

[Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Camberwell,

Contributors

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Barnes, Howell W.

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Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,
CAMBERWELL, S.E.5.
1st July, 1935.

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

MR. MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the Borough.

This report has been prepared in accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 1,417, which indicates the lines to be followed with regard to the contents and arrangement of the Annual Report of Medical Officers of Health for 1934.

The Public Health Department which was accommodated at 35, Brunswick Square, Camberwell, for the past twelve years is now established in the new Town Hall, an arrangement which is satisfactory from every point of view.

The year 1934 will be remembered as the year during which the Council, in collaboration with the London County Council, started a campaign of slum clearance in Camberwell, and this campaign is still being vigorously pursued.

The birth rate still further declined during 1934, the rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population being 13.22, which is the lowest ever recorded in Camberwell. The comparative figure for 1933 was 13.32.

The death rate remained practically unchanged, viz., 12.31 as compared with 12.33 in the previous year. There was also a slight fall in the tuberculosis death rate from 1.00 to 0.97 per thousand estimated resident population.

It is particularly gratifying to record, that the maternal death rate fell to the extremely low figure of 2.46 per thousand total live and still-births.

On the other hand the infantile mortality rate rose from 49 to 67 per thousand births, and to some extent is accounted for by the increase in the number of deaths from pneumonia (all forms).

Except for the biennial measles epidemic which started towards the end of 1933 and continued during the early months of 1934, there was no excessive occurrence of infectious disease during any period of the year.

A considerable amount of health propaganda was carried out during the year, especially in connection with measles and diphtheria.

I have again to express my appreciation of the loyal help of the staff of the Public Health Department, and to thank the members of the Council for their sustained interest in measures for the improvement of the health of the inhabitants of Camberwell, and for the support and kind consideration which they have extended to me during the year under review.

I am, your obedient Servant,

H. W. BARNES,
Medical Officer of Health.

Staff of the Public Health Department at the end of 1934.

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., D.P.H.

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.

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>

Miss F. O'Riordan, Maxwell Lefroy, Gold Medallist. *a, d*

*Sampling Officer—Food and Drugs, etc. Acts.*George T. Dewey. *c**Food Inspector.*Richard F. Nash. *a**Health Visitors.*

Miss A. M. Stoddart.

Miss A. H. Mitchell. *e*Miss W. Higgins. *e**Infant Life Protection Visitor.*Miss N. G. Cooke. *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. *a*

S. F. Hislam.

A. J. Baker (Temporary).

*Tuberculosis Health Visitors.*Miss M. Thistleton. *g*

Clerks

Miss F. M. Whitney. *h*

... 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 Disinfecter... 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.

W. R. Mottram (Temporary).

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 1934.

Area of the Borough in Acres	4,480
Population (Estimated resident population mid-1934) ...	238,360
Population (Census 1931)	251,294
No. of inhabited houses (end of 1934) according to Rate Books	43,014
Rateable Value	£1,634,074
Sum represented by a penny rate	£6,525
Number of live Births	3,152
Birth Rate	13.22
Number of Deaths	2,934
Death Rate	12.31

Infantile Mortality :—

Deaths under 1 year	214
Infantile Deaths per 1,000 Births	67

Maternal Mortality :—

Deaths of Women from Diseases or Accidents associated with Childbirth	8
Maternal Death Rate { Per 1,000 live births ...	2.54
{ Per 1,000 total births ...	2.46
Deaths from Phthisis	202
Phthisis Death Rate	0.85
Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis	231
Tuberculosis Death Rate	0.97

Social Conditions and Vital Statistics.

Camberwell is largely a dormitory borough situated in South-east London. Roughly pear-shaped, its greatest length is approximately $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles and its width about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The area of the Borough is given as 4,480 acres. The northern portion is densely populated, averaging 114 persons to the acre. In this area overcrowding exists and cases of extreme poverty are frequently found. Most of the factories and workshops are situated in the north and north-east parts of the Borough, and include the following industries: Motor and general engineering, printers, laundries, timber yards, etc. The manufacture of gas and its associated products is the most important and largest industrial process carried on in the Borough.

Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year.

		Total.	M.	F.	
Live Births	Legitimate	3,019	1,568	1,451	} Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, 13.2.
	Illegitimate	133	62	71	
Still births	... ..	94	58	36	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births, 28.9.
Deaths	... ..	2,934	1,512	1,422	Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, 12.3.
				Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.
	Puerperal sepsis	...	...	5	1.54
	Other puerperal causes	...	...	3	0.92
	Total	...	...	8	2.46

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—

All infants per 1,000 live births	...	67
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	66
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	90
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	30
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	10
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	35

Sickness and Invalidity.

There was no unusual or excessive sickness or invalidity during the year which calls for any special comment in this report.

Unemployment.

Unemployment still exists and shows no evidence of diminishing appreciably in the near future. In this connection I have to thank the Manager of the local Ministry of Labour Exchange for the following figures relating to the number of registered unemployed persons in the Borough during the last quarter of 1934 :—

	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.
October	5,130	260	1,707	112	7,209
November	5,238	74	1,895	64	7,271
December	5,641	248	2,258	216	8,363
Average for quarter	5,336	194	1,953	131	7,614

The number of unemployed persons stated as a percentage of the insured population of the area equalled 9.3. The number of persons in receipt of domiciliary relief in the Borough averaged 6,183 weekly throughout the year, as compared with 6,416 in 1933, and for this information I am indebted to the Local Public Assistance Officer.

Population.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the population for the mid-year 1934 was 238,360, 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, 1934. (Middle of the Year).
1	14,489	13,742
2	13,016	12,344
3	13,189	12,509
4	14,922	14,159
5	14,421	13,677
6	12,024	11,403
7	14,672	13,915
8	14,274	13,543
9	14,888	14,120
10	7,700	7,303
11	10,833	10,282
12	12,496	11,854
13	11,022	10,454
14	10,485	9,946
15	12,234	11,603
16	13,719	13,011
17	13,861	13,146
18	16,797	15,934
19	12,123	11,499
20	4,129	3,916
Total ...	251,294	238,360

Vital Statistics.

The vital and mortal statistics of every ward in the Borough for the year 1934 are given in the following table :—

Wards.	Estima- ted Popula- tion.	Births.		Deaths under 1 year		Deaths all ages.	
		No.	Rate per 1,000.	No.	Rate per 1,000.	No.	Rate per 1,000.
1	13,742	239	17.4	16	68	186	13.5
2	12,344	217	17.6	14	65	142	11.5
3	12,509	142	11.4	17	120	154	12.3
4	14,159	195	13.8	21	108	170	12.0
5	13,677	216	15.8	20	93	165	12.0
6	11,403	154	13.5	9	59	136	11.9
7	13,915	186	13.4	14	76	164	11.7
8	13,543	206	15.2	12	59	152	11.2
9	14,120	214	15.2	13	61	191	13.5
10	7,303	106	14.5	8	76	109	14.9
11	10,282	130	12.6	8	62	133	12.9
12	11,854	143	12.1	10	70	157	13.2
13	10,454	104	9.9	8	77	128	12.2
14	9,946	168	16.9	12	72	134	13.4
15	11,603	162	13.9	11	68	148	12.7
16	13,011	164	12.6	6	37	157	12.0
17	13,146	146	11.1	5	35	138	10.4
18	15,934	142	8.9	5	36	191	11.9
19	11,499	93	8.1	3	33	130	11.3
20	3,916	25	6.3	2	81	49	12.5
The Borough	238,360	3,152	13.2	214	67	2,934	12.3

Births and Birth Rates.

After adjustment, i.e., by the addition of 574 children born of Camberwell mothers confined outside the Borough and the deduction of 466 children of non-residents confined in the Borough, the number of live births registered as belonging to the Borough was 3,152 (1,630 males and 1,522 females). The birth rate for 1934 was therefore 13.22 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 13.32 last year.

This is the lowest birth rate ever recorded for the Borough. The fall in the birth rate is not, however, confined to Camberwell, but is general.

The following table illustrates the steady fall that has taken place since the last census :—

	The Borough.	County of London.	England and Wales.
1931 Census ...	14.7	15.0	15.8
1932 ...	14.6	14.3	15.3
1933 ...	13.3	13.2	14.4
1934 ...	13.2	13.2	14.8

Illegitimate Births.

After correction for inward and outward transfers the number of illegitimate live births registered as belonging to the Borough was 133, 4.21 per cent. of the total live births.

Still Births.

Still births registrations during the year numbered 94. This number included 10 illegitimate births.

Notification of Births Act.

Every birth occurring in the Borough should be notified to the Medical Officer of Health within 36 hours of its occurrence. During the year 3,042 births were notified, representing 93.42 per cent. of the number of total births registered in the Borough.

The following table indicates the sources of notification :—

Source of notification.	No. of Births notified.	
	Live Births.	Still Births.
By Medical Practitioners and Parents	1,924	56
„ Midwives	1,041	15
„ Other Persons	6	—

Deaths.

The number of deaths registered during the year was 3,499, but of these 1,227 occurred in Camberwell of persons who were not residents of this Borough, while the deaths of 662 Camberwell residents occurred in other districts ; thus by subtracting the deaths of non-residents and adding the deaths of residents who died elsewhere, the number of deaths properly belonging to Camberwell was 2,934. The general death rate for Camberwell in 1934 was 12.3 per 1,000 of the population.

The distribution of the deaths and the death rates in the different wards is to be found in the table on the opposite page, and the Registrar-General's diseases classification of the deaths appears on pages 10 and 11.

The chief causes and percentage rates of deaths at all ages were :—

Diseases of the heart and circulatory system 29.6, malignant disease 13.7, bronchitis, pneumonia, and other respiratory diseases (including pulmonary tuberculosis) 19.2, all forms of tuberculosis 0.97.

Deaths of Illegitimate Infants.

These numbered 12 during 1934, representing a mortality rate of 90 per 1,000 illegitimate births. The infantile mortality rate for legitimate and illegitimate births was 67.

A table showing the age distribution of these deaths in each quarter of the year is appended :—

Period.	Under 4 weeks.		4 weeks and Under 3 months.		3 months and Under 12 months.	
	Legit.	Illegit.	Legit.	Illegit.	Legit.	Illegit.
1st Quarter	14	2	24	2	38	3
2nd „	20	—	12	1	15	—
3rd „	13	1	8	1	13	1
4th „	15	—	9	—	23	1

DEATHS, CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DURING THE YEAR 1934.

Causes of Death.	Sex.	All Ages.	0- 1- 2- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75-											
			0-	1-	2-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	
All causes	M.	1,512	119	21	25	27	76	60	77	170	300	317	320	
	F.	1,422	95	18	23	36	57	41	66	119	186	324	457	
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Fevers	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Measles	M.	15	—	5	5	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
	F.	15	2	5	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Scarlet Fever	M.	3	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F.	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Whooping Cough	M.	4	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F.	6	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diphtheria	M.	6	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F.	14	—	—	4	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Influenza	M.	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	2	4	
	F.	17	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	3	2	6	1	
Encephalitis lethargica	M.	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cerebro-spinal Fever	M.	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F.	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	M.	142	—	—	—	—	28	20	24	34	28	8	—	
	F.	60	—	—	—	1	24	19	3	7	4	1	1	
Other tuberculous diseases	M.	13	1	1	2	3	4	1	—	—	—	—	1	
	F.	16	1	2	—	4	3	—	—	1	2	2	1	
Syphilis	M.	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis...	M.	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	3	3	—	
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cancer, malignant disease	M.	197	—	—	—	—	1	2	9	27	64	68	26	
	F.	204	—	—	—	—	2	2	19	28	50	49	54	
Diabetes	M.	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	6	1	
	F.	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	7	3	
Cerebral haemorrhage, etc.	M.	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	13	19	12	
	F.	78	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10	19	28	20	
Heart disease	M.	351	—	—	—	1	6	6	8	26	74	92	138	
	F.	402	—	1	—	4	10	7	13	22	44	110	191	
Aneurysm	M.	8	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	3	—	
	F.	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	
Other circulatory diseases	M.	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	6	17	23	
	F.	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	17	24	

DEATHS, CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DURING THE YEAR 1934—*contd.*

Causes of Death.	Sex.	All Ages.	0-	1-	2-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-
Bronchitis ...	M.	51	4	—	1	—	—	1	—	4	9	16	16
	F.	68	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	5	17	39
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	M.	112	26	9	7	2	3	1	3	13	22	14	12
	F.	96	29	6	6	2	2	1	2	8	7	20	13
Other respiratory diseases	M.	19	—	1	—	2	2	1	2	4	—	2	5
	F.	16	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	3	8	2
Peptic Ulcer ...	M.	34	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	13	9	7	1
	F.	14	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	4	3	3	1
Diarrhoea, etc ...	M.	27	21	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	2
	F.	17	14	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—
Appendicitis ...	M.	14	—	—	—	1	3	1	2	3	2	2	—
	F.	8	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	1	—	2	—
Cirrhosis of liver...	M.	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	—
	F.	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	1
Other diseases of liver, etc.	M.	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	2
	F.	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	3	1
Other digestive diseases...	M.	23	3	—	—	2	1	—	1	3	3	9	1
	F.	32	2	—	1	1	1	—	2	4	2	10	9
Acute & chronic nephritis	M.	47	—	—	—	—	3	—	4	6	14	6	14
	F.	48	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	4	9	9	22
Puerperal sepsis ...	F.	5	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—
Other Puerperal causes ...	F.	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
Congenital debility, pre-mature birth, malformations, etc.	M.	50	49	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	34	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Senility ...	M.	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	31
	F.	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	44
Suicide ...	M.	18	—	—	—	—	1	7	2	2	3	3	—
	F.	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—
Other Violence ...	M.	54	3	1	2	1	11	5	2	4	10	7	8
	F.	29	—	—	2	2	1	—	2	3	4	7	8
Other defined diseases ...	M.	135	9	1	1	6	11	12	10	11	23	28	23
	F.	96	7	1	3	4	5	3	11	8	17	16	21
Causes ill-defined or unknown ...	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Maternal Mortality.

The number of Camberwell women who died from maternal causes during the year was 8, representing a maternal mortality rate of 2.46 per 1,000 total live and still births.

The cause of death in 5 cases was due to puerperal sepsis representing a mortality rate of 1.54, the remaining 3 deaths being due to causes classified as other complications of pregnancy, producing a mortality rate of 0.92.

For the purposes of comparison the maternal mortality rates per 1,000 total births in Camberwell, London and England and Wales for the last five years are as follows :—

Year.	Camberwell.	London.	England and Wales.
1930	5.25	3.33	4.22
1931	3.39	3.81	3.94
1932	2.15	2.99	4.04
1933	4.77	3.67	4.32
1934	2.46	2.70	4.41

Inquiry into Maternal Deaths.

Confidential reports on the Maternal deaths occurring in the Borough were submitted as in past years to the Ministry of Health.

Infantile Mortality.

The number of deaths of infants under one year of age was 214, an increase of 54 as compared with 1933. The infant mortality rate was 67 per 1,000 births. The mortality rate for 1933 was 49. The mortality rates for the past five years are shewn in the subjoined table :—

Year.	Camberwell.	London	England and Wales.
1930	52	59	60
1931	56	65	66
1932	65	66	65
1933	49	59	64
1934	67	67	59

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS

Wards	No. of Births.	No. of Deaths	(Age at Death)		
			Under 1 month.	Between 1 & 3 months.	Between 3 & 12 months
1	239	16	3	5	8
2	217	14	5	4	5
3	142	17	3	4	10
4	195	21	5	8	8
5	216	20	7	3	10
6	154	9	2	4	3
7	186	14	3	3	8
8	206	12	4	4	4
9	214	13	4	3	6
10	106	8	2	1	5
11	130	8	4	2	2
12	143	10	4	2	4
13	104	8	4	1	3
14	168	12	4	2	6
15	162	11	2	5	4
16	164	6	2	1	3
17	146	5	3	1	1
18	142	5	2	2	1
19	93	3	1	—	2
20	25	2	1	—	1

Examination of the 214 deaths of infants under one year discloses that 65 occurred during the first four weeks after birth; 55 between 4 weeks and 3 months, and 94 between the period of 3 months and 1 year. The increase in the number of deaths was mainly attributable to pneumonia and premature births.

Neo-Natal Mortality.

The neo-natal mortality, i.e., the deaths occurring in the first four weeks of life, has not decreased in the same proportion in recent years as the number of deaths recorded in the first year of life. The following table provides particulars of the neo-natal mortality rates for the last five years :—

Year.	No. of deaths within the first month of life.	Neo-Mortality Rate.
1930	85	22.3
1931	78	21.0
1932	87	24.0
1933	67	20.6
1934	65	20.6

An additional table is appended showing the causes responsible for the death of these infants in this age group :—

Difficult labour—

Trauma at birth	5
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Foetal and Infantile states—

[illegible]

Atelectasis	11
	9

Prematurity	2
	30

Atrophy and Debility	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9

Other diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10

Infantile Diarrhoea and Enteritis.

The number of deaths from these causes in children under 2 years of age was 35 as compared with 33 in 1933. Of these 32 died in hospital. There can be no doubt that many of these deaths could be prevented by early medical treatment and nursing attention.

During the months of August and September last year, when the weather was exceptionally warm, the number of deaths from diarrhoea only numbered 6.

The total deaths are summarised in the following table showing the wards of the Borough in which they occurred and when they took place.

[illegible]

INFANTILE MORTALITY TABLE.
DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGES UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE, 1934.

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	—	2
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	3
Diphtheria and Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Abdominal Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Laryngitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	2	1	8
Pneumonia	—	—	1	—	1	3	—	1	1	6
Diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	2	8
Enteritis	1	—	1	1	3	10	7	4	2	26
Gastritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Suffocation	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	3
Injury at Birth	4	1	—	—	5	—	1	—	—	6
Atelectasis	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	3
Congenital Malformation	8	1	1	1	11	6	2	—	1	20
Premature Birth	25	1	1	3	30	5	2	—	—	37
Atrophy, Debility, &c.	2	—	1	1	4	6	3	1	—	14
Other Diseases	3	1	—	1	5	5	3	7	2	22
Broncho-pneumonia	1	—	1	—	2	16	11	13	5	47
Acute Lobar Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	48	4	6	7	65	55	40	36	18	214

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 134, Denmark Hill, S.E.5.

Particulars of the bacteriological examinations carried out during 1934 will be found on page 93.

The chemical analysis of food, etc., is performed by Mr. Martin Priest at his laboratory, 4, Obelisk Parade, Lewisham. Details of these examinations appear in Table "A" on pages 72 and 73.

Ambulance Facilities.

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

Nursing in the Home.

It was not necessary during 1934 to make any alteration in the arrangements 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 in respect of home nursing services.

These Associations, in the order named, undertake nursing services in the following districts of the Borough:—

Peckham, Camberwell, N.W., Camberwell, N., Herne Hill and Dulwich.

With the exception of the East Dulwich and Dulwich Village Nursing Association who render professional services in the homes without financial assistance from this Authority, the Council pays each Nursing Association one shilling per visit, less contributions made by the patients or their relatives towards the cost of such services, for the nursing of maternity cases and specified cases of illness in children under five years referred to them by the Public Health Department, hospitals and general practitioners, as well as to notifiable diseases under the Infectious Diseases (Lond.) Regulations, 1927. In January of the present year the Council authorised payment for similar services to be rendered by the nurses of the Catholic Nursing Institute. These Associations do not, however, receive any grant from the Borough Council for general nursing.

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, Camber- well.	London County Council.	Monday and Thursday (new cases) at 10 a.m., Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday at 2 p.m.
Dulwich Hospital, East Dul- wich Grove.	Do.	Monday, Tuesday, and Friday at 2 p.m., Thursday (new cases) at 2 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.
<i>Diphtheria Prevention Clinic.</i>		
Camberwell Municipal Centre, 140, Camberwell Road.	Camberwell Borough Council.	Every Wednesday at 2 p.m.
<i>Artificial Sunlight Clinics.</i>		
Union of Girls' Schools' May- ward House Centre	Union of Girls' Schools Settlement	Tuesday and Friday at 2 p.m.
British Red Cross Society, 160, Peckham Rye.	British Red Cross Society	Daily.
<i>Tuberculosis Dispensary.</i>		
19, Brunswick Square, S.E.5.	Camberwell Borough Council.	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.
<i>Cleansing Station for Verminous Persons.</i>		
Peckham Park Road Depot.	Camberwell Borough Council.	Daily—Tuesday, Wed- nesday and Thursday (Vermin). Monday and Friday (Scabies). Adults, Saturday 9-12 noon.

