when circumstances permit.

### Health Visitors.

At the end of the year there were 14 health visitors engaged in health visiting in connection with maternity and child welfare work, eleven being employed by Voluntary Associations and three by this Authority. Part time service of two women sanitary inspectors was also occupied in visiting cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, measles, whooping-cough, puerperal pyrexia and anterior polio-myelitis.

The equivalent of whole time service devoted by the whole staff to health visiting, including attendance at infant welfare centres was (a) in the case of health visitors employed by the Council,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  and (b) by Voluntary Associations,  $10\frac{1}{2}$ .

The number of visits paid to the homes of children under school age during 1933 was 38,996 as compared with 37,801 in the previous year. The comparative number of visits to children between the ages of 1 and 5 years was 21,471 and 21,349 respectively.

Tables showing attendances at all the Centres in Camberwell and details of the visits carried out by the Health Visitors appear on pages 28 and 29.



INFANT WELFARE CENTRES—INFANT CLINIC ATTENDANCES, ETC., 1933.

Infant Welfare Centres.	Under 1 Year.		Between 1 & 5 Years.			Total Attendances.	Analysis of Attendances, Children.		Weighings only.	Ante-Natal Attendances.	Treatment Centre for Minor Ailments Attendances.	Post-Natal Mothers for Advice Own Health.	Massage Clinic.	Sunlight Clinic.
	First Attendances.	Subsequent Attendances.	First Attendances.	Subsequent Attendances.	Miscellaneous.		Doctors' Consultations.	Seen by Health Visitor.						
Camberwell Municipal, 140, Cam- berwell Road, S.E.5 ... ..	190	2,250	37	1,874	298	4,649	2,695	1,656	—	96	118	15	—	—
Dulwich Municipal, 114, Lord- ship Lane, S.E.22 ... ..	260	3,049	24	1,682	347	5,362	3,019	1,996	—	—	—	204	—	—
Peckham Municipal, Clifton Con- gregational Church Hall, Asylum Road, S.E.15 ... ..	225	3,305	34	1,394	313	5,271	2,492	2,466	—	—	—	56	—	—
Bird-in-Bush, 616, Old Kent Road, S.E.15 ... ..	287	3,766	48	2,344	—	6,445	3,306	3,139	—	582	—	304	—	—
Cambridge House, 6, Addington <sup>a</sup> Square, S.E.5 ... ..	181	2,260	58	1,485	—	3,984	1,711	2,273	—	33	260	175	—	—
Mothers' and Babies' Welcome, Kempshead Road, S.E.5 ... ..	127	1,629	45	1,084	—	2,885	1,267	1,618	—	5	90	148	—	—
St. Antholin's, 22, Linden Grove, S.E.15 ... ..	290	4,851	61	2,502	—	7,704	3,256	—	4,448	—	—	—	—	—
St. Luke's, 2, Commercial Road, S.E.15 ... ..	163	2,150	37	1,406	—	3,756	2,229	1,527	—	—	—	—	—	—
Union of Girls' Schools, 60A, Amott Road, S.E.15 ... ..	296	4,364	36	3,237	—	7,933	2,690	5,243	—	—	—	74	*420	*279
Maynard House, Brunswick Square, S.E.5 ... ..	349	5,234	62	3,679	—	9,324	3,166	6,158	—	—	—	315	1,624	1,489
	2,368	32,858	442	20,687	958	57,313	25,831	26,076	4,448	716	468	1,291	2,044	1,768

\* Discontinued during year.

HEALTH VISITORS—RECORD OF VISITS, 1933,  
TO EXPECTANT AND POST-NATAL MOTHERS AND CHILDREN.

Infant Welfare Centres.	To Expectant Mothers.	To Post-Natal Mothers.	No. Births reported in the Area.	To Children.				Analysis of Visits to Children.				Miscellaneous Visits.	Visits by Voluntary Helpers.	Total Visits.
				Under 1 Year.		Between 1 and 5 Years.	Total Visits.	Under 1 Year.		Between 1 and 5 Years.				
				First Visits.	Subsequent Visits.			Attending Centre.	Not Attending Centre.	Attending Centre.	Not Attending Centre.			
Camberwell Municipal, 140, Camberwell Road, S.E.5 ...	250	229	233	282	707	1,838	2,827	132	807	169	1,719	408	—	3,235
Dulwich Municipal, 114, Lordship Lane, S.E.22 ...	134	412	468	470	228	1,055	1,753	226	428	283	816	175	—	1,928
Peckham Municipal, Clifton Congregational Church Hall, Asylum Road, S.E.15 ...	224	354	328	365	892	1,211	2,468	259	918	314	977	243	—	2,711
Bird-in-Bush, 616, Old Kent Road, S.E.15 ...	148	56	368	327	2,309	3,395	6,031	1,148	1,488	1,051	2,344	—	45	6,076
Cambridge House, 6, Addington Square, S.E.5 ...	86	264	212	297	1,269	1,983	3,549	814	752	935	1,048	80	281	3,830
Mothers' and Babies' Welcome, Kempstead Road, S.E.5 ...	93	257	171	256	1,458	2,070	3,784	786	928	882	1,188	5	224	4,008
St. Antholin's, 22, Linden Grove, S.E.15 ...	177	414	425	407	1,561	3,349	5,317	742	1,261	1,055	2,259	—	—	5,317
St. Luke's, 2, Commercial Road, S.E.15 ...	96	243	254	265	2,384	2,151	4,800	972	1,673	810	1,345	—	73	4,873
Union of Girls' Schools, 60A, Amott Road, S.E.15 ...	206	326	349	326	1,802	1,880	4008*	883	919	916	964	5	326	4,013
Mayward House, Brunswick Square, S.E.5 ...	229	439	439	469	1,451	2,539	4,459	590	1,330	532	2,007	25	160	4,644
	1,643	2,994	3,247	3,464	14061	21471	38996	6,552	10,504	6,947	14,667	941	1,109	40,635

\* Includes voluntary helpers' visits.



### Home Visiting.

The information provided by the notification of the Births Act marks the starting point of a system of supervision both at the Infant Welfare Centre and in the home until the child reaches school age, except in cases where the home conditions are considered to be above visiting standard.

The first visit by the Health Visitor is paid as soon as possible after ten days from the birth has elapsed, and periodical visits are made for the purpose of guiding mothers in the care and management of their infants. The number of visits paid and the degree of instruction necessary varies in individual cases, but in the main the number depends upon the age of the child, the home conditions, and whether the child is brought regularly to the Infant Welfare Centre.

Children under 1 year, those not attending an Infant Welfare Centre, and others where indifferent home conditions prevail are naturally visited more frequently than infants whose environmental circumstances do not call for the same measure of supervision.

### Post-Natal Supervision.

Careful inquiry as to the state of a mother's health after her confinement is made by the Health Visitor at her first visit following the notification of birth. Mothers found to be suffering from continual backache, prolapse, phlebitis, debility, urinary or intestinal troubles, are referred to their own doctor, a general hospital, or to the Medical Officer at the Infant Welfare Centre for the district.

During the year 609 mothers were thus advised by health visitors to seek medical attention.

Medical examination of patients before discharge is adopted as a routine measure at most hospitals, a practice which, in my opinion, should be followed by the professional attendant in every case of confinement, so that early treatment could be given in cases of impairment of health resulting from childbirth.

### Pre-School Child.

A large number of mothers find it difficult or do not appreciate the necessity of bringing their children over 1 year of age to the Infant Welfare Centres.

It is no easy task to persuade mothers to accept advice as to the importance of periodical medical supervision during the period of growth and development of the child in order to ensure the early detection of signs of departure from the normal.

Special medical sessions for "toddlers" are held at three Infant Welfare Centres in the Borough and at other Centres mothers are encouraged to bring the older children to the ordinary Infant Medical Sessions.

The number of home visits paid by Health Visitors to children between the ages of one and five during 1933 was 21,471.

The attendances of children in this age group at the medical sessions including the special Toddlers' Clinics in 1933 was 21,129 as compared with 18,026 in 1932.

#### TODDLERS' CLINICS.

Infant Welfare Centre.	Number of Sessions held 1933.	Number of Individual Children attending these Sessions.	Total Attendances.
Amott Road ... ..	48	701	1,805
Bird-in-Bush ... ..	48	260	1,148
Mayward House, Brunswick Square	47	508	1,408

#### Mothercraft and Health Talk Sessions.

These Sessions are held at eight of the Infant Welfare Centres in Camberwell, and the following is a summary of the sessions and attendances recorded during the year:—

Infant Welfare Centre.	No. of Sessions.	No. of Attendances.	Average Attendance.
*Dulwich Municipal ... ..	48	572	12
Bird-in-Bush ... ..	116	2,554	22
Cambridge House ... ..	12	192	16
Kempshead Hall, Kempstead Road ... ..	13	223	17
*St. Antholin's ... ..	30	484	13
St. Luke's ... ..	41	622	15
U.G.S., Amott Road ... ..	19	219	11
U.G.S., Mayward House ...	10	169	16

\* Clinic Medical Officer also gives short talks during progress of medical session.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee gave consideration to the suggestion made by the Ministry of Health, arising from the report of the Inspecting Officer following the survey of the Public Health Services of this Council, that the value of this service would be enhanced if arrangements were made for collective instruction, in the form of short educational talks on matters connected with the care of infants, to be given to mothers by the Medical Officers in charge of the Centres.

The Committee were of opinion, however, as the result of a number of years' experience at the Infant Welfare Centres that talks of an informal character to small groups of mothers who



attend from time to time at the Centres were of considerably more value than formal lectures delivered perhaps to a relatively large number of persons.

### Infant Life Protection.

The functions relating to Infant Life Protection under Part I. of the Children Act, 1908, as amended by Part V. of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1932, were transferred by the Transfer of Powers (London) Order, 1933, from the London County Council to Metropolitan Borough Councils as from April 1st, 1933.

The Council decided that these duties should be referred to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee by virtue of Section 2 (a) of the Local Government Act, 1929, and that the three Municipal health Visitors should undertake this work within their respective districts, and that with regard to those cases outside these districts, the work be carried out by one of the women Sanitary Inspectors.

The number of persons who were receiving children for reward at the end of December last was 98, and the number of boarded-out children on the register at the same date was 112.

During the period from the transfer of these powers to the end of the year, 1,101 visits were paid to the homes of these children.

Except in three cases in which appropriate action was taken, the home conditions were found to be satisfactory. The number of instances reported of non-compliance by foster-mothers with the provisions of the Acts was three, and in each case the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee directed that a warning notice be sent to the person concerned.

Three children died whilst in the care of foster-mothers, and the facts were duly reported in each case to the Coroner for the district as required by Section 6 (1) of the 1908 Act.

In no case was an inquest deemed to be necessary.

No action was necessary under Section 67 of the Act of 1932 requiring the removal to a place of safety of children who were found to be improperly kept.

### Convalescent Treatment.

Convalescent treatment is available for expectant or nursing mothers and for children under 5 years of age recommended by the Medical Officers at the Infant Welfare Centres.

A proportion of the actual cost of the treatment provided is recovered from parents whose financial circumstances are such that they can make a contribution.

The average period of convalescence authorised by the appropriate committee was 28 days.

Eleven mothers with their infants were sent to the All Saints' Hospital, Eastbourne, and three children to the Hertfordshire County Council Home, St. Leonards-on-Sea, during the year.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee made a contribution towards the cost in one case of convalescent treatment provided by the Invalid Children's Aid Association.

### Home Nursing.

The Nursing Associations with whom the Council has entered into an undertaking to pay the sum of one shilling per visit to approved cases paid 1,158 visits during the year to children under 5 years of age, and 1,016 visits to maternity patients.

The nature of the illness from which the patients suffered is shown in the following tables :—

#### CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS.

Disease.	No. of Individual Cases.	No. of Visits.
Ophthalmia Neonatorum and Discharging Eyes ... ..	25	348
Broncho-pneumonia ... ..	21	490
Measles ... ..	10	118
Whooping-cough ... ..	4	100
Pemphigus ... ..	1	16
Miscellaneous ... ..	32	86
	93	1,158

#### MATERNITY PATIENTS.

Disease.	No. of Individual Cases.	No. of Visits.
Maternity and associated causes ... ..	55	1,016

### Provision of Milk to Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Children under 5 years of age.

During the year the Council had under review the Milk Distribution Scheme which provided for the issue of cow's milk, and in certain cases dried milk preparations, to nursing and expectant mothers and children under 5 years of age in necessitous circumstances, and as a result of their deliberations it was decided to amend the scheme as follows :—

- (a) That milk be supplied at less than cost price only on medical grounds and upon the certificate of the Medical Officer of Health or the Medical Officer in charge of an Infant Welfare Centre.
- (b) That no milk be supplied to persons in receipt of Poor Law relief (which persons should be referred to the Public Assistance Authority) or to hawkers.



- (c) That the supply of liquid milk be discontinued and replaced by dried milk in quantities which, when properly reconstituted, would approximate to the quantities of liquid milk.
- (d) That milk be only supplied at the Public Health Offices after the production of a certificate from the Medical Officer of an Infant Welfare Centre in the Borough recommending its issue, and upon personal application except in cases where, owing to medical circumstances, a visit to an Infant Welfare Centre would be inadvisable.

One of the conditions of the new scheme, which will be noted, is the obligation placed upon the mother to take her children to an Infant Welfare Centre to be seen by the Medical Officer before a recommendation for milk can be entertained.

The observance of this condition of issue has the merit of providing for a periodical medical overhaul and the prescription by the Clinic Medical Officer of a particular brand of dried milk best suited to the child.

Issues of dried milk containing iron are also available for delicate babies and pregnant women suffering from anaemia.

Experience has also shown that children fed upon dried milk can be reared successfully, and that this form of milk has this advantage that it is more suitable in homes where facilities do not exist for keeping cow's milk, particularly in the warm weather.

The new scheme is working satisfactorily, and for those who have a real desire to safeguard their children's health it offers distinct medical advantages over the old scheme.

In addition to a recommendation for milk, cod liver oil and virol are supplied free at the various centres for those who cannot afford to pay for these preparations, so that by this free distribution it may be stated that an adequate dietary for infants is ensured for all who pass through the Infant Welfare Centres.

### **Measure of Co-operation between the Public Assistance Authority and this Council.**

Applicants in receipt of public assistance relief are ineligible for consideration under this Council's Milk Distribution Scheme, and are referred to the local Public Assistance Committee.

At the request of the London County Council arrangements were made during the year for the issue of extra nourishment through the agency of the Public Health Department to maternity cases where domiciliary relief was being granted by the Public Assistance Authority, the cost of such issues being borne by the London County Council.

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

### Water Supply.

The Metropolitan Water Board is responsible for providing the Borough with a safe and sufficient water supply and no complaints were received with regard to this service.

### Drainage and Sewerage.

The total reconstruction of the drains of 94 premises and the partial reconstruction of drains of 428 premises were carried out under the supervision of the sanitary inspectors.

Owing to the building development which has taken place in recent years in the Peckham Rye area of the Borough, the Council decided at the end of 1932 to construct a relief sewer on the east side of Peckham Rye Common to take the considerable amount of new drainage discharging into the existing sewer.

This work was put in hand without delay in order to relieve unemployment in the district, and was executed by direct labour under the supervision of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor. A similar relief sewer was also authorised to be laid on the west side of Peckham Rye Common, the work in connection with both schemes being completed in September of the year under review.

### Closet Accommodation.

The water carriage system is general throughout the Borough except in certain outlying parts of Camberwell, where the distant situation of the public sewer renders it difficult to arrange for this method of disposal.

### Public Cleansing.

This service is under the control of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor of this Council, and this Officer has provided the following information relating to refuse collection and refuse disposal :—

(a) The method of collecting house refuse by horse-drawn vehicles was changed during the year, and collection now takes place by a fleet of end-loading, mechanical tipping refuse vehicles.

(b) The method of disposal of house refuse is (i) by loading into barges on the Grand Surrey Canal; and (ii) by loading into railway trucks at Bricklayers' Arms Siding.

### Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

A summary of the inspections carried out by the sanitary inspectors will be found on pages 36–39 of this Report.



## SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORK CARRIED

	Malins, L.	Maughan.	Leonard.
<b>Description of Sanitary Improvements effected during the year—</b>			
Number of rooms cleansed ... ..	438	334	369
Defective roofs repaired, gutters or rain water pipes provided or repaired ... ..	143	89	176
Dampness abated ... ..	99	105	85
Yards and forecourts paved or paving repaired ... ..	83	57	42
Water fittings repaired ... ..	27	31	21
Drains entirely reconstructed ... ..	—	2	2
Drains partially reconstructed ... ..	19	18	72
Soil and vent pipes renewed or repaired ... ..	43	42	84
Premises in which repairs were effected to w.c.'s ... ..	213	208	236
Dustbins provided ... ..	105	102	134
Repairs effected to windows ... ..	247	138	159
Stoves and coppers repaired ... ..	151	143	102
Sinks and wastepipes repaired or renewed ... ..	73	103	110
Flooring repaired or renewed, repairs to woodwork (stairs, etc.) ... ..	164	140	102
Ventilation and lighting improved ... ..	2	2	4
Offensive accumulation removed ... ..	5	6	15
Miscellaneous repairs and improvements effected ... ..	108	76	94
<b>Total repairs and improvements effected ... ..</b>	<b>1,920</b>	<b>1,596</b>	<b>1,807</b>
<b>Inspections—</b>			
Following complaint ... ..	464	414	421
House-to-house—(1) Where defects found ... ..	143	122	64
(2) Where no defects found ... ..	29	20	2
On occurrence of infection ... ..	208	307	326
Houses let in lodgings ... ..	245	5	—
Factories ... ..	26	55	80
Workshops ... ..	31	34	35
Workplaces ... ..	26	55	30
Tenements ... ..	20	27	3
Underground living and sleeping rooms ... ..	1	—	—
Rent (Restrictions) Act ... ..	—	—	2
New buildings ... ..	12	3	—
Milk premises ... ..	171	263	166
Offensive trades ... ..	—	—	5
Outworker's premises ... ..	—	—	—
Rag and bone dealers ... ..	12	10	2
Conveniences (public and private) ... ..	158	54	129
Schools ... ..	2	—	—
Common Lodging Houses ... ..	25	38	2
Miscellaneous ... ..	381	118	447
<b>Total Inspections ... ..</b>	<b>1,954</b>	<b>1,525</b>	<b>1,714</b>

## OUT DURING THE YEAR 1933.

INSPECTORS.									TOTALS.
Dobson.	Burrell.	Glenday.	Pickard.	Worsfold.	Green.	Malins, M.	Miss O'Riordan.	Mrs. Scudamore.	
343	298	161	159	293	307	112	42	—	2,856
173	131	87	96	85	141	54	—	—	1,175
143	102	34	54	205	137	49	—	—	1,013
66	38	19	33	97	46	26	—	—	507
27	22	9	27	7	9	18	—	—	198
30	10	11	8	15	10	6	—	—	94
30	52	14	41	76	7	99	—	—	428
64	44	17	51	92	64	67	3	—	571
239	169	62	119	168	86	89	59	1	1,649
167	44	29	101	121	88	72	—	—	963
180	100	39	51	131	77	51	2	—	1,175
82	66	32	45	89	63	40	—	—	813
102	48	18	69	215	45	53	—	—	836
99	81	37	29	80	87	30	3	—	852
3	1	—	2	1	2	2	3	—	22
8	2	29	5	2	12	4	1	—	89
113	27	13	52	38	60	30	18	—	629
<b>1,869</b>	<b>1,235</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>942</b>	<b>1,715</b>	<b>1,241</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>13,870</b>
433	559	140	463	413	469	336	13	3	4,128
111	88	85	94	57	70	114	—	—	948
26	—	1	27	11	25	23	—	—	164
310	304	184	185	254	242	120	—	—	2,440
—	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	272
176	45	60	25	24	38	31	258	21	839
57	19	49	35	10	59	39	153	67	588
87	41	8	10	6	—	13	80	—	356
53	—	—	9	3	—	45	13	—	173
1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
7	—	13	11	—	—	42	—	—	88
281	121	183	99	127	220	150	—	—	1,781
24	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	33
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	963	398	1,361
31	—	11	4	—	4	1	—	—	75
340	291	214	724	63	249	112	180	40	2,554
—	—	—	—	7	1	5	70	23	108
—	8	48	29	—	—	—	—	—	150
222	291	201	260	107	558	177	449	125	3,336
<b>2,159</b>	<b>1,769</b>	<b>1,219</b>	<b>1,977</b>	<b>1,082</b>	<b>1,938</b>	<b>1,210</b>	<b>2,179</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>19,403</b>

## SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORK CARRIED

	Malins, L.	Maughan.	Leonard.
Re-inspections, Calls, &c. ... ..	2,965	2,652	3,973
Smoke observations ... ..	—	1	3
Notices served—	742	853	858
Intimations ... ..	173	147	268
Statutory ... ..	—	1	—
Under Metropolis Management Act 1855 ... ..	—	—	—
Under Sec. 17 Housing Act 1930 ... ..	—	—	—
Under Sec. 19 Housing Act 1930 ... ..	1	—	—
Premises in respect of which notices were complied with	555	723	702
Premises in respect of which works in compliance with			
notices served during the year 1932, were outstanding			
at the end of the year ... ..	187	130	156

## REFERENCE

Inspector.	Wards.
Malins, L. ... ..	The West and part of St. Giles's.
Maughan ... ..	Addington, Town Hall and St. Giles's (parts of).
Leonard ... ..	Cobourg and parts of Marlborough and Addington.
Dobson ... ..	North Peckham, Clifton, Marlborough and St. Mary's (parts of).
Burrell ... ..	St. George's and parts of Town Hall and Goldsmith.
Glenday ... ..	Goldsmith, North Peckham and Clifton (parts of).
Pickard ... ..	Rye Lane and parts of Lyndhurst, St. Giles's and St. Mary's.

## OUT DURING THE YEAR 1933—continued.

INSPECTORS									
Dobson.	Burrell.	Glenday.	Pickard.	Worsfold.	Green.	Malins, M.	Miss O'Riordan.	Mrs. Scudamore.	TOTALS.
3,621	3,407	2,225	2,792	3,447	3,742	2,949	1,468	1,540	34,781
15	6	6	20	5	37	5	—	—	98
788	551	301	479	566	647	347	85	1	6,218
198	145	64	104	188	208	99	3	—	1,597
—	1	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	8
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
714	432	222	396	448	527	294	77	1	5,091
74	119	79	83	118	120	53	8	—	1,127

## TO DISTRICTS.

Inspector.	Wards.
Worsfold ... ..	Alley and parts of Lyndhurst, St. John's and Ruskin.
Green ... ..	Nunhead, The Rye and part of St. Mary's.
Malins ... ..	The Hamlet, The College and parts of Ruskin and St. John's.
Miss O'Riordan ... ..	North side of Borough from a line drawn from Camberwell Green to New Cross Gate.
Mrs. Scudamore ... ..	South side of Borough from a line drawn from Camberwell Green to New Cross Gate.



## SUMMARY OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS DURING 1933.

Dist. No.	Address.	Complaint.	Magistrate's Decision.	Fine.	Costs.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
5	267, Sumner Road ...	Dirty walls and ceilings and nuisance from smoke.	Adjourned <i>sine die</i> .	—	—
2	23, Camberwell Grove ...	Defective roof and dirty walls and ceilings	Withdrawn. Work done.	—	0 13 6
7	30, Choumert Square ...	Scullery skylight defective ... ..	Do.	—	0 13 6
7	28, Choumert Square ...	Defective guttering ... ..	Do.	—	0 13 6
5	21, Sedgmoor Place ...	Dirty walls and ceilings. Defective sash and paving of washhouse.	Do.	—	0 13 6
5	72, Stanton Street...	Defective window frame, sashes and yard paving.	14 days order.	—	0 15 0
3	9, Canal Place ...	Ceiling plaster defective, ceiling dilapidated, wall plaster defective, walls dirty.	Do.	—	1 1 0
3	12, Canal Place ...	Ceilings dilapidated and defective. Positive result from drains. Manhole cover needs re-setting.	Do.	—	1 1 0 40
3	9, Trafalgar Road ...	Main roof defective ... ..	Withdrawn. Work done	—	0 13 6
5	15, Alder Street ...	Damp walls and ceiling of first floor slip room.	Do.	—	0 13 6
5	13, Alder Street ...	Damp wall of ground floor kitchen ...	Do.	—	0 13 6
5	53, Jocelyn Street ...	Smells from drain ... ..	Do.	—	0 13 6
5	92, Cator Street ...	Smells from drain. Defective ceiling, dirty walls and broken sashcords.	Do.	—	0 13 6
10	9, Cornflower Terrace ...	Defective rain water pipe, dirty walls and ceilings and defective window—requires easing.	Do.	—	0 13 6
5	72, Stanton Street...	Non-compliance Magistrate's Order ...	—	5 0 0	1 1 0
4	48, Loder Street ...	Defective roofs and brickwork causing dampness, dilapidated walls of scullery and defective door.	Withdrawn. Work done.	—	0 13 6
5	72, Stanton Street...	Issuing Distress Warrant ... ..	—	—	0 8 0

## SUMMARY OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS DURING 1933—continued.

Dist. No.	Address.	Complaint.	Magistrate's Decision.	Fine.	Costs.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
7	45, Choumert Square ...	Dirty walls and ceilings. First floor front and staircase.	Withdrawn. Work done.	—	0 13 6
7	42, Oglander Road ...	Dirty walls and ceilings, defective sashcords, sink waste pipes, and dampness.	Do.	—	0 13 6
9	11, Woods Road ...	Dirty and dilapidated walls and ceilings, and dampness.	Do.	—	0 13 6
5	80, St. George's Road ...	Unlawfully constructing certain drainage work without giving notice to S.A.	Dismissed.	—	—
4	11, Devonshire Grove ...	Defective roofs, gutters and rain water pipes, dirty and dilapidated walls and ceilings, and dampness.	14 days order.	—	1 1 0
3	7, Canal Place ...	Scullery not weather-proof, gutters defective, fireplace freize defective, ceiling and wall plaster defective, walls and ceiling dirty.	Withdrawn. Work done.	—	0 13 6 41
3	8, Canal Place ...	Defective W.C. joint. Ground floor front and back rooms walls and ceiling dirty.	Do.	—	0 13 6
5	57, St. George's Road ...	Defective and worn out sink in basement wash-house.	Do.	—	0 13 6
5	55, St. George's Road ...	Defective main roof, damp and dilapidated ceiling.	Do.	—	0 13 6
7	32, Choumert Square ...	Dirty walls and ceiling of first floor front room and defective guttering.	7 days order.	—	1 1 0
8	7, Nutbrook Street ...	Dirty walls and ceilings, broken sashcords and sink waste untrapped.	Withdrawn. Work done.	—	0 13 6
1	24, Crown Street ...	Defective roof and gutter of wash-house	Do.	—	0 13 6
9	31, Nunhead Crescent ...	Defective roof, flooring, sink and sashcords. Walls and ceiling dirty and wall plaster defective.	Do.	—	0 13 6



SUMMARY OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS DURING 1933—*continued*.

Dist. No.	Address.	Complaint.	Magistrate's Decision.	Fine.	Costs.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
7	44a, Choumert Road	Defective roof and gutter	Withdrawn. Work done.	—	0 13 6
7	4, Choumert Square	Roof defective, ceiling of ground floor front room defective, and dirty walls and ceilings.	Do.	—	0 13 6
1	27, Hollington Street	Defective W.C., defective roof to wash-house and rain water pipe to main roof.	Do.	—	0 13 6
9	22, Rye Hill Park	Walls and ceilings dirty and defective and flooring defective.	Do.	—	0 13 6
3	13, Trafalgar Road	Walls and ceilings dirty and defective, dampness and foul and insanitary surround to sink.	14 days order.	—	3 3 0
9	15, Linden Grove	Kitchen wall damp, scullery and W.C. walls and ceilings dirty. Kitchen ceiling dirty.	Withdrawn. Work done.	—	0 13 6
7	6, Nungate Cottages	Roof and gutter defective	Do.	—	0 13 6
5	57, St. George's Road	Dilapidated walls, basement front room and passage, dilapidated walls and ceiling of ground floor sliproom.	14 days order.	—	2 2 0
8	178, Crystal Palace Road	First floor landing flooring defective, ground floor front room walls damp, passage staircase and landing walls and ceiling dirty and walls dilapidated.	Withdrawn. Work done.	—	0 13 6

### Common Lodging Houses.

The following table gives details of the accommodation available at the common lodging houses in this Borough.

Ward. No.	Situation of house.	Number of lodgers for which licensed.	
			Males.
1	124, Camberwell Road		245
9	168, Meeting House Lane		26
9	184, Meeting House Lane		10
10	20/22, High Street		107
14	80, Church Street		40

These houses were regularly inspected and 6 notices were served for contraventions of the by-laws.

### Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts.

Under these Acts the Sanitary Authority may issue certificates enabling tenants to withhold the permitted increase in rent allowed until such time as the landlord has completed the work necessary to put the dwelling-house into a reasonable state of repair.

During 1933, 14 applications for the required certificates were made by tenants, and these were issued.

### Rag and Bone Dealers.

During the year 75 visits of inspection were made to the 26 places in the Borough where the business of a dealer in rag and bones is conducted. In only one instance was it necessary to serve an intimation for the abatement of a nuisance.

### Rag Flock Acts, 1911-28.

One sample of rag flock was submitted for examination and reported to conform in all respects to the requirements of the above Acts.

### Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.

During the year 166 complaints as to premises being infested with rats were received. In every instance an attempt was made to trace the cause of the nuisance, and this was frequently found to be due to a defective drain. In these cases the repair of the drain resulted in the abatement of the nuisance.

The free distribution of poison baits in certain cases was continued during the year.

In 6 instances it was necessary to serve notices in accordance with the provisions of the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919, upon the occupiers of land or premises to abate nuisances.

Following past practice an intensive campaign was waged for the destruction of these pests during official "Rat Week" in November, at the request of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.



### Removal of Aged and Infirm Persons.

Thirteen instances of aged and infirm persons living under conditions which rendered these cases liable to be dealt with under the provisions of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1928, with a view of remedying the unsatisfactory nature of the tenancy, came to the notice of the department during the year.

Satisfactory arrangements were made to secure better care and attention for these old people who were incapable of looking after themselves, except in two instances where it was necessary to secure the removal of the person to an Institution on the Order of a Stipendiary Magistrate.

### Schools.

The Sanitary Inspectors made 108 inspections of the private schools in the Borough. The water supply of all these schools is drawn from the main. Three intimations were served for defects of the sanitary arrangements, which were promptly remedied.

### Offensive Trades.

The description of the offensive trades and the number of such businesses carried on in the Borough are as follows :—

Skin Dressers	...	...	...	...	...	6
Skin Merchants	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sheep Skin Rugmaker	...	...	...	...	...	1
Soap Boilers	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fellmongers	...	...	...	...	...	1

These premises were frequently inspected during the year, and no occasion arose which necessitated the service of notices requiring the abatement of public health nuisances.

### Smoke Abatement.

During 1933, 98 observations were made by the sanitary inspectors of 20 factory chimneys in the Borough which were the subject of complaint concerning the emission of smoke and it was necessary to serve 8 intimations and one statutory notice in respect of these nuisances.

This form of nuisance is usually due to faulty stoking or the use of unsuitable fuel, and can generally be remedied by the acceptance of advice, which the Inspectors are always ready to offer to those responsible, with regard to the measures necessary to prevent the irregular emission of smoke.

## HOUSING.

### Insanitary Areas.

The subject of Slum Clearance and Improvement received continuous attention by this Council throughout the year, and at the time of the preparation of this report the question of declaring the areas known as Tiger Yard, Joiner's Arms Yard, and Woodland Cottages, as Clearance Areas under the provisions of the Housing Acts, 1925 and 1930, was receiving consideration.

The number of dwelling houses in these areas is 33, and the number of families at present in occupation is 29.

Action has also been taken under Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1930, in individual cases, where the tenant has vacated the premises, to secure from the owners an undertaking that such premises would not be relet for human habitation. In this way 5 houses at Tiger Yard and 3 at Woodland Cottages have been closed.

Appropriate action was also taken under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1930, during the year in respect of one house in the northern part of Borough.

It is satisfactory to record that the London County Council in February, 1934, approved a scheme for the clearance of a site known as the Levant Street Area, comprising about 148 unfit houses, which is situate to the East of Peckham Park Road at its junction with Lower Park Road, and includes Levant Street, Grainger Street, Downes Place, Green Hundred Road, Edwin's Row, and Shard's Square. It will also be necessary in connection with this scheme to acquire a number of additional properties in order to provide a satisfactory site for re-development.

The scheme provides for the erection on the whole site of dwellings containing 1,215 rooms providing accommodation for about 2,025 persons on the basis of an average of one and two-thirds persons per room.

The displacement of about 968 persons of the working class is included, of whom 765 are in occupation of the buildings on the Clearance Area, and 203 of the buildings on the additional lands.

### Fitness of Houses.

The sanitary condition and the fitness, or otherwise, of dwellings for human habitation is a responsibility shared by the Local Authority, through their Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Inspectors. In Camberwell there are a number of houses in the North and North West divisions of the Borough so old that unless drastic steps are taken to improve them, it will be necessary, sooner or later, to decide whether they are premises which can be rendered fit for habitation at a reasonable cost.



The principal causes of the deterioration of property are :— neglect of necessary repairs ; overcrowding of part and/or whole of houses, and the presence of dirt and vermin.

Local Authorities have considerable powers under the Public Health and Housing Acts to enforce repairs and thus prevent additional insanitary areas arising. During the year, 8,109 premises were inspected for dwelling-house defects and other nuisances under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, including 1,112 house-to-house inspections. It was found necessary during the year to serve 4,200 Intimations requiring the remedying of insanitary conditions, and 2,018 Intimations for other nuisances.

The problem of dealing with the overcrowding of rooms and the occupation of houses suitable for one family but occupied by several families will continue to remain unsolved until suitable accommodation becomes available at rentals not beyond the means of the poorest classes of the community.

The remedies for the prevention of dirt and vermin lie in the hands of the occupiers, and it is regrettable to state that it is necessary at times to take steps to compel tenants to abate these domestic nuisances.

The Council is always willing to assist landlords and tenants in the disinfection of premises for vermin, especially bugs, and during 1933, 576 rooms were cleansed by the Disinfesting Staff.

### Houses Let in Lodgings.

The inspections recorded of these premises during the year numbered 272, and 211 notices to remedy defects found were served.

In dealing with houses divided into separate tenements, the practice in Camberwell has been to proceed under the provisions of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, rather than the Tenement By-laws in view of the restrictive period for inspection, if proceedings are to follow. This procedure has proved to be more satisfactory in securing the carrying out of effective cleansing work as well as the abatement of nuisances.

### Overcrowding.

Reference has been made in previous Annual Reports to this subject and to the causes responsible for overcrowding.

Large families accompanied by extreme poverty is unquestionably the principal factor, although occasionally cases come to the notice of the Public Health Department where failure to obtain improved housing accommodation was not governed by inability to pay for such accommodation.

In determining the existence of overcrowding in any dwelling it is customary to apply the standard of free air space per person similar to the requirements of the London County Council by-laws



relating to houses divided into Separate Tenements, viz., in the case of decontrolled houses 400 cubic feet per person of ten years or over, 300 cubic feet per person under ten years, in any room wholly or partly used as a sleeping apartment, and in the case of dwelling houses to which the Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restriction) Act, 1920, applies, any room exclusively used as a sleeping apartment not less than 300 cubic feet of free air space for each person of ten years of age or over, and 150 cubic feet for each child under ten years.

