

[Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Lambeth Borough].

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REPORT
ON THE
Vital and Sanitary Statistics
OF THE
BOROUGH OF LAMBETH
During the Year
1925.

[Including an account (1) of the work done (a) at the two Tuberculosis Dispensaries under the Lambeth Municipal Tuberculosis Dispensaries Scheme, (b) at the Municipal Milk Depot and Infants Consultations Centre and under the Lambeth Milk Assistance Scheme and the Lambeth Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme, (c) at the Municipal Bacteriological Laboratory, (d) under the Lambeth Nursing (Infectious Diseases) Scheme, and (e) by the Male and Female Sanitary Inspectors and Health Visitors and the Disinfecting Staff; and (2) of the Proceedings taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs, the Factory and Workshops, and the Housing and other Special Acts; and the Public Health Meat Regulations, 1924].

BY

JOSEPH PRIESTLEY, B.A., M.D., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health and Chief Executive Tuberculosis Officer, Metropolitan Borough of Lambeth.



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BOROUGH OF LAMBETH.

(1) *PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE* and (2) *MATERNITY and CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE* (appointed by the Council on November 9th, 1925.)

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Mr. Councillor BASCOMBE, F.I.C., I.P.) *ex-officio*.

Aldermen:

Mr. Alderman J. F. EVANS.
 „ „ E. RICE, F.S.I.

Councillors:

Mr. Councillor E. DAVIES.
 „ „ W. J. GEARY, A.C.I.S. (*Chairman*).
 Mrs. „ M. E. HARE.
 Mr. „ F. E. HEMBLING.
 „ „ W. HUNTER.
 Miss „ K. KER.
 Mr. „ F. KINNAIRD.
 „ „ G. H. MALLINSON, M.A.
 „ „ R. S. PEARSON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
 „ „ S. STRANKS.
 „ „ S. H. STANLEY (*Vice-Chairman*).
 „ „ J. G. TURNER.
 Mrs. „ A. L. WOOD.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

The same as the Public Health Committee (see above) together with the following 4 co-opted Members nominated by the various Welfare Centres of the Borough (included in the Lambeth Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme):—

Miss D. SHEPHERD, M.B., CH.B., representing the North Lambeth Parliamentary Division.
 Miss C. J. SKETCHLEY, representing the Kennington Parliamentary Division.
 Mrs. E. BRITTAIN, representing the Brixton Parliamentary Division.
 Mrs. L. E. PARSONS, J.P., representing the Norwood Parliamentary Division.

BOROUGH OF LAMBETH.
PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

STAFF, 1925.

** Medical Officer of Health :*

JOSEPH PRIESTLEY, B.A., M.D., D.P.H.

Public Analyst (part time) :

A. H. MITCHELL MUTER, F.I.C., F.C.S.

** Inspectorial Staff :*

(1) *Special Sanitary Inspectors :*

(a) Food (including Sale of Food and Drugs Acts administration : W. J. PERRIN† and A. B. CRUTTENDEN,† (b) Housing : W. W. HOWES and W. WALLIS.

(2) *District Sanitary Inspectors :*

J. BARFOOT.	J. S. CLEMENTS.	A. FARRAN.	BENJ. GOOD.†
F. J. HEFFIELD.†	T. H. HOOPER.	C. W. IDLE.	T. H. JACKSON.
W. J. LAWRENCE.	J. M. SCORRER.	J. S. SMITH.	G. T. TAVERNER.

(3) *Female Sanitary Inspectors :*

Miss F. M. DAWSON. Miss A. G. SIMPSON.†

(4) *Health Visitors (Child Welfare) :*

Miss L. HOSKIN.§ Miss T. MCHUGH.§ Miss K. A. ROE.§§ Miss A. STIRK.

** Tuberculosis Department (Central Dispensary, 73, Effra Road, Brixton) :*

Tuberculosis Officer : E. D. RICHARDSON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Lady Secretary and Social Worker : Miss D. Scott Baker.

Health Visitors (Tuberculosis) : Mrs. C. SMALL§§§; Miss W. E. DYER.§§§§

Dispenser (part-time) : Miss F. M. SPEAKMAN.

** Tuberculosis Department (Branch Dispensary, St. Thomas' Hospital) :*

Tuberculosis Officer : Dr. G. T. HEBERT.

Assistant Tuberculosis Officer (visiting) : Dr. A. J. G. McLAUGHLIN.

Lady Almoner's Department :

N.B.—The Branch Dispensary at St. Thomas' Hospital is under the control of the Governors of the Hospital, but is part of the Lambeth Municipal Tuberculosis Dispensaries scheme, and, consequently, attached to the Borough Council's Health Department, the Borough Council paying a yearly grant.

Municipal Milk Depot (66, York Road, S.E.1).