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—Thursday, 1.30 p.m. and alternate Fridays, 9.30 a.m.

East Dulwich Treatment Centre, 29, Amott Road, S.E.15.

Minor Ailments.—Wednesday, 3 p.m.

Dental.—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 9.30 a.m. Thursday (3 times a month) and 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.—Wednesday (once a month), 2 p.m. (Operations—Alternate Tuesdays, 2 p.m., at Hanover Park.)

Minor Ailments.—Monday and Thursday, 3 p.m.

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

Dulwich Hospital : containing 733 beds.

Maudsley Hospital (Neurological) : containing 242 beds.

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 and alternate Thursday mornings.	—
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 and Thursday.	During Med. Sessions. Thursday.
St. Luke's, 2, Commercial Road ...	2 rooms and hut in garden ...	... do. ...	Wednesday and Friday.	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.	—

Health Propaganda.

To-day the health of the individual is in his own keeping to maintain or to lose. There can be no doubt that a large amount of invalidism in the population need not occur. Instruction of the public in the principles and practice of hygiene and the importance of the personal culture of health are matters occupying an important place in the realm of preventive medicine. No matter how judicious the teaching, no great advance can be made without the intelligent co-operation of the individual himself. To obtain the maximum result from health education, instruction must be given at an early age—the earlier the better.

In Camberwell advice is given to mothers daily in their own homes by the health visitors concerning the maintenance of their own, and their children's health ; health talks to mothers are also given at the infant welfare centres in this borough, and a booklet containing general information and hints for the expectant mother and on the management of infants is distributed.

This Council's activities to stimulate interest in the subject of healthy citizenship also includes a poster display and a leaflet distribution.

During the year arrangements were made at no cost to the Council for the distribution of 2,500 copies monthly of the periodical *Better Health*, the official journal of the Central Council for Health Education to which organisation the Council also agreed to contribute a donation of £5 5s.

The dissemination of knowledge on matters relating to feeding, cooking and marketing : diphtheria prevention : cancer, etc., has formed part of the propaganda activities of this department for some years past, and these activities should not be relaxed. In this regard I am of opinion that the Local Education Authority has an unrivalled opportunity of assisting local authorities in their endeavour to create a national health conscience by providing instruction in hygiene and habits of healthy living to the pupils attending the public elementary schools.

Cleansing Station.

A cleansing station consisting of a nurses room, a reception room, 2 baths, and a discharge room adjoins the disinfecting station in Peckham Park Road and was installed for the purpose of dealing with verminous conditions in children and adults. The Council by arrangement with the London County Council undertakes the disinfestation of children attending the elementary schools in Camberwell found to be in a verminous condition. The cleansing and treatment of these school children is carried out under the supervision of the nurses of the London County Council, while the disinfestation of the clothing and of the homes is carried out by the Borough Council's sanitary staff.

The following table gives particulars of the number of persons who attended the cleansing station during the year.

Persons cleansed, verminous—

Adults—

Males	13
Females	2

Children—

Males	433
Females	1,775

Total	2,223
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Persons cleansed, scabies—

Adults—

Males	12
Females	14

Children—

Males	1,132
Females	1,606

Total	2,764
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Public Baths and Washhouses.

The three Municipal swimming baths situated at Church Street, Camberwell, Goose Green, East Dulwich, and at Old Kent Road, are fitted with a filtration and aeration plant and the water in the swimming pools is chlorinated to ensure the provision of a satisfactory water for the bathers. The bacteriological and chemical examinations of samples of the water obtained from each bath periodically during the year showed that the filtration plants were at all times functioning efficiently. The number of bathers who used these baths during 1934 is shown in the following table :—

Bath.	No. of persons using swimming baths.				No. of persons. using warm baths.
Church Street	144,914	79,479
Old Kent Road	69,618	63,587
Dulwich	129,526	44,690
Wells Street	—	33,224

Facilities for washing clothes are provided at Camberwell, Old Kent Road, and Wells Street Baths. The number of users of these facilities in 1934 was 57,172.

Public Mortuary.

An important improvement at the Public Mortuary resulted from the remodelling of the existing rooms during the year to allow for the inclusion of a preservation chamber.

This cooling plant which contains nine compartments enables bodies received in varying stages of decomposition to be kept for an indefinite period, without further physical changes taking place, and is extremely valuable in affording facilities for the identification of unknown bodies.

A monthly summary of the bodies received at the mortuary during 1934 is appended :—

MORTUARY RETURN.

Month.					Males.	Females.	Total.	Burial only.	Inquests.	Post- mortems	Courts.	Resi- dents.	Outside Borough	
													Number.	P.-M.'s.
January	...	...	...	...	22	22	44	Nil.	44	28	13	25	19	9
February	...	...	...	...	20	11	31	Nil.	31	17	10	19	12	7
March	...	...	...	...	27	20	47	Nil.	47	28	11	29	18	8
April	...	...	...	...	13	7	20	Nil.	20	5	9	9	11	1
May	...	...	...	...	14	15	29	Nil.	29	15	9	20	9	2
June	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	Mortuary Closed.		Installation of refrigeration		plant and repairs.		
July	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	do.	—	—	—
August	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	do.	—	—	—
September	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	do.	—	—	—
October	...	...	...	...	21	6	27	Nil.	19	11	9	17	10	3
November	...	...	...	...	20	18	38	Nil.	15	27	9	27	11	3
December	...	...	...	...	22	16	38	Nil.	21	23	11	25	13	5
Totals	...	...	...	...	159	115	274	Nil.	226	154	81	171	103	38

PUBLIC VACCINATORS—RETURN OF WORK, 1934.

NUMBER OF PERSONS SUCCESSFULLY VACCINATED AND RE-VACCINATED BY THE MEDICAL OFFICERS OF INSTITUTIONS AND THE PUBLIC VACCINATORS DURING THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31ST, 1934.

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 District	Dr. A. B. Blomfield	181	44	10
Nunhead District	Dr. G. H. Fisher	122	7	3
Dulwich District	Dr. G. W. FitzHenry	22	1	2
St. George's District	Dr. H. J. Gater	198	33	7
East Dulwich District	Dr. A. F. McMillan	169	22	21
Camberwell District	Dr. E. W. G. Masterman	212	23	12
St. Giles' Hospital	Dr. H. O. West	—	46	12
Dulwich Hospital	Dr. O. W. Roberts	—	1	4
Constance Road Institution	Dr. O. W. Roberts	—	—	—
	Total	904	177	71

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES.

The Council's Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme includes the provision of Infant Welfare Centres where medical consultation sessions are held for the purpose of giving instruction to mothers in the feeding and management of infants ; ante-natal clinics have also been established at two of these centres for the medical supervision and instruction of expectant mothers in the hygiene of pregnancy ; home visiting by health visitors ; convalescent treatment for mothers and infants ; home nursing services ; the supply of milk to expectant and nursing mothers and children in necessitous circumstances ; consultant services for private medical practitioners who require assistance in cases of difficulty before, during or after confinement of a patient ; institutional provision for unmarried mothers, and other ancillary services.

Infant Welfare Centres.

The Borough has been mapped out into ten areas with an Infant Welfare Centre in each. In seven of the Infant Welfare areas the work is carried out by voluntary associations, who are responsible for the Centre premises, the appointment of Medical Officers and Health Visitors. The Council makes an annual contribution to each voluntary association under the terms of a scheme made by the Minister of Health under Section 101 (6) of the Local Government Act, 1929, such contribution being dependent on a satisfactory report of the infant welfare service provided by the Association. The Council also requires to be advised of any changes in the personnel, and to approve all appointments to the professional staff at these Centres. The Centres in the remaining three areas are municipal premises and staffed by the Council.

Unfortunately the majority of these Centres, for various reasons, are not so situated as to be readily accessible to all the mothers living in the Centre's district.

In previous Annual Reports I have referred to the unsuitability of two of the buildings rented by the Council for use as Infant Welfare Centres and at the time of the preparation of this Report, efforts are being made to obtain other premises which might overcome the deficiencies of the existing premises. I am also of opinion that the premises used by four of the Voluntary Associations are not ideally planned or constructed for their purpose, and should be replaced by more suitable buildings.

Ante-Natal Supervision.

Ante-natal consultations are at present held at the Municipal Infant Welfare Centre, 140, Camberwell Road, and at the Voluntary

Association Centre, 616, Old Kent Road. Expectant mothers are also examined by the Medical Officers at the Cambridge House and the Kempshhead Hall Voluntary Centres at the weekly Infant Clinic Sessions. Women attend the ante-natal clinics at these Centres either of their own accord or are referred to them by doctors and midwives practising in the Borough, or by the Health Visitors. During the year 228 women made a total of 703 attendances at these ante-natal clinics. Ante-natal supervision of women to be confined in their own homes is also given by midwives of the General Lying-in Hospital Post-Certificate School, 77, Southampton Street, and ante-natal clinics are attached to the St. Giles' and Dulwich Hospitals for patients to be confined in these hospitals.

Early in the present year the Council decided, subject to the approval of the Ministry of Health, to adopt, with the exception of recommendation (c), the proposals outlined in the following report on Ante-natal Services which was submitted to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee for consideration during the year under review.

To the Chairman and Members of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

APRIL, 1934.

ANTE-NATAL SERVICES.

Your Committee will remember that the L.C.C. in a communication dated August 10th, 1933, indicated that the maternity work at St. Giles' Hospital was increasing to such an extent that certain structural alterations were being made at the Hospital which would have the effect of increasing the maternity accommodation available.

Similar structural alterations for the same purpose are at present in progress at the Dulwich Hospital.

The additional accommodation at St. Giles' Hospital will be available at the end of this month, and I am accordingly of opinion that it is an appropriate time to bring to your notice the various ante-natal services in Camberwell for the purpose of considering whether any possible improvement of these services could be effected by the utilisation of these revised facilities by arrangement with that Authority.

Ante-Natal Clinics are established at the L.C.C., St. Giles' and Dulwich Hospitals for patients entering these Institutions for their confinement: the General Lying-in Hospital Post-Certificate Midwifery School, Southampton Street, for patients confined in their own homes by the midwives of this School; at the Camberwell Municipal Centre, 140, Camberwell Road, and at the Bird-in-Bush Voluntary Association Centre, 616, Old Kent Road. Ante-natal advice is also given to expectant mothers by the Clinic Medical Officers at the Cambridge House and Kempshhead Hall Centres at the ordinary infant consultation sessions.

Further, the Council has appointed an Obstetric Specialist whose services are available for any medical practitioner in cases of difficulty arising during pregnancy, parturition or during the puerperium period.

There occurred in Camberwell last year 3,247 births. Information is available in respect of 3,108 of these births that 1,740 occurred in L.C.C. Hospitals and Nursing Homes in this Borough, and Maternity and General Hospital and Nursing Homes in various parts of London; private medical practitioners were in attendance at 300 births, and practising midwives 1,068.

Patients booked for admission to hospitals for their confinement receive systematic ante-natal supervision, and there is no reason to doubt that similar supervision is given to patients who engage their own medical attendant for the confinement. There is no means of ascertaining the extent of pre-confinement

supervision given to patients by practising midwives, except those attended by the midwives of the Post-Certificate School, which numbered 400 in 1933. It is interesting to note that the individual attendances of expectant mothers at Ante-Natal Clinics in this Borough, attached to Infant Welfare Centres, only numbered 259 during 1933.

The establishment of Ante-Natal Clinics at Infant Welfare Centres in Camberwell was to a large extent for the purpose of placing the facilities of these clinics at the disposal of midwives who were unable to do ante-natal work of the required standard, and for women who had no family doctor.

It was not intended that a midwife should no longer carry out her obligation of routine examinations, but that she should bring or send her patients to the Medical Officer at the Clinic for the purpose of confirming whether her conclusions concerning the patient's health and progress of the pregnancy were correct, as well as to receive advice in cases where special treatment might be deemed necessary.

In my opinion, the work of these Ante-Natal Clinics is excellently carried out, yet an improvement from the point of view of individual attendances is clearly indicated.

Past endeavours to encourage greater use of the Clinics at the Maternity and Infant Welfare Centres have unfortunately been disappointing. This lack of co-operation, particularly on the part of midwives, is probably due to the fear of losing the monetary consideration of confining a woman should the Clinic Medical Officer decide, in the interest of the patient's health, to refer her to a doctor or a hospital for her confinement.

The fact that the L.C.C. is the supervising authority of midwives may also influence their attitude to the Centre Clinics, or they may have other reasons to offer why they do not bring or send their patients to these Clinics.

There is a steadily increasing desire by women to-day to enter hospitals for their confinement, and to take advantage of the fully equipped Ante-Natal Clinic attached to these institutions with its facilities for diagnosis and treatment of abnormal physical conditions during pregnancy and to receive the benefit of a medical examination following confinement.

I would accordingly suggest for consideration that the L.C.C. be approached to enquire whether they would be willing to place their Hospital Clinics at the disposal of private medical practitioners and practising midwives in the Borough for patients who have made arrangements to be confined in their own homes.

It is difficult to indicate the number of such patients who might be referred to these Clinics, as well as to judge the number of attendances necessary for each patient, but I should think that at least 300 patients a year, and on the assumption that each patient would be required to attend at least three times, I am of opinion that the sum of £100 should be sufficient to provide these services, subject to agreement.

If this suggested Scheme is approved it is not unlikely that a percentage of midwives' patients may be recommended by the Hospital Clinic Medical Officer to enter the Hospital for their confinement. In such cases I would suggest that a compensation payment of 10s. per case be paid to the midwife. I do not anticipate that this should cost more than, say, £10 per annum, and I base this figure on information obtained of the experience of certain Metropolitan Boroughs where provision is made for such payments to midwives for the loss of a patient.

The proposals outlined in this report may therefore be summarised as follows :—

- (a) That the L.C.C. be asked to enter into an agreement with this Council to undertake the medical examination and supervision at their Hospital Ante-Natal Clinics of patients to be confined in their own homes either by a private medical practitioner or a practising midwife, such services to include a post-natal examination of every patient. I suggest that this service could perhaps be provided at a cost of £100 per annum.
- (b) That compensation payments be made by this Council to midwives for the loss of a patient in the event of an institutional confinement

being recommended by the Hospital Clinic Medical Officer, at an estimated cost of £10 per annum.

- (c) That the existing ante-natal clinic services provided as part of the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme be discontinued in the event of the adoption of the proposals contained in (a) above.

Your obedient Servant,

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

In my opinion, the ideal place for the supervision of pregnant women is the clinic attached to hospitals which reserve accommodation for maternity patients. At these hospitals special facilities exist for X-ray examinations and the provision of Ante-natal beds.

I am convinced that the ante-natal care which the women of Camberwell will receive at these hospitals will reach the highest possible standard, and it only remains for them to take full advantage of the facilities of this service. Any scheme, however efficient, will of course fail if the whole-hearted co-operation of the people for whom the scheme was promoted is lacking. Lectures by Health Visitors at the mothercraft sessions conducted at Infant Welfare Centres should, however, assist in achieving the object of educating women as to the necessity for early and systematic ante-natal care.

Post-Natal Supervision.

The number of Camberwell mothers who were confined in the Borough and elsewhere was 1,552. These patients were medically examined before discharge. Under the terms of the arrangement with the London County Council as outlined in that portion of this Report dealing with ante-natal services, there will be an opportunity for any mother living in Camberwell to be examined at St. Giles' or Dulwich Hospitals after her confinement, and to receive early treatment if she suffers from impairment of health resulting from childbirth. The practice of enquiry by the Health Visitor at the first visit following the notification of birth as to the state of health of the mother after her confinement was continued, and in cases where the mother was found to be suffering from backache, prolapse, phlebitis, debility, urinary or intestinal troubles, she was urged to seek medical advice from her own doctor or at a general hospital, unless the mother was confined in the local hospitals. In these cases the patients' attendance at the Post-Natal Clinic at St. Giles' or Dulwich Hospitals was stressed.

During the year 775 mothers with impaired health resulting from childbirth were advised by the Health Visitors to seek medical attention.

Health Visiting.

Three Health Visitors are employed by the Council and eleven by the Voluntary Associations undertaking Maternity and Child Welfare work in the area. In addition, part of the time of the Borough's Infant Life Protection Visitor is occupied in visiting cases

of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, and assisting in district visiting duties in one of the Municipal Infant Welfare areas. During the period of a measles epidemic the woman Sanitary Inspector also assists in visiting cases of this disease. Approximately two-thirds of the time of the Health Visitors is spent in visiting the homes of expectant and nursing mothers, and children under the age of five years, the remainder of their time being devoted to attendance at the various sessions at the Infant Welfare Centres. Infant visiting is carried out on a systematic basis. The first visit is paid as soon as possible after the infant reaches the age of 14 days, and routine visits are continued until the child goes to school or reaches the age of five years. Tables showing the visits made by the Health Visitors and the total attendances of mothers and infants at the Infant Welfare Centres during the year appears on pages 32 and 33.

Pre-School Child.

Special medical sessions for pre-school children ("toddlers") are held at three Infant Welfare Centres in the Borough, for the purposes of providing for the medical inspection of children between one and five years and to assist in reducing the amount of physical defects and disease in children in this age group. At the other Centres "toddlers" attend the ordinary Infant Medical Sessions. If mothers would realise that a careful physical examination is made of each child by the Medical Officer, at these special sessions, there is no doubt that more mothers would bring their children to these clinics for examination.

Individual instruction is also given to mothers at these sessions on the subject of how to maintain the child in a state of good health.

Toddlers Clinics. Attendances Table.

Infant Welfare Centre.	Number of Sessions held 1934.	Number of Individual Children attending these Sessions.	Total Attendances.
Amott Road	49	545	841
Bird-in-Bush	44	308	692
Mayward House, Brunswick Square	49	699	1,490

Mothercraft and Health Talk Sessions.

Advice to mothers by the Medical Officers at the clinics and by the Health Visitors in the homes on matters connected with pregnancy and the care of infants is supplemented by collective instruction in the form of short educational talks at special sessions held at five of the Infant Welfare Centres in the Borough. The opportunity

to demonstrate to mothers, garments suitable for children and to provide facilities for making them under expert supervision is also taken at these sessions.

The following table summarises the number of sessions and attendances recorded at these special sessions during the year :—

Infant Welfare Centre.	No. of Sessions.	No. of Attendances.	Average Attendance.
Amott Road	11	58	5
Bird-in-Bush	99	2,354	23
Kempshead Road	32	620	19
Lordship Lane	46	588	12
St. Lukes	41	707	17

Convalescent Home Treatment.

Expectant or nursing mothers and children under five years of age recommended for convalescent treatment by the Medical Officers at the Infant Welfare Centres are sent to the following Homes: The All Saints' Hospital, Eastbourne; The London Mothers Convalescent Home, Sunningdale; The Hertfordshire County Council Home, St. Leonards-on-Sea, and to Homes of the Invalid Children's Aid Association. The period of stay in a home is usually 28 days, but an extension of treatment may be authorised by the appropriate Committee of the Council in special circumstances. A contribution towards the cost of the treatment is recovered from the patient in cases where the financial circumstances permit of payment of a proportion of the charges.

During 1934 six mothers with their infants and 18 children under five years received treatment. The total cost to the Council for convalescent treatment during the year was £166.

Home Nursing.

The following table shows the number of cases attended and visits paid by the staff of the District Nursing Associations undertaking home nursing duties on behalf of the Borough Council.

Disease.	Children.		Adults.	
	No. Cases.	No. Visits.	No. Cases.	No. Visits.
Measles	51	620	—	—
Whooping Cough	3	54	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum and Discharging Eyes	30	639	—	—
Pneumonia	28	511	17	338
Mastitis	—	—	8	166
Maternity	—	—	43	650
Totals ...	112	1,824	68	1,154

Provision of Milk to Necessitous, Expectant, and Nursing Mothers and Children under Five Years of Age.

In my Annual Report for 1933 the Council's Milk Distribution Scheme, which provides for the issue of dried milk, and in exceptional medical circumstances fluid milk, free or at half-price according to an income scale, to expectant mothers during the last three months of pregnancy, nursing mothers and children under five years was fully reported on. During the year under review no alteration was made in this scheme. The approximate cost of this service to the Council during the year was £1,130 0s. 0d.

Infant Life Protection.