The by-laws require that in respect of a child under ten years of age occupying a room not exclusively used as a sleeping apartment not less than 200 cubic feet shall be available.

There were 103 cases of overcrowding brought to the notice of the Public Health Department in 1933, and an intimation notice to abate the nuisance was served in every case, in two instances a statutory notice was served, and in one case the issue of a summons was authorised.

During the year under review the London County Council provided accommodation for 27 families living in overcrowded conditions, and in 16 cases the nuisance was abated by the families themselves.

### Underground Rooms.

The Public Health (London) Act, 1891, Section 96, requires that underground rooms shall not be occupied as separate dwellings unless they comply with certain structural standards. If, however, the occupier has a room on an upper floor no action can be taken under this Act.

Under the powers granted by Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1925, an underground room habitually used as a sleeping place, the surface of the floor of which is more than 3 feet below the surface of the part of the street adjoining or nearest to the room, or more than 3 feet below the surface of any ground within 9 feet of the room and which is not on an average at least 7 feet in height from floor to ceiling, or does not comply with such regulations as the Local Authority with the consent of the Minister of Health may provide for securing proper ventilation and lighting of such rooms, and protection against dampness, etc., shall be deemed to be a house so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.

During the year action was taken in respect of underground rooms which did not comply with the provisions of the Acts, and in four instances the illegal occupation was discontinued. Action was pending at December 31st 1933, in respect of a front basement room in the northern part of the Borough which by virtue of Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1925, was deemed to be unfit for human habitation.



At the time of the preparation of this Report the Sanitary Inspectors were engaged in a survey of the area for the purpose of providing information as to the number of underground rooms used as sleeping places existing in Camberwell, distinguishing those contravening the provisions of (a) the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, (b) the Housing Act, 1925.

### Housing Statistics, 1933.

#### 1. *Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the Year :—*

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	8,109
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	23,272
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ...	1,560
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	2,044
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation...	2
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation, and Intimation Notices served ...	4,200

#### 2. *Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices :—*

Number of dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ...	442
---	-----

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

##### (a) Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

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

##### (b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which statutory notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...	1,355
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners ...	3,073
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	Nil

##### (c) Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—\*

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ...	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ...	Nil

\*Notices served under Sec. 19 in respect of two houses, undertakings received that these properties will not be re-let for human habitation.

## (d) Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

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

## (e) Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925 :—

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

## (f) Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925 :—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... ..	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit ... ..	Nil
(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... ..	Nil
(4) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... ..	Nil

**Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.****INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.****INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS IN 1933.**

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	839	78	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) ... ..	944	53	—
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises) ... ..			
TOTAL ... ..	1,783	131	—



## DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars.  (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.  (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness ... ..	40	34	—	—
Want of ventilation ... ..	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding ... ..	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage floors ... ..	1	—	—	—
Other nuisances ... ..	38	34	—	—
Sanitary accommodation—				
Insufficient ... ..	1	1	—	—
Unsuitable or defective ... ..	84	79	—	—
Not separate for sexes ... ..	3	2	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) ...	—	—	—	—
Other offences [excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921]...	19	19	19	—
TOTAL ... ..	186	169	19	—

\* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

# FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES ON THE REGISTER AT THE END OF 1933.

## FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES INSPECTED BY THE COUNCIL'S MALE SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Trade.	Factories.	Workshops and Workplaces.	Total.
Brush Trades ... ..	3	4	7
Building Trades ... ..	7	39	46
Chemical Trades ... ..	5	5	10
Engineering Trades ... ..	47	37	84
Gas Works ... ..	1	—	1
Glass Blowing ... ..	1	—	1
Laundries ... ..	33	3	36
Miscellaneous ... ..	249	451	700
Offensive Trades ... ..	4	6	10
Preparation of Foodstuffs ... ..	16	14	30
Printing and Lithography ... ..	41	12	53
Timberyards and Woodworkers ... ..	37	33	70
Toymakers ... ..	—	6	6
Varnish and Colour Works ... ..	5	1	6
Wearing Apparel ... ..	20	32	52
TOTAL ... ..	469	643	1,112

## FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES INSPECTED BY THE COUNCIL'S WOMEN SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Trade.	Factories.	Workshops and Workplaces.	Total.
Brush Trades ... ..	2	—	2
Engineering Trades ... ..	3	—	3
Laundries ... ..	33	2	35
Miscellaneous ... ..	93	100	193
Offensive Trades ... ..	3	—	3
Preparation of Foodstuffs ... ..	22	5	27
Printing and Lithography ... ..	13	—	13
Wearing Apparel ... ..	65	93	158
TOTAL ... ..	234	200	434

## Outworkers.

Inspections during the year of 765 outworkers' premises where home-work was reported to be carried out numbered 1,361, and as the result of these inspections it was ascertained that in 218 instances home-work had been discontinued.

In five instances it was necessary to send a cautionary letter to employers for neglecting to comply with the provisions of Section



107 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, which requires all contractors employing outworkers to send on February 1st and August 1st in each year a list of the names and addresses of such outworkers to the Medical Officer of Health of the district.

Thirty-five sanitary notices were served during the year in respect of unwholesome conditions found to exist at outworkers' premises.

Five cases of infectious disease were reported during the period under review from premises where home-work was carried on.

The following table shows the nature of the work conducted by outworkers in this Borough :—

TABLE SHOWING TRADES OF OUTWORKERS IN EMPLOYMENT AT END OF 1933.

Art publishing	...	...	1	Household linen	...	...	2
Baby linen	...	...	6	Ivory and bone goods	...	...	1
Blinds	...	...	1	Jumpers	...	...	1
Blouses	...	...	16	Leatherwork	...	...	1
Boots and shoes	...	...	9	Mantles	...	...	174
Braces	...	...	1	M/C belting	...	...	1
Brushes	...	...	2	Millinery	...	...	3
Button holes	...	...	1	Ladies' neckwear	...	...	9
Cardboard boxes	...	...	12	Gent's neckwear	...	...	7
Card lacing	...	...	1	Needlework	...	...	8
Chemist	...	...	1	Novelties	...	...	1
Chemists' sundries	...	...	1	Overalls	...	...	4
Clothing	...	...	1	Paper bags	...	...	5
Coathangers	...	...	7	Polishing and fitting	...	...	1
Corsets	...	...	1	Pyjamas	...	...	3
Crocheting	...	...	3	Quill and featherwork work	...	...	1
Down quilts	...	...	3	Rag dolls	...	...	1
Drapery	...	...	4	Shirts	...	...	18
Dressing gowns	...	...	8	Silks	...	...	1
Embroidery	...	...	4	Stationery	...	...	1
Engraving jewellery	...	...	2	Tailoring	...	...	43
Fancy goods	...	...	12	Ties	...	...	33
Furs	...	...	2	Toys	...	...	1
Gloves	...	...	2	Umbrellas	...	...	4
Glove cleaning	...	...	1	Underclothing	...	...	33
Gold lace	...	...	1	Wearing apparel	...	...	28
Gowns	...	...	45	Woollen goods	...	...	2
Handkerchief sachets	...	...	2				
Hats	...	...	8				547
Hosiers	...	...	2				

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

### Administration of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

The Borough Council is required by the provisions of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, to keep registers of all persons carrying on in the Borough the trade of cowkeeper or dairyman, and of all premises which are used as dairies.

The following summary shows the state of the registers at the end of 1933 :—

Cowkeepers and cowhouses	...	...	1
Dairymen with premises in the Borough			415
Dairymen with premises outside the Borough	...	...	20
Purveyors of milk in sealed bottles	...		113
Dairies and milkshops	...	...	368

No applications for registration were refused during the year, nor were there any instances reported of premises being used as a dairy or for the purpose of conducting the business of a dairyman without being registered.

During the year 14 inspections were made of the cowhouses in the Borough and 1,781 visits were paid to the dairies and milkshops. In several instances it was necessary to serve notices regarding the use of dirty utensils and 26 notices requiring the cleansing of premises used as dairies.

### Milk Bottling.

Under sub-section 2 of section 31 a person who delivers milk in bottles shall cause every such receptacle to be filled and closed on registered premises. Cautions were administered to four roundsmen, owing to their contravening the provisions of the above section, by filling bottles with milk and sealing same in a public thoroughfare.

### Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923.

The licences granted to "dealers" for the sale of designated milk, during the year ended December 31st, 1933, were as follows :

Certified Milk	...	...	...	...	...	9
Certified Milk (supplementary)	...	...	...	...	...	1
Grade "A" (Tuberculin Tested) Milk (including two bottling establishments)	...	...	...	...	...	25
Grade "A" (Tuberculin Tested) Milk (supplementary)	...	...	...	...	...	5
Grade "A" Milk	...	...	...	...	...	1
Grade "A" Milk (supplementary)	...	...	...	...	...	1
Grade "A" Milk (pasteurised)	...	...	...	...	...	6
Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	...	...	35
Pasteurised Milk (supplementary)	...	...	...	...	...	3
Total	...	...	...	...	...	86



No application was received for a licence to set up a pasteurisation establishment within the area of this Borough.

### Bacteriological Examination of Designated Milk.

No sample of Certified Milk was examined during the year under review. The designations and numbers of other samples examined are shown in the following summary :—

Grade "A" (Tuberculin Tested) Milk (bottled by producer) ...	16
Grade "A" (Tuberculin Tested) Milk (bottled at licensed bottling establishments within this Borough) ...	4
Pasteurised Milk (consigned in sealed churns) ...	46
Pasteurised Milk (consigned in sealed bottles) ...	3
Total ...	69

### Results of the Examination of Designated Milk.

#### *Grade "A" (Tuberculin Tested) Milk.*

##### STANDARD.

Maximum number of bacteria permitted per 1 cc.	Presence of Coliform Bacillus.
200,000	Must not be present in 1/100 cc.

At the request of the Ministry of Health, 16 samples of this grade of milk, bottled and sealed by the producer on the farm and consigned to a licensed dealer in this Borough, were submitted for examination by this Council's Bacteriologist, and reports upon the examinations were sent to the Ministry.

When such samples are taken and are found not to comply with the prescribed conditions, any action that may be considered necessary is taken by the Ministry direct.

Of the number submitted, four failed to comply with the standard, and were specially brought to the notice of the Ministry.

The reports upon these four samples are appended :—

Sample marked.	Date obtained.	Bacteria per 1 cc.	Presence of Coliform Bacillus.
No. 3	May 11th	62,000	Present in 1/100 cc.
No. 9	July 24th	1,800,000	Present in 1/100 cc.
No. 12	August 10th	53,000	Present in 1/100 cc.
No. 14	September 28th	96,000	Present in 1/100 cc.

Four samples of Grade "A" (Tuberculin Tested) Milk, two from each of the bottling establishments in this Borough, were bacteriologically examined and all were found to be satisfactory.

**"Pasteurised Milk."**

## STANDARD.

Maximum number of bacteria permitted per 1 cc.	Coliform bacillus.
Not to exceed 100,000	No standard.

**Pasteurised Milk (Consighed in Sealed Churns).**

Forty-six samples of pasteurised milk consighed in sealed churns to Institutions within this Borough were submitted for examination.

All conformed to the required standard.

In two samples bacillus coli was present in 1/10 cc.

The method of obtaining samples from sealed churns for bacteriological examination is still carried out by the process of vigorously shaking the contents of the churns for a period of two minutes prior to the sample being taken.

**Pasteurised Milk (Contained in Sealed Bottles).**

Three samples of pasteurised milk, supplied in sealed bottles, were examined and found to comply with the bacteriological standard.

**Milk (Not Designated).**

Seven samples of milk, not designated, were submitted for bacteriological examination.

Five were supplied in sealed bottles and two were taken from 10-quart hand cans.

In every instance the bacterial count was much below the maximum bacterial standard required for pasteurised milk.

Bacillus coli was present in 1/10 cc. (but not in 1/100 cc.), in one of the samples obtained from a hand can, and was present in 1/100 cc. in one of the samples taken from a sealed bottle.

**Milk (Designated and Ordinary) (Examination for Tubercle Bacilli).**

Four designated milks were examined by means of the "Animal Test" for the presence of tubercle.

Two "Raw" milk samples were similarly examined.

Sample "B" was taken from a large counter pan containing mixed milk from cows, stalled at the premises where the sample was obtained, and sample "D" was also taken from a counter pan containing milk supplied to the dairyman by a farmer direct.

In no instance was tubercle found.



The designations of the milks submitted are appended :—

Sample marked.	Date submitted.	Designation.	Result of Examination
	1933.		
" A "	July 27th	Grade " A " (T.T.) (bottled on farm).	Tubercle not found.
" B "	November 16th	" Raw " milk	Tubercle not found.
" C "	November 16th	" Pasteurised "	Tubercle not found.
" D "	November 17th	" Raw " milk	Tubercle not found.
" E "	December 19th	Grade " A " (T.T.) (from bottling establishment).	Tubercle not found.
" F "	December 19th	" Certified "	Tubercle not found.

### Milk (Examination for Stomatitis).

Owing to a complaint, a sample of milk contained in a sealed quart bottle was examined for the purpose of ascertaining whether it was responsible for an attack of Stomatitis.

The Bacteriologist's report stated that "No streptococci ferule or spirochaetes were found. B. coli was absent in 1/10 cc."

### Milk Examined for the Presence of Dirt.

#### *Public Analyst's Report.*

#### SAMPLE MARKED " A."

This sample contains 4 parts per million of dirt, which is of a comparatively innocuous nature. It consists of fine sand, root tissues, and woody fibres, and contains no dung. It is country (or cow-byre) dirt or dust.

#### SAMPLE MARKED " B."

This sample contained less than 4 parts per million of dirt.

The sedimentary matter contained no dung, or anything of an objectionable nature. It was mainly woody fibre and sand.

### Meat and Other Foods.

#### *Registration of Food Premises.*

The London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1932, requires the registration of premises used for the following purposes :—

1. The sale, manufacture or storage of ice cream.
2. The preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved meat, fish or other food intended for sale.

In the case of meat or fish the word "preserved" includes preparation by any process of cooking.

### Ice Cream Premises.

Number of premises where ice cream was manufactured and sold ...	127
Number of premises where ice cream was sold, but not manufactured on the premises ... ..	104
Number of premises on register where the sale of ice cream was discontinued during the season ... ..	74
Premises on Register December 1933 ... ..	305
Number of premises removed from the register during the year ...	6

During the year 328 inspections were made of the premises where ice cream was sold or manufactured, special attention being paid to the cleanliness of the utensils used.

It was necessary to serve 11 cleansing notices, all of which were complied with.

At present there is no legal standard for ice cream, consequently the quality of this commodity varies, nor is there a bacteriological standard.

### Ice Cream : Bacteriological Examinations.

Nine samples of ice cream were submitted for bacteriological examination, and the reports thereon appear in the appended table :—

Sample marked.	Date obtained.	Where purchased.	Bacteria per cc.	Presence of Bacillus Coli.
No. 1	July 27th	Shop	700,000	Present in 1/100 cc.
No. 2	July 27th	Barrow in a public thoroughfare.	880,000	Absent in 1/10 cc.
No. 3	July 27th	Shop	85,500,000	Present in 1/100 cc.
No. 4	Aug. 17th	Barrow in a public thoroughfare.	350,000	Present in 1/100 cc.
No. 5	Aug. 17th	Shop	120,000	Present in 1/10 cc.
No. 6	Aug. 17th	Barrow in a public thoroughfare.	500,000	Present in 1/10 cc.
No. 7	Sept. 19th	Barrow in a public thoroughfare.	3,100,000	Present in 1/100 cc.
No. 8	Sept. 19th	At a stall outside vendor's shop.	1,110,000	Present in 1/1000cc.
No. 9	Sept. 19th	Barrow in a public thoroughfare.	320,000	Absent in 1/100 cc.

Endeavours were made to obtain further samples from the vendors of samples Nos. 1, 3 and 4. In the second visit to the vendors of Nos. 1 and 3 it was ascertained that the manufacture of ice cream had been suspended for the season.

A further sample was, however, obtained from the vendor of No. 4, and is marked No. 7 in the above summary.



It was ascertained that the bulk from which Sample No. 8 was obtained was manufactured outside the area of this Borough. The result of the examination was therefore communicated to the Medical Officer of Health of the Borough within whose area the article was made.

As a result of enquiries made in this quarter, information was received to the effect that in all probability the bacteriological content of this ice cream was due to the butter used in the manufacture.

Samples Nos. 4 and 5 were also examined for the presence of organisms of the Enteric Group, but were not found.

### Food Premises.

Number of premises used for the preparation of sausages and preservation of meat	...	...	...	...	...	...	176
Number of premises used for the purpose of the preparation or cooking of food	...	...	...	...	...	...	272
Premises on Register December 1933	...	...	...	...	...	...	448

### Bakehouses.

The following table provides information of the number and description of the bakehouses in the Borough.

Total number of Bakehouses on Register, 1933	{ Above Ground 91 Underground 42 }	...	133
Total number of Underground Bakehouses in use included in above	...	...	38
Visits made to Bakehouses during year	...	...	278
Notices served	...	...	87
Notices compiled with	...	...	87
Number of Factory Bakehouses above ground	...	...	58
Number of Factory Bakehouses underground	...	...	23
Number of Workshop Bakehouses above ground	...	...	33
Number of Workshop Bakehouses underground	...	...	19

### Butcher Shops and Meat Stalls.

The 176 butcher shops and 3 meat stalls in the Borough were regularly inspected with a view to the enforcement of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, which deal with marking, protection from contamination, and transport and handling of meat. During the year it was necessary to serve 38 notices for contraventions of these Regulations.