Manageress : Miss V. BERKELEY.

Disinfecting Department (Arlington Lodge, Wanless Road, S.E.24).

Superintendent : W. LOCKYEAR.

Mortuary Keepers :

(a) High Street Mortuary : R. HARRISS.

(b) Wanless Road Mortuary : J. FAZEY.

Clerical Staff :

(a) Senior Chief Clerk (A. L. BAXTER§), (b) Chief Clerk (A. E. RUEL).

(c) 5 Assistant Clerks (including one Female Assistant Clerk for Maternity and Child Welfare* and one Male Assistant Clerk for Tuberculosis*), (d) 2 Junior Clerks.

N.B.—The above-mentioned Officers are whole time except where otherwise stated.

* Contributions from Exchequer Grants.

† Meat Certificate.

‡ Central Midwives Board Certificate and the Health Visitor's Diploma.

§ Sanitary Inspector's Certificate.

§§ Sanitary Inspector's Certificate and Health Visitor's Diploma.

§§§ L.G.B. (Scotland) Tuberculosis Certificate.

§§§§ Central Midwives Board, Health Visitor's and School Nurses' Certificates.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
LAMBETH TOWN HALL,
BRIXTON HILL, S.W. 2

March, 1926.

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

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

Again it is my privilege to be able to report most satisfactory statistics (vital and mortal) for the Borough for the year 1925, representing a great saving of life and illness, as a reward for the activities of the Council as a Health Authority, and as a justification for the money that has been expended out of the Rates—a maximum of good for a minimum of expenditure.

The Registrar-General's estimated Lambeth population for 1925 (middle of the year) is 311,100, and, upon this basis, the various general and zymotic and special death-rates are low, and correspondingly, a credit to the Borough, as is also the infantile mortality rate, which, however, is expressed in terms of the total corrected deaths of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 uncorrected births registered (not per 1,000 estimated population, as are the general, zymotic and special death-rates). The statistics for children under 5 years of age can only be described as remarkable in regard to lessened mortality—a result that was to be anticipated in view of the great decrease in the infantile mortality rate that has been registered during the last 25 years, even after making due allowance for the declining birth-rate. The Maternity and Child Welfare work of the old Parish and the new Borough (work that is now co-ordinated and amalgamated under the newly instituted (1918) Welfare Scheme), the Milk Assistance Scheme, the Nursing (Infectious Diseases) Scheme and the Municipal Milk Depôt have contributed to this satisfactory result.

Tuberculosis is gradually, though slowly, declining, whilst typhoid fever is, practically, a disease of the past, as is also typhus fever.

I have now had the honour of presiding as Medical Officer of Health, over the Health of the present Borough and the late Parish of Lambeth for 30 years, having been appointed to that responsible office on June 27th, 1895, and, as stated also in the last year's Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health, the changes that I have seen, during that period, have been so much for the betterment of sanitary conditions that I feel justified in taking credit to myself as Medical Officer of Health, to be shared by the whole Public Health Staff as the working officials, and by the Council as the Sanitary Authority. Without the sympathy and support of the Council, and the energy and loyalty of the official Staff, my work as Medical Officer of Health could not possibly have achieved such results as are shown and proved, by the following statistics, extending over a period of 30 years :—

<i>Death-Rates</i>		<i>1895 (year of Dr. Priestley's Appointment)</i>	<i>1925</i>	<i>Annual average 30 years 1895-1924</i>
General death-rate	...	19.50	12.10	15.30
Zymotic death-rate	...	2.60	0.50	1.40
Measles death-rate	...	0.53	0.02	0.32
Whooping Cough death-rate	...	0.46	0.15	0.25
Diarrhoeal death-rate	...	0.90	0.10	0.50
Typhoid Fever death-rate	...	0.09	0.01	0.05
Tuberculosis (all forms) death rate	...	2.20	1.07	1.80
Tuberculosis (Phthisis or Consumption) death-rate	...	1.60	0.87	1.01
Diphtheria death-rate	...	0.36	0.17	0.20
Scarlet Fever death rate	...	0.18	0.03	0.08
Smallpox	...	0.00	0.00	0.00

The Inner and Outer Wards or Districts vary as follow :—

Inner Wards or Districts—

General rate	...	26.5	13.7	18.8
Zymotic rate	...	4.4	0.8	2.1

Outer Wards or Districts—

General rate	...	16.6	11.1	13.3
Zymotic rate	...	1.7	0.3	1.0

N.B. —All death-rates are corrected and are expressed in terms per thousand of the population (estimated to the middles of the years).

Infantile mortality (corrected) 152.00 44.80 113.70
per 1,000 registered births (uncorrected).