At the end of 1934 there were 119 foster mothers on the register of persons receiving children for reward complying with the provisions of the Children and Young Persons Acts 1908 to 1932. The number of children in the care of these foster mothers at December 31st, 1934, was 133. During the year, 1,535 visits were paid by the Infant Life Protection Visitor, who is a qualified Health Visitor, to the homes of these boarded-out children. The Sanitary Inspectors also visited the premises of every applicant desirous to act as a foster mother for the first time, and in cases where the foster mother moved to another address in the area, for the purpose of furnishing a report as to the suitability or otherwise of the environmental circumstances, before authority was given for the acceptance of a nurse child. These inspections numbered 63. Every foster child under two years was visited by the Infant Life Protection Visitor on an average once a month, and children between two and nine years of age every two months. In ten instances visits were paid between the hours of 7 and 9 p.m.

The number of foster children under five years of age who attended the Infant Welfare Centres in the Borough was 77. One child died during 1934, whilst in the care of a foster mother, and the facts were duly reported to the Coroner for the District, as required by Section 6 (1) of the 1908 Act. It is satisfactory to report that there was no cause for complaint against the foster mother in this case.

The number and nature of the infringements by foster mothers of the requirements of the Children and Young Persons Acts discovered during the year were as follows :—

Neglecting to notify the acceptance of a nurse child for reward ...	9
Failing to give the required notice of change of address	2
Failing to notify removal of nurse child to the care of other persons	2
Infants kept in excess of number fixed	1

No legal proceedings were instituted nor was it necessary to compulsorily remove any child to a place of safety.

The following is a record of the work carried out by the Infant Life Protection Visitor during the year :—

Number of first visits to infants under 1 year of age	...	...	54
Subsequent visits to infants under 1 year of age	...	...	391
Number of visits to children 1 to 5 years of age	...	...	759
Number of visits to children 5 to 9 years of age	...	...	256
Special visits	...	...	75
Number of cases in which there was cause for complaint	...	...	3
Number of cases recommended for prosecution	...	...	Nil

Midwives.

The number of midwives who notified the London County Council, the Supervising Authority for Midwives, of their intention to practise in this Borough during 1934 was 41. Of this number 31 were engaged in private practice.

Midwifery Assistance.

The Council's Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme provides for the payment of the whole or part of the fee of a midwife for professional services rendered to mothers who desire to be confined in their own homes and who are unable to pay for such services. Three applications for assistance under this scheme were made during the year and in every case payment of the midwife's fee in full was authorised by the appropriate committee.

Maternity Outfits.

A stock of sterilised maternity outfits is kept at the Public Health Department for sale at cost price or at less than cost price to expectant mothers who have arranged to be confined at home. These are supplied on the recommendation of the doctor or midwife by whom the confinement is to be conducted. During the year under review no demand was made for an outfit nor was there any request for the sterilisation of bed linen.

Consultant for Difficult Maternity Cases.

During the year the services of the Council's Obstetric Specialist were required by general practitioners in 5 cases of difficult labour.

Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers.

This Local Authority continued to make an annual contribution towards the cost of the maintenance of unmarried Camberwell girls boarded out by the Southwark Diocesan Association for Preventive and Rescue Work. During the year 16 Camberwell girls were placed in approved homes and hostels.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES—CLINIC ATTENDANCES, ETC., 1934.

Infant Welfare Centres.	Under 1 Year.		Between 1 & 5 Years.		Miscellaneous.	Total Attendances.	Analysis of Attendances, Children.		Weighings only.	Ante-Natal Clinic Attend- ances.	Treatment Centre for Minor Ailments.	Post-Natal Mothers for Advice Own Health.	Massage Clinic.	Sunlight Clinic.
	First Attendances.	Subsequent Attendances.	First Attendances.	Subsequent Attendances.			Doctors' Consultations.	Seen by Health Visitor.						
Camberwell Municipal, 140, Cam- berwell Road, S.E.5	168	2,297	27	1,441	233	4,166	2,461	1,472	—	50	84	108	—	—
Dulwich Municipal, 114, Lord- ship Lane, S.E.22	227	2,900	45	1,691	238	5,101	2,880	1,983	—	—	—	221	—	—
Peckham Municipal, Clifton Con- gregational Church Hall, Asylum Road, S.E.15	227	3,279	26	1,248	298	5,078	2,257	2,523	—	—	—	64	—	—
Bird-in-Bush, 616, Old Kent Road, S.E.15	239	2,734	27	1,824	—	4,824	2,838	1,986	—	653	—	323	—	—
Cambridge House, 6, Addington Square, S.E.5	154	2,144	—	1,839	—	4,137	1,959	2,178	—	—	99	218	—	—
Kempshead Hall, Kempstead Road, S.E.5	128	1,434	—	1,133	—	2,695	1,238	1,457	—	—	136	195	—	—
St. Antholin's, 22, Linden Grove, S.E.15	253	4,350	36	2,507	—	7,146	2,584	1,200	3,362	—	—	—	—	—
St. Luke's, 2, Commercial Road, S.E.15	178	2,220	21	1,500	—	3,919	2,372	1,547	—	—	—	68	—	—
Union of Girls' Schools, 60A, Amott Road, S.E.15	232	3,626	35	2,254	—	6,147	2,171	3,976	—	—	—	266	—	—
Mayward House, Brunswick Square, S.E.5	312	4,418	63	3,656	—	8,449	3,014	5,435	—	—	—	175	1,093	1,981
	2,118	29,402	280	19,093	769	51,662	23,774	23,757	3,362	703	319	1,638	1,093	1,981

HEALTH VISITORS—RECORD OF VISITS, 1934,
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.	Measles and Whooping Cough.	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 ...	319	510	239	276	1,014	1,875	3,165	347	911	266	1,641	508	—	172	4,674
Dulwich Municipal, 114, Lordship Lane, S.E.22 ...	146	407	406	456	202	1,589	2,247	236	401	377	1,233	184	—	258	3,242
Peckham Municipal, Clifton Congregational Church Hall, Asylum Road, S.E.15 ...	336	354	346	356	849	893	2,098	179	1,026	115	778	260	—	356	3,404
Bird-in-Bush, 616, Old Kent Road, S.E.15 ...	265	59	340	329	2,308	3,285	5,922	1,420	1,217	1,576	1,709	—	20	119	6,385
Cambridge House, 6, Addington Square, S.E.5 ...	163	283	217	260	1,318	2,214	3,792	765	813	1,066	1,148	—	228	158	4,624
Kempshead Hall, Kempstead Road, S.E.5 ...	176	268	216	235	1,214	2,369	3,818	641	828	859	1,490	—	186	209	4,657
St. Antholin's, 22, Linden Grove, S.E.15 ...	475	431	377	405	1,207	2,167	3,779	647	970	1,009	1,153	—	—	663	5,348
St. Luke's, 2, Commercial Road, S.E.15 ...	388	268	269	281	2,078	1,890	4,249	782	1,577	701	1,189	174	238	351	5,668
Union of Girls' Schools, 60A, Amott Road, S.E.15 ...	469	363	340	338	1,208	1,769	3,315	575	971	584	1,185	78	—	390	4,615
Maynard House, Brunswick Square, S.E.5 ...	560	383	402	396	1,290	2,164	3,850	592	1,094	717	1,447	—	114	395	5,302
	3,297	3,326	3,152	3,332	12,688	20,215	36,235	6,184	9,808	7,270	13,873	1,204	786	3,071	47,919

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.

Owing to the drought in the summer and the shortage of water, a request was received from the owner of a well in a private house for an examination of this well water to determine its suitability for drinking purposes. It was stated that this well had not been used for a considerable number of years. Samples of the water were taken for analysis, chemically and bacteriologically, and the result of these examinations showed that it was inadvisable to use this water for drinking purposes.

In another instance the Metropolitan Water Board supply had been withdrawn from a dwelling house and replaced by water drawn from an artesian well which also supplied water for cleansing a market place. At times the supply of water from this well was inadequate, samples were occasionally found to be discoloured and to contain a sedimentary deposit. Repeated bacteriological examinations showed, however, that this water could be used for drinking purposes. The owner was nevertheless approached and requested to consider the desirability of obtaining his supply for drinking and domestic purposes from the Metropolitan Water Board.

During 1934, certificates stating that a house newly erected was provided with an efficient water supply were issued in respect of 347 new houses and tenements.

Closet Accommodation.

The water carriage system is general throughout Camberwell except in a few instances where it is difficult to establish such system owing to the distance of the nearest sewer.

Drainage.

During the year drains were constructed to 347 dwelling houses and tenement buildings. The drainage systems of 145 existing premises were entirely reconstructed and in 452 instances partly reconstructed. In 2 cases proceedings were instituted against builders who failed to submit plans of drainage works executed by them.

In 3 instances work to drains and sanitary fittings was found to have been carried out without notice being given or plans submitted to the Council in accordance with the requirements of the drainage by-laws.

These cases were reported to the Public Health Committee who ordered the offenders to be cautioned.

Public Cleansing.

This service is under the control of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor of this Council. House refuse is stored in movable ash bins. The removal of house and trade refuse is carried out weekly by a fleet of end-loading, mechanical tipping refuse vehicles except in the case of blocks of dwellings, schools, etc., where the collection is carried out more frequently. The method of disposal of refuse is by loading into barges on the Grand Surrey Canal and by loading into railway trucks at the Bricklayer's Arms Siding.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

Staff. At the end of the year there were 10 male and 1 woman Sanitary Inspectors on the Staff of this Department.

A summary of the inspections carried out by these Officers, appears in the following pages :—

SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORK CARRIED

	Malins, L.	Maughan.	Leonard.
Description of Sanitary Improvements effected during the year—			
Number of rooms cleansed	347	358	377
Defective roofs repaired, gutters or rain water pipes provided or repaired	164	154	202
Dampness abated	92	169	160
Yards and forecourts paved or paving repaired	101	94	64
Water fittings repaired	15	19	12
Drains entirely reconstructed	2	13	2
Drains partially reconstructed	18	30	46
Soil, vent pipes, sinks and waste pipes renewed or repaired	60	126	136
Premises in which repairs were effected to w.c.'s	251	200	284
Dustbins provided	121	118	162
Repairs effected to windows	223	151	280
Stoves and coppers repaired	149	187	129
Flooring repaired or renewed, repairs to woodwork (stairs, etc.)	150	170	139
Ventilation and lighting improved... ..	5	8	2
Offensive accumulation removed	10	10	56
Miscellaneous repairs and improvements effected	172	129	174
Total repairs and improvements effected	1,880	1,936	2,225
Inspections—			
Following complaint	528	535	546
House-to-house—(1) Where defects found	82	185	110
(2) Where no defects found	—	—	1
On occurrence of infection	167	215	167
Houses divided into separate tenements	212	4	—
Factories	54	62	25
Workshops	43	21	13
Workplaces	87	72	11
Tenements	—	21	3
Underground living and sleeping rooms	58	17	178
Rent (Restrictions) Acts	—	—	4
New buildings	3	2	1
Milk premises	130	170	120
Offensive trades	1	—	3
Outworker's premises	—	—	—
Rag and bone dealers	18	1	—
Conveniences (public and private)	100	10	57
Schools	—	2	1
Common Lodging Houses	25	42	—
Miscellaneous	601	623	623
Total Inspections	2,109	1,982	1,863

OUT DURING THE YEAR 1934.

INSPECTORS.									
Dobson.	Burrell.	Glenday.	Pickard.	Worsfold.	Green.	Malins, M.	Weaver.	Miss O'Riordan.	TOTALS.
357	295	154	201	232	317	178	—	32	2,848
200	168	59	142	82	175	111	—	1	1,458
159	153	24	63	145	100	139	—	—	1,204
71	36	11	32	65	81	66	—	—	621
22	12	9	10	5	9	11	—	—	124
27	33	6	12	18	16	16	—	—	145
25	68	17	43	95	14	94	2	—	452
97	37	18	65	142	53	89	2	—	825
256	149	58	114	118	141	136	—	35	1,742
194	37	23	64	82	94	75	—	2	972
208	125	43	80	96	85	99	—	1	1,391
72	88	28	47	67	80	77	—	1	925
125	84	40	51	53	107	77	—	—	996
4	4	—	2	1	4	20	—	2	52
9	4	2	8	1	10	11	—	—	121
153	26	20	71	38	51	62	—	9	905
1,979	1,319	512	1,005	1,240	1,337	1,261	4	83	14,781
467	566	148	425	362	473	336	20	—	4,406
112	65	66	63	44	78	70	—	—	875
17	—	3	25	14	20	10	—	—	90
161	202	110	149	144	247	92	12	14	1,680
7	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	245
177	38	15	35	48	48	24	—	—	794
49	25	12	25	31	36	30	1	268	456
80	36	2	20	10	5	10	—	170	74
16	—	—	19	16	—	25	—	—	25
107	82	107	163	—	128	34	—	—	—
1	4	—	7	—	1	—	—	—	—
7	5	1	78	3	3	30	—	—	—
274	155	200	90	228	170	122	—	—	—
24	3	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40	—	6	2	—	5	1	—	757	—
219	211	264	539	70	178	110	—	—	—
1	—	—	1	—	—	8	—	206	—
—	—	80	—	—	—	—	—	75	—
430	645	643	40	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	520	468	697	603	1	666	—	—
2,189	2,037	1,679	2,201	1,438	2,093	1,505	34	2,255	21,387

SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORK CARRIED

	Malins, L.	Maughan.	Leonard.
Re-inspections, Calls, &c.	3,003	2,533	4,118
Smoke observations	2	5	8
Notices served—	779	701	1,007
Intimations	242	135	350
Statutory	4	—	—
Under Metropolis Management Act 1855	9	13	7
Under Sec. 5 Housing Act, 1925	1	—	—
Under Sec. 17 Housing Act 1930	1	—	2
Under Secs. 19 and 20 Housing Act 1930... ..	1	—	—
Premises in respect of which notices were served and complied with during 1934, including notices which were outstanding at December 31st, 1933	815	676	932
Premises in respect of which works in compliance with notices served during the year 1934, were outstanding at the 31st December, 1934	151	155	231

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 and Weaver	Goldsmith, North Peckham and Clifton (parts of).

OUT DURING THE YEAR 1934—continued.

INSPECTORS

Dobson.	Burrell.	Glenday.	Pickard.	Worsfold.	Green.	Malins, M.	Weaver.	Miss O'Riordan.	TOTALS.
3,723	3,260	2,156	2,727	4,270	4,123	2,932	85	643	33,573
16	2	2	—	15	10	—	—	—	60
786	545	255	446	494	608	496	—	32	6,149
248	137	49	138	180	216	145	—	5	1,845
—	1	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	11
3	—	—	—	7	2	5	—	1	47
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
773	566	181	457	512	600	434	—	37	5,983
87	98	153	72	100	128	115	—	3	1,293

TO DISTRICTS.

Inspector.	Wards.
Pickard	Rye Lane and parts of Lyndhurst, St. Giles's and St. Mary's.
Worsfold	Alleyn and parts of Lyndhurst, St. John's and Ruskin.
Green	Nunhead, The Rye and part of St. Mary's.
Malins, M.	The Hamlet, The College and parts of Ruskin and St. John's.
Miss O'Riordan	Whole Borough.

SUMMARY OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS DURING 1934.

Dist. No.	Address.	Complaint.	Magistrate's decision.	Fine.	Costs.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	292, Camberwell New Road	Sanitary defects	14 days order.	—	3 3 0
9	118, St. Mary's Road ...	Do.	Withdrawn. Work done.	—	0 13 6
3	214, Neate Street ...	Do.	Do.	—	0 13 6
8	36a, The Gardens ...	Do.	7 days order.	—	1 1 0
9	25, Manaton Road ...	Do.	14 days order.	—	1 1 0
5	16, Tilson Road ...	Overcrowded condition of first floor front and back rooms.	14 days order.	—	—
7	114, Albert Road ...	Constructing W.C. contrary to By-laws ...	—	15 0 0	1 1 0
7	114, Albert Road ...	Do.	—	15 0 0	1 1 0
7	114, Albert Road ...	Do.	—	—	1 1 0
5	4, Alder Street ...	Sanitary defects	Withdrawn. Work done.	—	0 13 6
5	2, Alder Street ...	Do.	14 days order.	—	1 1 0
9	7, Nunhead Grove...	Do.	Withdrawn. Work done.	—	0 13 6
9	12, Copeland Road ...	Do.	Withdrawn. Work done.	—	0 13 6
9	26, Barforth Road ...	Do.	Withdrawn. Work done.	—	0 13 6
7	42, Atwell Road ...	Do.	7 days order.	—	4 4 0
10	221/223, Dunstons Road ...	Obstructed forecourt drain	Withdrawn. Work done.	5 0 0	0 13 6
9	25, Manaton Road ...	Non-compliance with Magistrate's Order ...	—	—	5 5 0
4	49, Barkworth Road ...	Sanitary defects	Withdrawn. Work done.	—	0 13 6
10	11, Whateley Road ...	Do.	14 days order.	—	1 1 0
7	27, Hichisson Road ...	Do.	Withdrawn. Work done.	—	0 13 6
9	17, Hooks Road ...	Do.	Withdrawn. Work done.	—	0 13 6
8	57, Oakhurst Grove ...	Constructing W.C. on first floor contrary to By-law.	Dismissed.	—	—
1	27, Medlar Street ...	Sanitary defects	Withdrawn. Work done.	—	0 13 6
3	4, Canal Place ...	Do.	Withdrawn. Work done.	—	0 13 6
4	35, Montpelier Road ...	Do.	14 days order.	—	4 4 0
4	35, Montpelier Road ...	Neglecting to pave yard	14 days order.	—	4 4 0

SUMMARY OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS DURING 1934—continued.

Dist. No.	Address.	Complaint.	Magistrate's Decision.	Fine.	Costs.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
3	214, Rolls Road ...	Sanitary defects ...	Withdrawn. Work done.	—	0 13 6
3	222, Rolls Road ...	Do. ...	Withdrawn. Work done.	—	0 13 6
5	44, Sedgmoor Place ...	Do. ...	Withdrawn. Work done.	—	0 13 6
5	57, St. George's Road ...	Do. ...	14 days order.	—	1 1 0
3	224, Neate Street ...	Neglecting to provide a sufficient ash-pit contrary to By-law.	—	2 0 0	—
3	214, Neate Street ...	Sanitary defects ...	Withdrawn. Work done.	—	0 13 6
5	57, St. George's Road ...	Do. ...	Withdrawn. Work done.	—	0 13 6
3	214, Neate Street ...	Neglecting to provide a sufficient ash-pit contrary to By-laws.	—	3 10 0	—
5	114, St. George's Road ...	Neglecting to pave yard contrary to By-laws	Withdrawn. Work done.	—	0 13 6
6	82, Marmont Road ...	Sanitary defects ...	Withdrawn. Work done.	—	0 13 6
10	45, Dunstan's Road ...	Do. ...	Withdrawn. Work done.	—	0 13 6
3	49, Avondale Square ...	Do. ...	Withdrawn. Work done.	—	0 13 6
3	222, Neate Street ...	Do. ...	Withdrawn. Work done.	—	0 13 6
8	21, Tarbert Road ...	Do. ...	14 days order.	—	1 1 0
5	16, Tilson Road ...	Non-compliance with Magistrate's Order re overcrowding.	—	0 15 0	—
10	81, Dunstons Road ...	Sanitary defects ...	Withdrawn. Work done.	—	0 13 6
10	79, Dunstons Road ...	Do. ...	Withdrawn. Work done.	—	0 13 6
5	59, St. George's Road ...	Defective water service pipe in washhouse causing dampness.	Withdrawn. Work done.	—	0 13 6
5	6, Blake's Road ...	Sanitary defects ...	Dismissed. Order made against R. J. Langridge.	—	—
5	66, Blake's Road ...	Do. ...	Adjourned <i>sine die</i> .	—	—
8	47, East Dulwich Grove ...	Unlawfully constructing certain drainage work without depositing plans.	—	2 0 0	—
3	5, Canal Place ...	Main roof defective ...	14 days order.	—	1 1 0

SUMMARY OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS DURING 1934—continued.