### Fish Curers.

At the end of 1933 there were 51 premises at which the curing of fish was carried on. 246 visits were made by the Food Inspector to these premises and 12 notices were served for insanitary conditions.

### Fish Shops and Stalls.

During the year 232 inspections were made of the 58 fishmongers' shops and the 21 fish stalls in the Borough. 2 parcels of fish were surrendered and certified as being unfit for food.

### Fried Fish Shops.

There are 96 fried fish shops in the Borough which were visited periodically to ensure that they were kept in conformity with the London County Council by-laws and to investigate the soundness of the fish and the wholesomeness of the materials used for frying. During the period under review 387 inspections of these shops were made and 17 notices were served requiring cleansing work to be carried out.

### Restaurants and Eating Houses.

The inspection of the kitchens of restaurants and eating houses is periodically carried out to ensure that the food is prepared in wholesome surroundings. 219 visits were made to the 195 restaurants and eating houses in the Borough during 1933 and it was necessary to serve 17 notices for the abatement of unsatisfactory conditions.

### Slaughterhouses.

There are two registered slaughterhouses in Camberwell. Humane slaughtering by approved methods is adopted at each slaughterhouse.

The Food Inspector on receiving notice in accordance with the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, of the intention to slaughter an animal attends during the slaughtering and examines the carcase. The description of the animals slaughtered at the two slaughterhouses during the year is shown in the following table :—

Month.	Cattle.	Sheep, Lambs.	Pigs.	Calves.	Totals.
January ... ..	4	50	11	2	67
February ... ..	3	37	16	—	56
March ... ..	4	43	14	2	63
April ... ..	3	29	7	3	42
May ... ..	5	38	2	4	49
June ... ..	3	41	1	2	47
July ... ..	3	40	—	4	47
August ... ..	3	41	1	4	49
September ... ..	3	38	18	3	62
October ... ..	4	35	20	5	64
November ... ..	4	47	25	4	80
December ... ..	4	31	21	2	58
TOTALS ... ..	43	470	136	35	684



The following table provides information of the diseased meat condemned at the slaughterhouses and subsequently destroyed at the Council's Depot at Peckham Park Road during 1933 :—

Cause of destruction.	Carcases, including organs.	Fore-quarters.	Hind-quarters.	Head.	Tongue.	Lungs.	Heart.	Liver.	Stomach.	Spleen.	Mesenteries.	Intestines.	Kidneys.	Udders.
<b>CATTLE.</b>														
Cirrhosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Fluke ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abscess ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Actinomy-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
cosis ...	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SHEEP.</b>														
Abscess ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parasitic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
diseases	—	—	—	—	—	121	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fluke ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>PIGS.</b>														
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abscess ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>CALVES</b>														
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTALS</b>	—	—	—	4	2	131	2	21	—	—	2	—	—	—

### Street Markets.

The London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1927, requires any person who sells or offers for sale any article or thing from or upon any barrow, cart, stall, or other receptacle occupying a stationary position in any street, to be licensed by the Local Authority. During 1933, 141 licenses to sell various articles of food were granted by this Authority.

The storage and the sanitary supervision of the articles intended to be sold or exposed or offered for sale under the authority of the licence is undertaken by the Public Health Department.

The number of inspections of street markets made by the Council's Food Inspectors during 1933 was 1,948. The places used by the vendors for the storage of articles of food elsewhere than at the licensed street stand were also regularly inspected.

## Unsound Food.

No proceedings were instituted during the year under the provisions of Section 47 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, against any person in possession of unsound food.

The following foodstuffs were, however, voluntarily surrendered to the Council for destruction during the twelve months ended December 1933.

Name of Food.	Weight.				Surrendered or Seized.	Result of Action taken.
	T.	c.	q.	l.		
FISH—						
Haddocks (fresh) ...	—	—	2	11	Surrendered	Destroyed at Council's Depot.
	—	—	2	11		
FRUIT—						
Tomatoes ...	—	2	0	7	do.	do.
Apples ...	—	1	0	22½	do.	do.
Peaches ...	—	—	1	14	do.	do.
	—	3	2	15½		
MEAT—						
Butcher's meat ...	—	4	1	14½	do.	do.
Chickens (374) ...	—	10	0	4½	do.	do.
Ducks (2) ...	—	—	—	9	do.	do.
Rabbits ...	—	—	1	3	do.	do.
Offal ...	—	7	1	16	do.	do.
	1	2	0	19		
TINNED FOODS—						
Condensed and Evaporated milk 1,480 tins	—	11	0	7½	do.	do.
Fruit 1,115 tins...	—	15	0	20	do.	do.
Fish 470 tins ...	—	4	0	4	do.	do.
Meat 17 tins ...	—	—	2	13½	do.	do.
Vegetables 36 tins ...	—	—	1	10½	do.	do.
	1	11	0	27½		
TOTAL WEIGHT ...	2	17	2	17		



## SUMMARY OF WORK OF FOOD INSPECTOR FOR 52 WEEKS ENDED DEC. 31ST, 1933.

Complaints received	...	...	...	...	21
Complaints found to be justified	...	...	...	...	6
Inspections :—					
Street markets	...	...	...	...	1,948
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	278
Fish curers' premises	...	...	...	...	246
Fried fish shops	...	...	...	...	387
Ice cream premises	...	...	...	...	328
Restaurants and eating houses	...	...	...	...	219
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	114
Other food premises	...	...	...	...	3,289
Carcases inspected	...	...	...	...	684
Organs inspected	...	...	...	...	1,203
Inspections not defined	...	...	...	...	123
Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	484
Organs condemned	...	...	...	...	162
Food surrendered (parcels of varying weights)...					21
Certificates granted for Foodstuffs for export	...				18
Number of food premises defects found and remedied	...	...	...	...	201
Number of intimations served	...	...			209
Number of Statutory Notices served	...	...			6

**Adulteration.****Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.**

Samples of food and drugs, for chemical analysis, are collected by Mr. Dewey, the Inspector appointed to act as Sampling Officer, under this Act.

During the year under review, 1,032 samples of food and drugs were submitted for analysis to this Council's Public Analyst, Mr. Martin Priest, F.I.C., at his laboratory, 4, Obelisk Parade, Lewisham.

Of these samples, 91 were purchased without disclosing to the vendors the fact that they were taken for the purpose of analysis, and are known as informal samples.

The formal and informal samples so submitted, together with the number found to be adulterated, are set out in Table "A."

The articles reported against; the nature of the adulteration, or irregularity, and proceedings, or other action taken (by direction of the Public Health Committee) are set out in Table "B."

These tables are in the form suggested by the Ministry of Health Memorandum No. 36, dated January, 1929, on procedure under the Food and Drugs Act.

Following the practice adopted in past years, cards were sent to the vendors of all samples that were reported as genuine.

The cards so sent numbered 619.

A few of the samples reported against are perhaps of sufficient interest to call for special comment.

*Dried Mint.* A sample of pre-packed dried mint (sold in sealed packets) was submitted for analysis, and certified to contain 40 per cent. of dried leaves foreign to genuine mint. Proceedings were directed to be taken against the retailer, and also against the wholesale firm, for aiding and abetting.

Both summonses were dismissed, the retail defendant being ordered to pay the cost of the summons.

A press report of this case stated that the learned magistrate, in dismissing the summons against the wholesale firm, when giving a reserved judgment, said: "It was quite clear on the decided cases that the defendants could not be said to have aided and abetted the shopkeeper, nor could they be held to have counselled and procured. The defendants did not know who was going to sell the article, they did not know to whom it was going to be sold, and they did not know on what terms it was going to be sold."

*Mint Sauce.* Two samples of mint sauce, sold in sealed bottles, were certified to contain not less than 20 and 10 per cent. respectively of leaves foreign to those of genuine mint.

A summons was issued in respect of the former sample, and was dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act, the magistrate ordering the defendants to pay 40s. costs. At the hearing it was stated, on behalf of the defendants, that the adulteration did not take place in this country.

*Milk Powder.* During the course of the year certain premises in the Borough used for the purpose of making "manufactured milk" were visited. At the time of the visit work was in progress, and it was found that a liquid preparation was being made from dried milk powder, cream, and tap water.

In answer to questions, the proprietor stated that the preparation was sold to bakers and confectioners as "liquid milk powder." Informal samples of the dried milk, cream, and the liquid made therefrom were taken for analysis.

The liquid milk powder was certified to contain 17.17 per cent. total solids (in normal milk the total solids vary from 12 to 13 per cent.), and the fat content was 3.7 per cent. The mineral matter was 1.14 per cent., whereas in ordinary milk it is about 0.75 per cent. The dried milk powder contained only traces of fat, and the cream had a fat content of 53.5 per cent.

When submitting these samples for analysis the Public Analyst was asked to give consideration to the question of whether it would be possible to detect by analysis any difference between milk reconstituted from dried milk powder, cream and tap water, and fresh cow's milk.



The Public Analyst in his report drew attention to the great difficulty in detecting, by chemical analysis, such admixture, when skilfully carried out, from genuine milk.

Activities of this character obviously need to be supervised as a safeguard against the possibility of reconstituted milk being unlawfully sold as fresh milk, and it is suggested that this might be effected if Local Authorities possessed powers to regulate the manufacture and sale of products of this description, by requiring the registration of premises used for this purpose and of all persons carrying on the business of a "milk" manufacturer, with the right of inspection of the firm's records and trading accounts.

*Milk.* During the year under review, 573 formal samples of milk were submitted for examination. Of this number, 9 were reported as being adulterated, giving a percentage of adulteration of 1.57.

The adulteration of six of these samples was due to the abstraction of fat. In no instance during the year under review was the deficiency of fat found to be due to the failure of the vendor to thoroughly mix the milk before serving a customer when the sale took place from a pint or a quart bottle from which a previous customer had been served.

In the other three cases, the adulteration was due to the presence of added water, one of these being adulterated to the extent of 58 per cent.

Of 32 informal samples of milk, 6 were adulterated, all by the addition of extraneous water. These six samples were divided between two vendors, two of which, adulterated to the extent of 15 and 19 per cent. respectively, being obtained from one vendor, and four other samples to the extent of 2, 2, 2 and 4 per cent. respectively were obtained from another vendor.

In connection with the former instance, a formal sample, No. 217, was taken, found to be adulterated with 16 per cent. of added water, and a conviction obtained (*see* Table "B").

In the other instance, the adulteration though slight occurred at irregular intervals, the intervening samples examined being reported as genuine. By the small percentage of added water, and the irregular intervals of such addition, it would appear to indicate that this vendor was applying some skilful method of adulteration with a minimum risk of detection. These premises are still under observation.

*Milk Sampling in transit or delivery from Wholesalers.* Sections Nos. 21 and 29, and the second schedule thereto.

Sections Nos. 21 and 29, and the second schedule thereto.

Under the above Act and Schedule a purveyor of milk, from whom a retail sample of milk has been taken for analysis, may, within sixty hours of such sample being taken, require the Local



Authority to take immediate steps to procure as soon as practicable a sample of milk in the course of transit or delivery, from the wholesale firm from whom he receives the milk. If the purveyor fails to avail himself of this provision, though he purchased his milk with a warranty, he would be unable to plead a warranty defence, in any proceedings taken, in the event of the retail sample being reported against.

During the year three purveyors requested that samples be taken in the course of delivery from their wholesale firms, but as it had been ascertained that the retail samples were genuine, they were forthwith informed that under the circumstances the necessity to take samples in the course of delivery did not arise.

#### **The Artificial Cream Act, 1929.**

The provisions of this Act are framed to regulate the manufacture and sale of Artificial Cream. It also provides for the registration (with certain reservations) of all premises where artificial cream is manufactured, sold, or exposed for sale for human consumption.

During the year two applications for registration under this Act for the manufacture and sale of this article were made to this Authority and granted.

#### **The Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923-27.**

During the year five samples of condensed full cream milk sweetened were examined and found to conform to the required composition.

#### **The Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations, 1923-27.**

Two informal samples of dried full cream milk and one informal dried separated milk were examined and found to conform to the required composition.

An informal sample submitted and marked "Liquid Milk Powder" was found to be excessively high in total solids. Reference to this sample is made in another part of this Report.

#### **The Public Health (Preservatives, etc. in Food) Regulations, 1925-27.**

All articles of food taken for analysis are examined for the presence of a preservative.

Two samples of beef sausages (Nos. 437 and 839, see Table "B") obtained during the year were found to contain a permitted preservative, viz., sulphur dioxide, but in quantities that did not exceed the maximum amount allowed by the Regulations, viz., 450 parts per million. They were sold without notice to the purchaser of the presence of a preservative, thus contravening one of the provisions of the Regulations.

The appropriate committee directed in each instance that a letter of caution be sent to the vendors.

Eight samples of cream were reported to be free from preservative.



## Merchandise Marks Act, 1926, and Imported Goods Orders made thereunder.

### *Administration.*

Inspections are periodically made of shops and stalls in the Borough to ascertain whether the provisions of the various Marking Orders were being carried out. It was found that the Orders with a few exceptions were being observed. Cautions were administered in cases of non-observance.

Particular attention was directed to the observance of the Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) No. 1 Order, 1932. This Order deals with the marking of the indication of origin of all imported butters, or blends, or mixtures of butter which contain imported butter.

Six cases where the requirements of the Order were not observed were referred to the appropriate committee.

In four instances the committee directed that cautions in writing be sent to the vendors, and in two instances instructions were given that summonses be issued.

The proceedings resulted in one vendor being ordered to pay a fine of 10s. and 17s. 6d. costs, and the summons against the other was dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act, the defendant being ordered to pay 7s. 6d. costs.

### **Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1928.**

This Act provides for the grading and marking of agricultural produce, and the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries may, by Regulations, prescribe grade designations as he may consider appropriate to indicate the quality of any articles of agricultural produce.

Where a grade designation is applied it shall be deemed to be a term of the contract of sale that the quality of the article accords with the statutory definition indicated by the grade designation.

The following regulations were published during 1933:—

<i>Regulation.</i>	<i>Dated.</i>
Cabbage and Lettuce ... ..	February 20th
Cauliflower and Broccoli ... ..	February 20th
Plums (Amended) Regulations ... ..	May 11th
Asparagus ... ..	May 17th
Canned vegetables ... ..	May 23rd
Canned fruits ... ..	May 23rd
Malt Extract and Malt Flour ... ..	May 24th
Black currants ... ..	May 29th
Gooseberries ... ..	May 29th
Loganberries ... ..	May 29th
Raspberries ... ..	May 29th
Red currants ... ..	May 29th
Wheat Flour ... ..	June 12th
Jam ... ..	July 1st
Cheshire Cheese ... ..	July 4th
Bunched Carrots ... ..	July 7th
Bottled fruits ... ..	August 8th

<i>Regulation.</i>						<i>Dated.</i>
Honey (Amended)	...	...	...	...	...	August 16th
Brussels Sprouts	...	...	...	...	...	August 25th
Dressed Poultry	...	...	...	...	...	August 31st
Celery	...	...	...	...	...	September 6th
Apples	...	...	...	...	...	September 18th
Pears	...	...	...	...	...	September 18th

### **Butter Factories and Wholesale Dealers in Margarine.**

All butter factories, and wholesale dealers in margarine, are required to be registered by the Local Authority, in accordance with the provisions contained in section 8 of the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.

At the end of the year there were 23 wholesale dealers in margarine entered upon the register of this Authority.

### **Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food.**

Details of the chemical analysis of samples of food, etc., carried out by Mr. Martin Priest, Public Analyst, appear in the tables on pages 68 and 69. Particulars of the bacteriological examinations of milk and ice cream conducted by Dr. G. Bousfield, the Council's Bacteriologist, also appear in the references to these articles of food in the Inspection and Supervision of Food section of this Report.

### **Food Poisoning.**

Nineteen notifications of food poisoning were received during 1933. Every case was carefully investigated. In the majority of these cases the illness was only mild in character and the patients quickly recovered.



TABLE "A"  
FORMAL AND INFORMAL SAMPLES SUBMITTED FOR ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31ST, 1933.