I have, again, to put on record the valuable work of the Male Sanitary Inspectors (District and Special Inspectors), the Female Inspectors and the Health Visitors, the staffs of the Central and Branch Tuberculosis Dispensaries, the Milk Depôt, and the Disinfecting Department, and, last but not least, the Clerical Staff.

My personal thanks, are also again due to the chiefs of Departments, and to the members of the Maternity and Child Welfare and Public Health Committees, and of the Council generally, for assistance readily given at all times. The various voluntary Welfare Centres and their respective Committees have also rendered valuable help in welfare work.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH PRIESTLEY,

*Medical Officer of Health and Chief Executive
Tuberculosis Officer.*

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1. VITAL STATISTICS.

The Registrar-General estimates the population of the Borough (up to the middle of 1925) at 311,100, and it is upon this figure that the death-rates and birth-rates are calculated throughout the Report, this estimated population being based on the adjusted 1921 figures, after allowance for the varying rate of natural increase as evidenced by the births and deaths in the Borough and of migration as indicated from other sources of information such as the changes in the numbers on the Parliamentary Register and the migration returns obtained by the Board of Trade. The various *estimates* to the middle of the year 1925 are as follow for the 12 Wards, the 5 Registration Sub-Districts and the 4 Parliamentary Divisions (the estimation having been made in the Registrar-General's Office) :—

ESTIMATED POPULATIONS, 1925 (MIDDLE OF THE YEAR.)

1. Wards.

Wards.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1. Marsh	7,160	6,690	13,850
2. Bishop's	13,530	14,360	27,890
3. Prince's... ..	13,440	14,500	27,940
4. Vauxhall	15,300	16,240	31,540
5. Oval	12,440	13,770	26,210
6. Vassall	8,420	9,660	18,080
7. Angell	13,730	16,670	30,400
8. Stockwell	15,350	18,610	33,960
9. Town Hall	7,420	8,090	15,510
10. Herne Hill	7,470	8,490	15,960
11. Tulse Hill	15,050	18,720	33,770
12. Knight's Hill	16,070	19,920	35,990
Borough of Lambeth ...	145,380	165,720	311,100

II. *Registration Sub-Districts.*

Sub-Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1. Lambeth Church ...	21,950	22,530	44,480
2. Kennington ...	21,520	23,400	44,920
3. Stockwell ...	30,890	35,100	65,990
4. Brixton ...	39,170	46,280	85,450
5. Norwood ...	31,850	38,410	70,260
Borough of Lambeth ...	145,380	165,720	311,100

III. *Parliamentary Divisions.*

* <i>Adjusted</i> Parliamentary Divisions.	New Wards.	Total.
North ...	{ Marsh ... Bishop's... Prince's ... }	69,680
Kennington ...	{ Vauxhall ... Oval ... Vassall ... }	75,830
Brixton ...	{ Angell ... Stockwell ... Town Hall ... }	79,870
Norwood ...	{ Herne Hill ... Tulse Hill ... Knight's Hill ... }	85,720
Parliamentary Area of Lambeth	—	311,100

* By the adjustment of the 4 old Parliamentary Divisions so as to make them co-terminous with the 12 new wards.

TABLE A.

Giving number of Births and Birth-Rates in each Registration Sub-District of the Borough of Lambeth during the 52 weeks ended 31st December, 1925 (arranged Quarterly).

Registration Sub-Districts.	No. of Births.				Total for the Year 1925.
	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	
Lambeth Church*	591	581	554	520	2246
Kennington†	286	274	253	238	1051
Stockwell‡	376	412	428	373	1589
Brixton§	458	463	417	402	1740
Norwood	255	275	287	220	1037
Borough of Lambeth	1966	2005	1939	1753	7663

* Including General Lying-in Hospital (920 cases, of which 252 belong to Lambeth).

† Including Workhouse (358 cases, of which 319 belong to Lambeth).

‡ Including Clapham Maternity Hospital (655 cases, of which 162 belong to Lambeth).

§ Including King's College Hospital (698 cases, of which 174 belong to Lambeth).

TABLE B.

Showing Populations (Estimated), Uncorrected Births, Corrected Deaths at all ages, under 1 year, under 5 years, and from the 7 chief Zymotic diseases and Uncorrected Deaths in Public Institutions in the Borough of Lambeth during 1925, and for the quinquennium 1920-1924 (Borough), together with the averages for the three decennia 1891-1900 (Parish), 1901-1910 (Borough) and 1911-1920 (Borough).