Dist. No.	Address.	Complaint.	Magistrate's Decision.	Fine.	Costs.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
7	49, Blenheim Grove ...	Defective condition of roof ...	14 days order.	—	1 1 0
2	13, Dagmar Road ...	Sanitary defects ...	14 days order.	—	1 1 0
3	216, Neate Street ...	Failure to cleanse verminous rooms ...	—	5 0 0	—
9	198, Albert Road ...	Sanitary defects ...	Withdrawn. Work done.	—	0 13 6
6	14, Upper Hall Street ...	Do. ...	Withdrawn. Work done.	—	0 13 6
6	15, Upper Hall Street ...	Do. ...	Withdrawn. Work done.	—	0 13 6
10	13, The Avenue ...	Do. ...	Withdrawn. Work done.	—	0 13 6
5	55, St. George's Road ...	Do. ...	Withdrawn. Work done.	—	0 13 6
5	61, St. George's Road ...	Do. ...	Withdrawn. Work done.	—	0 13 6
5	4, Hornby Road ...	Do. ...	14 days order.	—	1 1 0
5	6, Blake's Road ...	Do. ...	14 days order.	—	2 2 0
5	72, Stanton Street...	W.C. in yard—flush-pipe, joint and pan defective.	Withdrawn. Work done	—	0 13 6
1	110, Camberwell Road ...	Sanitary defects ...	Withdrawn. Work done.	—	0 13 6
1	108, Camberwell Road ...	Do. ...	Withdrawn. Work done.	—	0 13 6
8	8, Tarbert Road ...	Do. ...	Withdrawn. Work done.	—	0 13 6
8	19, Tarbert Road ...	Do. ...	Withdrawn. Work done.	—	0 13 6
3	11, Canal Place ...	Do. ...	Withdrawn. Work done.	—	0 13 6
3	13, Canal Place ...	Do. ...	7 days order.	—	1 1 0
7	44a, Choumert Road ...	Roof defective ...	7 days order	—	1 1 0
9	93, Seylla Road ...	Damp ground floor flank wall ...	14 days order	}	2 2 0
9	91, Seylla Road ...	Sanitary defects ...	14 days order.		—
9	66, Kirkwood Road ...	Do. ...	Withdrawn. Work done.		0 13 6
10	6, Alleyn Park ...	Defective main roof and skylight ...	Withdrawn. Work done.	—	0 13 6
5	117, Coleman Road ...	Unlawfully constructing certain drainage work, without depositing plans.	—	1 1 0	2 2 0
1	12, Mansion Street ...	Sanitary defects ...	Withdrawn. Work done.	—	0 13 6
1	5, Crown Street ...	Main roof defective ...	Withdrawn. Work done.	—	0 13 6
9	16, Copeland Road ...	Sanitary defects ...	Withdrawn. Work done.	—	0 13 6

Smoke Abatement.

Every effort is made to reduce to a minimum the nuisance caused by the emission of smoke from chimneys of industrial undertakings in this Borough. During the year 1934, 10 complaints were reported and received attention by the Sanitary Inspectors.

On 60 occasions during the year the Inspectors also kept under observation factory chimney shafts in various parts of the Borough and in cases where any infringement of the law was proved the attention of the offender was drawn to the matter. Advice was also offered to the management of the undertaking as to the method of preventing the nuisance and its possible recurrence.

It was necessary to serve 8 intimations and 1 statutory notice for such nuisances ; no legal proceedings were however instituted.

Schools.

The London County Council carry out periodical inspections of the elementary schools in this Borough. The annual inspection of private schools revealed that the accommodation at each was sufficient, the water supply and sanitary arrangements were adequate, and were being maintained in a satisfactory condition.

Common Lodging Houses.

Applications for renewal of licences were received in respect of the five lodging houses in the Borough, and a licence was granted in each case ; 187 inspections of these lodging houses including night inspections were made during the year. Particulars as to the situation of these common lodging houses and the licensed accommodation available at these premises are shown in the following table:—

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	

Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restriction) Acts.

During 1934, 28 applications were made to the Sanitary Authority by the occupiers of dwelling houses for certificates under these Acts, and the required certificates were issued.

Up to the time of the preparation of this report 14 certificates have been issued to owners of properties stating that the requirements of the Sanitary Authority had been complied with.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911-28.

One sample of rag flock was submitted for examination and was found to comply in all respects with the requirements of the above Acts.

The Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.

During the year 139 complaints were received as to the presence of rats on land or premises. In every case the complaint was fully investigated by a Sanitary Inspector, and where rat runs were found to exist these were traced as far as possible to their source and appropriate action was taken to abate the nuisance.

In many instances the presence of rats is due to the defective condition of the drains, but where this is not the case the tenant is supplied with poison baits and instructed by the Inspectors how to use them. Advice is also given as to the necessity for keeping all foodstuff under cover and the importance of not leaving waste particles of food lying about overnight is stressed so as to avoid attracting rats. When information is requested the names of reputable rat catchers living in the Borough are supplied. In seven 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 requiring the abatement of the nuisance.

With a view to securing concerted action for the destruction of rats and mice, National Rat Week was observed in this Borough at the suggestion of the Ministry of Agriculture, during the week commencing Monday, November 5th, 1934.

During this period rat poison was laid in the various sewers owned by the Council, which work was carried out in conjunction with the main drainage department of the L.C.C. Editors of local newspapers were invited to direct the attention of their readers to National Rat Week; posters were displayed on the Council's sand-bins and at the Public Libraries and Baths and Underground Conveniences; copies of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries bulletin on "Rats and how to exterminate them" were distributed by the Sanitary Inspectors to the proprietors of factories, workshops and food places in the Borough, and the use of rat poison was continued.

Removal of Aged, Infirm or Physically Incapacitated Persons.

Under the provisions of Section 28 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1928, the Borough Council is authorised to obtain the removal to an institution of aged, infirm or physically incapacitated persons living under insanitary conditions. During the year 22 cases of this character came to the notice of the Public Health Department.

Satisfactory arrangements were made to secure better care and attention for five of these old people in their own homes, six were persuaded to enter an institution voluntarily, five were taken charge of by relatives or friends, and in two other instances the persons concerned entered a hospital. In one case it was necessary

to secure the person's compulsory removal to an Institution on the order of a Stipendiary Magistrate. In the remaining three cases, two removed from the district, and no action was called for in respect of the remaining case.

Offensive Trades.

The following offensive trades are carried on in the Borough :—

Skin Dressers	...	...	...	...	...	6
Skin Merchants	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sheep Skin Rugmakers	...	...	...	...	...	1
Soap Boilers	...	...	...	...	...	2
Fellmongers	...	...	...	...	...	1

The number of inspections made of these premises during the year was 35.

At the end of the year the Public Health Committee decided to recommend the Council to sanction the establishment anew of the business of a soap boiler in the Peckham district of Camberwell.

Sanitary Conveniences attached to Licensed Premises.

During 1934 the Sanitary Inspectors made 1,521 inspections of the public house urinals in the Borough.

In 130 instances these conveniences open on to the public footway. This undesirable condition of affairs easily permits of nuisances and other abuses taking place. Whenever plans are submitted for a reconstruction of this type of urinal, care should be taken to prevent any continuation of this practice. It is satisfactory to record that during the period under review the Public Health Committee of this Council refused the applications of owners who made requests that such urinals be allowed to continue to open on the public footway.

Fouling of Footways by Dogs.

This by-law which was made by the Council and approved by the Home Office in 1926, does not appear to have resulted in any appreciable diminution of this objectionable form of nuisance. The duty of enforcing the provisions of this by-law was delegated by the Council to the Sanitary Inspectors and the Street Keeper. It is apparently not understood however, that it is permissible for anyone to institute proceedings against offenders of this by-law.

The By-law provides :—

No person being in charge of a dog in any street or public place and having the dog on a lead shall allow or permit such dog to deposit its excrement upon the public footway.

Any person offending against this By-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 40s.

HOUSING.

Slum Clearance.

Further consideration was given to Ministry of Health Circular 1331 dated April 6th, 1933, during the year under review, and the Council at their meeting in October 1934, decided to deal with a number of small insanitary areas in the Borough in accordance with the provisions of the Housing Acts, 1925 and 1930, in addition to three areas described in the following table which the Council in June 1934, decided to declare as Clearance Areas.

Area.	Dwelling houses.	No. of persons to be displaced.
Tiger Yard.	17	41
Joiner's Arms Yard	6	25
Woodland Cottages...	10	33

Under the arrangement which has been made with the London County Council, this Council agreed to pay to the County Council a sum of £1 17s. 6d. a year for forty years in respect of every dwelling which that authority provides to re-house persons displaced as the result of slum clearance operations by this Council.

The question of the number of dwellings which the London County Council would be able to offer in respect of representations made by your Medical Officer of Health under the Housing Act, 1930, was also considered. That authority anticipated that they could provide re-housing accommodation for approximately 20 Camberwell families per month. Representations have accordingly been timed to correspond with this arrangement, and at the 1st June, 1935, 20 small insanitary areas involving 123 dwelling houses have been represented in accordance with the provisions of Section 1 (2) of the Housing Act, 1930.

The question of the provision of alternative accommodation for families displaced by the closure of individual unfit houses was at the time of the preparation of this report still under consideration by this Authority and the London County Council.

The following areas in Camberwell were also declared by the London County Council to be clearance areas during 1934 :—

Area.	No. of premises.	No. of persons to be displaced and re-housed.	Date when declared.
Levant Street	185	968	27/2/34
Nigel Buildings	57	257	19/6/34

Overcrowding.

Much of the property in the north and north-west parts of the Borough is old with defects associated with age. These properties are for the most part overcrowded and occupied by two or more families.

The extent of overcrowding conditions existing in the Borough cannot be ascertained otherwise than by a survey of the area. At the time of writing this Report, a new Housing Bill is before Parliament in which there is a provision requiring every local authority to cause an inspection of their district to be made, with a view to ascertaining what dwelling houses therein are overcrowded. It will also be the duty of metropolitan local authorities to prepare and submit to the London County Council a report showing the result of the inspection and the number of new houses which will be required in order to abate such overcrowding.

The abatement of overcrowding by the provision of new dwellings will materially assist local authorities to deal with the remaining problems associated with housing conditions in Camberwell, now that a definite programme of action has been settled with regard to slum clearance and the rehousing of displaced persons.

During the year 102 fresh cases of overcrowding came to the notice of this department, and in these cases the attention of the tenants and owners was drawn to the existence of the nuisance, but no pressure was brought to bear on families requiring the abatement of the nuisance, whose financial circumstances did not permit of any additional charge being incurred for additional accommodation.

In 16 instances the nuisance was abated by the families themselves and the London County Council provided houses or flats in 26 cases.

In one case legal proceedings were taken to require the abatement of the nuisance.

The standard adopted in determining whether a dwelling house is overcrowded is that applying to the amount of free air space per person as required by the London County Council by-laws relating to houses divided into separate tenements.

Houses Divided into Separate Tenements.

There are many areas in Camberwell containing houses designed for one family which are now occupied by several families, without structural alteration to provide for adequate sanitary accommodation, washing facilities and proper food storage arrangements for each family.

There were at the end of 1934, 239 tenement houses on the register. The London County Council by-laws relating to houses divided into separate tenements enable this type of premises to be

dealt with, but it would not be possible to undertake the additional duties which would arise from the general enforcement of these by-laws without increasing the present staff of Sanitary Inspectors.

It is difficult to foreshadow the staff requirements which may be necessary in connection with the survey to be undertaken to ascertain the extent of overcrowding existing in the area in accordance with the provisions of the Housing Bill which is now before Parliament, but in my opinion, co-incident with these duties which local authorities will be called upon to carry out, consideration should be given to the question of the registration of all dwelling-houses which come within the definition of houses divided into separate tenements.

Verminous Rooms.

It is well known that a number of the older houses in certain parts of the Borough are infested with bed bugs, and that some of the tenants become so accustomed to their presence that they make no serious effort to get rid of them.

Realising that the presence of these insects is frequently a misfortune, the Health Department is at all times willing to assist owners and tenants in the work of disinfection. The sanitary inspectors have instructions, in such cases, to arrange for the steam disinfection of all bedding, the dismantling and thorough washing of bedsteads, the cleansing of all furniture and effects, the removal of picture rails, skirting boards, architraves of doorways, dadoes and wall paper, and if necessary to advise the use of the painters blow-lamp to chinks and crevices.

The spraying of the infected rooms at intervals of three weeks until extermination is complete is also undertaken by the Health Department.

It is stated in a memorandum circulated to Local Authorities by the Ministry of Health, on the bed bug and how deal with it, that there is no agent more effective in ridding a house of bugs than the application of soap and water to which a little washing soda has been added. Occupiers of infested premises are accordingly urged to apply these suggestions as a means of assisting in ridding themselves of these pests.

Hydrocyanic acid gas and ethylene-oxide mixed with carbon-dioxide are not used as fumigants in this Borough on account of their danger to human beings.

During the year 1934 verminous rooms were disinfested.

Underground Rooms used for Sleeping Purposes.

A survey of the Borough was made in 1934 by the sanitary inspectors for the purpose of providing information as to the number of underground rooms used for sleeping purposes, distinguishing those contravening the provisions of the Public Health (London) Act,

1891, and/or the Housing Act, 1925. These particulars are summarised in the subjoined table :—

UNDERGROUND ROOMS.

Housing Act, 1925 (Section 18), and Public Health (London) Act, 1891 (Section 96).

No. Rooms 3 ft. below ground. Over 7 ft. in height.	No. Rooms used for sleeping purposes. P.H. (Lond.) Act.		No. Rooms illegally occupied.	No. Rooms not complying with provisions of Housing Act, 1925	P.H. (Lond.) Act, 1891.
	Housing Act.	P.H. (Lond.) Act.			
4,716	557	901	132	127	*43 ††90
TOTALS ...	5,273	1,033	127	43	90

* Includes 6 also not complying with P.H. (Lond.) Act, 1891.

† Includes 6 also not complying with Housing Act, 1925.

† Includes 31 probable contraventions of the P.H. (Lond.) Act, 1891.

During the year one underground room in the Northern part of the Borough, used for the purposes of a sleeping place, was closed by order of the Council in pursuance of Sect. 20 of the Housing Act, 1930.

Housing Statistics, 1934.

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) ...	7,407
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	23,642
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ...	1,276
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	2,718
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	105
(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 ...	3,643

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 ...	397
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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	1
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which statutory notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...	1,428
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	2,350
(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

(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	2
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*Notices served under Sec. 19 in respect of one house, undertaking received that this property will not be re-let for human habitation.

(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.

The following report is required to be submitted annually to the Secretary of State for the Home Department and contains a summary of the inspections made and the defects found and remedied in factories and workshops within the Borough.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS IN 1934.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	794	43	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	863	54	—
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises)			
TOTAL	1,657	97	—

2.—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	112	104	—	—
Want of ventilation	6	5	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage floors	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances	73	70	—	—
Sanitary accommodation—				
Insufficient	8	5	—	—
Unsuitable or defective	33	31	—	—
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]...	20	20	20	—
TOTAL	255	237	20	—

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

Factory and Workshop Act.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES ON THE REGISTER AT THE END OF 1934.

INSPECTED BY THE COUNCIL'S MALE SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Trade.	Factories.	Workshops and Workplaces.	Total.
Blacksmiths	4	13	17
Bootmakers and Repairers	13	22	35
Brush Trades	1	3	4
Building Trades	8	44	52
Chemical Trades	5	8	13
Engineering Trades	68	47	115
Gas Works	1	—	1
Glass Blowing	1	—	1
Laundries	33	2	35
Miscellaneous	214	403	617
Offensive Trades	5	6	11
Preparations of Foodstuffs	18	8	26
Printing and Lithography	37	10	47
Sweet Manufacturers	2	4	6
Timberyards and Woodworkers	49	28	77
Toymakers	—	3	3
Upholsterers	1	9	10
Varnish and Colour Works	4	2	6
Wearing Apparel	18	30	48
Total	482	642	1,124

INSPECTED BY THE COUNCIL'S WOMAN SANITARY INSPECTOR.

Trade.	Factories.	Workshops and Workplaces.	Total.
Brush Trades	2	—	2
Chemical Trades	3	—	3
Furriers	—	1	1
Laundries	37	2	39
Milliners	—	12	12
Miscellaneous	97	109	206
Offensive Trades	3	—	3
Preparation of Foodstuffs	20	1	21
Printing and Lithography	13	—	13
Sweet Manufacturers	2	4	6
Wearing Apparel	68	83	151
Total	245	212	457

During the year 74 factory premises and 79 workshops were added to the registers, and 50 factories and 68 workshops were removed.

The number of inspections made of factories, workshops and workplaces was 1,657 ; by the male inspectors 1,145, and by the woman inspector 512.

Outworkers.

During 1934, 785 names and addresses of outworkers residing in Camberwell were reported by employers and the Medical Officers of Health of other districts.

There are 545 premises in this Borough where outwork is being conducted. The number of inspections of these premises was 757, and 23 notices under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, were served to remedy sanitary defects existing at these premises.

Six cases of infectious disease were reported during the year from premises where home work was carried on, and the necessary precautionary measures were taken to prevent the spread of infection.

In no instance during the year was it 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.

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

TABLE SHOWING TRADES OF OUTWORKERS IN EMPLOYMENT AT THE END OF 1934.

Art publishing	1	Handkerchief sachets	1
Baby linen	9	Hats	6
Belts	1	Hosiers	2
Blinds	1	Household linen	1
Blouses	17	Ivory and bone goods	2
Boots and shoes	8	Jumpers	1
Braces	1	Leatherwork	2
Brushes	2	Mantles	165
Button holes	1	Machinery belting	1
Cardboard boxes	8	Millinery	2
Card lacing	1	Ladies' neckwear	5
Chemist	1	Gents' neckwear	7
Chemists' sundries	1	Needlework	8
Clothing	1	Novelties	2
Coathangers	7	Outfitting	1
Collars	6	Overalls	6
Crocheting	3	Paper bags	5
Downquilts	5	Polishing and fitting	1
Drapery	6	Pyjamas	3
Dresses	22	Rag dolls	2
Dressing gowns	8	Shirts	15
Dyeing and cleaning	2	Skirts	4
Embroidery	5	Stationery	1
Engraving Jewellery	2	Tailoring	32
Fancy goods	13	Ties	30
Furs	3	Toys	4
Garters	6	Umbrellas	2
Gloves	1	Underclothing	28
Gold lace	1	Wearing apparel	27
Gowns	33	Woollen goods	1
Hair nets and combs	1		
Handbags	1		
			545

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Administration.

The sampling of food to determine its composition and purity is entrusted to the Food and Drugs Inspector.

The Food Inspector is responsible for keeping under observation food premises and slaughterhouses in the Borough and the inspection of all food stored, sold or prepared for sale in Camberwell. All shops where milk is sold are visited periodically by the District Sanitary Inspectors.

Milk. Bacteriological Examinations.

In every instance the bacteriological examination of milk was carried out in accordance with the technique suggested by the Ministry of Health in Memo. 139/Foods.

Milk (Not Designated).

One sample of milk not designated, contained in a sealed bottle was submitted for bacteriological examination and was well within the standard prescribed by the Milk (Special Designations) Order, for pasteurised milk. No bacteriological standard is laid down for milk not designated.

Milk (Designated and Ordinary) Examination for Tubercle Bacilli.

Six samples of milk were submitted to the Bacteriologist for examination for the presence of tubercle bacilli by means of the animal test. In no instance was tubercle bacilli found. The reports of the samples are appended.

Sample marked.	Date submitted.	Designation.	Result of Examination
" A "	August 24th	" Certified "	No evidence of Tuberculous infection.
" B "	August 24th	" Raw " milk	Ditto
" C "	August 24th	Grade " A " (T.T.)	Ditto
" D "	November 5th	Milk (Not-designated)	Ditto
" E "	November 5th	Milk (Not-designated)	Ditto
" F "	November 8th	" Raw " milk	Ditto

Administration of Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

The provisions of this Order require the keeping by the Council of registers of all persons carrying on in the Borough the trade of cowkeeper or dairyman and of all premises which are used as dairies.

Premises proposed to be used for dairy purposes are inspected and if found to be satisfactory for the purpose registration is recommended.

The following summary shows the comparative state of the registers at the end of 1933 and 1934 :—

	Year 1933.	Year 1934.
Cowkeepers	1	1
Cowsheds	1	1
Dairies and Milk shops	368	366
Dairymen with premises in the Borough	415	394
Dairymen with premises outside the Borough	20	23
Purveyors of milk in sealed bottles	113	135

There is one licensed cowshed in the Borough which was inspected on 15 occasions during the year. The standard of cleanliness of this cowshed was satisfactory at every visit.

The inspections of milk premises numbered 1,659. It was found necessary to serve 30 notices for minor defects.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923.

Under this Order the Council granted the following licences for the sale of designated milk.

Certified Milk	8
Grade "A" (supplementary)	1
Grade "A" (supplementary)	0
Grade "A" (supplementary)	1
Grade "A" (Pasteurised)	8
Grade "A" (Tuberculin Tested)	23
Grade "A" (supplementary)	5
Pasteurised	63
Pasteurised (supplementary)	5
Total	114

The increase in the number of licences for the sale of pasteurised milk is explained by the decision that all milk supplied to Schools under the jurisdiction of the London County Council is required to be pasteurised.