Article.	Number Examined.				Number Adulterated, etc.				Percentage of Adulteration.	
	Formal.	In-formal.	Private.	Total.	Formal.	In-formal.	Private	Total.	Formal.	In-formal.
Milk ... ..	573	32	—	605	9	6	—	15	1-57	18-75
Butter ... ..	48	28	—	76	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malt Vinegar ... ..	25	—	—	25	5	—	—	5	20-00	—
Self Raising Flour ... ..	18	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lard ... ..	17	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cheese ... ..	15	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whisky ... ..	9	6	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vinegar ... ..	9	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Raspberry Jam ... ..	9	—	—	9	2	—	—	2	22-22	—
Sultanas ... ..	8	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sauces (Various) ... ..	8	—	—	8	2	—	—	2	25-00	—
Cocoa ... ..	8	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cream ... ..	8	1	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pork Sausages ... ..	7	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lemonade Powder ... ..	7	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mixed and Sweet Herbs (including one Dried Mint)	7	—	—	7	1	—	—	1	14-28	—
Prescriptions ... ..	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Margarine ... ..	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
White Pepper ... ..	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Custard Powder ... ..	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beef Sausages ... ..	6	—	—	6	2	—	—	2	33-33	—
Camphorated Oil ... ..	5	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lemon Cheese and Curd ... ..	5	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fish Paste ... ..	5	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mustard ... ..	5	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Olive Oil ... ..	5	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Condensed Full Cream Milk, Sweetened ... ..	5	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken and Ham ... ..	5	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brawn ... ..	5	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dripping ... ..	5	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shredded Suet ... ..	5	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baking Powder ... ..	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ground Ginger ... ..	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sherbert ... ..	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tea ... ..	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Strawberry Jam ... ..	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coffee ... ..	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—

Lemon Squash ... ..	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Veal and Ham Roll ... ..	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ground Cinnamon ... ..	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ground Almonds ... ..	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Table Jelly ... ..	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Desiccated Coconut ... ..	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Preserved Beef Sausages ... ..	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gln ... ..	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crushed Linseed ... ..	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blackcurrant Jam ... ..	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Liver Sausage ... ..	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corn Flour ... ..	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Luncheon Sausage ... ..	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Citrate of Magnesia ... ..	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butter (on Bread) ... ..	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marmalade ... ..	2	13	—	15	2	4	—	6	100-00	30-76
Boric Acid Ointment ... ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Breakfast Sausage ... ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beef Loaf ... ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Preserved Pork Sausages ... ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fresh Crab ... ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bloater Paste ... ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meat Paste ... ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Egg (Substitute) Powder ... ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lobster and Tomato ... ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pearl Barley ... ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rice ... ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blancmange Powder ... ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corned Beef ... ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tomato Soup Powder ... ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pea Flour ... ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jellied Veal ... ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gravy Powder ... ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ginger Beer Powder ... ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aspirin Tablets ... ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ketchup ... ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gra-Vita (Gravy) Cubes ... ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epsom Salts ... ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glace Cherries ... ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ginger Wine ... ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dried Milk ... ..	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rum ... ..	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brilliantine ... ..	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iodine (phenolated) ... ..	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Junket Powder ... ..	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ... ..	941	91	—	1,032	23	10	—	33	2-44	10-98

TABLE "B"

## SAMPLES

Serial No.	Article.	Whether Formal, Informal or Private.	Nature of Adulteration or Irregularity.
8	Milk ... ..	Informal	15 per cent. added water ... }
10	Do. ... ..	Do.	19 Do. ... ..
24	Do. ... ..	Do.	2 Do. ... ..
28	Do. ... ..	Do.	2 Do. ... ..
36	Do. ... ..	Do.	4 Do. ... ..
60	Do. ... ..	Do.	2 Do. ... ..
217	Do. ... ..	Formal	16 Do. ... ..
324	Do. ... ..	Do.	9 per cent. of the original fat abstracted
340	Do. ... ..	Do.	13 Do. do. ...
358	Do. ... ..	Do.	3 Do. do. ...
359	Do. ... ..	Do.	6 Do. do. ...
361	Do. ... ..	Do.	7 per cent. of added water ... }
362	Do. ... ..	Do.	58 Do. ... ..
735	Do. ... ..	Do.	23 per cent. of the original fat abstracted
931	Do. ... ..	Do.	11 Do. do. ...
155	Malt Vinegar ...	Do.	16 per cent. deficient in Acetic Acid ...
160	Do. ... ..	Do.	A sample of Vinegar, other than Malt Vinegar ...
618	Do. ... ..	Do.	Do. Do. Do. ...
629	Do. ... ..	Do.	10 per cent. deficient in Acetic Acid ...
719	Do. ... ..	Do.	A sample of Vinegar, other than Malt Vinegar ...
169	Raspberry Jam ...	Do.	Sample deficient in Raspberries to the extent of 32 per cent. ...
237	Do. ... ..	Do.	Do. do. 13 per cent. ...
437	Beef Sausages ...	Do.	Sample contained Sulphur Dioxide, to the extent of 217 parts per million
839	Do. ... ..	Do.	Do. do. do. ...
286	Mint ... ..	Do.	Sample contained 40 per cent. of dried leaves foreign to genuine mint...
696	Mint Sauce ... ..	Do.	Sample contained not less than 20 per cent. of leaves foreign to those of genuine mint. ...
717	Do. ... ..	Do.	Do. do. not less than 10 per cent.
55	Butter (on bread) ...	Informal	The Butter consisted of 83 per cent. of Margarine ... }
64	Do. ... ..	Do.	Do. Do. ...
65	Do. ... ..	Do.	Do. 47 per cent. of Margarine
80	Do. ... ..	Do.	Do. 100 Do. ...
849	Do. ... ..	Formal	Do. 85 Do. ...
933	Do. ... ..	Do.	Do. 100 Do. ...

## ADULTERATED, Etc.

Observations.	Result of Proceedings, or other Action taken.
See Formal Sample No. 217.	
—	
Informal Samples Nos. 8 and 10. Adulterated.	Fined £2. Costs £1 1s.
—	Summons dismissed under the Probation Act, defendant to pay £3 3s. costs.
—	Fined £2. Costs £1 1s.
—	Caution. Resolution, Public Health Committee.
Same Vendor.	Fined £2. Costs £1 1s.
—	Fined £2. Costs £1 1s.
—	Fined £5.
—	Fined £2. Costs £1 1s.
—	Fined £2. Costs £1 1s.
—	Caution. Resolution, Public Health Committee.
—	Summons dismissed.
—	Caution. Resolution, Public Health Committee.
—	Do. Do.
—	Fined £3. Costs £1 1s.
—	Caution. Resolution, Public Health Committee.
Article sold without notice of the presence of a preservative.	Do.
Do.	Do.
Two Summonses.	Summons against wholesaler dismissed; summons against retailer dismissed on payment of 2s. costs.
—	Summons dismissed under Probation Act, defendant to pay £2 costs.
—	Caution. Resolution, Public Health Committee.
Same Vendor. See formal sample No. 849.	
Formal sample not yet obtained. See formal sample No. 933.	
Informal samples Nos. 55 and 64 Adulterated.	Fined £3. Costs £1 1s.
Informal sample No. 80. Adulterated.	Fined £5. Costs £1 1s.



TABLE "C."

PERCENTAGES OF ADULTERATION OF FORMAL SAMPLES DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

Year.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Percentage of Adulteration ...	4.94	3.03	4.50	2.30	2.44

TABLE "D."

PERCENTAGES OF ADULTERATION OF FORMAL SAMPLES OF MILK DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

Year.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Percentage of Adulteration ...	2.41	1.58	2.04	0.98	1.57

## SUMMARY.

Formal samples submitted for analysis ...	...	...	...	941
Informal samples submitted for analysis ...	...	...	...	91
Formal samples adulterated ...	...	...	...	23
Informal samples adulterated ...	...	...	...	10
Written cautions administered (Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928) ...	...	...	...	9
Written cautions administered (Merchandise Marks Act, 1926) ...	...	...	...	4
Summonses issued (Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928) ...	...	...	...	15
Summonses issued (Merchandise Marks Act, 1926) ...	...	...	...	2

## RESULT OF PROCEEDINGS.

Act, Regulation or Order under which proceedings were taken.	Number of Summonses.	Fines.	Costs.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Food & Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928	15	28 0 0	14 14 0
Merchandise Marks Act, 1926 ...	2	0 10 0	1 5 0

## Nutrition.

A diet sufficient in quantity, quality and variety is essential for physical development and the maintenance of health. The dissemination of knowledge of this subject forms part of the activities of the Public Health Service, and in recent years a good deal of attention has been given to this question in Camberwell.

Dietary suggestions for the expectant mother, and the child are included in the Maternity and Child Welfare booklet which is distributed from the Public Health Department.

During 1933 the Council also authorised the circulation of a leaflet entitled "A Housewife and her Food Problems—What should she buy?"

The nutritive value of particular kinds of food, and the possible effect upon the health of the individual arising from dietetic errors, is a subject of considerable importance, both from the educational and physical standpoints. In my opinion, nutrition is essentially a subject which should find a place in the present-day curriculum of the schools.



## PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

### Notifiable Diseases.

The following diseases are compulsorily notifiable in Camberwell :—

Acute Polio-encephalitis.	Membranous Croup.
Acute Poliomyelitis.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.
Anthrax.	Plague.
Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Pneumonia—Acute Primary.
Cholera.	Pneumonia—Acute Influenzal.
Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.
Diphtheria.	Puerperal Pyrexia.
Dysentery.	Relapsing Fever.
Encephalitis Lethargica.	Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever.
Erysipelas.	Smallpox.
Food Poisoning.	Tuberculosis.
Glanders.	Typhoid or Enteric Fever.
Hydrophobia.	Typhus Fever.
Malaria.	

### Smallpox (*Variola minor*).

In 1933 there was a further decline in the incidence of the mild type of smallpox which has been prevalent in the Borough since 1927.

During the interval between the first week in August and the middle of November no case was notified. In the month of November a fresh outbreak of this disease occurred as the result of a missed case treated as chicken-pox, with the result that fourteen cases were subsequently notified.

Throughout the year 55 cases were notified and the number of households affected was 30.

There were no deaths.

The supervision of contacts was continued on the lines adopted in the previous year.

The following tables give the age groups and the vaccinal condition of these patients :—

Age groups.	No. of cases.
Under 1 year	—
1 to 2 years	1
2 to 3 „	—
3 to 4 „	—
4 to 5 „	1
5 to 10 „	8
10 to 15 „	10
15 to 20 „	13
20 to 35 „	12
35 to 45 „	3
45 to 65 „	7
65 and upwards	—
TOTAL	55

Age Groups.		Vaccinated in Infancy.	Un- vaccinated.	Vaccination doubtful.	Totals.
Under 1 year	...	—	—	—	—
1 to 2 years	...	—	1	—	1
2 to 3	...	—	—	—	—
3 to 4	...	—	—	—	—
1 to 5	...	—	1	—	1
5 to 10	...	—	8	—	8
10 to 15	...	—	10	—	10
15 to 20	...	—	13	—	13
20 to 35	...	3	9	—	12
35 to 45	...	2	1	—	3
45 to 65	...	6	1	—	7
65 and upwards	...	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	...	11	44	—	55

### Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

During the year under review, no vaccinations were performed by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

### Diphtheria.

During the year 507 cases of diphtheria were notified, as compared with 483 in 1932. 492 cases, equal to 97·04 per cent. were removed to an Isolation Hospital and 24 (4·73 per cent.) were found after admission to Hospital not to be suffering from diphtheria or any other infectious disease and were discharged. "Return" cases numbered 4. Inquiries at the homes of these patients revealed that in one instance the original patient developed a nasal discharge within one month of returning home.

Twenty deaths from this disease occurred during the year, equivalent to a mortality rate of 3·9 per cent., as compared with 2·9 per cent. in 1932. The attention of medical practitioners is periodically drawn to the necessity of giving anti-toxin forthwith, or sending the patient into Hospital whenever a diagnosis of diphtheria could not be ruled out.

The capability of diphtheria anti-toxin to prevent death varies indirectly with the interval which elapses between the onset of the disease and the giving of anti-toxin serum. The delay of waiting for the result of the examination of a swab in suspected cases may mean the difference between a mild or severe attack and even death of the patient.

Anti-toxin in phials containing 500 units for prophylactic and 8,000 units for treatment purposes is available free of charge to medical practitioners during the day between the hours of



9 a.m. and 5 p.m. at the Public Health Department, 35, Brunswick Square, as well as at the Dulwich Baths and at all hours of the day and night at the Town Clerk's Department, 17, Camberwell Green.

In 1933 the Borough Council supplied 90 phials of anti-toxin of 8,000 units and 31 phials of 500 units to medical practitioners in the Borough.

### **Immunisation against Diphtheria.**

Among modern methods of preventive medicine diphtheria immunisation stands pre-eminent.

Facilities are available for this treatment at the Municipal Infant Welfare Centre, 140, Camberwell Road, every Wednesday afternoon.

An intensive campaign is conducted from the Health Department to bring this process before the public, but unfortunately the response is not very satisfactory. No matter how small the number of persons immunised yearly, this valuable means of preventing this dread disease should, nevertheless, always be available as a Public Health service.

The number of injections necessary to complete the treatment no doubt serves as a deterrent in some cases, and if this could be overcome by the use of a prophylactic which would in one injection immunise almost any child and remove the necessity of Schick tests before and after immunisation, there is no doubt that the public would more readily avail itself of this method of securing protection for their children against this disease.

There is a certain proportion of children, roughly 10 per cent., in whom the ordinary course of 3 injections of 1 c.c. is not successful in producing permanent immunity. These children are most prone to develop the disease and are those among whom death would normally result in a number of instances. Immunisation can be effected in these children by extending the process. In approximately 1 per cent., protection for any length of time is impossible, as the immunity produced artificially disappears rapidly unless periodically activated.

More recently a modified procedure of immunisation by giving a larger final dose of Toxoid-antitoxin, i.e., 1.5 c.c. instead of 1 c.c., has been adopted. The results have been most encouraging, as it is now quite rare to find a child Schick-positive 3 months after the modified course of three injections. It appears that nearly every child can be protected by this means. As regards durability of the immunity so produced, this can only be demonstrated in the course of time, but it seems reasonable to suppose that it will be correspondingly satisfactory.

It occasionally happens that a person is notified as suffering from diphtheria, although stated to have been previously immunised.

An investigation of these cases is always conducted, and in three such instances reported in 1933 the following facts were elicited :—

Case.	Schick tested previous to immunisation.	No. of injections.	Schick tested after immunisation.	Period between immunisation and onset of disease.	Remarks.
1	Yes.	3	Yes.	3½ months.	Report from Hospital that case was not regarded as Diphtheria.
2	Yes.	3	Notified as suffering from diphtheria before sufficient time had elapsed for re-Schick test.	16 days.	Very mild attack.
3	Yes.	3	Do.	9 days.	Moderately severe attack.

In regard to these cases, it should be noted that Case 1 was expected to be immune. In neither of the other two cases had sufficient time elapsed for full protection to have developed, three months often being necessary for this to occur. Consequently, the three cases come into line with expectations, and do not represent any breakdown at all in the efficacy of the procedure.

A return of the work performed at the Preventive Clinic during 1933 appears on pages 78 and 79.

### Scarlet Fever.

Scarlet Fever continued during the year to be mild in form. There was an increase in the number of notifications received, 1,564 as compared with 919 in 1932; 1,464, equivalent to 93·6 per cent. of cases notified were removed to an Isolation Hospital, 36 of these patients were subsequently discharged from Hospital as not suffering from the disease.

The "Return" cases numbered 72. The deaths numbered 6.

The adoption of artificial immunisation facilities similar to those provided by this Council in connection with diphtheria has not yet been considered, in view of the present mild character of scarlet fever.



DIPHTHERIA IMMUNIZATION  
RETURN OF

TABLE I.—AGES OF PERSONS SCHICK-TESTED WITH RESULT OF TEST.

6 to 12 mths.	1 to 2 yrs.	2 to 3 yrs.	3 to 4 yrs.	4 to 5 yrs.	5 to 6 yrs.	6 to 7 yrs.	7 to 8 yrs.	8 to 9 yrs.	9 to 10 yrs.
9	20	23	18	17	18	13	12	15	12
Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.
Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.
Not read.	Not read.	Not read.	Not read.	Not read.	Not read.	Not read.	Not read.	Not read.	Not read.
8 1 -	19 1 -	20 3 -	15 2 1	13 3 1	15 3 -	9 3 1	9 3 -	8 7 -	6 5 1

TABLE II.—IMMUNISATION

6 to 12 mths.	1 to 2 yrs.	2 to 3 yrs.	3 to 4 yrs.	4 to 5 yrs.	5 to 6 yrs.	6 to 7 yrs.	7 to 8 yrs.	8 to 9 yrs.
T.A.T.	T.A.T.	T.A.T.	T.A.T.	T.A.T.	T.A.T.	T.A.T.	T.A.T.	T.A.T.
1st Injection	1st Injection	1st Injection	1st Injection	1st Injection	1st Injection	1st Injection	1st Injection	1st Injection
2nd "	2nd "	2nd "	2nd "	2nd "	2nd "	2nd "	2nd "	2nd "
3rd "	3rd "	3rd "	3rd "	3rd "	3rd "	3rd "	3rd "	3rd "
9 9	10 21	18 17	20 19	18 17	16 16	14 14	16 15	13 10
9 9	10 21	18 17	20 19	18 17	16 16	14 14	16 15	13 10
4th 1			4th 1	5th 1				

TABLE III.—AGES OF PERSONS RE-SCHICKED

6 to 12 mths.	1 to 2 yrs.	2 to 3 yrs.	3 to 4 yrs.	4 to 5 yrs.	5 to 6 yrs.	6 to 7 yrs.	7 to 8 yrs.
6	11	13	10	11	9	8	6

## SATION CLINIC.

WORK, 1933.

TESTED WITH RESULT OF TEST.

10 to 11 yrs.	11 to 12 yrs.	12 to 13 yrs.	13 to 14 yrs.	14 to 15 yrs.	15 yrs. and above.	Total
3	9	9	4	-	22	204
Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Positive
Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Negative
Not read.	Not read.	Not read.	Not read.	Not read.	Not read.	Not read
1 2 -	2 7 -	2 7 -	1 3 -	- - -	3 18 1	...

TREATMENT TABLE.

9 to 10 yrs.	10 to 11 yrs.	11 to 12 yrs.	12 to 13 yrs.	13 to 14 yrs.	14 to 15 yrs.	15 yrs. and above.	Totals
T.A.T.	T.A.T.	T.A.T.	T.A.T.	T.A.T.	T.A.T.	T.A.T.	
1st Injection.	1st Injection.	1st Injection.	1st Injection.	1st Injection.	1st Injection.	1st Injection.	1st Injections, 147
2nd "	2nd "	2nd "	2nd "	2nd "	2nd "	2nd "	2nd " 132
3rd "	3rd "	3rd "	3rd "	3rd "	3rd "	3rd "	3rd " 122
4th "	4th "	4th "	4th "	4th "	4th "	4th "	4th " 3
5th "	5th "	5th "	5th "	5th "	5th "	5th "	5th " 1
8 8	6 3	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	3 3	

AFTER TREATMENT AND FOUND TO BE NEGATIVE.

8 to 9 yrs.	9 to 10 yrs.	10 to 11 yrs.	11 to 12 yrs.	12 to 13 yrs.	13 to 14 yrs.	14 to 15 yrs.	15 yrs. and above.	Total
3	6	1	1	3	1	-	3	92

### Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever.

Enteric Fever (typhoid and paratyphoid fever) in Camberwell is mainly sporadic.

These sporadic cases are probably due to "carriers" of the B. typhous or Paratyphous.