Year.	Estimated Population.	Number of Births Registered.	Corrected Numbers of Deaths.				Deaths in Public Institutions in Lambeth (uncorrected).
			Total Ages.	Under 1 year.	Under 5 years.	Deaths from 7 Chief Zymotic Diseases.	
1925	311100	7663	3764	343	509	154	2220
1924	309300	7891	3865	395	635	197	2162
1923	308500	8344	3482	357	535	141	1986
1922	307000	8449	4188	496	859	237	2147
1921	305700	8984	3656	506	693	232	2243
1920	293572	10456	3798	547	791	257	2252
Average 1920-24 (5 years) ...	304814.4	8824.8	3797.8	460.2	702.6	212.8	2158.0
Averages (10 years)—							
1911-1920 (Borough)	286786.4	8027.1	4282.5	619.7	958.6	326.8	2506.5
1901-10 (Borough)	314566.8	8846.9	4709.6	1020.1	1503.5	475.1	1816.8
1891-1900 (Parish)	294049.7	9295.4	5405.3	1358.5	2070.2	700.4	1568.5

NOTE. —(a) Enumerated Population at Census 1901 was 301,895. (b) Enumerated Population at Census 1911 was 298,058. (c) Enumerated population at Census 1921 was 302,868. (d) Families or separate occupiers=70,887 (1901), 70,827 (1911) and 78,399 (1921).

N.B.—In this and previous Reports, the estimated populations 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, and 1920 are the estimates of *civil* populations only, and for the same 6 years the deaths do not include the deaths of members of the armed forces of Great Britain and other countries, all such deaths being excluded from the Registrar-General's published local returns.

TABLE C.

Showing the Birth Rate (estimated) per 1,000 population, the General and Zymotic Death Rates (corrected) per 1,000 population, the Infantile Mortality Rates (corrected) per 1,000 total Births and per 1,000 total corrected Deaths, the Death Rate (corrected) for children under 5 years of age per 1,000 total corrected Deaths and the proportion of Deaths uncorrected in Public Institutions per 1,000 total uncorrected Deaths, in the Borough of Lambeth for the Year 1925 and for the quinquennium 1920-1924 (Borough), together with the averages for the three decennia 1891-1900 (Parish), and 1901-10 (Borough) and 1911-1920 (Borough).

The Year.	Birth-Rate per 1,000 Population (uncorrected.)	Death-Rate per 1,000 Population (corrected).	Corrected Deaths of Children under 1 year per 1,000 total Births.	Deaths of Children under 1 year per 1,000 Deaths (corrected).	Deaths of Children under 5 years per 1,000 Deaths (corrected).	Zymotic Death- Rate per 1,000 Population (corrected).	Deaths in Public Institutions per 1,000 total Deaths (uncorrected).
1925	24.6	12.1	44.8	91.1	135.2	0.5	539.3
1924	25.5	12.5	50.05	102.2	164.3	0.6	515.0
1923	27.04	11.3	42.7	102.5	156.5	0.4	516.1
1922	27.5	13.6	58.7	118.4	205.1	0.8	483.0
1921	29.4	11.9	56.3	138.4	189.5	0.7	534.7
1920	35.5*	12.9	52.3	144.0	208.3	0.9	519.8
Average 1920-24 (5 years)	28.9	12.4	52.01	121.1	184.7	0.7	513.7
Averages (10 years)—							
1911-20 (Borough)	27.9	14.9	77.2	144.5	223.1	1.1	499.8
1901-10 (Borough)	28.1	14.9	115.3	216.7	319.4	1.5	386.0
1891-1900 (Parish)	31.6	18.4	146.1	251.3	382.9	2.4	276.7

* N.B.—In this and previous Reports, the birth Rate is calculated upon the special Borough populations estimated respectively for that purpose by the Registrar-General for the years 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, viz., 308,702, 303,245, 293,869, 294,097, and 294,303. These populations are the civil populations *plus* all non-civilians enlisted from this country, whether serving at home or abroad, this non-civilian element being distributed over all the districts in the country in proportion to their estimated civilian population.

BIRTHS. 1925.

The total number of Births registered (during the 52 weeks ended 31st December, 1925) is 7,663, of which details are set out in Table A, showing a birth-rate (un-corrected) of 24.6 per 1,000 of the population.

The birth-rate for Lambeth (Parish and Borough) has been slowly, but steadily, declining for years past—a decline not peculiar to Lambeth, nor even to London, nor to England, but to be found in nearly all civilised countries. There was a natural large post-war temporary increase in the number of births registered (and notified) during 1920. Since then, this temporary increase has again become practically normal (approaching the average): indeed, the figures for 1925 are sub-normal (or below the average).

The Registrar-General's figures (total figures) for Lambeth Borough relate to the calendar year, whilst, in addition, the Registrar-General allows corrections, not only for outward transfers but also for inward transfers, as follows, giving a corrected number for the year (calendar year) of 5,543 :—

	Total registered.	Inward transfers.	Outward transfers.	Corrected numbers.
Legitimate Males ...	3,765	114	1,147	2,732
Legitimate Females ...	3,431	110	1,019	2,522
Illegitimate Males ...	239	25	113	151
Illegitimate Females ...	228	15	105	138
Totals ...	7,663	264	2,384	5,543

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT.