One application was received and granted for a licence to set up a pasteurising establishment within the area of the Borough.

Designated Milk.

No sample of Certified Milk was examined at the request of the Ministry.

Grade "A" (Tuberculin Tested) Milk.

Fifteen samples of this grade of milk bottled and sealed by a producer on the farm and consigned to a licensed dealer in the Borough, were at the request of the Ministry of Health examined by this Council's Bacteriologist. Of the number submitted 12 failed to comply with the standard and were brought to the notice of the

Ministry. Owing to the repeated failure of this producer to comply with the prescribed conditions the Ministry revoked the license.

Grade "A" (Tuberculin Tested) Milk must not contain more than 200,000 bacteria per cubic centimetre and Coliform Bacillus must not be found in 1/100th cubic centimetre.

The reports of the 12 samples which failed to comply are appended :—

Sample marked.	Date obtained.	Bacteria per c.c.	Presence of Coliform Bacillus.
No. 1	February 8th	21,000	Present in 1/100 cc.
No. 2	March 15th	280,000	Ditto.
No. 3	May 10th	26,000	Ditto
No. 7	June 21st	170,000	Ditto
No. 8	June 28th	50,000	Ditto
No. 9	July 12th	10,000	Ditto
No. 10	July 19th	100,000	Ditto
No. 11	August 16th	40,000	Ditto
No. 12	August 20th	70,000	Ditto
No. 13	September 13th	120,000	Ditto
No. 14	September 20th	990,000	Ditto
No. 15	October 11th	380,000	Ditto

In addition to the above, 4 samples, 2 from each of the two licensed bottling establishments in the Borough were bacteriologically examined and were found to be satisfactory.

Pasteurised Milk.

During the year 36 samples of pasteurised milk in sealed churns supplied to institutions, and 14 in sealed bottles supplied to school children, were taken for the purpose of ascertaining whether they complied with the bacteriological standard laid down in the Milk (Special Designations) Order, viz., that the maximum number of bacteria permitted per cubic centimetre should not exceed 100,000. There is no standard for Bacillus Coli. Of these, 49 samples conformed to the required standard. One sample, taken from a sealed churn, exceeded by 165,000 the maximum number of bacteria allowed under the order.

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

Milk.

The campaign to secure a clean and safe milk supply continued throughout the year.

Whilst milk is a most valuable article of food, yet unfortunately it is a vehicle for the spread of tuberculosis and numerous infections such as undulant fever and septic sore throat. A committee appointed by the People's League of Health to review the question of

tuberculosis of bovine origin in Great Britain estimated that about 2,000 human deaths are caused annually by the bovine type of tubercle bacillus, and about 4,000 fresh cases of human tuberculosis of bovine infection develop each year.

It is essential therefore to institute more effective measures than are at present at our disposal to prevent milk from being the cause of a considerable percentage of human deaths from tuberculosis and of a large amount of invalidity.

The Economic Advisory Council Committee appointed in 1932, in their report published in 1934, suggested in their recommendations that regulations should be made governing the grading of milk and the granting to large urban authorities of the right to require pasteurisation of milk other than that produced by herds free from tuberculosis. In London a large proportion of the milk supply is already pasteurised by the method as defined by the Milk (Special Designations) Order. Until the entire supply for London is pasteurised in the manner prescribed, the risk of milk causing disease will always be present.

Milk Act, 1934.

The above Act became operative on August 15th, 1934.

This Act introduces new legislation with a view to increasing the demand for milk, for improving the quality of the milk supply, and for regulating the manner in which milk is described.

Section 10 introduces provisions in substitution of section 3 of the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922, with regard to Milk (Special Designation) Orders, made by the Ministry of Health, after consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, which are briefly referred to hereunder, viz. :—

The granting by the Minister of Health, or local authorities, of milk licences as respects any special designation, and prescribes the conditions under which any particular milk licence is granted, including the fees payable, the period for which such licences shall be granted, and for the revocation or suspension of a milk licence, in the event of a breach of any condition, subject to any person aggrieved by the refusal, suspension, or revocation, of a milk licence by a local authority, to appeal to the Minister of Health.

Amongst other provisions, the Act provides for temporarily securing to producers of milk, by means of payments out of moneys provided by Parliament, payments for the purpose of improving the quality of the milk supply, and for increasing the demand for milk.

Under section 11, it is provided that contributions from the Exchequer towards expenses of Milk Marketing Boards, are allowed in connection with schemes for increasing the demand for milk, and a scheme is referred to in another part of this report, whereby the

Milk Marketing Board, with the approval of the Ministry of Agriculture, has introduced a scheme for the supply of milk to school children at a reduced rate.

Milk for School Children.

A daily ration of milk given to children, particularly to those who are living on the borderline of undernourishment exerts a beneficial action in their physical development.

In this connection, the scheme of the Milk Marketing Board, approved by the Ministry of Agriculture, is briefly referred to.

This scheme came into operation on October 1st, 1934, and provides for a supply of milk to school children, at the reduced rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per third of a pint.

The amount of milk consumed at each school, or other approved centre, is certified by the Head Teacher, or other person approved by the Local Education Authority.

In the case of children found to be subnormal, more than one-third of a pint a day may be granted, and in necessitous cases issue is made free.

The scheme further provides that at every school, the source of supply of the milk, shall be approved by the School Medical Officer, after consultation with the Medical Officer of Health of the area in which the school is situated.

Subject to the above, the selection of the particular dairyman is usually left to the Head Teachers of the respective schools.

The Board of Education desired that in areas where a supply of efficiently pasteurised milk was available, such grade of milk should in all cases be provided.

So far as this Borough is concerned, all milk delivered to the schools under this scheme is supplied by purveyors licensed by this Authority, under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923, to sell pasteurised milk, which must be in conformity with the prescribed conditions, set out in the Order.

The milk is delivered to the schools in bottles, each containing one-third of a pint, sealed with a cardboard disc, bearing the words "pasteurised milk."

Administration

From October 1st to December 31st, seven samples of this particular grade of milk were taken for bacteriological examination, and a similar number of samples for chemical analysis. These samples were taken in the course of delivery at the respective schools.

Some of these samples were taken from the same consignment of bulk milk, which was delivered to eleven other schools, and therefore formed an index to the quality of the milk being supplied to eighteen schools in all.

The samples so taken complied with the requirements of the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901, and the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923.

In addition to the above, seven samples of pasteurised milk, and one sample of milk, not designated, consigned to schools, were taken during the earlier part of the year, and all complied with the bacteriological and chemical standards.

Meat and other Foods.

The London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1932, requires the registration with the Sanitary Authority 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. At December 31st, 1934, the number of premises on the register used or proposed to be used for the purposes stated in Section 5 of the above-named Act, was as follows :—

For the sale, manufacture or storage of ice cream	...	...	...	335
For the preparation or manufacture of sausages	...	...	...	167
For the preparation or manufacture of potted, pressed, pickled or preserved meat	...	...	...	266
For the preparation or manufacture of potted, pressed, pickled or preserved fish	...	...	...	9

It should be noted that premises used for the purpose of fish frying are not included in this table.

During the year 30 fresh applications were received for the registration of premises in accordance with the provisions of this Act. In each of these cases the premises were carefully inspected by the Food Inspector and where repair or cleansing work was found to be necessary such work was required to be carried out before the premises were registered by this Authority.

In addition to these first inspections, the number of inspections of registered food premises in the Borough totalled 3,546 during 1934.

Ice Cream.

All premises, except Hotels, Clubs and Restaurants, which are used for the manufacture, storage or sale of ice cream are required to be registered by the Sanitary Authority in accordance with the provisions of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1932. The number of such premises which appeared on the register at December 31st, 1934, was as follows :—

Manufacture and sale	...	...	...	...	188
Storage and sale	...	...	...	...	112
Sale	...	...	...	...	35

The number of inspections of these premises during 1934 was 371. Six samples of ice cream were submitted for examination by the Council's Bacteriologist, and the result of these examinations appears in the following table :—

Sample marked.	Date obtained.	Where purchased.	Bacteria per c.c.	Presence of Bacillus Coli.
No. 1	July 12th	Shop	5,600,000	Absent in 1/10 cc.
No. 2	July 12th	Shop	60,000	Present in 1/100 cc.
No. 3	July 12th	Barrow in a public thoroughfare	50,000	Absent in 1/10 cc.
No. 4	July 19th	Shop	15,000	Absent in 1/10 cc.
No. 5	July 19th	Barrow in a public thoroughfare.	2,000,000	Present in 1/100 cc.
No. 6	July 19th	Barrow in a public thoroughfare.	5,000,000	Present in 1/100 cc.

Bakehouses.

The number of bakehouses on the Register at the end of 1934 was 133 ; of these 42 are situated underground. The Food Inspector made 278 visits of inspection of these premises and 68 intimation notices were served for the cleansing of walls and ceilings.

Butcher Shops and Meat Stalls.

Frequent visits of inspection were made by the Food Inspector to the 164 butcher shops and 4 stalls in the Borough from which meat was sold. During the year it was necessary to serve 32 notices for infringements of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1932, Sect. 5.

Fish Curers.

At the end of 1934 there were 52 premises in the Borough at which the curing of fish was conducted.

The Food Inspector paid 234 visits to these premises during the year, and it was necessary to serve 10 notices for cleansing work and other sanitary nuisances.

Fish Shops and Stalls.

The 62 fishmongers' shops and 15 fish stalls in the Borough were regularly kept under observation during 1934, and on six occasions

parcels of fish were surrendered by the owners as unfit for food. Condemnation certificates were granted in every case.

Fried Fish Shops.

During the year, 456 inspections of the 98 fried fish shops were made of these premises. It was necessary to serve 22 notices requiring cleansing work to be carried out.

Restaurants and Eating Houses.

The kitchens of restaurants and eating houses in this Borough were regularly inspected to ensure that a reasonable standard of cleanliness was maintained. It was necessary in 19 instances to serve notices respecting unsatisfactory conditions found to exist at these premises during the year under review.

Slaughterhouses.

The Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, provide that no person may slaughter any animal without giving notice to the Sanitary Authority of his intention to slaughter. A summary shewing the number of animals slaughtered and inspected by the Council's Food Inspector at the two slaughterhouses during the year, appears in the table below :—

Month.	Cattle.	Sheep. Lambs.	Pigs.	Calves.	Totals.
January	5	40	12	4	61
February	4	30	21	4	59
March	4	47	16	3	70
April	4	37	4	2	47
May	4	37	—	4	45
June	4	42	—	4	50
July	3	39	—	2	44
August	3	41	—	3	47
September	4	32	11	2	49
October	4	25	14	2	45
November	3	32	12	3	50
December	5	26	18	1	50
TOTALS	47	428	108	34	617

The following table provides information relating to the nature of the diseased meat condemned by the Food Inspector at the time of slaughtering and which was subsequently destroyed at the Council's Depot at Peckham Park Road, during the period January to December, 1934.

Cause of destruction.	Carcases, including organs.	Fore-quarters.	Hind-quarters.	Head.	Tongue.	Lungs.	Heart.	Liver.	Stomach.	Spleen.	Mesenteries.	Intestines.	Kidneys.	Udders.
CATTLE.														
Cirrhosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fluke ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abscess ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
SHEEP.														
Parasitic diseases	—	—	—	—	—	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fluke ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
PIGS.														
Tuberculosis	3	2	—	10	3	8	8	8	3	4	5	3	3	3
Pneumonia	2	—	—	2	2	8	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Pyæmia ...	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cirrhosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
CALVES.														
Tuberculosis	2	—	—	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2
TOTALS	8	2	—	17	9	79	14	30	8	9	11	8	8	8

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

This Act which came into force on January 1st, 1934, includes provisions as to the slaughter of certain animals in Slaughterhouses and Knackers' Yards and the prohibition of slaughter and stunning except by licensed slaughtermen. Humane slaughtering of animals (not including sheep) by mechanically operated instruments is made compulsory with the exception of any animal slaughtered for consumption by members of the Jewish or Mahomedan faiths. Section 3 of this Act requires Local Authorities to license slaughtermen and during the year this Council issued licenses for a period expiring at December 31st, 1934, to three approved persons. The Food Inspector satisfied himself on every occasion when slaughtering was being carried out, that the work was being performed by licensed persons and by humane methods in the manner prescribed by Section 1 of the Act. In this Borough sheep are also required to be slaughtered by mechanically operated instruments.

The Transfer of Powers (London) Order, 1933, transferred from the London County Council to the Metropolitan Borough Councils the function of licensing Slaughterhouses and licenses were granted by the Council during the year in respect of the two slaughterhouses in the Borough.

There are no Poultry Slaughterhouses in Camberwell.

Street Trading.

The various articles of food sold by street traders, and the number of such persons licensed by this Authority as street traders, in accordance with the provisions of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1927, Part VI—Regulation of Street Trading—are summarised in the following table :—

Coffee stalls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Confectionery and drinks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Fruit and vegetable	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108
Groceries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Meat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Poultry, eggs, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7

These stalls were regularly inspected by the Food Inspector.

The storage places in this Borough used by the vendors otherwise than at the licensed street stands were also systematically inspected.

Where storage places were situated outside the Borough information was obtained from the Officers of the Public Health Department in the area as to the suitability of the storage arrangements of the trader.

Notification of Food Poisoning.

During the year 22 cases of food poisoning were notified in the Borough. Careful enquiries were made in every case. In three instances there was a doubt as to whether the illness was due to some dietetic indiscretion or to the peculiar sensitiveness of the person to the article of food consumed.

In September last several cases of illness were reported of persons residing in Camberwell and in adjoining Boroughs which were suspected to be due to the consumption of certain cooked meats prepared for sale by a firm in this Borough.

These cases occurred at intervals between September 10th and 22nd, the patients suffering from vomiting and diarrhoea within a few hours after eating the meat. In some instances the patients suffered a certain amount of collapse.

In view of the occurrence of similar cases of illness three months earlier resulting from the consumption of cooked meat prepared and by the same firm trading in this Borough, the facts relating to this further outbreak were brought to the attention of the Ministry of Health.

Every step was taken by the Officials of the Ministry of Health and of this Council with a view of ascertaining the possible cause of the illness of these patients. Portions of the incriminating articles

of food and other specimens were obtained for bacteriological and chemical analysis, as well as specimens of the faeces of certain of the sufferers.

As far as could be ascertained every person affected recovered.

The predominating bacteria found at the Pathological Laboratory of the Ministry of Health was *Staphylococcus Aureus*.

The hygienic standard of the factory where these articles of food were prepared for sale was satisfactory, and every precaution appeared to have been taken by the management to prevent the possibility of infection occurring in the various processes of preparation and cooking of the meat foods in question.

The liability of rats causing the infection was inquired into, but this line of investigation was not conclusive.

TABLE SHOWING PARTICULARS OF CASES OF FOOD POISONING NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1932.

No.	Date notified.	Food suspected.	Remarks.
1	15/3/34 ...	Cocoanut Ice ...	Patient stated to have always suffered from weak stomach.
2	19/4/34	Fried fish ...	Illness slight.
3	23/4/34 ...	Tinned herrings	Illness slight.
4	14/5/34	Steak and Kidney pie.	Illness slight.
5	17/5/34 ...	Beef sausages ...	Illness severe.
6	18/5/34 ...	Faggot ...	Patient in delicate health.
7	22/5/34 ...	Duck egg ...	B. Aertrycke isolated from stool.
8	5/7/34 ...	Pork or clotted cream.	} Two members of one household.
9	5/7/34 ...	Do.	
10	6/7/34 ...	Tinned salmon ...	Illness slight.
11	18/7/34 ...	*Stewed Eels ...	—
12	16/7/34 ...	Tinned salmon ...	Patient stated to have suffered from digestive disorder for some time.
13	7/8/34	Stewed plums ...	Illness severe.
14	15/8/34 ...	Fish pie ...	Illness slight.
15	15/8/34 ...	Pork chops ...	Illness slight.
16	21/9/34 ...	Fried fish ...	Illness slight.
17	12/8/34 ...	Sausages ...	} Two members of a family.
18	12/8/34 ...	Do. ...	
19	14/10/34	Meat pie ...	Illness slight.
20	11/12/34	Tinned Pineapple	Illness slight.
21	19/12/34	Mince pie ...	Illness slight.
22	29/12/34	Shell fish ...	Illness slight.

*Patient died. The stated cause of death was:—(a) Acute Pulmonary Oedema. (b) Acute Nephritis.

The inquiries continued for some time and finally certain suggestions were made to this firm at the request of the Ministry of Health for the purpose of providing additional safeguards against possible contamination of their food products.

It should be noted that the proprietors of this firm co-operated wholeheartedly throughout the period of these investigations, and they were at all times willing to consider and adopt any practicable proposal to prevent the possible recurrence of similar outbreaks.

Food Offered as Prizes.

The London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1932, extends the scope of Section 47 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, so as to include articles of food offered as prizes at any entertainment or given away for advertisement purposes.

Unsound Food.

No seizures of unsound food were made during the year. The following unsound food was, however, voluntarily surrendered to the Council for destruction during the year 1934 :—

Nature of Food.	Weight.				Surrendered or Seized.	Result of action taken.
	T.	c.	q.	l.		
FISH—						
Skate... ..	—	—	1	7	Surrendered.	Destroyed at Council's Depot.
Halibut	—	—	2	13½	Do.	Do.
Haddocks (smoked)	—	—	—	14	Do.	Do.
Eels	—	—	3	14	Do.	Do.
Mussels	—	3	1	—	Do.	Do.
Fillets	—	—	1	3	Do.	Do.
	—	5	1	23½		
FRUIT—						
Pulp	2	4	1	—	Do.	Do.
Tomatoes	—	8	2	—	Do.	Do.
	2	12	3	—		
MEAT—						
Butcher's meat ...	—	7	—	25½	Do.	Do.
Cooked meat	—	12	—	11	Do.	Do.
Chicken (1)	—	—	—	2½	Do.	Do.
Offal	—	6	—	—	Do.	Do.
	1	5	1	11		

UNSOUND FOOD—*Continued.*

Name of Food.	Weight.				Surrendered or Seized.	Result of Action taken.
	T.	c.	q.	l.		
TINNED FOODS—						
Condensed and Evap- orated milk						
2,057 tins	—	15	—	27½	Do.	Do.
Cream 806 tins	—	3	—	9½	Do.	Do.
Liquid eggs 487 tins	3	2	3	14	Do.	Do.
Fruit 2,083 tins	1	9	2	10	Do.	Do.
Fish 1,799 tins	—	13	3	½	Do.	Do.
Meat 15 tins	—	—	1	3	Do.	Do.
	6	4	3	8½		
MISCELLANEOUS—						
Jams, Pickles, Jellies (various), Custard powders, Soap powder, Maize, 173 bottles Lemon Squash, 52 bottles Orange Squash, and 44 bottles Pineapple Cordial	1	16	1	4½	Do.	Do.
Total ...	12	4	2	19½		

SUMMARY OF WORK OF FOOD INSPECTOR FOR 52 WEEKS ENDED DEC. 31ST, 1934.

Complaints received	...	...	...	...	12
Complaints found to be justified	...	...	...	...	4
Inspections :—					
Street markets	...	...	...	...	2,024
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	278
Fish curers' premises	...	...	...	...	234
Fried fish shops	...	...	...	...	456
Ice cream premises	...	...	...	...	371
Restaurants and eating houses	...	...	...	...	315
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	121
Other food premises	...	...	...	...	3,546
Carcases inspected	...	...	...	...	599
Organs inspected	...	...	...	...	1,099
Inspections not defined	...	...	...	...	163
Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	593
Organs condemned	...	...	...	...	211
Food surrendered (parcels of varying weights)...	...	...	...	...	20
Certificates granted for Foodstuffs for export	...	...	...	...	20
Number of food premises defects found and remedied	...	...	...	...	181
Number of intimations served	...	...	...	...	185
Number of Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	...	7

Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.

During the year under review 1,028 samples were submitted for analysis. Of this number 942 were formal, and 86 informal samples.

These samples are set out in table "A", and those not complying with requirements, are shown in table "B".

In the latter table, the action that the Public Health Committee directed should be taken in cases where infringements occurred is also shown, together with the result of legal proceedings instituted.

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

The practice, as in former years, of sending cards to the vendors of samples reported as genuine, was carried out. The cards so sent numbered 621.