During 1933, 4 cases of typhoid and 7 of paratyphoid were notified. Ten of these patients were treated in hospital.

An endeavour is made in every reported case to trace the source of infection, and in respect of 4 cases of paratyphoid which occurred in November of the year under review, investigations were made with a view of discovering a possible common source of infection, but without success.

One notified case of typhoid died. The certified cause of death was given as :—

1. (a) Streptococcal septicaemia.
- (b) Septic Tonsil.
- (c) Typhoid superimposed.

The particulars of each notified case appears in the following table :—

Sex.	Age.	Date of notification.	Notified as.	Result of bacteriological examination after admission to Hospital or treated at home. Organisms found,	Source of infection.
M.	15	14/3/33	Enteric	Positive	Not traced
*M.	21	31/3/33	Paratyphoid	Negative	Not traced
M.	25	13/5/33	Paratyphoid	Pos. (Para. B.)	Not traced
†M.	37	15/7/33	Enteric	Diagnosis not confirmed	Not traced
††F.	7	12/8/33	Enteric	No bacteriological examination	Not traced
M.	20	18/10/33	Paratyphoid	Pos. (Para. B.)	Not traced
F.	18	23/11/33	Enteric	Pos. (Para. B.)	Not traced
F.	21	25/11/33	Paratyphoid	Pos. (Para. B.)	Not traced
M.	15	25/11/33	Paratyphoid	Pos. (Para. B.)	Not traced
M.	17	28/11/33	Paratyphoid	Pos. (Para. B.)	Not traced
F.	21	1/12/33	Paratyphoid	Pos. (Para. B.)	Not traced

\* Not regarded as Paratyphoid.

† Died.

†† Patient treated at home.

### Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

Ten cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis were notified during the year, and 4 deaths were certified to be due to this disease.



Whenever this disease is suspected in children a diagnostic lumbar puncture to obtain a small quantity of the cerebro-spinal fluid for examination is advised. Every case so diagnosed, with few exceptions, should be removed to hospital to ensure continuous medical and nursing attention.

A summary of the notified cases appears in the subjoined table. Eight of these cases were notified from hospitals.

Particulars of the ten cases are as follows :—

Sex.	Age.	Date of notification.	Bacteriologically confirmed.	Result.
M.	4	16/1/33	Yes.	Recovered.
F.	8/12	18/2/33	Yes.	Died.
M.	8/12	3/3/33	Yes.	Moved away.
F.	6	12/3/33	Yes.	Recovered.
M.	25	14/3/33	Yes.	Died.
F.	9/12	21/4/33	Yes.	Recovered.
F.	16	12/6/33	Yes.	Recovered.
M.	10	23/7/33	No.	Subsequent diagnosis, "Orbital abscess."
M.	3/12	16/11/33	Yes.	Died.
M.	6/12	27/12/33	Yes.	Died.

### Erysipelas.

The number of cases of this disease notified increased from 98 in 1932 to 174 in the year under review. The deaths numbered 4, as compared with 5 in 1932.

### Malaria.

One case of malaria was notified during the year. It was ascertained that the patient contracted the disease in Salonica during the war.

### Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

In the following table particulars are given relating to cases of this disease notified in 1933 :—

No. of Cases Notified.	Cases Treated.		Vision Unimpaired.	Vision Impaired.	Total. Blindness.	Deaths.
	At Home.	In Hospital.				
*14	10	4	12	—	—	—

\* Two cases still under observation.

The patients treated at home were visited daily by the Health Visitors to ensure that they received treatment until pronounced

cured. In four instances treatment was given at the London County Council St. Margaret's Hospital, and in the five remaining cases the infants were nursed, under the direction of a doctor, or by the District Nursing Associations.

### Pneumonia.

Cases of acute primary and acute influenzal pneumonia require to be notified.

The number of notifications received during the year was 348 as follows:—Acute primary, 184; and the acute influenzal form of pneumonia, 164.

These latter notifications show a marked increase as compared with the preceding year, when 73 cases were reported.

The deaths from pneumonia (all forms) numbered 168.

### Puerperal Pyrexia and Puerperal Fever.

The number of cases of puerperal pyrexia notified during 1933 was 47. Four of these cases were reported in respect of patients confined at home and 43 following confinement in hospital. Two of the notified cases proved fatal, and the certified causes of death were:—

- (1) (i) (a) General peritonitis.  
(b) Septic endometritis following full term labour. Laparotomy.
- (2) (i) (a) Lobar pneumonia.  
(ii) Labour.

During the year 12 cases of puerperal fever were notified, 6 after confinement at home and 6 following confinement in hospital.

From the middle of September to the end of the year, 13 cases of puerperal pyrexia and 5 cases of puerperal fever were notified from the London County Council St. Giles' Hospital.

These cases occurred during the following time periods:—

September 15th to 22nd	...	...	...	...	4
October 9th to 25th	...	...	...	...	4
November 17th to 27th	...	...	...	...	5
December 16th to 28th	...	...	...	...	5

Every administrative measure was adopted by the hospital authorities to prevent the further occurrence of cases, and it is satisfactory to report that at the end of the year this outbreak was effectively under control.



### Obstetric Specialist Services.

The services of the Council's consulting gynaecologist, Mr. Arnold Walker, were requested by general practitioners on six occasions during 1933.

### Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis.

Two cases of this disease were notified during the year 1933. Both patients were removed to Hospital.

A supply of serum obtained from patients convalescent from acute poliomyelitis may be obtained at the Western Fever Hospital, Seagrave Road, S.W.6, for the treatment of patients in the pre-paralytic stage of the illness, or exceptionally in a pyrexial phase where the symptoms indicate a rapidly progressive invasion of the spinal cord.

### Encephalitis Lethargica.

Four cases of encephalitis lethargica were notified during the year. Particulars of these cases are as follows :—

Sex. Age.	Date of Notification.	Date of Onset.	Subsequent history.
*M. 24	Mar. 3rd, 1933 ...	Mar. 3rd, 1933 ...	Died Mar. 31st, 1933.
F. 30	April 6th, 1933	Feb. 25th, 1933 (About)	Died June 28th, 1933.
M. 11	July 29th, 1933	July 19th, 1933	Physical condition stated to be normal. No paralysis.
F. 25	Sept. 20th, 1933	22nd Aug. 1933	Still in hospital.

\* This diagnosis was subsequently amended to Cerebro Spinal Meningitis.

### After Care of Cases of Encephalitis Lethargica.

The sequelae of the initial illness may not appear for some considerable time. Every case notified in previous years was visited periodically for the purpose of rendering assistance to the patient and family and the furnishing of progress reports.

The following table gives information up to the end of 1933 respecting the cases notified in previous years which are still under observation by this Department :—

Number recovered ... ..	2
Died ... ..	2
No. in L.C.C. Institutions ... ..	5
No. in asylums ... ..	—
No. attending Hospital or otherwise and undergoing treatment ... ..	17
No. suffering from after effects and not receiving treatment ... ..	—
No. left district ... ..	2

TABLE OF NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1933.

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.	Admitted to Hospital.	Notifications and Distributions.												Discharged from Hospital as not suffering from the Disease.	Total Deaths.
			Under 1.	1 to 2.	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 upwards		
			Notifications.	Notifications.	Notifications.	Notifications.	Notifications.	Notifications.	Notifications.	Notifications.	Notifications.	Notifications.	Notifications.	Notifications.		
Small Pox ... ..	55	55	—	1	—	—	1	8	10	13	12	3	7	—	4	—
Diphtheria and Croup ...	507	492	15	21	41	46	49	190	76	15	39	11	4	—	24	20
Scarlet Fever ... ..	1,564	1,464	8	56	91	138	142	643	309	66	83	25	5	—	36	6
Enteric Fever & Para-typhoid	11	10	—	—	—	—	2	4	1	3	5	1	—	—	1	1*
Pneumonia { Acute Influenzal	164	91	3	5	4	—	2	4	3	8	29	30	63	13	—	19
Acute Primary	184	115	7	10	16	14	6	20	9	11	26	19	27	19	—	15
Erysipelas ... ..	174	105	—	4	2	1	1	6	9	13	24	28	62	24	—	4
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ...	10	10	5	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	4
Poliomyelitis ... ..	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	1†
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	14	4	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever ... ..	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	2
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	47	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	39	6	—	—	—	2
Totals ... ..	2,749	2,411	52	98	154	197	202	873	419	132	274	123	169	56	66	74

\* Certified cause of death:—(a) Streptococcal Septicaemia. Septic Tonsil. (c) ? Typhoid Superimposed.

† One other notified case died. Certified cause of death:—Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.



PUBLIC VACCINATORS—RETURN OF WORK, 1933.

NUMBER OF PERSONS SUCCESSFULLY VACCINATED AND RE-VACCINATED BY THE MEDICAL OFFICERS OF INSTITUTIONS AND THE PUBLIC VACCINATORS DURING THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31ST, 1933.

Name of Institution or Vaccination District.	Name of the Medical Officer or Public Vaccinator.	Numbers of successful Primary Vaccinations of persons :—		Number of successful Re-vaccinations, i.e., successful vaccinations of persons who had been successfully vaccinated at some previous time.
		Under one year of age.	One year and upwards.	
Peckham ... ..	Dr. A. B. Blomfield ... ..	189	49	13
Nunhead ... ..	Dr. G. H. Fisher ... ..	108	18	—
Dulwich ... ..	Dr. G. W. FitzHenry ... ..	18	3	1
St. George's ... ..	Dr. H. J. Gater ... ..	178	55	8
East Dulwich ... ..	Dr. A. F. McMillan ... ..	147	42	63
Camberwell ... ..	Dr. E. W. G. Masterman ... ..	277	41	1
St. Giles' Hospital ... ..	Dr. H. O. West ... ..	2	11	3
Dulwich Hospital ... ..	Dr. O. W. Roberts ... ..	—	—	—
Constance Road Institution ... ..	Dr. O. W. Roberts ... ..	—	—	—
	Total ... ..	919	219	89

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOT NOTIFIABLE IN CAMBERWELL.

### Whooping Cough.

During the year 1933 351 visits were paid by the women Sanitary Inspectors to 440 cases of whooping-cough which came to the knowledge of the Health Department through the agency of the School Authorities and Health Visitors. Eighty-four of the cases were removed to hospitals of the London County Council and in four instances home nursing assistance was provided by the Council.

Whooping-cough still remains a very important cause of child mortality. The deaths from this disease numbered as many as 20.

The Health Department is handicapped in its efforts to control the sickness and mortality arising from this disease by the apathy of the lay public, who still persist in not regarding it as a serious illness likely to result in subsequent impairment of health and loss of resistance to other maladies, if not in death.

For many years a pamphlet has been distributed by the Health Visitors for the purpose of instructing the public as to the extreme infectivity of whooping-cough, and the necessity for early medical attention before complications have developed.

### Measles.

The Public Health Department is mainly dependent on the School Authorities for information as to the existence of measles. The number of cases brought to the notice of the department during 1933 was 548. All reported cases were visited either by a Health Visitor or the women Sanitary Inspectors. 147 patients were removed to hospitals of the London County Council and in 10 cases nursing assistance was provided by the Council. Four deaths occurred from this disease during 1933.

Measles-warning leaflets were distributed throughout the year by the Health Visitors and in November, when this disease began to assume epidemic proportions, the Head Teachers were asked to arrange for a similar distribution to the parents of children attending London County Council Schools.

### Measles Scheme of Control.

Epidemics of this disease occur about every two years in London.

With the object of reducing the mortality and mitigating the complications associated with measles epidemics, the close co-operation of the authorities concerned in providing early information of cases and the application of measures to secure prompt and effective treatment is imperative.



A scheme drawn up by the London County Council after consultation with borough medical officers of health comprehensively outlines the administrative steps to be taken by the respective authorities during epidemic periods, including the arrangements made for hospital and home nursing treatment of cases according to circumstances.

This "scheme of control" was put into operation at the commencement of the epidemic, and continued in force until May of the present year.

### **Measles Serum.**

Protection from an attack of measles can be conferred by the injection of serum obtained from convalescent patients up to the fourth day of exposure.

Unfortunately the immunity thus conferred is only temporary. Serum given between the fourth and eighth days of exposure secures an attenuated attack free from complications. The few medical practitioners who have made application for convalescent measles serum were referred to Dr. Nabarro, Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, from whom a supply could be obtained.

Adult serum is also claimed to provide a protection, and this protection is stated to be only slightly inferior to that produced by the injection of convalescent serum.

### **Diarrhoea and Enteritis.**

Although outbreaks of severe diarrhoea in the warmer months of the year among young infants are not so prevalent as they used to be, nevertheless cases of acute intestinal diarrhoea frequently ending in death occur throughout the year. The number of deaths from this cause in children under 2 years of age in 1933 was 33.

Early medical and nursing care is essential in the treatment of this disease, and every endeavour is made in all cases coming to the knowledge of this department to secure for the patient the necessary professional attention.

Nursing assistance is available for cases treated at home and hospital treatment is also available in special hospitals provided by the London County Council.

### **Influenza.**

The outbreak of influenza which began in December 1932 and continued throughout the first quarter of 1933 was fortunately of a milder type than was first expected.

From the week ended January 7th to March 25th, 140 cases of influenzal pneumonia were notified. The deaths directly attributed to influenza throughout this period numbered 82 and for the whole year 98.

### Rheumatism.

It is generally agreed that there is not one predominating cause of an attack of rheumatism, but that a combination of many factors, such as a damp atmosphere, poverty, lack of ventilation in dwelling houses, produce the clinical condition known as rheumatism. Cases of this disease that come to the notice of this department are visited by the Sanitary Inspectors, and where any sanitary nuisances are discovered in the patient's home these promptly receive attention.

### Other Diseases.

No cases of anthrax, epidemic jaundice, undulant fever, glandular fever, or psittacosis, came to the notice of the Health Department during 1933.

### Cancer.

The deaths from cancer in 1933 unfortunately show an increase, viz., 451, as compared with 396 in 1932.

The sites of the body affected and the age at which death occurred is given in the following table.

Every endeavour is made to instruct the general public by leaflet distribution as to the symptoms of this disease in sites of the body commonly affected, and to stress the importance of early examination by a doctor for the purpose of receiving treatment in the most favourable stage of the disease for a cure.

### Bacteriological Examinations.

The Council's bacteriological work is conducted by Dr. G. Bousfield, at his laboratory, 134, Denmark Hill. The total number of specimens dealt with during the year (excluding milk ~~and ice cream~~) was 4,833, as follows:—

Diphtheria examinations	...	...	2,652	Per cent. positive	...	10·4
Sputum examinations	...	...	2,097	" "	...	20·3
Widal's Test for Typhoid and Paratyphoid	...	...	31	" "	...	9·6
Miscellaneous specimens	...	...	29			
Bath waters	...	...	12			
Experimental bath water	...	...	1			
Ice Creams	...	...	9			
Ice Creams (for Typhoid)	...	...	2			
Total	...	...	4,833			

Dr. Bousfield states that the number of Diphtheria examinations required during the year was somewhat greater than the previous year, and the number of sputum examinations demanded was approaching 400 less. The total number of examinations done was less by 218 than was the case in the year ended December 31st, 1932. This diminution is entirely confined to the reduction in the number of sputa. All the positive blood tests for the Typhoid-paratyphoid group were found to be due to *B. Paratyphosus* "B."



CANCER DEATHS. CLASSIFICATION.

Site of Disease.	Under 15		15 to 25		25 to 35		35 to 45		45 to 55		55 to 65		65 to 75		75 and over		All ages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Buccal Cavity ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	5	—
Pharynx ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	6	1	1	—	3	—	10	2
Oesophagus ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	5	1	3	—	13	1
Stomach ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	9	3	6	9	12	13	7	10	37	36
Liver ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	1	6	5	3	5	17	11
Peritoneum ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	2
Intestines and Rectum	—	1	—	2	—	2	2	1	7	8	13	12	28	16	11	16	61	58
Male Genital Organs ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	5	—	—	—	8	—
Female Genital Organs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	9	—	19	—	14	—	5	—	52
Breast ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	10	—	11	—	8	—	6	—	39
Skin ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other or Unspecified Organs ... ..	—	1	—	—	—	1	6	4	14	3	16	7	15	15	8	8	59	39
Totals ... ..	—	2	—	2	—	6	11	13	34	33	57	62	74	72	35	50	211	240

## TUBERCULOSIS.

### The Borough Tuberculosis Dispensary.

The Council's Tuberculosis Dispensary is situated at 19, Brunswick Square, S.E.5.

The following table gives information as to the sessions held :—

Monday, 10 to 12 noon, 2 to 5 p.m.

Tuesday, 10 to 12 noon, 2 to 5 p.m. (Afternoon session—children only.)

Wednesday, 10 to 12 noon, 2 to 5 p.m.

Thursday, 10 to 12 noon, 2 to 5 p.m., 6 to 8 p.m. (Evening session for those employed during the day.)

Saturday, 10 to 11 a.m. (Children only.)

### Notification of Tuberculosis.

During the year 290 new cases of pulmonary and 73 new cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified. No instances occurred of wilful neglect or refusal to notify during the year.

In addition to the cases formally notified, 66 cases of tuberculosis came to the knowledge of the Health Department in 1933 in the following manner :—

Thirty-two cases were transferred from areas outside the Borough; 21 cases through the agency of the death returns, and the receipt of 13 posthumous notifications.

### Mortality from Tuberculosis.

Pulmonary tuberculosis was responsible for 221 deaths, and other tuberculous disease for 22 deaths in 1933.

In recent years the number of deaths from all forms of tuberculosis was as follows :—

1928	...	...	279	1931	...	...	268
1929	...	...	280	1932	...	...	248
1930	...	...	265	1933	...	...	243

The ratio of non-notified tuberculosis deaths to the total tuberculosis deaths was 1 to 11·57, as compared with 1 to 8·55 in 1932, 1 to 11·65 in 1931, and 1 to 10·6 in 1930.