The Notification of Births Act, 1907, was adopted throughout the Borough, and came into operation on March 9th, 1908.

Since the Act came into force, a total of 129,605 births have been notified up to the end of 1925, viz.: 3,473 in 1908 (10 months), 5,143 in 1909, 6,703 in 1910, 7,094 in 1911, 7,336 in 1912, 7,158 in 1913, 7,397 in 1914, 7,091 in 1915, 7,293 in 1916, 6,311 in 1917, 5,890 in 1918, 7,260 in 1919, 9,910 in 1920, 9,023 in 1921, 8,564 in 1922, 8,443 in 1923, 7,782 in 1924, and 7,734 in 1925.

All Lambeth notified births are referred to the various voluntary Welfare Centres that are comprised in the Lambeth Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme, and, in connection therewith, are visited and re-visited systematically, the mothers attending at such Centres, if and when they wish to do so.

It is impossible to give statistics of the educational value of this visiting of houses wherein births have been notified, but there is no doubt as to the existence of such value.

A list of all notified births is sent to the London County Council weekly in pursuance of sub-section 5, of section 2, of the Act, and the Medical Officers of Health concerned are written to in connection with babies born in Lambeth Public Institutions but belonging to Districts outside the Borough.

Of the total 7,734 notified births, 4,047 took place in Institutions, and, of these 4,047 births, 1,760 belong to Lambeth and 2,287 to outside districts, thus :—

Institutions.*	Lambeth Cases.	Strangers.	Totals.
General Lying-in Hospital	245	685	930
St. Thomas' Hospital	242	386	628
Lambeth Workhouse	348	47	395
Clapham Maternity Hospital	212	460	672
King's College Hospital	208	509	717
West Norwood Maternity Home	274	6	280
Other Nursing Homes (private)	231	194	425
Totals	1760	2287	4047

LAMBETH MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SCHEME.

The Lambeth Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme was inaugurated by the Council on the 13th April, 1916, and, in connection therewith, for administrative purposes, the Borough is now, with the approval of the Ministry of Health, sub-divided into 12 administrative welfare areas—each area administered by a separate voluntary welfare centre committee, as follows :—

1. North Marsh, Cornwall Road, New Cut.†
2. The Barley Mow, 52, Oakley Street.

* Vide also Special Report on the Maternity Needs of the Borough of Lambeth (Appendix III) of the 1924 Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

† Formerly North Marsh (Morley College), Webber Street.

3. Holy Trinity Institute, Royal Street.*
4. Babies' Care, 121, Kennington Road.
5. Moffatt Institute, 2, Esher Street.
6. St. Anne's, 44-46, Harleyford Road, Vauxhall.
7. The Springfield, 48, Lansdowne Road, Vauxhall.
8. Stockwell, St. Andrew's Institute, 57, Stockwell Road.
9. North Brixton, (Belgrave Hospital), 212, Camberwell New Road.
10. Loughborough Junction, the Sussex Arms, 109, Sussex Road.†
11. Brixton, the Dispensary, 19, Water Lane, Brixton Hill.
12. West Norwood, Hannen House, 12, Hannen Road, Knight's Hill, West Norwood.

Comprised in the Scheme are also the following Institutions, dealing with maternity and child welfare —

1. CRÈCHES OR DAY NURSERIES.

- (a) St. Thomas's Hospital Day Nursery, 83, Lambeth Palace Road.‡
- (b) Cornwall Nursery Hostel, Princes' Road.§
- (c) Pilgrim Hill Crèche, Pilgrim Hill, West Norwood. §§

2. INFANTS' CLINICS.

- (a) Mrs. Anstruther's Clinic, 53, Ethelred Street. §§

3. MATERNITY HOMES.

- (a) West Norwood Maternity Home, 106-108, Knight's Hill, West Norwood—to be removed in 1926 to 210, Knight's Hill (Millburn House), which has been purchased for the purpose, and to be known as the Lambeth Borough Council Maternity Home.

In addition to the above, there are also included indirectly in the Scheme the following:—

* Now incorporated (since April 1st, 1924), with the Babies' Care Welfare Centre, and administered by that Centre's Committee.

† Formerly 39, Loughborough Park.

‡ Formerly 107, Lambeth Palace Road, which was temporarily closed as from April 1st, 1921, the new premises (83, Lambeth Palace Road) being opened on July 1st, 1925.

§ Permanently closed as from August 1st, 1924, as a voluntary Hostel, being taken over by the Governors of St. Thomas's Hospital as part of that Institution. The Hostel now no longer forms part of the Lambeth Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme.

§§ Have not yet been given grants by the Borough Council (no applications having been received).