Milk. In the course of the year 561 formal samples (including one separated milk) were chemically examined. Of this number 8 failed to comply with the requirements of the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901, giving a percentage of adulteration of 1.42.

In six of these instances, failure to comply with requirements was due to the "abstraction" of fat. Three of these samples were sold from bottles, and three from counter pans. The remaining two samples, which were sold from counter pans, were adulterated by the addition of water.

Of the 11 informal samples, two were adulterated by the addition of water, one being sold in a bottle, and the other from a counter pan.

Under sections 21 and 29, and the 2nd schedule of the above Act, it is provided that a retailer, from whom a sample of milk has been taken, may within 60 hours from the time of taking such sample, request the Local Authority to take a sample of milk, in the course of delivery, from the wholesale suppliers.

If the purveyor fails to avail himself of this provision, and in the event of his sample being other than genuine, he would be precluded from using a warranty, as a defence, in any proceedings.

Three purveyors availed themselves of these provisions, but as their samples were certified as genuine, they were forthwith informed that under the circumstances, the necessity to take samples in the course of delivery did not arise.

Artificial Cream Act, 1929.

No application for registration for the manufacture and sale of artificial cream was received during the year under review.

The Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927.

Seven samples of condensed full cream milk, sweetened, were submitted for analysis and all were found to comply with the required composition.

Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927.

One sample of full cream dried milk was examined and reported as complying with requirements.

Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1927.

All samples of food submitted for analysis were examined for the presence of a preservative.

One sample of beef sausages (No. 828) was certified to contain a permitted preservative, viz., sulphur dioxide, to the extent of 110 parts per million, this amount being well below the maximum amount allowed under the Regulations, viz., 450 parts per million.

Contrary to the provisions of the Regulations, no declaration was made at the time of purchase, of the presence of a preservative.

The appropriate Committee directed that a caution be sent to the vendor.

Thirteen samples of cream were examined and all were reported to be free from any preservative.

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

Under section 9, Local Authorities, authorised to appoint an Analyst for the purposes of the Food and Drugs Act, may so far as relates to any goods being food stuffs to which an Order in Council under this Act applies, execute any of the provisions of this Act, other than provisions relating to the importation of goods.

Imported Goods Orders are made in accordance with the provisions of sub-section 1 of section 2.

The Sampling Officer and the Food Inspector have been authorised to act as officers under this Act.

Prior to the year under review, Orders were in force relating to Currants, Sultanas, Raisins, Eggs in shell, and Dried Eggs, Oat Products, Malt Products, Honey, Fresh Apples, Raw Tomatoes, frozen or chilled Salmon, and Sea Trout, and Butter. Orders that became operative during the year 1934, relate to Bacon and Ham, and dead Poultry.

Shops and stalls in the Borough were periodically visited to ascertain whether the provisions of the various Imported Goods Orders (Marking Orders) were being observed. It was found that in the majority of cases, the requirements were being carried out.

In those instances of non-observance, the provisions of the Orders were explained to the traders, and cautions, either verbally, or in writing were administered.

In this connection, the appropriate Committee directed that cautions in writing be sent to six traders, who had failed to comply with the Orders relating to Butter (3), Imported fresh Apples and Tomatoes (3).

In no instance was it found necessary to institute proceedings.

Agriculture Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1928.

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries may by Regulation prescribe grade designations as he may consider appropriate to indicate the quality of any articles of agriculture produce.

A grade designation so applied shall be deemed to be a term of contract of sale that the quality of the article complies with the statutory definition indicated by the grade designation.

No instance has been discovered of the improper use of the National Mark by unauthorised persons, or the Mark falsely applied, or a Mark calculated to mislead.

Section 3 provides for the marking of eggs, on sale, or exposure for sale, that have been subjected to any process of preservation, and section (4) provides for the registration by the Local Authority of any premises used or intended to be used, by way of trade, or for purposes of gain, for cold or chemical storage of eggs.

One premises, used for these purposes, has been registered by this authority, and is periodically inspected.

Butter Factories and Wholesale Dealers in Margarine.

Section 8 of the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act provides that all butter factories, and wholesale dealers in margarine, shall be registered by the Local Authority.

At the end of the year 1934, there were 22 wholesale dealers of margarine entered upon the register of this Authority.

TABLE "A"
FORMAL AND INFORMAL SAMPLES SUBMITTED FOR ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31ST, 1934.

Article.	Number Examined.				Number Adulterated, etc.				Percentage of Adulteration.	
	Formal.	In-formal.	Private.	Total.	Formal.	In-formal.	Private.	Total.	Formal.	In-formal.
Milk	560	11	—	571	8	2	—	10	1.42	18.18
Butter	68	29	—	97	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malt Vinegar	32	1	—	33	3	—	—	3	9.37	—
Lard	31	1	—	32	1	1	—	2	3.22	100.
Cocoa	14	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cream	13	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Self-Raising Flour	13	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dripping	11	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coffee	9	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brawn	8	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vinegar	8	1	—	9	1	—	—	1	12.5	—
Whisky	7	10	—	17	2	1	—	3	28.57	10.
Tea	7	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blackcurrant Jam	7	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Condensed Full Cream Milk Sweetened	7	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fish Paste	7	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corn Flour	7	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Custard Powder	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pearl Barley	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Margarine	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Olive Oil	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Camphorated Oil	6	2	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sultanas	5	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
White Pepper	5	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baking Powder	5	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arrowroot	5	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beef Sausages	5	—	—	5	1	—	—	1	20.	—
Minced Meat	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ground Almonds	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Purified Epsom Salts	4	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lemonade Powder	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lemon Curd and Cheese	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ground Ginger	3	2	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ground Rice	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pork Sausages	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cheese	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sage	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crushed Linseed	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blackcurrant Jelly	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blanc-Mange Powder	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coffee and Chicory	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rice	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sago	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prescriptions	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aspirin Tablets	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tincture of Iodine	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glauber Salts	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Citrate of Magnesia	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sherbet	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mustard	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mustard Sauce	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chop Sauce	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Horse-Radish Sauce	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thyme	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Desiccated Coconut	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sponge Mixture	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Egg (Substitute) Powder	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flour	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tomato Soup	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Potted Ham	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lemon Squash	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ginger Wine	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Apple Jam	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plum Jam	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Apple Jelly	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Redcurrant Jelly	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Raspberry Jelly	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minced Meat (Fruit)	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glazed Cherries	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beef Suet (with Rice Flour)	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pineapple Jelly Crystals	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Preserved Sausages	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Separated Milk	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Full Cream Dried Milk	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rum	1	3	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gin	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Purified Borax	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gregory Powder	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cascara Sagrada Tablets	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	25.00
Cherry Cake	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	942	86	—	1,028	17	6	—	23	1.80	6.97

TABLE "B"

SAMPLES

Serial No.	Article.	Whether Formal, Informal or Private.	Nature of Adulteration or Irregularity.
17	Milk	Informal	Article contained 9 per cent. of added water.
75	Do.	Do.	Do. do. 3 per cent. do. do. ...
6	Do.	Formal	39 per cent. of the original fat abstracted
109	Do.	Do.	20 Do. do. do. ...
152	Do.	Do.	Article contained 8 per cent. of added water
378	Do.	Do.	8 per cent. of the original fat abstracted
594	Do.	Do.	Article contained 4 per cent. of added water
789	Do.	Do.	27 per cent. of the original fat abstracted
807	Do.	Do.	6 Do. do. do. ...
863	Do.	Do.	13 Do. do. do. ...
180	Malt Vinegar	Do.	A sample of Vinegar, other than Malt Vinegar
422	Do.	Do.	Do. do. do. do. ...
525	Do.	Do.	Do. do. do. do. ...
893	Vinegar	Do.	Article deficient in Acetic Acid to the extent of 11 per cent.
84	Whisky	Informal	Article 36.9 degrees under proof ...
23	Do.	Formal	Article 36.6 Do. do. ...
58	Do.	Do.	Article 43 Do. do. ...
63	Tincture of Iodine	Informal	Article 8 per cent. deficient in Iodine ...
468	Do.	Formal	Article 3 per cent. Do. do. ...
828	Beef Sausages	Do.	Article contained Sulphur Dioxide to the extent of 110 parts per million ...
82	Lard	Informal	Article contained not less than 23 per cent. of fat foreign to genuine Lard
846	Do.	Formal	Do. do. do. do. ...
34	Gregory Powder	Informal	Article consisted of 100 per cent. Compound Liquorice Powder ...

ADULTERATED, Etc.

Observations.	Result of Proceedings, or other Action taken.
—	—
—	—
—	Fined £3. Costs £1 1s.
—	Caution. Resolution, Public Health Committee.
—	—
—	Fined £4. Costs £2
—	Fined £1. Costs 10s. 6d.
—	—
—	Caution. Resolution, Public Health Committee.
—	Fined 10s. Costs £1 1s.
—	Fined 10s. Costs £1 1s.
—	Defendant ordered to pay £1 1s. costs.
—	—
—	Caution. Resolution, Public Health Committee.
—	Summons dismissed. £3 3s. costs against Council.
—	Fined £1 10s. Costs £1 1s.
—	—
—	Caution. Resolution, Public Health Committee.
Formal sample genuine.	—
—	Fined £2. Costs £1 1s.
—	Fined £5. Costs £5 5s.
—	—
Article sold without notice of the presence of preservative.	Caution. Resolution, Public Health Committee.
—	Do.
—	—
Unable to obtain formal sample. Stock all sold.	Fined £1. Costs £1 1s.

TABLE "C."

Percentages of Adulteration of Formal Samples during the past five years :—

Year.	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Percentage of Adulteration	3.03	4.50	2.30	2.44	1.80

TABLE "D."

Percentage of Adulteration of Formal Samples of Milk, during the past five years :—

Year.	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Percentage of Adulteration	1.58	2.04	0.98	1.57	1.42

SUMMARY.

Formal samples submitted for analysis	942
Informal samples submitted for analysis	86
Formal samples adulterated	17
Informal samples adulterated	6
Written cautions administered (Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928)	6
Written cautions administered (Merchandise Marks Act, 1926)	6
Summonses issued (Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act,) 1928	11
Summonses issued (Merchandise Marks Act, 1926)	0

RESULT OF PROCEEDINGS.

Act, Regulation or Order under which proceedings were taken.	Number of Summonses.	Fines.			Costs.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928	11	18	10	0	15	2	6

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food.

The bacteriological and chemical examinations of food for the purposes of the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, and Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, and samples submitted in connection with the notification of food poisoning are carried out by the Borough Bacteriologist, Dr. Bousfield, and by the Public Analyst, Mr. Martin Priest.

See also under Laboratory facilities, page 16.

Nutrition.

The public continue to be interested in the question of how much and what sort of food the human body requires in times of health and disease and the problem of wise buying. Dissemination of knowledge and instruction on matters affecting nutrition is included in the general scheme of health propaganda. Throughout the year talks upon diets suitable for infants and nursing mothers, food values and cooking were carried out at certain of the Infant Welfare Centres in Camberwell. In addition booklets and leaflets appertaining to the subject of nutrition were distributed.

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.	Scarlet Fever or Scarlatina.
Erysipelas.	Smallpox.
Food Poisoning.	Tuberculosis.
Glanders.	Typhoid or Enteric Fever.
Hydrophobia.	Typhus Fever.
Malaria.	

The notification of infectious diseases to the Medical Officer of Health is designed to prevent the spread of disease and to facilitate institutional treatment of patients in their own interest. The Medical Officer of Health is available for consultation purposes in cases of doubtful diagnosis. The number of cases of infectious diseases notified in 1934 was 857 fewer than in the previous year, viz., 1,892 as compared with 2,749.

Smallpox (Variola Minor) which had been prevalent in the Borough since 1928, gradually subsided, and no case was notified after the week ended June 23rd. The number of cases reported from the beginning of the year to that date was 18. There were no deaths.

The following figures record the number of cases of mild smallpox notified since the outbreak of this disease in the Borough in 1928.

Year.	Cases.						Deaths.
1928...	2	...	...	—
1929...	119	...	...	—
1930...	288	...	...	1
1931...	111	...	...	—
1932...	64	...	...	1
1933...	51	...	...	—
1934...	18	...	...	—

Variola Minor. Table showing vaccinal condition of patients.

Ages.	Vaccinal condition at time of infection.			
	(a) Successfully vaccinated.	(b) Successfully re-vaccinated.	(c) Unvaccinated.	(d) Doubtful.
24	—	—	×	—
13	—	—	×	—
20	—	—	×	—
12	—	—	×	—
9	—	—	×	—
16	—	—	×	—
8	—	—	×	—
9	—	—	×	—
62	×	×	—	—
42	—	—	×	—
24	—	—	×	—
17	—	—	×	—
17	—	—	×	—
84	×	—	—	—
57	×	×	—	—
26	—	—	×	—
10	—	—	×	—
12	—	—	×	—

The incidence of scarlet fever remained heavy as in previous years, but with a low fatality rate.

A slight increase was recorded in the number of cases of diphtheria.

There was a marked decrease in the number of notifications of pneumonia, which may be attributed to the absence of an influenzal epidemic during the year.

Ophthalmia notifications numbered 20 as compared with 14 in 1933.

Among the infectious diseases which affect the nervous system, there was a decrease in the number of cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis reported, and no cases of encephalitis lethargica were notified. There was an increase in the number of cases of poliomyelitis in 1934, viz., five as compared with two in 1933.

Post-Vaccinal Encephalitis.

One case of post-vaccinal encephalitis came to the notice of this department and the facts of the case were submitted to the Ministry.

It appeared that a boy aged 6 years was primarily vaccinated by a private practitioner on September 9th, 1934. Government lymph was not used. He became ill approximately three weeks later with headache and fever. He was admitted to hospital and died on September 29th, 1934. The cause of death was stated to be due to

Broncho-Pneumonia supervening on encephalitis following vaccination performed on September 9th, 1934.

The danger of encephalitis following vaccination is very slight when it is performed early in life, but the danger is not so negligible when primary vaccination is carried out during school age and adolescence.

The recognition of cases of post-vaccinal encephalitis, although few in number, has raised the question as to the necessity of vaccination for contacts of cases of variola minor. This latter disease is so trivial that it was difficult to press vigorously for the vaccination of persons of adolescence and school age who had not previously been vaccinated even if they had been in personal contact with a case of mild smallpox. Should an outbreak of serious smallpox (variola major) occur at any time, every effort should be made to acquaint the public of the protective value of vaccination.

It is generally agreed that vaccination gives complete protection against variola major and variola minor for several years, and partial protection for many more years.

Diphtheria.

In 1934 520 cases of diphtheria were notified as compared with 507 in 1933. Of the 505 patients removed to an isolation Hospital 26 (5.1 per cent.) were subsequently discharged as not suffering from diphtheria.

The number of "Return" cases was 10. The deaths numbered 20, representing a mortality rate of 3.8 per cent. as compared with 3.9 per cent. in 1933. Although the type of this disease in the Borough was generally speaking mild, in various parts of England with large centres of population there was evidence that diphtheria was increasing in prevalence and severe in type. In view of the possibility of this disease becoming more severe in London, it was thought advisable to bring to the notice of medical practitioners in the Borough that the experience of this Council's Bacteriologist was that the bacillus of the virulent type does not grow well or typically, on a cultured medium, and consequently it was essential neither to wait for the Bacteriologist's report, nor to be influenced by the report in the face of contrary clinical evidence, but to take steps forthwith to treat the case and/or to have it removed to hospital on the slightest evidence of diphtheria.

Anti-diphtheritic serum 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 and night at the Town Hall and at Dulwich Baths.

In 1934 155 phials of 8,000 units and 49 phials of 500 units of anti-toxin were supplied to medical practitioners for patients resident in the Borough.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

Diphtheria immunisation has held a recognised place in preventive medicine for some years. A Clinic was established at 140, Camberwell Road in 1926 for the purpose of providing artificial immunity treatment against diphtheria. A session is held every Wednesday afternoon. The Health Department makes every effort to educate parents that diphtheria is a preventable disease, and can be controlled by the active immunisation of susceptible children.

The number of children immunised in the Borough is still lamentably small. I am of opinion that the deaths which occurred from diphtheria in 1934 might have been prevented had the advantages of immunisation treatment provided by the Borough Council been accepted.

Scarlet Fever.

There were 916 cases of scarlet fever notified during the year as compared with 1,564 in 1933. Of these, 789 patients were removed to hospital and 32 were subsequently discharged as not suffering from scarlet fever. The number of "Return" cases was 38 as compared with 72 in 1933. The deaths from this disease numbered 4, equivalent to a case mortality rate of 0.4 per cent.

The type of this disease remained mild and no pressure was exerted to remove cases to hospital for treatment which could be nursed at home.

There were 22 instances of secondary cases occurring in families where the first case was removed to hospital, as compared with 6 secondary cases following notification of the primary case and the isolation of the patient at home.

Immunisation against Scarlet Fever.

As long as the existing type of scarlet fever remains mild there seems to be no necessity for the establishment of a Clinic for the immunisation of children against this disease by the use of scarlet fever antitoxin.

Enteric Fever (Typhoid and Para-Typhoid Fever).

One case of para-typhoid was notified. The particulars of this case are as follows :—

Sex.	Age.	Date of Notification.	Notified as.	Results of Bacteriological Examination.	Source of infection.
F.	23	20/7/34	Para-typhoid B.	Positive for Para. B.	Not traced.

DIPHtheria IMMUNI
RETURN

TABLE I.—AGES OF PERSONS SCHICK.

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.		
10			29			19			21			35			25			19			20			8			16		
Pos.	Neg.	Not read.	Pos.	Neg.	Not read.	Pos.	Neg.	Not read.	Pos.	Neg.	Not read.	Pos.	Neg.	Not read.	Pos.	Neg.	Not read.	Pos.	Neg.	Not read.	Pos.	Neg.	Not read.	Pos.	Neg.	Not read.	Pos.	Neg.	Not read.
9	1	-	27	1	1	18	1	-	19	2	-	28	5	2	20	4	1	15	3	1	12	8	-	6	2	-	2	2	-

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	"	
8	7	6	27	25	23	21	18	14	20	20	18	27	27	23	20	20	20	15	16	18	12	13	9	6	6	5
						4th 1						4th 1 5th 1						4th 1 5th 1 6th 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.
5	14	13	18	17	16	17	8

SATION CLINIC.
OF WORK.

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						
6		5		6		5		3		23		250						
Pos.	Neg.	Not read.	Pos.	Neg.	Not read.	Pos.	Neg.	Not read.	Pos.	Neg.	Not read.	Pos.	Neg.	Not read.	Positive	...	...	176
															Negative	...	...	69
															Not read	...	...	5
2	4	-	1	4	-	3	3	-	1	4	-	2	1	-	518	-		

TREATMENT TABLE.

[illegible]

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
6	6	1	2	1	1	—	6	131

Pneumonia.

The number of notifications of this disease received during the year in accordance with the provisions of the Infectious Diseases (London) Regulations, 1927, was 179 of the acute primary form and 28 of the acute influenzal form of pneumonia. Twenty of these cases proved fatal, 16 being due to acute primary pneumonia and 4 to influenzal pneumonia.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

During the year six cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis were reported, and except in one instance the notifications were received after the admission of the patients to hospital. Particulars of these cases appear in the subjoined table :—

Sex.	Age.	Date of notification	Date Removed to hospital.	Bacteriologically confirmed.	Result.
M.	7/12	3/1/34	31/12/33	Yes.	Died.
M.	27	24/1/34	22/1/34	No.	Died.
M.	9/12	23/2/34	23/2/34	Yes.	Died.
F.	1	22/5/34	13/5/34	Yes.	Died.
F.	3/12	2/6/34	28/5/34	Yes.	Died.
F.	8	4/8/34	4/8/34	No. Diagnosis subsequently amended to T.B Meningitis.	Died.*

*Certified cause of death: T.B. Meningitis.

Poliomyelitis and Polio-encephalitis.

Five cases of poliomyelitis were notified during 1934. Three of these cases were removed to hospital for treatment. Notified cases of this disease are followed up by the Sanitary Inspectors to ensure that children who are paralysed continue to receive medical treatment.

Anthrax.

One case of anthrax was notified and removed to hospital. This patient, who was employed by a firm of skin merchants outside the Borough, died three days after admission to hospital.

Dysentery.

During the year one case of dysentery was notified. This patient was removed to hospital and subsequently discharged as having suffered from acute colitis.

Encephalitis Lethargica

No case of this disease was notified during 1934, but one death was certified by the Registrar-General to be due to encephalitis lethargica.

All cases notified in previous years and patients who had removed from other districts to Camberwell were visited periodically for the purpose of rendering assistance to the patient and the family.