The following table shows the period between the receipt of the primary notification and the death of the patient :—

	Pulmonary.	Non-pulmonary.
Not notified and notified after death...	24	10
Notified within one month of death ...	26	11
Notified within three months of death ...	16	4
Notified within six months of death ...	14	—
Notified more than six months ...	135	3

The following table gives particulars of new cases of tuberculosis and of deaths from the disease as given by the Registrar-General in Camberwell during 1933 :—



Age Periods.	New cases.				Age Periods.	Deaths.			
	Respiratory.		Non- respiratory.			Respiratory.		Non- respiratory.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.
0- 1	1	—	2	—	0- 1	—	—	—	1
1- 5	—	1	4	3	1- 2	1	—	2	—
5-10	2	1	4	8	2- 5	1	—	1	1
10-15	—	3	6	4	5-15	2	1	2	4
15-20	12	17	5	4	15-25	20	35	4	—
20-25	31	25	4	4	25-35	36	23	1	1
25-35	47	36	6	8	35-45	26	13	1	—
35-45	40	14	—	3	45-55	26	12	—	1
45-55	24	12	3	1	55-65	12	3	2	—
55-65	11	4	3	—	65-75	8	3	—	1
65 & up	6	3	—	1	75 & up	—	1	—	—

Care is exercised that the Tuberculosis notification register is as far as possible an actual record of the persons in Camberwell who are suffering from this disease.

The number of cases of tuberculosis on the Register at the end of 1933 and the changes which have taken place during the year are shown in the following table :—

	Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary.		Totals.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
No. of cases on the Register of notifications on January 1st, 1933	893	654	307	252	2,106
No. of new cases notified during the year ... ..	174	116	37	36	363
No. of cases brought to notice other than by formal notification ...	26	26	7	7	66
No. of cases replaced on register during the year ... ..	13	18	5	4	40
No. of cases removed from register during the year :—					
1. Cured ... ..	2	4	3	3	12
2. Removed from district and lost sight of ... ..	65	53	23	20	161
3. Dead ... ..	138	92	18	15	263
4. Incorrectly diagnosed ...	3	1	—	—	4
No. of cases on the register on January 1st, 1934 ... ..	898	664	312	261	2,135

### Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

No person suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis employed in the milk trade came to the knowledge of this Department.

### Bovine Tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis in man may be due either to the human or the bovine type of bacillus. It is possible to-day for bacteriologists to differentiate with a small margin of error between the human and bovine type of bacillus, with the result that the old-established idea that pulmonary tuberculosis in man is almost invariably due to the human type of tubercle bacillus has had to be modified. Roughly 1 per cent. of the respiratory and 23 per cent. of the non-respiratory deaths from tuberculosis in each year are now held to be bovine in origin.

This does not take into account the large amount of ill-health resulting from tuberculous infections, bovine in origin, which do not end in death.

It is a well-known fact that the agent of transmission of the tubercle bacillus from cow to man is most frequently the raw milk from a cow suffering from tuberculosis of the udder, or cream made from such milk.

These deaths and needless human suffering arising from the consumption of such milk could and should be prevented. It is surely not too much to ask that all milk sold to-day should either be efficiently pasteurised before sale or obtained from cows free from tuberculosis.

### REPORT OF THE TUBERCULOSIS MEDICAL OFFICER FOR THE YEAR 1933.

*The Current List of Notifications of Tuberculosis in Camberwell  
as at December 31st, 1933.*

On December 31st, 1933, there were 2,135 cases of tuberculosis on the current list in Camberwell. There were 1,562 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis—898 males and 664 females; 573 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis—312 males and 261 females.

Table I. supplies an analysis under age periods, sex, and the broad grouping of pulmonary and non-pulmonary forms.



TABLE I.—INDIVIDUAL NOTIFIED PATIENTS ON CURRENT LIST AT DECEMBER 31st, 1933.

Age Periods.				0-1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65 and upwards	Totals.
Pulmonary—Males	...	...	...	1	—	18	20	116	143	203	183	138	53	23	898
„ Females	...	...	...	—	3	14	38	129	120	163	112	40	33	12	664
Non-Pulmonary—Males	...	...	...	3	28	70	71	51	26	20	14	17	11	1	312
„ Females	...	...	...	2	23	42	51	43	29	34	16	13	2	6	261

TABLE II.

INDIVIDUAL NOTIFIED PATIENTS ON CURRENT LIST AT DECEMBER 31st, 1933,  
ALLOCATED TO THE WARDS OF THE BOROUGH.

Wards.	Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.			Grand Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	81	55	136	37	30	67	203
2	34	21	55	11	10	21	76
3	58	39	97	24	14	38	135
4	74	60	134	18	22	40	174
5	50	18	68	16	14	30	98
6	31	12	43	15	16	31	74
7	79	62	141	34	26	60	201
8	42	27	69	18	13	31	100
9	47	36	83	16	11	27	110
10	28	31	59	15	10	25	84
11	50	29	79	15	10	25	104
12	41	39	80	20	11	31	111
13	38	44	82	12	8	20	102
14	43	32	75	18	17	35	110
15	19	32	51	7	9	16	67
16	47	38	85	13	9	22	107
17	35	19	54	17	11	28	82
18	70	35	105	4	13	17	122
19	29	28	57	2	7	9	66
20	2	7	9	—	—	—	9

### The Notification of Tuberculosis in Camberwell in 1933.

The number of primary notifications of tuberculosis in Camberwell in 1933 was 363. 290 were cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 73 were cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

On Table III. the number of primary notifications for each of the last thirteen years are compared.

TABLE III.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS FOR PAST THIRTEEN YEARS.

Year.	All Forms.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other Forms.
1921	750	595	155
1922	653	506	147
1923	657	505	152
1924	559	416	143
1925	491	373	118
1926	506	394	112
1927	451	353	98
1928	465	363	102
1929	495	393	102
1930	483	393	90
1931	414	333	81
1932	386	314	72
1933	363	290	73



On Table IV. is given the primary notification rate (per 1,000 population of Camberwell) for the last thirteen years.

TABLE IV.  
SHOWING ANNUAL PRIMARY NOTIFICATION RATE OF TUBERCULOSIS  
(ALL FORMS) 1921-1933.

Year.	Population.	All Forms.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other Forms.
1921	267,198	2.80	2.22	0.58
1922	270,300 <sup>a</sup>	2.41	1.87	0.54
1923	272,300 <sup>a</sup>	2.40	1.85	0.55
1924	273,700 <sup>a</sup>	2.04	1.52	0.52
1925	275,400 <sup>a</sup>	1.78	1.35	0.42
1926	275,400 <sup>a</sup>	1.80	1.43	0.40
1927	271,100 <sup>a</sup>	1.66	1.30	0.36
1928	260,400 <sup>a</sup>	1.78	1.39	0.39
1929	256,900 <sup>a</sup>	1.92	1.52	0.39
1930	256,900 <sup>a</sup>	1.88	1.53	0.35
1931	252,100*	1.64	1.32	0.32
1932	248,000 <sup>a</sup>	1.56	1.27	0.29
1933	243,700 <sup>a</sup>	1.49	1.19	0.30

\* Census, 1931.

<sup>a</sup> Estimated.

On Table V. the primary notifications of 1933 are allocated to the Wards of the Borough.

TABLE V.  
SHOWING NO. OF PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED DURING 1933 AND  
WARD ALLOCATION.

Wards.	Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.			Grand Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	11	10	21	4	2	6	27
2	9	7	16	2	3	5	21
3	7	8	15	3	4	7	22
4	13	4	17	—	2	2	19
5	9	5	14	3	3	6	20
6	11	4	15	1	1	2	17
7	7	8	15	2	—	2	17
8	10	8	18	3	2	5	23
9	6	10	16	5	1	6	22
10	2	3	5	1	—	1	6
11	11	5	16	2	1	3	19
12	15	6	21	1	4	5	26
13	7	4	11	1	3	4	15
14	9	4	13	2	4	6	19
15	5	5	10	2	—	2	12
16	8	10	18	4	2	6	24
17	5	5	10	1	—	1	11
18	14	7	21	—	2	2	23
19	12	3	15	—	2	2	17
20	1	—	1	—	—	—	1

Two Pulmonary Males unattached.

On Table VI. the summary of notifications for the year 1933 is treated in more detail.

TABLE VI.  
SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS DURING THE PERIOD FROM JANUARY 1st, 1933 TO DECEMBER 31st, 1933.

Formal Notifications under Article 5.															
Age Periods.	Number of Primary Notifications.											Notifi- cations under Article 5.	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.
Pulmonary—Males ...	1	—	2	—	12	31	47	40	24	11	6	174	239	146	217
“ Females	—	1	1	3	17	25	36	14	12	4	3	116	156	84	149
Non-Pulmonary—Males	2	4	4	6	5	4	6	—	3	3	—	37	43	19	18
“ Females	—	3	8	4	4	4	8	3	1	—	1	36	43	16	17



TABLE VII.

## SUPPLEMENTAL RETURN FOR THE YEAR 1933.

INFORMATION OF NEW CASES DISCOVERED OTHERWISE THAN BY FORMAL NOTIFICATION.

Age Periods.	0-1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65 and upwards	Total.
Pulmonary—Males ... ..	1	1	—	1	1	1	13	—	2	3	3	26
„ Females ... ..	—	—	—	—	5	4	6	6	2	1	2	26
Non-Pulmonary—Males ... ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	2	—	7
„ „ Females ... ..	1	1	—	1	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	7

THE SOURCE OR SOURCES FROM WHICH INFORMATION AS TO THE ABOVE-MENTIONED CASES WAS OBTAINED STATED BELOW :—

Source of Information.	No. of Cases.	
	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
Death Returns { From Local Registrars ... ..	10	3
Transferable deaths from Registrar-General ... ..	6	2
Posthumous notifications... ..	8	5
“Transfers” from other areas (other than transferable deaths) ... ..	28	4
Other Sources if any (specify) ... ..	—	—

Table VII. Supplemental Return. New cases of tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during 1933 otherwise than by notification under Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912. The information is obtained from the certificates of death, from irregular notifications made after death, and cases coming into the Borough previously notified.

### Deaths from Tuberculosis (Camberwell), 1933.

The number of deaths from tuberculosis in Camberwell during 1933 as stated by the Registrar-General was 245. Of these 223 were from pulmonary tuberculosis and 22 from other forms of the disease. 34 were not notified during life as suffering from the tuberculosis of which they died.

TABLE VIII.

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS) 1933 ALLOCATED TO THE  
WARDS OF THE BOROUGH.

Wards.	Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.			Grand Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	11	11	22	1	—	1	23
2	7	7	14	—	1	1	15
3	9	5	14	—	—	—	14
4	11	5	16	—	—	—	16
5	9	5	14	—	—	—	14
6	6	4	10	1	1	2	12
7	4	5	9	3	1	4	13
8	12	4	16	2	1	3	19
9	9	9	18	1	—	1	19
10	—	2	2	—	—	—	2
11	5	3	8	1	1	2	10
12	7	4	11	—	1	1	12
13	4	4	8	—	1	1	9
14	7	4	11	3	—	3	14
15	4	2	6	—	—	—	6
16	9	4	13	—	1	1	14
17	6	3	9	1	1	2	11
18	7	4	11	—	—	—	11
19	3	4	7	—	—	—	7
20	—	2	2	—	—	—	2



TABLE IX.

## DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS, 1933.

CLASSIFIED IN AGE GROUPS IN ACCORDANCE WITH PARTICULARS PROVIDED BY REGISTRAR-GENERAL.

Age Periods.				Under 1	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75 and upwards	Totals.
Pulmonary—Males	...	...	...	—	1	1	2	20	36	26	26	12	8	—	132
„ Females	...	...	...	—	—	—	1	35	23	13	12	3	3	1	91
Non-Pulmonary—Males	...	...	...	—	2	1	2	4	1	1	—	2	—	—	13
„ Females	...	...	...	1	—	1	4	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	9

TABLE X.

SHOWING THE OCCUPATION OF 143 MALES WHO DIED FROM TUBERCULOSIS IN 1933.

Army Pensioner ... ..	2	Maintenance Hand ... ..	1
Artificial Flower Maker ...	1	Messenger ... ..	1
Ammunition Machinist ...	1	Newsvendor ... ..	1
Advertisement Canvasser ...	1	Night Watchman ... ..	1
Butcher ... ..	1	No Occupation ... ..	2
Baker ... ..	2	Omnibus Driver ... ..	1
Baker's Foreman ... ..	1	„ Conductor ... ..	3
Barman ... ..	1	Printer's Assistant ... ..	1
Carman ... ..	1	„ Works Manager ... ..	1
Currier ... ..	1	Porter, Fish Market ... ..	1
Collar Cutter ... ..	1	Porter ... ..	8
Club Steward ... ..	1	Printer's Apprentice ... ..	1
Cinema Attendant ... ..	1	Painter and Decorator ... ..	8
Chauffeur ... ..	1	Porter, Railway ... ..	2
Compositor ... ..	3	Pianoforte Finisher ... ..	1
Clerks ... ..	9	P.L.A. Foreman ... ..	1
Draper's Assistant ... ..	1	„ Secretary ... ..	1
Dental Mechanic ... ..	1	Pedlar ... ..	1
Dyer and Cleaner ... ..	1	Plasterer ... ..	1
Dry Cooper ... ..	1	Plate Engraver ... ..	1
Decorator ... ..	1	Political Agent ... ..	1
Engineer's Turner ... ..	1	Postman ... ..	1
„ Fitter ... ..	1	Packer ... ..	2
Fishmonger ... ..	1	Railway Carriage Cleaner ...	1
„ Assistant ... ..	1	Stereotyper ... ..	1
Farrier ... ..	1	School Child ... ..	4
Goods Checker ... ..	1	Soldier ... ..	1
Gas Fitter... ..	1	Sewing Machine Mechanic ...	1
General Dealer ... ..	1	Street Singer ... ..	1
Hammer Man ... ..	1	Stores Assistant ... ..	1
Hardware Salesman ... ..	1	Ship's Steward ... ..	1
Hotel Cook ... ..	1	Tailor ... ..	1
Insurance Agent ... ..	1	Tailor's Cutter ... ..	1
Ice Cream Salesman ... ..	1	Telephone Tester... ..	1
Ice Salesman ... ..	1	Typewriter Mechanic ... ..	1
Labourer, General ... ..	2	Toilet Goods Merchant ... ..	1
„ Builder's ... ..	2	Tram Driver ... ..	1
Labourer ... ..	3	Telephone Operator ... ..	1
Licensed Victualler ... ..	2	Under School Age ... ..	4
Manager, Blouse Manufacturer's	1	Van Traveller ... ..	1
Motor Driver ... ..	3	Vanguard ... ..	1
„ Mechanic ... ..	1	Umbrella Maker ... ..	1
Milk Carrier ... ..	1	Veterinary Assistant ... ..	1
Master Builder ... ..	1	Waiter ... ..	1
Metal Polisher ... ..	2	Wood Machinist ... ..	1
Master Tailor ... ..	3	Wood Case Maker ... ..	1
Milk Salesman ... ..	1	Warehouseman ... ..	1
Machine Minder ... ..	1	Washhouseman ... ..	1



TABLE XI.

SHOWING THE OCCUPATION OF 100 FEMALES WHO DIED FROM TUBERCULOSIS  
IN 1933.

Artificial Flower Maker ...	1	Messenger, Gas Co. ...	1
Book Folder ...	2	No Occupation ...	13
Bird Cage Maker ...	1	Nurse ...	1
Bedding Manufacturer ...	1	Packer, Confectionery ...	2
Counter Hand ...	1	Printer's Assistant ...	1
Clerk ...	4	Rag Sorter ...	1
„ Insurance ...	1	School Child ...	5
Domestic Servant ...	2	Shorthand Typist ...	5
Forewoman, Blouse Factory ...	1	Sweet Boiler ...	1
Florist's Assistant ...	1	Shuttlecock Maker ...	2
Housewife... ..	38	Stock Keeper ...	1
Ironer ...	1	Shop Assistant ...	2
Laundry Hand ...	1	Student ...	1
Machinist ...	3	Under School Age ...	3
Music Hall Artist ...	1	Waitress ...	1
Milliner ...	1		

TABLE XII.

RETURN SHOWING THE WORK OF THE DISPENSARY  
DURING THE YEAR 1933.

DIAGNOSIS.	PULMONARY.				NON-PULMONARY.				TOTAL.				GRAND TOTAL.	
	Adults.		Child-ren.		Adults.		Child-ren.		Adults.		Child-ren.			
	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
A.—NEW CASES examined during the year (excluding contacts):—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	91	48	3	3	4	9	8	5	95	57	11	8	171	
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	6	3	—	19	
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	150	111	67	56	384	
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year:—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	25	18	3	1	2	3	2	1	27	21	5	2	55	
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	1	1	11	
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	133	222	151	143	649	
C.—CASES written off the Dispensary Register as:—														
(a) Recovered ...	2	3	—	—	1	1	—	1	3	4	—	1	8	
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	293	341	220	199	1053	
D.—NUMBER OF CASES on Dispensary Register on December 31st:—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	679	466	41	50	115	107	115	93	794	573	156	143	1666	
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	12	4	1	30	

1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st ... ..	1,670	7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners :— (a) Personal ... .. 47 (b) Other ... .. 506	
2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years... ..	51	8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations) ... ..	614
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of" ... ..	105	9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes ... ..	8,669
4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes) ... ..	148	10. Number of :— (a) Specimens of sputum, &c., examined ... .. 1,220 (b) X-ray examinations made in connexion with Dispensary work ... .. 432	
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts) ... ..	5,288	11. Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A(a) and A(b) above ... ..	5
6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on December 31st ... ..	324	12. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st ... ..	822

TABLE XIII.