- (1) The Maternity Wards of St. Thomas's Hospital, (Westminster Bridge).
- (2) The General Lying-in Hospital (York Road).
- (3) The Clapham Maternity Hospital (Jeffreys Road).

N.B.—In connection with (1) and (2), Infants' Consultations Centres have been established at the Hospital-concerned for their own particular mothers and their babies, which have been born in, or in connection with, such Hospitals. These Infants' Consultations Centres rank as Welfare Centres for grants directly under the Scheme, both from the Ministry of Health and the Borough Council, none from the latter being given to the Maternity Hospitals in connection with actual maternity work (lying-in wards).

Last, but not least, is the Council's Municipal Milk Depot and Infants' Consultations Centre (66, York Road, Westminster Bridge Road), which, naturally, also form an important part of the Scheme, and rank for Government grants under such Scheme.

FINANCIAL GRANTS IN CONNECTION WITH THE MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SCHEME.

The principle of making financial grants out of the Borough rates, which was adopted by the Council during 1917, is still being carried out, and grants have been made as approved during the past year—the Borough Council grants being dependent automatically on the Ministry of Health grants and being 75 per cent. of such Government grants.

In the case of the Maternity Home (West Norwood),* the Council makes a grant in the first instance, and the Ministry of Health repays to the Council up to 50 per cent. of such grant.

In addition, the Council makes special donations towards inauguration (equipment, etc.), in connection with newly-started voluntary welfare centres, or centres that have removed to new premises, larger and better suitable for administrative purposes, subject to such being approved as part of the Council's Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme, and subject to the previous sanction of the Ministry of Health. The statistics of work done by the voluntary Welfare Centres during the year 1925, are satisfactory, and include a large number of visits and re-visits paid by Health Visitors and are

* During 1925 (calendar year), 280 mothers were confined at the Home (9 by doctors and 271 by midwives), whilst, in addition, 43 mothers were confined in the district by midwives connected with the Home. No case of puerperal sepsis and no case of ophthalmia neonatorum or other ophthalmia was reported, but medical assistance was sought by the midwives in 34 cases (at the Home 33, on the District 1).

specially noteworthy as showing what can be well accomplished by voluntary workers throughout a district such as the Borough, and how municipal and voluntary organisations can work together, with great value to the community. Voluntary help is a very valuable asset in Public Health Administration in so far as maternity and child welfare is concerned, and should be used to the utmost by a Sanitary Authority, subject, of course, to such voluntary work being properly organised. The difficulty is to obtain voluntary workers suitable for the purpose in sufficient numbers.

Prior to the inauguration of the Lambeth Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme in 1916, welfare work had been accomplished for many years previously by voluntary organisations and general hospitals (maternity departments), not only within the new Borough of Lambeth but also within the old Parish of Lambeth. This voluntary work required to be consolidated and attached to the official general public health work of the District under the Medical Officer of Health, if the maximum amount of benefit and advantage were to be obtained. This amalgamation of the work took time and was slow but sure, and finally was crystallised into a scheme, which was approved by the Ministry of Health as the Lambeth Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme, under the provisions of the Maternity and Child Welfare Act, 1918. It is to be hoped that such scheme will long continue in existence throughout the Borough—a scheme that has already more than justified itself by the results that have been actually obtained in welfare work (as shewn by statistics).

CORNWALL NURSERY HOSTEL, PRINCE'S ROAD.

The Cornwall Nursery Hostel, Prince's Road, was permanently closed as an Institution under voluntary management on August 1st, 1924. This action had to be taken by the General Committee of Management, owing to the original founder of the Hostel having withdrawn her support (financial and otherwise) on account of the resignation of the Honorary Consulting Physician, due to a difference of medical opinion as to the value of the particular method of feeding and treatment of the infants and children admitted (*vide* Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Borough of Lambeth for 1924).

The Hostel has been handed over to the Governors of St. Thomas's Hospital and is now part of that Hospital's medical administration, and was reopened as such to the public on November 1st, 1924, and is no longer under a *local* representative committee of management, and, consequently is no longer entitled to Borough Council grants as part of the Lambeth Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme, having been withdrawn from such Scheme by resolution of the Council on September 25th, 1924. Good and useful work is still being carried out at the Hostel, full details being set out in the Annual Report of the Institution that is published from St. Thomas's Hospital.

LAMBETH MILK ASSISTANCE SCHEME (FREE OR AIDED SUPPLIES).