The following table provides information respecting the state of health of these patients at the end of 1934 :—

Number recovered	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Number died	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Number in L.C.C. Institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Number attending hospital or otherwise undergoing treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Number left district	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

Malaria.

There was one case of malaria notified during the year. It was ascertained that the patient contracted the disease whilst residing in India.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Twenty notifications of ophthalmia neonatorum were received during 1934. Four of these patients were still under treatment at the end of the year.

Information was also received from the London County Council concerning 48 infants found to be suffering from inflammation of the eyes.

These cases were systematically visited by the health visitors for the purpose of ensuring that the patient received continuous professional treatment until certified to have recovered.

The District Nursing Associations treated 30 cases of discharging eyes in young infants, paying 639 visits to the homes for this purpose.

Analysis of Cases Table.

No. of Cases. Notified.	Cases Treated.		Vision Unimpaired.	Vision Impaired.	Total. Blindness.	Deaths.
	At Home.	In Hospital.				
*20	16	4	15	1	—	—

*Five patients still under observation. One of these patients has a scar as the result of a corneal ulcer.

INFECTIOUS
TABLE OF NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.	Admitted to Hospital.	Notifications and			
			Under 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.
			Notifications.	Notifications.	Notifications.	Notifications.
Small Pox	18	16	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Croup ...	520	505	4	26	46	56
Scarlet Fever	916	789	6	25	52	75
Enteric Fever & Para-typhoid	1	1	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia { Acute Influenzal	28	11	1	2	2	1
{ Acute Primary	179	102	18	10	12	9
Erysipelas	143	90	1	—	3	—
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ...	6	6	3	1	—	—
Poliomyelitis	5	3	—	—	1	1
Malaria	1	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	1	1	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	20	4	20	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	16	16	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	37	34	—	—	—	—
Anthrax	1	1	—	—	—	—
Totals	1,892	1,579	53	64	116	142

* In one instance certified cause

† Included in Registrar-General's

‡ Includes one case

DISEASES.
AND DEATHS FROM THESE CAUSES.

Age Distributions.								Discharged from Hospital as not suffering from the Disease.	Deaths.
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.		
—	3	4	3	4	1	2	1	—	—
39	202	86	22	30	7	2	—	21	20
107	331	179	55	71	12	3	—	32	4
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	1	1	7	4	6	3	—	4
11	27	4	8	18	17	33	12	—	16
—	1	7	6	22	26	47	30	—	3
—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	6*
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1†
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	14	2	—	—	—	3‡
—	—	—	1	30	6	—	—	—	2
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
157	567	281	97	200	75	93	47	54	60

of death was T.B. Meningitis,
classification of deaths,
notified after death.

TABLE OF NOTIFIABLE
SHOWING DISTRIBUTION

Disease.	WARDS.							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Small Pox	—	—	1	—	4	—	1	—
Diphtheria and Croup	67	29	51	26	51	27	36	23
Scarlet Fever	61	59	53	78	47	49	46	48
Enteric Fever and Para-typhoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia { Acute Influenzal	1	—	—	1	2	4	5	2
{ Acute Primary	11	14	18	12	4	17	22	13
Erysipelas	11	14	8	5	16	8	8	13
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Poliomyelitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	3	1	—	1	—	—	3
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	1	—	2	4	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	2	3	—	3	1	1	2
Anthrax	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Totals	156	121	135	124	129	109	124	104

REFERENCE

- No.
1. West.
2. Addington.
3. Town Hall.
4. St. George's.
5. Cobourg.

- No.
6. Marlborough.
7. North Peckham.
8. Goldsmith.
9. Clifton.
10. Rye Lane.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.
OF CASES IN WARDS.

												Total.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	3	1	2	—	18
12	14	18	44	43	19	15	16	15	10	3	1	520
43	38	49	65	43	44	40	55	26	31	27	14	916
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	1	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
11	2	1	8	7	3	4	9	8	6	—	1	28
6	1	5	7	9	3	8	5	11	1	4	—	179
—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	143
—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	6
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
4	—	1	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	1	—	2	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	20
3	—	2	2	1	4	5	1	1	2	1	1	16
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
72	58	78	141	108	77	74	87	74	54	46	21	1,892

TO WARDS.

- No.
11. St. Mary's.
12. Nunhead.
13. The Rye.
14. St. Giles'.
15. Lyndhurst.

- No.
16. St. John's.
17. Alleyn.
18. Ruskin.
19. The Hamlet.
20. The College.

Puerperal Pyrexia and Puerperal Fever.

During the year 39 cases of puerperal pyrexia, and 14 cases of puerperal fever were notified. In two cases the diagnosis of puerperal pyrexia was subsequently amended by hospital Medical Superintendents to puerperal fever. Except in 3 instances all these patients reported as suffering from puerperal pyrexia were treated in hospital. Every patient notified as suffering from puerperal fever received institutional treatment.

Two patients notified as suffering from puerperal pyrexia subsequently died, the certified causes of death were as follows :—

1. 1(a) *Lobar pneumonia* (b) *septic endometritis* (following full term labour).
2. *Septicaemia following pregnancy. Multipara.*

On the receipt of a notification of puerperal pyrexia or fever, the home is visited and enquiries are made with a view of endeavouring to ascertain the cause of the pyrexia.

Six cases of puerperal pyrexia and nine of puerperal fever occurred in patients who were confined at home ; the remaining cases were reported following confinement in hospital.

No evidence was obtained bearing upon the relation between cases of scarlet fever and puerperal fever.

Five deaths were certified to be due to puerperal sepsis.

It cannot be over-emphasised that hospital treatment at the earliest stage of the disease increases the hope of recovery of patients suffering from puerperal causes.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOT NOTIFIABLE IN CAMBERWELL.

Measles.

The year 1934 was epidemic year and during the period January to December 2,449 cases of measles were brought to the notice of the Public Health Department, mainly through the agency of the School authorities. These cases were visited by the health visitors with a view of arranging for home nursing treatment or removal to hospital of the patient in cases where such services were deemed to be necessary, and for the purpose of offering advice to parents as to the means of preventing the spread of the disease to younger members of the family, especially children under five—an age period during which measles is likely to be a dangerous disease.

The number of patients who were removed to hospitals of the London County Council was 374, and in 51 instances nursing assistance was provided. There were 30 deaths during the year as compared with 4 in 1933.

The Measles Scheme of Control has for its object the early submission to the Medical Officer of Health of the names and addresses of suspected cases of measles among young children, so that the necessary administrative action can be taken by him to lessen the spread of the disease, to prevent the development of complications and to reduce the mortality. These include the early visitation to the homes of all known or suspected cases to ensure adequate medical and nursing attention of the patient; instructing households with young children in infected areas as to the signs and symptoms of this disease; the means of obtaining nursing assistance and how to secure the removal of particular cases to hospital. This scheme of co-operation between the School Medical Authority and the Borough Council was put into operation in November 1933, soon after the commencement of the epidemic, and was continued until about the end of June of the year under review. The epidemic finally ceased in July 1934.

The following information was furnished to the London County Council at the request of that authority as to the number of cases of measles that came to the notice of this Department, the age distribution of these cases, and the number of deaths from this disease, during the period November 1st, 1933, to August 31st, 1934 :—

Ages.	Un- der 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-14	14 & over.	Total.
No. of cases.	34	73	87	285	590	830	440	149	195	9	2,692
No. of deaths.	2	10	4	5	2	6	—	—	2	1	32

Measles Serum.

Protection of non-immune children from an attack of measles and the attenuation of an attack by the injection of convalescent and adult serum is now possible, and it is to be regretted that parents have not given more consideration to the question of obtaining this protective treatment for their children in view of the number of deaths that take place every year from this cause.

No applications were received from medical practitioners for measles serum, which is available for issue from the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street.

Whooping Cough.

The number of cases of this disease which came to the notice of the Health Department during the year through the agency of the school authorities and health visitors was 272. The homes of these patients were visited either by the Health Visitors or the

Sanitary Inspectors, who explained to the parents the infectious nature of whooping cough and how to prevent the spread of this disease. Home nursing treatment was also offered in certain cases, and where the home conditions or the severity of the illness warranted removal of the patient to hospital the required arrangements were made. Hospital treatment was provided in 48 instances. The deaths recorded during the year as due to whooping cough numbered 10 as compared with 20 in 1933.

The propaganda activities of the Department include the distribution by the health visitors of pamphlets containing information relating to whooping cough as well as measles, at the homes visited by the Health Visitors.

Influenza.

During 1934, influenza was not unduly prevalent, and was mild in type. The number of deaths attributed to this disease was 28.

Other Diseases.

No case of epidemic jaundice, rheumatic fever, undulant fever, glandular fever or psittacosis came to the notice of the Health Department in 1934.

Cancer.

Cancer was responsible for 401 deaths or 13.6 per cent. of the total deaths in the Borough.

Our knowledge of the causes of cancer still remains obscure with the exception that irritants such as tar oils, and excessive exposure to X-rays are known to give rise to cancer of the skin. The Health Department endeavours to instruct the public as to the signs and symptoms of this disease in various sites of the body most commonly affected, by the distribution of leaflets prepared specially for both men and women. Cancer, if taken in time, is frequently amenable to treatment by modern methods, and this fact should never be overlooked. Delay in seeking medical advice is usually prompted by fear, and often results in unnecessary suffering and frequently in disaster to the patient.

Bacteriological Examinations.

The report of the Council's Bacteriologist on examinations carried out during the year ended December 31st, 1934, is as follows :

The number of specimens received and examined during the year amounted to 5,513. This number was composed as follows :—

Swabs for diphtheria	...	...	...	2,731	Percentage positive	10·3
Sputa for tubercle	...	...	...	2,648	„	18·8
Bloods for Widal's test	...	...	...	1	„	0·0
Milks (Bacteriological)	...	...	...	70		
Bath Waters (Bacteriological)	...	...	...	14		
Well Waters (Bacteriological)	...	...	...	5		
Ice Creams (Bacteriological)	...	...	...	6		
Milks (Special tubercle test)	...	...	...	6		
Other specimens (miscellaneous)	...	...	...	31		
Total	...	...	...	5,512		

The work has shewn a definite increase on last year's figure of 4,914. It appears that the demands of medical practitioners in the Borough have increased, and this appears to be the main factor in the higher figure for 1934.

G. BOUSFIELD, M.D., B.S.Lond., *Borough Bacteriologist.*

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 1934.

DISINFECTING DEPARTMENT.

RETURN OF WORK, 1934.

Number of houses visited following Infectious Disease	...	...	...	1,863
Number of visits to these premises	...	...	...	3,896
Number of houses visited following other diseases	...	...	...	196
Number of visits to these premises	...	...	...	455
Number of houses visited for miscellaneous purposes	...	...	...	643
Number of visits to these premises	...	...	...	744
Number of rooms disinfected. Infectious Disease	...	...	...	2,662
Number of houses visited. Verminous	...	...	...	782
Number of rooms disinfected. Verminous	...	...	...	989
Number of articles disinfected (steam disinfected)	...	...	...	60,763
Number of articles disinfected (formalin)	...	...	...	2,056
Number of books disinfected	...	...	...	1,220
Number of articles destroyed	...	...	...	3,018

Prevention of Blindness.

The health visitors are instructed to report all cases of blindness in children under the age of 5 years.

As from April 1st, 1935, the London County Council propose to discharge the duties in connection with the welfare of blind persons

in the County of London hitherto performed by the Metropolitan Society for the Blind on its behalf.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Notification of Tuberculosis.

During 1934, 419 new cases of this disease came to the notice of this department, comprising 284 notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis and 57 notifications of non-pulmonary tuberculosis; 12 posthumous notifications; information relating to 40 persons who had been notified in other areas outside the Borough and now resident in Camberwell, and 26 persons who had died from tuberculosis and not previously notified. The comparative figure of new cases for 1933 was 429.

During the year 202 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis and 29 deaths from non-pulmonary forms were registered. The deaths from all forms of tuberculosis during the past five years were as follows :—

	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Total.
1930	222	43	265
1931	241	27	268
1932	214	34	248
1933	221	22	243
1934	202	29	231

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

	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
Notified within one month of death	23	7
Notified within three months of death	20	—
Notified within six months	17	—
Notified more than six months	114	4
Not notified	17	9
Notified after death	6	6

The ratio of non-notified tuberculosis deaths to the total tuberculosis deaths was 1 to 8.88 as compared with 1 to 11.57 in 1933.

The fault of late notification usually does not lie with the medical practitioner, but is due to the unwillingness of the patients themselves to seek medical aid until the disease has advanced to a stage that recovery is improbable. This can be understood as the average individual dreads to learn that he is suffering from tuberculosis. The Health Department's aim has been and always will be to educate the public that the prospects of recovery are more favourable in the early stages of pulmonary tuberculosis, and that a patient serves his own interest best and that of preventing the spread of this disease to others by submitting himself for examination when the slightest suspicion exists that he may be suffering from tuberculosis.

The following table gives particulars of new cases of tuberculosis notified in accordance with the provisions of the Tuberculosis Regulations, 1930, and of the deaths in Camberwell from these causes as furnished by the Registrar-General.

Age Periods.	New cases.				Age Periods.	Deaths.			
	Respiratory.		Non- respiratory.			Respiratory.		Non- respiratory.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.
0- 1	—	—	—	—	0- 1	—	—	1	1
1- 5	3	2	8	2	1- 2	—	—	1	2
5-10	3	—	6	4	2- 5	—	—	2	—
10-15	2	6	3	1	5-15	—	1	3	4
15-20	18	31	6	2	15-25	28	24	4	3
20-25	24	23	3	5	25-35	20	19	1	—
25-35	39	29	7	5	35-45	24	3	—	—
35-45	26	9	1	1	45-55	34	7	—	1
45-55	27	4	1	1	55-65	28	4	—	2
55-65	23	8	1	—	65-75	8	1	—	2
65 & up	7	—	—	—	75 & up	—	1	1	1

The number of cases of tuberculosis on the register at December 31st, 1934, and the changes which have taken place appear in the following table :—

	Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary.		Totals.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
No. of cases on the Register of notifications on January 1st, 1933	898	664	312	261	2,135
No. of new cases notified during the year	172	112	36	21	341
No. of cases brought to notice other than by formal notification ...	40	18	9	11	78
No. of cases replaced on register during the year	15	20	2	4	41
No. of cases removed from register during the year :—					
1. Cured	2	—	—	—	2
2. Removed from district and lost sight of	82	74	30	21	207
3. Dead	153	61	14	17	245
4. Incorrectly diagnosed ...	1	5	1	4	11
No. of cases on the register on January 1st, 1934	887	674	314	255	2,130

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

No person suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and employed in the milk trade came to the notice of the department during the year.

Tuberculosis Dispensary.

The following report of the work carried out at the Tuberculosis Dispensary 19, Brunswick Square, S.E.5, has been prepared by Dr. Brand, the Council's Tuberculosis Officer.

REPORT OF THE TUBERCULOSIS MEDICAL OFFICER FOR THE YEAR 1934.

*The current list of Notifications of Tuberculosis in Camberwell
as at December 31st, 1934.*

On December 31st, 1934, there were 2,130 cases of tuberculosis on the current list in Camberwell. There were 1,561 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis—887 males and 674 females; 569 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis—314 males and 255 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, 1934.

Age Periods.					0-	1-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	Totals (all ages)
Pulmonary—Males	...	...	...	...	1	2	21	22	120	133	208	175	127	57	21	887
„ Females	...	...	...	...	—	7	14	41	139	122	159	112	32	39	9	674
Non-Pulmonary—Males	...	...	...	...	4	31	69	72	49	21	21	15	17	13	2	314
„ Females	...	...	...	...	2	25	38	46	43	33	34	15	11	2	6	255

TABLE II.

INDIVIDUAL NOTIFIED PATIENTS ON CURRENT LIST AT DECEMBER 31ST, 1934,
ALLOCATED TO THE WARDS OF THE BOROUGH.

Wards.	Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.			Grand Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	79	56	135	40	28	68	203
2	34	14	48	7	10	17	65
3	62	37	99	24	12	36	135
4	74	65	139	14	21	35	174
5	47	20	67	19	12	31	98
6	28	11	39	16	16	32	71
7	75	59	134	30	24	54	188
8	43	29	72	21	12	33	105
9	42	33	75	18	10	28	103
10	26	30	56	16	11	27	83
11	53	36	89	15	12	27	116
12	39	48	87	17	12	29	116
13	34	41	75	12	9	21	96
14	45	31	76	18	14	32	108
15	26	35	61	8	10	18	79
16	47	37	84	13	8	21	105
17	40	23	63	18	15	33	96
18	67	34	101	6	13	19	120
19	26	27	53	1	6	7	60
20	—	8	8	1	—	1	9

The Notification of Tuberculosis in Camberwell in 1934.

The number of primary notifications of tuberculosis received in Camberwell in 1934 was 341, comprising 284 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 57 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

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

TABLE III.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS FOR PAST FOURTEEN 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
1934	341	284	57

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

TABLE IV.
SHOWING ANNUAL PRIMARY NOTIFICATION RATE OF TUBERCULOSIS
(ALL FORMS) 1921-1934.

Year.	Population.	All Forms.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other Forms.
1921	267,198	2.80	2.22	0.58
1922	270,300 ^a	2.41	1.87	0.54
1923	272,300 ^a	2.40	1.85	0.55
1924	273,700 ^a	2.04	1.52	0.52
1925	275,400 ^a	1.78	1.35	0.42
1926	275,400 ^a	1.80	1.43	0.40
1927	271,100 ^a	1.66	1.30	0.36
1928	260,400 ^a	1.78	1.39	0.39
1929	256,900 ^a	1.92	1.52	0.39
1930	256,900 ^a	1.88	1.53	0.35
1931	252,100*	1.64	1.32	0.32
1932	248,000 ^a	1.56	1.27	0.29
1933	243,700 ^a	1.49	1.19	0.30
1934	238,360 ^a	1.43	1.19	0.24

* Census, 1931.

^a Estimated.

On Table V. the primary notifications of 1934 are allocated to the Wards of the Borough.

TABLE V.
SHOWING NO. OF PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED DURING 1934 AND
WARD ALLOCATION.

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

One Pulmonary Male unattached.

On Table VI. the summary of notifications for the year 1934 is treated in more detail.

TABLE VI.
SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS DURING THE PERIOD FROM JANUARY 1st, 1934 TO DECEMBER 31st, 1934.

Formal Notifications under Article 5.															
Age Periods.	Number of Primary Notifications.											Total Primary Notifications.	Notifi- cations under Article 5.	Poor Law Insti- tu- tions.	Sana- to- ria.
	0-1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65 and upwards.				
	0-1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65 and upwards.				
Pulmonary—Males ...	—	3	3	2	18	24	39	26	27	23	7	172	221	147	185
„ Females	—	2	—	6	31	23	29	9	4	8	—	112	149	97	151
Non-Pulmonary—Males	—	8	6	3	6	3	7	1	1	1	—	36	45	13	13
„ Females	—	2	4	1	2	5	5	1	1	—	—	21	26	11	9

TABLE VII.
SUPPLEMENTAL RETURN FOR THE YEAR 1934.
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	6	10	8	5	9	1	40
Females	—	1	—	2	1	6	2	3	2	—	1	18
Non-Pulmonary—Males	1	1	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9
Females	1	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	2	2	11

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	5
{ Transferable deaths from Registrar-General	7	4
Posthumous notifications... ..	6	6
“Transfers ” from other areas (other than transferable deaths)	35	5
Other Sources if any (specify)	—	—

Table VII. Supplemental Return. New cases of tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during 1934 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), 1934.

The number of deaths from tuberculosis in Camberwell during 1934 as stated by the Registrar-General was 231. Of these 202 were from pulmonary tuberculosis and 29 from other forms of the disease. 26 were not notified during life as suffering from the tuberculosis of which they died.

TABLE VIII.

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS) 1934 ALLOCATED TO THE
WARDS OF THE BOROUGH.

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

One Pulmonary Male unattached.

TABLE IX.

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS, 1934.

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	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	28	20	24	34	28	8	—	142
„ Females	...	...	...	—	—	—	1	24	19	3	7	4	1	1	60
Non-Pulmonary—Males	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	4	1	—	—	—	—	1	13
„ Females	...	...	...	1	2	—	4	3	—	—	1	2	2	1	16

TABLE X.

SHOWING THE OCCUPATION OF 151 MALES WHO DIED FROM TUBERCULOSIS IN 1934.