Housing accommodation of 363 families in which there was a Primary Notification of Tuberculosis in 1933.	Number of Families occupying					
	1 Room.	2 Rooms.	3 Rooms.	4 Rooms.	5 Rooms.	6 Rooms or more.
Patient living alone ... ..	25	15	7	—	—	—
" " with 1 other ... ..	15	22	18	9	9	1
" " " 2 " ... ..	4	23	23	15	7	5
" " " 3 " ... ..	—	9	20	26	10	6
" " " 4 " ... ..	—	4	13	15	4	8
" " " 5 " ... ..	—	—	3	13	3	6
" " " 6 " ... ..	—	3	4	7	—	—
" " " 7 " ... ..	—	—	1	3	1	2
" " " 8 " ... ..	—	—	—	—	2	—
" " " 9 " ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1
" " " 10 " ... ..	—	—	—	1	—	—
Total ... ..	44	76	89	89	36	29



TABLE XIV.

Sleeping accommodation for 363 tuberculous cases notified for the first time in 1933. The figures refer to the Tuberculosis Nurse's first home visit.

The patient slept—

In separate room	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	In 109 cases.
Alone in bed with 1 other in room	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 "
" " 2 others	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 "
" " 3 "	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	3 "
" " 4 "	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	2 "
In bed with 1 person and no others in room	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109 "
" " 1 " 1 other in room	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 "
" " 1 " 2 others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 "
" " 1 " 3 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 "
" " 1 " 4 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 "
In bed with 2 persons and no others in room	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 "
" " 2 " 1 other	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 "
" " 2 " 2 others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	— "
" " 2 " 3 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	— "
In bed with 3 persons and no others in room	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 "
" " 4 " " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	— "
								363

### The Nature and Extent of Co-operation with General and Special Hospitals, School Clinics and other Institutions.

1. *With General and Special Hospitals.* (a) King's College Hospital. Including cases sent to the X-ray Department, 550 Dispensary patients were sent to hospital in 1933 for an opinion as to diagnosis, etc.

(b) *Other Hospitals.* Many of our patients when requested to go to a hospital for further examination and opinion, asked to be sent to the hospital they knew best, and we sent patients to the following hospitals :—

St. Thomas's.	Sick Children's Hospital,
Guy's.	Great Ormond Street.
Throat Hospital, Golden	Charing Cross.
Square.	Westminster.
Brompton.	Miller.
Evelina.	South London Hospital
Belgrave.	for Women.
All Saints'.	

Several patients were diagnosed in St. Giles' Hospital after a period of observation. Apart from the above we had the opportunity under the London County Council Tuberculosis Scheme of getting patients admitted to special hospitals, for example, Brompton and Highwood Hospitals, for observation as to diagnosis, and to St. George's Home, Chelsea, among other Institutions for disposal as to treatment.

2. *With School Clinics.* All contacts of school age are referred by the Dispensary to the Divisional School Medical Officer for the area for special and periodical observation by the School Medical Officers and any doubtful case may be referred back to the Dispensary for special examination.

### Co-operation with Medical Practitioners.

Of 553 new patients sent by practitioners to the dispensary for diagnosis or seen in consultation at their homes, 73·7 per cent. were seen by the Tuberculosis Officer before notification.

These figures are very satisfactory in a city like London where patients have such a large choice of hospitals to which practitioners may send them before notification.

### Classification of New Patients.

(a) *Pulmonary Tuberculosis.* During 1933, 192 patients who attended the Dispensary for the first time and were found to be suffering from tuberculosis were reported by the Tuberculosis Officer to be in the undermentioned stages of the disease at the time of diagnosis :—

T.B. minus (sputum negative or absent) ...	58, or 30·20 per cent.
T.B. plus 1 (early cases, sputum positive) ...	13, or 6·78 per cent.
T.B. plus 2 (intermediate cases, sputum positive) ...	91, or 47·39 per cent.
T.B. plus 3 (advanced cases, sputum positive) ...	30, or 15·63 per cent.

(b) *Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.* There were 34 new cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis in the following forms :—

- Bones, joints and spine.
- Abdomen.
- Other organs.
- Peripheral glands.
- Skin.

### The Necessity for Early Treatment to Ensure the Prospects of Recovery.

Under the L.C.C. Residential Institutional Scheme patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis are sent away as a rule within two weeks of application. Children suffering from tuberculosis of joints are if possible sent away the day the diagnosis is made.

### Information as to Special Methods of Diagnosis and Treatment in Use and the Number of Persons to whom these Special Methods have been Applied.

We have placed chief reliance on accurate history taking, careful reading of symptoms, temperature charting and pulse



study, physical examination and repeated sputum testing in tubercle negative cases. When the above methods are not neglected in the diagnosis of a case the use of X-rays is of the highest value. Special arrangements exist with King's College Hospital for X-ray examination of dispensary patients. During 1933, 432 patients were sent to King's College Hospital for X-ray examination.

Artificial pneumothorax treatment is available for suitable dispensary cases and may be carried out while the patient is in a residential institution or later while on home treatment. By arrangement, artificial pneumothorax treatment can be given at the following hospitals to patients who are on general treatment at home : Brompton, St. Thomas's, Guy's, King's College, Charing Cross, The Miller, Grove Park and Colindale. During 1933, 43 dispensary patients had artificial pneumothorax treatment at one or other of these hospitals. This does not include dispensary patients who were on artificial pneumothorax treatment in sanatorium at December 31st, 1933. Such surgical methods as phrenic evulsion and thoracoplasty are available under the scheme for dispensary patients, and the former operation is coming more and more into use.

Finsen Light is available for dispensary patients who have Lupus vulgaris. Two dispensary patients had this treatment at the London Hospital during the year.

Artificial sunlight treatment was given by arrangement at King's College Hospital to two dispensary patients during the year.

### **Work of Tuberculosis Nurses.**

The tuberculosis nurses paid 8,669 visits to the homes of tuberculous patients during the year.

### **Nursing of Patients.**

We have always been able to obtain a District Nurse whenever one is required. In the majority of cases, however, it is better to urge the removal of a patient who is confined to bed, to hospital.

### **Nature and Extent of any Dental Treatment.**

Seventeen patients received dentures through the Tuberculosis Dispensary scheme of the Borough. Approved Societies contributed part in the case of the insured, and patients who could afford it contributed.

### **Supply of Extra Nourishment during 1933.**

Seventy-five dispensary patients received extra diet (Borough scheme).

### Supply of Sputum Pocket Flasks and Outfits for Sputum Examination.

About 132 pocket sputum flasks were supplied to patients during the year. Patients, of course, obtain pocket flasks from other sources, for example, residential institutions and private sources. 1,220 outfits were supplied in connection with sputum examinations.

Institutional (Residential) Treatment of Camberwell Patients in 1933 through the London County Council.

1. Adult Males :—

Number of applicants for residential treatment	...	...	206
Number who received residential treatment	...	...	197
Number who did not receive residential treatment :—			
Not accepted	...	...	—
Failed to enter	...	...	9
Awaiting residential treatment December 31st, 1933	...	...	—

*Classification of Adult Males who received Residential Treatment.*

Pulmonary cases in which tubercle bacilli had not been found in the sputum	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Pulmonary cases in which tubercle bacilli had been found in the sputum	...	...	...	...	...	...	155
Early pulmonary tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Moderately advanced pulmonary tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	122
Advanced pulmonary tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Surgical tuberculosis...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Diagnosis of tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Not classified...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

## 2. Adult Females :—

Number of applicants for residential treatment ... ..	145
Number who received residential treatment ... ..	133
Number who did not receive residential treatment :—	
Not accepted ... ..	4
Failed to enter ... ..	4
Awaiting residential treatment, December 31st, 1933 ...	4

*Classification of Adult Females who received Residential Treatment.*

Pulmonary cases in which tubercle bacilli had not been found in the sputum	... ..	27
Pulmonary cases in which tubercle bacilli had been found in the sputum	... ..	83
Early pulmonary tuberculosis...	... ..	14
Moderately advanced pulmonary tuberculosis	... ..	60
Advanced pulmonary tuberculosis	... ..	9
Surgical tuberculosis...	... ..	15
Diagnosis of tuberculosis	... ..	8
Not classified...	... ..	—

3. Boys :—

Number of applicants for residential treatment	...	...	...	17
Number who received residential treatment	...	...	...	16
Number who did not receive residential treatment :—				
Not accepted	...	...	...	—
Failed to enter	...	...	...	—
Awaiting residential treatment, December 31st, 1933	...	...	...	1



*Classification of Boys who received Residential Treatment.*

Pulmonary cases in which tubercle bacilli had not been found in the sputum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Pulmonary cases in which tubercle bacilli had been found in the sputum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Early pulmonary tuberculosis...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Moderately advanced pulmonary tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Advanced pulmonary tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Surgical tuberculosis...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Diagnosis of tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Not classified...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
4. Girls :—								
Number of applicants for residential treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Number who received residential treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Number who did not receive residential treatment :—								
Not accepted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Failed to enter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Awaiting residential treatment, December 31st, 1933	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

*Classification of Girls who received Residential Treatment.*

Pulmonary cases in which tubercle bacilli had not been found in the sputum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pulmonary cases in which tubercle bacilli had been found in the sputum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Early pulmonary tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Moderately advanced pulmonary tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Advanced pulmonary tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Surgical tuberculosis...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Diagnosis of tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Not classified...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

The London County Council used beds in the following institutions :—

## ADULTS.

*Hospitals.*

Brompton.  
 Northern.  
 St. Luke's, Lowestoft.  
 Grove Park.  
 Colindale.  
 Royal Sea Bathing.  
 Harnwood.  
 All Saints'.  
 Royal National  
 Whitstable.  
 City of London.  
 Archway.  
 Dulwich.  
 St. Benedict's.  
 St. Giles'.  
 St. James's.  
 St. Olave's.

*Homes.*

St. Michael's, Axbridge.  
 St. Barnabas, Torquay.  
 Bishopsbourne.  
 St. George's, Chelsea.  
 Marillac.  
 Hampshire.

*Sanatoria.*

King George V.  
 Frimley, Surrey.  
 Holy Cross, Surrey.  
 Northamptonshire, Creaton.  
 Grosvenor.  
 Hawthorndene, I.O.W.  
 Kelling, Norfolk.  
 Maltings Farm, Suffolk.  
 Pinewood.  
 National, Benenden.  
 The Old Manor House, Broadstairs.  
 Fairlight, Hastings.  
 Fairholme.

*Colonies.*

Burrow Hill.  
 Papworth, Cambridgeshire.  
 Preston Hall, Kent.

## CHILDREN.

*Hospitals.*

Highwood, Brentwood.  
 Alexandra Hip.  
 Heatherwood, Ascot.  
 Princess Mary's.  
 Queen Mary's.  
 Belgrave.

*Sanatoria and Homes.*

Naylands.  
 Millfields.  
 Metropolitan Convalescent.  
 East Anglian.

The average duration of residential treatment given by the London County Council in 1933 to 330 adults was 17·4 weeks. The average duration of residential treatment given to 29 children by the London County Council in 1933 was 19·4 weeks. This refers only to those who began treatment in that year. Many of these patients will remain in institutions during varying periods of 1934—some will probably remain the whole year. The ultimate averages are therefore to be reckoned as considerably higher. It should also be remembered that a good many patients took their discharge before completion of treatment, thereby reducing the possible averages.

### The Work of the Care Committee.

The Secretary for Care Work has compiled the following figures and items of information in relation to some of the work in 1933:—

75 Dispensary patients received extra diet (Borough Scheme).

17 patients received dentures from the Tuberculosis Dispensary Dental Scheme of the Borough. Approved Societies contributed part in the case of the insured, and patients who could afford it paid a little.

138 cases were specially helped in their application to the Public Assistance Committee for assistance. Thus patients received relief in money, food, extra diet, convalescence, clothes, etc.

5 cases were assisted in their application to the British Red Cross Emergency Fund. Thus pensioners received such assistance as money, clothing, sick-room necessities, etc.

18 cases were assisted in their application to the United Services Fund. In this way ex-service men or their families obtained money, clothing, convalescence, etc.

We assisted the London County Council in many ways in making arrangements for the institutional treatment of 359 patients.

We did our best to settle all difficulties that threatened to bring patients home from sanatoria too soon.

We co-operated with the Charity Organisation Society in 14 cases, and with the Invalid Children's Aid Association in 78 cases.

We co-operated with many families in which there was a tuberculous member in endeavouring to obtain homes for them on the new housing estates of the L.C.C. and elsewhere.



Patients were advised on questions concerning their employment and endeavours made to put them on the right track with regard to that difficult matter.

We obtained bed-side comforts for many advanced cases.

Other patients were helped from private sources, for example, in the way of clothing, boots, etc.

To a large number of patients personal help in discussing difficulties was given.

The Tuberculosis Dispensary Handicraft Class is proving a great success, and the average of attendances is excellent.

WILLIAM BRAND, *Tuberculosis Officer.*





## INDEX.

	PAGE
Aged and Infirm Persons	44
Agriculture (Grading, etc.) Act	66
Ambulance Facilities	13
Ante-natal Services	21
Assistant Medical Officer	26
Bacteriological Examinations	89
Bakehouses	58
Births and Birth Rates	7
Notification of Births	8
Still Births	8
Butchers' Shops and Stalls	58
Cancer	89
Table of Deaths	90
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	80
Clinics and Treatment Centres	13-14
Closet Accommodation	35
Common Lodging Houses	15, 43
Convalescent Treatment	32
Cowhouses	15
Deaths	8, 9, 10
General Table of	9
Infantile	11-12
Maternal	11
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	88
Diphtheria	75
Immunisation...	76, 78
Disinfection	17
Drainage and Sewerage	35
Eating Houses	59
Encephalitis Lethargica	83
Enteric Fever	80
Erysipelas	81
Factory and Workshop Act	49-52
Fish—	
Curers	58
Fried Fish Shops	59
Shops and Stalls	59

INDEX—*continued.*

	PAGE
Food ... ..	56-62
Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of ... ..	67
Poisoning ... ..	67
Premises Registration ... ..	56
Preservatives, etc., Regulations ... ..	65
Unsound Food Table ... ..	61
Food and Drugs Acts—	
Adulteration Act ... ..	62
Artificial Cream Act ... ..	65
Butter Factories, etc. ... ..	67
Condensed Milk Regulations ... ..	65
Dried Milk Regulations ... ..	65
Proceedings Table ... ..	72
Samples, Tables ... ..	68-69
Samples, Adulteration Table ... ..	70
Health Visitors ... ..	27
Home Nursing ... ..	33
Home Visiting ... ..	30
Hospitals... ..	15
Housing ... ..	45-49
Fitness of Houses ... ..	45
Houses let in Lodgings ... ..	46
Overcrowding ... ..	46
Statistics ... ..	48
Underground Rooms... ..	47
Ice Cream ... ..	57
Infant Life Protection ... ..	17, 32
Infant Welfare Centres ... ..	16, 25
Mothercraft and Health Talk Sessions ... ..	31
Returns ... ..	28, 29
“Toddlers” Clinics ... ..	31
Infectious Diseases ... ..	74-87
Table of ... ..	84
Infirm Persons ... ..	44
Influenza... ..	88
Inspection and Supervision of Food ... ..	53-73
Insanitary Areas ... ..	45
Laboratory Facilities ... ..	13
Malaria ... ..	81
Maternity and Child Welfare ... ..	21-34
Maternity Outfits ... ..	25



INDEX—*continued.*

	PAGE
Maternity Wards ... ..	22
Measles ... ..	87
Merchandise Marks Act ... ..	66
Midwives ... ..	25
Payment of ... ..	25
Milk—	
Bacteriological Examinations ... ..	54
Bottling ... ..	53
Designations Order ... ..	53, 54
Examination for—	
Dirt ... ..	56
Stomatitis ... ..	56
Tubercle ... ..	55
Pasteurised Milk ... ..	55
Milk for Necessitous Persons ... ..	33
Mortuary and Coroner's Court ... ..	18
Mothercraft Sessions ... ..	31
Nursing ... ..	13, 33
Nutrition... ..	72
Obstetric Specialist ... ..	83
Offensive Trades ... ..	17, 44
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... ..	81
Outworkers ... ..	51
Pneumonia ... ..	82
Poliomyelitis ... ..	83
Population ... ..	6
Post-Natal Supervision... ..	30
Pre-School Child ... ..	30
Public Cleansing ... ..	35
Puerperal Fever ... ..	82
Rag and Bone Dealers ... ..	43
Rag Flock Acts ... ..	43
Rats and Mice Destruction Act ... ..	43
Rent Restriction Acts ... ..	43
Restaurants ... ..	59
Rheumatism ... ..	89
Sanitary Circumstances of Area ... ..	35-44
Inspection Tables ... ..	36-39
Summary of Legal Proceedings ... ..	40-42
Scarlet Fever ... ..	77
School Treatment Centres ... ..	14

INDEX—*continued.*

	PAGE
Schools, Inspection of ... ..	44
Sickness, causes of ... ..	5
Slaughterhouses ... ..	15, 59
Smallpox ... ..	74
Smoke Abatement ... ..	44
Social Conditions of Area ... ..	5
Staff ... ..	2
Statistics, Summary of ... ..	4
Statistics, Extracts from ... ..	5
Statistics, Vital ... ..	7
Street Markets ... ..	60
Survey of Health Services ... ..	19, 26
Swimming Baths ... ..	18
Transfer of Powers Order ... ..	15
Tuberculosis ... ..	91-110
Bovine ... ..	93
Care Work ... ..	109
Dispensary Table of Work ... ..	102
Mortality ... ..	91
Notification ... ..	91
Report of T.B. Officer ... ..	93
Typhoid Fever ... ..	80
Unmarried Mothers ... ..	25
Vaccinators, Public—	
Return of Work ... ..	86
Verminous Persons ... ..	18
Water Supply ... ..	35
Whooping Cough ... ..	87