The Lambeth Milk Assistance Scheme is still in existence, but the amount of milk distributed thereunder, and the numbers of expectant and nursing mothers and children under 5 years of age benefited have been correspondingly reduced on account of the lowness of the present income-limit allowed by the Ministry of Health on the ground of national economy. The Old Milk Orders and the *unrestricted* Milk Assistance Scheme had proved, beyond doubt, since 1918, the great value of milk as an accessory food for expectant and nursing mothers and for children under 5 years of age. This value of milk as an *accessory* food is still being proved in Lambeth (and elsewhere). The administration of the Lambeth Milk Assistance Scheme is carried out by the different Welfare Centres (including the Milk Depôt), and much additional work has, consequently, been thrown upon the various administrative staffs concerned (in some instances, extra help having to be engaged for the purpose).

The figures giving the cost of the Lambeth Milk Assistance Scheme (free or aided supplies) are interesting as showing the comparatively large amount of milk (ordinary milk and dried milk), which has been distributed under such Scheme, which first came into force on February 8th, 1918, under powers given by the Milk (Mothers and Children) Order, 1918, and the Local Authority (Food Control Order (No. 1), 1918. The figures are as follow:—

Years. (Financial)	Cost of Milk distributed		Total Cost.	Total amount of Milk distributed in gallons (approximately)*
	Through Welfare Centres.	Through Milk Depôt.*		
1918-19 (3 m'ths.)	232 15 3	69 4 3	301 19 6	3,151
1919-20	2,780 0 10	557 10 1	3,337 10 11	34,827
1920-21	13,836 7 3	1,564 7 3	15,400 14 6	160,703
1921-22	4,596 8 5	1,172 0 8	5,768 9 1	60,192
1922-23	3,553 15 4	1,064 19 5	4,618 14 9	48,196
1923-24	3,380 15 11	353 15 3	3,734 11 2	38,969
1924-25	2,977 19 8	137 17 7	3,115 17 3	31,543
1925- (9 m'ths.)	1,572 13 9	73 7 6	1,646 1 3	24,731
TOTALS	£3,2930 16 5	£4,939 2 0	£37,923 18 5	402,242 gallons.

* N.B.—See also the figures for the Milk Depôt, dealing with milk supplied to all cases (necessitous and non-necessitous), representing for the 7 years 1918-1925 a net expenditure of £2,752 4s. 6d. (total expenditure £13,427 16s. 0d. less receipts from mothers of £10,675 11s. 6d.).

MUNICIPAL MILK DEPÔT AND INFANTS CONSULTATIONS CENTRE.
(*Municipal Milk Depôt, inaugurated by the Council 1903*)

RECORD OF WORK CARRIED OUT DURING 1925.

99 new infants and children were entered upon the Register and fed, their ages being at the time of commencing the milk:—

Under 3 months ...	31	9-12 months ...	11
3-6 months ...	29	Over 12 months and	
6-9 months ...	15	under 2 years ...	13
			<hr/>
...TOTAL			99

Of the 31 infants under 3 months, 5 were aged 14 days or under.

These 99 infants and children (under 2 years) may be classified, as to their states of health at the time of being put upon the milk, as follows:—Healthy, *i.e.*, showing no signs of wasting or disease, though often below par constitutionally, 50; weakly 29, wasting 8, diseased 12. The diseases from which the 12 infants and children were actually, or had recently been, suffering at the time of being put upon the milk were diarrhoea and sickness 2, teething 1, scarlet fever 1, Rickets 1, bronchitis 1, constipation 1, whooping cough 1, broncho pneumonia 1, gastritis 1, and congenital malformation 2.

An average of 103 infants and children (under 2 years) were fed per week at the Depôt, necessitating the distribution for the year of 106,231 bottles of milk mixture (5,788½ gallons), whilst, in addition, milk was also supplied as follows:—

1. Lambeth Hospital—using 6,809 bottles of milk mixture (852 gallons);
2. Nursing mothers—using 773 pint bottles of milk mixture (96⅝ gallons);
3. Children over 2 years of age—using 749 pint bottles of milk mixture (93⅝ gallons).

A total of 6,640½ gallons of milk and 375 pints of cream were used during 1925, distributed in 113,040 bottles.

Attached to the Milk Depôt is an Infants Consultations Centre, where consultations for mothers, infants and children (under 5 years of age) are held, with the Medical Officer of Health and one of the Council's Official Health Visitors in attendance. The babies are weighed and the weights and other details tabulated in the Register,

and those mothers and infants and children (under 5 years of age) who require medical advice are examined by the Medical Officer of Health, visiting at the homes being carried out by a Health Visitor, as required. The Manageress also attends daily (Sundays excepted) between the hours of 12 (noon) and 2 p.m. at the Dépôt for the purpose of distributing the milk and of also consulting with mothers and others in regard to infant and child feeding and management. The Medical Officer of Health can also be seen personally by mothers by appointment at the Town Hall, or communicated with by telephone, the Town Hall and the Milk Dépôt being in telephonic communication.