Asphalter	1	Lodging House Keeper	1
Aircraftsman R.A.F.	1	Laundryman	2
Bookbinder	2	Licensed Victualler	2
Bookmaker	1	Manager	2
Blacksmith	1	Metallurgist	1
Basket Maker	1	Mechanic, Motor	3
Barman	2	Metal Polisher	1
Butcher	2	Motor Driver	1
Builder	1	Meat Sorter	1
Clerk	11	No Occupation	7
Checker	1	Newsagent	1
Chimney Sweep	1	Nurse	1
Chair Attendant	1	Night Watchman... ..	1
Carpenter	2	Printer	3
Coffin Maker	1	„ Assistant	4
Carman	2	„ Machine Minder... ..	2
Canvasser	1	Postman	1
Compositor	1	Porter Hospital	1
Cinema Attendant	1	„ Hall	1
Cinema Operator	2	„ Railway	2
Chemist	1	Paint Sprayer	1
Clothier	1	Pastry Cook	1
Draper	1	Railway Shunter	1
Draughtsman	2	„ Ticket Collector	2
Ex-service Pensioner	5	„ Overhead Linesman	1
Fitter, Water	1	„ Inspector	1
„ Permanent Way	1	„ Guard	1
Film Cleaner	1	Storekeeper	1
Flower Seller	1	Sawyer	1
Gas Fitter	1	School Child	3
Gold Nib Grinder	1	Soldier	1
General Dealer	2	Salesman	4
House Decorator	3	Ship Steward	1
Hawker	1	Solicitor	1
Hairdresser	1	Stone Carver	1
Hammerman	1	Traveller	2
Insurance Agent	1	Tea Packer	1
Labourer	7	Taxicab Driver	1
„ Builder	3	Tram Conductor	1
„ General	2	Tailor's Cutter	1
„ Dock	1	Under School Age	4
„ Gas Co.	1	Variety Artist	1
„ Railway	1	Wood Machinist	1
Leatherworker	3	Warehouseman	1

TABLE XI.

SHOWING THE OCCUPATION OF 72 FEMALES WHO DIED FROM TUBERCULOSIS IN 1934.

Bookbinder	...	...	...	1	Housewife...	...	...	...	27
Bookfolder	...	...	...	1	Laundry Hand	...	...	...	1
Brass Filer	...	...	...	1	Machinist	...	...	...	1
Clerk	...	...	...	5	Machine Minder	...	...	...	1
Collar Turner	...	...	...	1	Mantle Maker	...	...	...	1
Corset Maker	...	...	...	2	Milliner	...	...	...	1
Domestic Servant	...	...	...	5	No Occupation	...	...	...	6
Disc Maker	...	...	...	1	Packer	...	...	...	1
Dress Matcher	...	...	...	1	Pastry Maker	...	...	...	1
Factory Hand	...	...	...	2	School Child	...	...	...	6
Florist	...	...	...	1	Shop Assistant	...	...	...	1
Hairdresser	...	...	...	1	Under School Age	...	...	...	3

TABLE XII.

RETURN SHOWING THE WORK OF THE DISPENSARY
DURING THE YEAR 1934.

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 ...	80	63	2	3	8	7	9	4	88	70	11	7	176	
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	1	—	10	
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	160	177	65	30	432	
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year :—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	25	20	1	3	3	2	—	1	28	22	1	4	55	
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	2	7	
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	115	182	166	171	634	
C.—CASES written off the Dispensary Register as :—														
(a) Recovered ...	3	2	—	1	—	3	1	—	3	5	1	1	10	
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	288	371	235	202	1096	
D.—NUMBER OF CASES on Dispensary Register on December 31st :—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	653	481	43	53	114	109	118	92	767	590	161	145	1663	
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	4	2	2	17	

1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st	1,696	7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners :— (a) Personal 46 (b) Other 580	
2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years... ..	64	8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations)	424
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of"	148	9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes	9,009
4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes)	140	10. Number of :— (a) Specimens of sputum, &c., examined 1,718 (b) X-ray examinations made in connexion with Dispensary work 577	
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts)	6,087	11. Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A(a) and A(b) above	4
6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on December 31st	337	12. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st	788

TABLE XIII.

Housing accommodation of 341 families in which there was a Primary Notification of Tuberculosis in 1934.	Number of Families occupying					
	1 Room.	2 Rooms.	3 Rooms.	4 Rooms.	5 Rooms.	6 Rooms or more.
Patient living alone	27	12	3	1	—	—
" " with 1 other	10	13	18	10	3	6
" " " 2 "	3	27	18	23	2	1
" " " 3 "	2	10	18	14	15	7
" " " 4 "	1	4	12	21	2	7
" " " 5 "	—	1	6	7	3	7
" " " 6 "	—	1	2	4	4	2
" " " 7 "	—	—	1	1	3	3
" " " 8 "	—	—	—	1	—	2
" " " 9 "	—	—	1	1	—	—
" " " 10 "	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total	43	68	79	83	32	36

TABLE XIV.

Sleeping accommodation for 341 tuberculous cases notified for the first time in 1934. The figures refer to the tuberculosis Nurses' first home visit.

The patient slept—

In separate room	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	In 118 cases.
Alone in bed with 1 other in room...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 "
" " 2 others "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 "
" " 3 " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 "
" " 4 " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	— "
In bed with 1 person and no others in room	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87 "
" " 1 " 1 other in room	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 "
" " 1 " 2 others "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 "
" " 1 " 3 " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 "
" " 1 " 4 " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 "
In bed with 2 persons and no others in room	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 "
" " 2 " 1 other "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 "
" " 2 " 2 others "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 "
" " 2 " 3 " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	— "
In bed with 3 persons and no others in room	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 "
								341

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

1. *With General and Special Hospitals.* (a) King's College Hospital. Including cases sent to the X-ray Department, 656 Dispensary patients were sent to hospital in 1934 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 Square.	Charing Cross.
Brompton	Westminster.
Evelina.	Miller.
Belgrave.	South London Hospital
All Saints'.	for Women.
Elizabeth Garrett Anderson	Royal Waterloo

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 cases may be referred back to the Dispensary for special examination.

Co-operation with Medical Practitioners.

626 new patients were sent by practitioners to the Dispensary for diagnosis or seen in consultation at their homes.

Classification of new Patients.

(a) *Pulmonary Tuberculosis.* During 1934, 217 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) ...	69, or 31.8 per cent.
T.B. plus 1 (early cases, sputum positive) ...	13, or 6.0 per cent.
T.B. plus 2 (intermediate cases, positive) ...	114, or 52.5 per cent.
T.B. plus 3 (advanced cases, sputum positive) ...	21, or 9.7 per cent.

(b) *Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.* There were 38 new cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis in the following forms :—

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

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, as a rule, sent away 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 1934, 577 patients were sent to King's College Hospital for X-ray examination. All our patients while under Residential treatment were X-rayed on various occasions. The same applies to A.P. cases.

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, Grove Park and Colindale. During 1934, 50 dispensary patients had artificial pneumothorax treatment at one or the other of these hospitals. This does not

include dispensary patients who were on artificial pneumothorax treatment in sanatorium at December 31st, 1934. 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. Three dispensary patients had this treatment at the London Hospital during the year.

Work of Tuberculosis Nurses.

The tuberculosis nurses paid 9,009 visits to the homes of tuberculous patients during the year.

Nursing Patients.

We have also been able to obtain a District Nurse whenever one was 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.

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

Supply of Extra Nourishment during 1934.

Sixty-four dispensary patients received extra diet (Borough scheme).

Supply of Sputum Pocket Flasks and Outfits for Sputum Examinations.

Approximately 145 pocket flasks were supplied to patients during the year. Patients, of course, obtain pocket flasks from other sources, for example, residential institutions and private sources. 1,718 outfits were supplied in connection with sputum examinations.

Institutional (Residential) Treatment of Camberwell Patients in 1934 through the London County Council.

1. Adult Males :—

Number of applicants for residential treatment	...	...	...	239
Number who received residential treatment	...	...	...	219
Number who did not receive residential treatment :—				
Not accepted	...	...	...	7
Failed to enter	...	...	...	10
Awaiting residential treatment December 31st, 1934	...	...	...	3

Classification of Adult Males who received Residential Treatment.

Pulmonary cases in which tubercle bacilli had not been found in the sputum	21
Pulmonary cases in which tubercle bacilli had been found in the sputum	173
Early pulmonary tuberculosis...	24
Moderately advanced pulmonary tuberculosis	129
Advanced pulmonary tuberculosis	20
Surgical tuberculosis...	10
Diagnosis of tuberculosis	15
Not classified	—
2. Adult Females :—	
Number of applicants for residential treatment	157
Number who received residential treatment	146
Number who did not receive residential treatment :—	
Not accepted	1
Failed to enter	4
Awaiting residential treatment December 31st, 1934	6

Classification of Adult Females who received Residential Treatment.

Pulmonary cases in which tubercle bacilli had not been found in the sputum	20
Pulmonary cases in which tubercle bacilli had been found in the sputum	104
Early pulmonary tuberculosis	16
Moderately advanced pulmonary tuberculosis	79
Advanced pulmonary tuberculosis	9
Surgical tuberculosis...	12
Diagnosis of tuberculosis	10
Not classified	—
3. Boys :—	
Number of applicants for residential treatment	22
Number who received residential treatment	22
Number who did not receive residential treatment :—	
Not accepted	—
Failed to enter	—
Awaiting residential treatment December 31st, 1934	—

Classification of Boys who received Residential Treatment.

Pulmonary cases in which tubercle bacilli had not been found in the sputum	6
Pulmonary cases in which tubercle bacilli had been found in the sputum	—
Early pulmonary tuberculosis	—
Moderately advanced pulmonary tuberculosis	—
Advanced pulmonary tuberculosis	—
Surgical tuberculosis...	10
Diagnosis of tuberculosis	6
Not classified	—
4. Girls :—	
Number of applicants for residential treatment	15
Number who received residential treatment	15
Number who did not receive residential treatment :—	
Not accepted	—
Failed to enter	—
Awaiting residential treatment December 31st, 1934	—

Classification of Girls who received Residential Treatment.

Pulmonary cases in which tubercle bacilli had not been found in the sputum	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Pulmonary cases in which tubercle bacilli had been found in the sputum	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Early pulmonary tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Moderately advanced pulmonary tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Advanced pulmonary tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Surgical tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Diagnosis of tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Not classified	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

The London County Council used beds in the following institutions.

ADULTS.	
<i>Hospitals.</i>	<i>Sanatoria.</i>
Brompton	King George V.
Eversfield	Frimley
Northern	Holy Cross
Grove Park	Northamptonshire, Creaton
Colindale	Grosvenor.
Royal Sea Bathing.	Kelling.
Royal National.	Maltings Farm.
Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt	Pinewood.
Orthopaedic.	National.
Dulwich	Old Manor House.
Lewisham.	Fairlight.
Westminster.	Fairholme.
Whitstable and Tankerton.	Mount.
St. Luke's.	Liverpool.
St. Giles'.	
St. James's.	
St. Olave's.	
St. Nicholas'.	
St. Alfege's.	
CHILDREN.	
<i>Homes.</i>	<i>Sanatoria and Homes.</i>
St. Barnabas.	Naylands.
Bishopsbourne.	Millfields.
St. George's.	Metropolitan Convalescent.
Hampshire Home of Recovery.	East Anglian.
	Victoria.

The average duration of residential treatment given by the London County Council in 1934 to 365 adults was 22.3 weeks. The average duration of residential treatment given to 37 children by the London County Council in 1934 was 28 weeks. This refers only to those who began treatment in that year. Many of these

patients will remain in institutions during varying periods of 1935—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.

In July of the year under review, the London County Council decided that in future no contribution should be required from patients, or persons legally responsible for them, towards the cost of the residential treatment of tuberculosis (except in respect of the provision of dentures during treatment), or towards the cost of the boarding-out of children under the powers conferred by the County of London (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930. Voluntary contributions will however be accepted by the London County Council from patients or their relatives or guardians who feel that they would like to make a payment and can afford to do so.

The Work of the Tuberculosis Care Committee.

A fund is required to carry out care work in tuberculosis. In 1934 the Care Committee took part in the Scheme of the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, for the sale of Christmas seals. After deduction of expenses amounting to £24 18s. 3d. the Committee had a surplus of £153 13s. 7d. towards its work.

The Secretary of the Care Committee has compiled the following figures and items of information in relation to some of the work in 1934 :—

161 cases were helped in their application to the Public Assistance Committee. Thus patients received money, food, extra diet, clothes, etc.

4 cases were assisted in their application to the British Red Cross Emergency Fund.

8 cases were assisted in their application to the United Services Fund.

The Care Committee assisted the London County Council in making arrangements for the institutional treatment of 393 patients. Efforts were made to settle all difficulties that threatened to bring patients home from sanatoria too soon.

Co-operation took place with the Charity Organisation Society in 12 cases and with the Invalid Children's Aid Association in 64 cases.

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

Patients were advised on questions concerning their employment.

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

To a large number of patients personal help in discussing difficulties was given in addition to the above.

The following items will show how part of the Christmas Seal Fund was spent :—

Pocket money to 19 more or less destitute patients while they were away at sanatorium.

Clothing to 15 patients.

Mothers' Help in the case of 10 patients while awaiting sanatorium treatment or as a convalescent measure for a short period after leaving sanatorium.

Payment of fares in 36 cases where relations would otherwise have been unable to visit patients in sanatoria—many at some considerable distance from London.

Purchase of surgical appliances and bed comforts in 18 cases.

Paying arrears of National Health Insurance stamps in 10 cases.

Paying for board and lodging in 6 cases.

Purchase of spectacles in one case.

Advertising for jobs in 2 cases.

Purchase of beds and bedding in 7 cases.

The Handicraft Class.

The Handicraft Class has enjoyed its work and done it well. Prizes were won at an Exhibition held at County Hall and ex-service men gained certificates at the Ward Industries Exhibition. An Exhibition and Sale of handicraft work was held at Carpenters' Hall, Throgmorton Avenue, on October 24th and 25th. The handicraft classes of 13 boroughs took part. The Camberwell class sold £30 3s. 6d. worth of goods and took orders to the value of £8 19s. 6d.

WILLIAM BRAND, *Tuberculosis Officer.*

Many people were helped from private homes in the way of clothing, food, etc. To a large number of people personal help in the way of food was given in addition to the above. The following names will show how part of the Christmas fund was spent:—

Food was given to 12 men, 10 women and 10 children. Clothing was given to 12 men, 10 women and 10 children. Fuel was given to 12 men, 10 women and 10 children. Medical aid was given to 12 men, 10 women and 10 children. Other help was given to 12 men, 10 women and 10 children.

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INDEX.

	PAGE
Aged and Infirm Persons	44
Agriculture (Grading, etc.) Act	70
Ambulance Facilities	16
Ante-Natal Supervision	24-27
Anthrax	84
Bacteriological Examinations	92, 93
Bakehouses	61
Births and Birth Rates	8
Notification of Births Act	9
Illegitimate Births	9
Still Births	9
Blindness, Prevention of	93
Butchers' Shops and Stalls	61
Cancer	92
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	84
Cleansing Station	20
Clinics and Treatment Centres	17
Closet Accommodation	34
Common Lodging Houses	43
Convalescent Treatment	29
Deaths	9
General Table of	10
Illegitimate Infants	9
Infantile	12, 15
Inquiry into Maternal Death	12
Maternal	11
Neo-Natal Mortality	13
Ward Distribution, Table	12
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	13
Diphtheria	80
Immunisation	81, 82-83
Disinfection	93
Drainage	34
Dysentery	84
Eating Houses	62
Encephalitis Lethargica	85
Enteric Fever	81

INDEX—*continued.*

	PAGE
Factory and Workshop Act	51-54
Fish—	
Curers	61
Fried Fish Shops	62
Shops and Stalls	61
Food—	
Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of	76
Food offered as Prizes	66
Poisoning, Notification of	64-66
Preservatives, etc., Regulations	69
Summary of work, Table	67
Unsound Food Table	66, 67
Food and Drugs Acts—	
Adulteration Act	68
Artificial Cream Act	68
Butter Factories, etc.	71
Condensed Milk Regulations	69
Dried Milk Regulations	69
Proceedings Table	76
Samples, Tables	72, 73
Samples, Adulteration Tables	74-76
Fouling of Footways by Dogs	45
Health Propaganda	20
Health Services, General Provision of	16-23
Health Visiting	27, 28
Home Nursing	29
Hospitals	18
Housing	46-51
Houses Divided into Separate Tenements	47
Overcrowding	47
Slum Clearance	46
Statistics	50, 51
Underground Rooms	48-50
Verminous Rooms	48
Ice Cream	60, 61
Infant Life Protection	30, 31
Infant Welfare Centres	19, 24
Mothercraft and Health Talk Sessions	28, 29
Returns	32, 33
“Toddlers” Clinics	28

INDEX—*continued*

	PAGE
Infectious Diseases	78-93
Non-Notifiable	90-92
Notifiable	78
Tables	86-89
Infirm Persons	44
Influenza	92
Inspection and Supervision of Food	55-77
Administration	55
Laboratory Facilities	16
Malaria	85
Maternal Mortality	11
Maternity and Child Welfare	24-33
Maternity Outfits	31
Measles	90, 91
Serum	91
Meat and Other Foods	60
Merchandise Marks Act	69, 70
Midwives	31
Midwifery Assistance	31
Milk—	
Bacteriological Examinations	55
Dairies, Milkshops and Cowhouses	55
Designations Order	56
Examination for Tubercle	55
Grade "A" (Tuberculin Tested) Milk	56, 57
Milk Act, 1934	58
Milk and Dairies Order	55
Milk for School Children	59, 60
Milk (Not Designated)	55
Pasteurised Milk	57
Milk for Necessitous Persons	30
Mortuary	21, 22
Mothercraft Sessions	28, 29
Neo-Natal Mortality	13
Non-Notifiable Infectious Diseases	90-92
Nursing in the Home	16
Nutrition	77
Obstetric Specialist	31
Offensive Trades	45
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	85

INDEX—*continued.*

	PAGE
Out workers	54
Pneumonia	84
Poliomyelitis and Polio-encephalitis	84
Population	7
Post-Natal Supervision	27
Post-Vaccinal Encephalitis	79
Pre-School Child	28
Public Baths and Washhouses	21
Public Cleansing	35
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	90
Rag Flock Acts	43
Rats and Mice Destruction Act	44
Rent Restriction Acts	43
Restaurants and Eating Houses	62
Sanitary Circumstances of the Area	34-45
Inspection of the Area (Staff)	35
Inspection Tables	36-39
Summary of Legal Proceedings	40-42
Sanitary Conveniences attached to Licensed Premises	45
Scarlet Fever	81
Immunisation	81
School Treatment Centres	17, 18
Schools, Inspection of	43
Sickness and Invalidity	6
Slaughterhouses	62, 63
Slaughter of Animals Act	63
Slum Clearance	46
Smallpox	78, 79
Smoke Abatement	43
Social Conditions of Area	6
Staff	3
Statistics, Summary of	5
Statistics, Extracts from	6
Statistics, Vital	8
Street Trading	64
Tuberculosis	94-113
Care Work	112
Classification of New Patients	108
Co-operation with Hospitals, Medical Practitioners, etc.	107
Dental Treatment	109

INDEX—*continued.*

	PAGE
Diagnosis and Treatment	108
Dispensary Table of Work	105, 106
Extra Nourishment	109
Handicraft Class	113
Individual Notified Patients Table	97, 98
Institutional Treatment	109-112
Mortality	102, 103
Notification	94, 95, 98-100
Occupational Table, Deaths	104, 105
Prevention Regulations	96
Report of T.B. Officer	96-113
Sputum Flasks, etc., Supply of	109
Supplemental Return	101
Typhoid Fever	81
Unemployment	6
Unmarried Mothers	31
Vaccinators, Public—	
Return of Work	23
Verminous Persons	20
Water Supply	34
Whooping Cough	91

INDEX—continued.

PAGE	
108	Diagnosis and Treatment
103, 106	Dispersary Table of Work
109	Extra Movements
113	Individual Class
97, 98	Individual Noted Patients Table
109-112	Individual Treatment
102, 103	Monthly
94, 95, 98-100	Notations
104, 105	Operational Table, Table
96	Prevention of Epidemics
98-112	Report of T. H. Oliver
109	Right to Food, etc., Supply of
101	Supplementary Notes
81	System of Work
8	Summary
31	Technical Notes
	Technical Notes, Table—
23	Table of Work
20	Various Notes
34	Water Supply
61	Working Notes