The most conclusive proof of the value of a Milk Dépôt, in so far as the infants and children fed are concerned, is to be found in the medical histories of individual cases, which show again and again, in the case of the Dépôt, that those infants and children who appear to be seriously ill and wasting, if not moribund, as the result of improper or irregular feeding, at the time of commencing the milk, actually recover and become strong and healthy. Practically no medicines are used, reliance being placed upon what is known as percentage feeding, the giving of modified (humanised) cow's milk, of which the different composition varies according to the age and condition of the infant or child being fed. The percentages of protein, fat, carbohydrate and mineral matter are strictly in accordance (averages) with those to be found in mother's milk for the same age periods of the various infants fed, except in such cases as require one or other of the ingredients to be modified.

The educational value of a milk dépôt must not be lost sight of.

It is now over 20 years since the Municipal Milk Dépôt was first inaugurated (1903) and opened to the public (1906), and the history and the experience gained during that period are worthy of being put on record, as shewing what can be effected by well-directed municipal action.

TWENTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF THE LAMBETH MUNICIPAL MILK DÉPÔT.

On 9th July, 1903 (*Minutes* 1903, *pages* 164-9), the Borough Council decided to establish a Municipal Milk Dépôt for the Borough of Lambeth, and, for that purpose, secured afterwards (*Minutes* 1904, *pages* 1686-7) the premises known as 66, York Road, Westminster

Bridge Road, which had previously been in use (but considerably neglected) as a private hotel, and which, consequently, required to be redrained, reconstructed, and redecorated, and, afterwards, equipped for the purpose of a model up-to-date milk depôt. The Borough Accountant's and Treasurer's Abstract respectively of the Lambeth Accounts show that the cost of these alterations, reconstructions, redecorations, and equipment was, naturally, considerable, amounting to £921 15s. 9d., but the altered premises proved an *ideal* object-lesson for the public generally, and for the milk trade and the medical profession in particular.

Further, the same accounts show that the average maintenance cost since that time up to the end of March, 1925 (a period of 20 years) has been £1,763 14s. 1d. (nett) per annum, and grants have been available from the Local Government Board or the Ministry of Health, year by year, though, for several years, it was necessary for the Government Department formally to surcharge, or what was, practically, to surcharge, the Council (through the District Auditor), and to remit such surcharge, or otherwise to allow such payment, afterwards, under the Local Authorities (Expenses) Act, 1887, no legal power having been given directly at that time to a Local Authority to establish or inaugurate (and maintain) such an Institution out of the rates within the County of London.* In this way, the Government have shown that, whilst there may have been no direct legal powers, their sympathy was in favour of such an inauguration and maintenance of a Municipal Milk Depôt. In addition, the usual contributions have been received from parents and others responsible, as also rents for sub-lettings, etc. The *nett* cost out of the rates has been an average annual one of £453 15s. 10d.

In view of the above-mentioned facts, the question will naturally arise as to whether or not the trouble and expenditure have been justified by the results obtained. Fortunately, the answer can be given at once in the *affirmative*, the results far more than justifying the Council's action—at least, as far as experience in Lambeth goes.

It is interesting to set out in statistical form, for record, the details upon which such answer is based. In this connection, however, it must be emphasised that the most conclusive proof of the value of a Milk Depôt is not to be found in dry statistics, but in the actual medical histories, or case-sheets, of infants and children (under two years of age), who have been fortunate to be fed from the Depôt. These histories, or case-sheets, show, again and again, that infants and children, who appear to be seriously ill and wasting, if not moribund, as the result of improper and irregular feeding, at the time of commencing the milk, actually recover and become strong and healthy.

* The necessary power was given by Section 12 of the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, which was passed on July 29th, 1915, and which came into operation on September 1st, 1925, by order of the Ministry of Health.

The great value, too, of a Milk Depôt from an educational point of view must not be lost sight of, such value being considerable.

The best details are set out in tabular form as follows :—

Year	New Infants and Children entered upon the Register	Under 3 months	3 to 6 Months	6 to 9 Months	9 to 12 months	Over 12 months and under 2 Years
1906 ...	156	60	55	18	12	11
1907 ...	260	128	69	21	25	17
1908 ...	180	92	54	19	13	2
1909 ...	219	108	64	19	19	9
1910 ...	279	115	81	25	19	39
1911 ...	258	121	72	35	24	6
1912 ...	267	129	67	29	23	19
1913 ...	246	135	73	23	8	7
1914 ...	252	110	85	37	12	8
1915 ...	314	109	70	43	54	38
1916 ...	290	101	92	52	34	11
1917 ...	198	92	51	26	22	7
1918 ...	202	92	56	26	17	11
1919 ...	246	102	52	36	35	21
1920 ...	442	214	106	56	51	15
1921 ...	423	189	86	42	58	48
1922 ...	296	126	59	34	33	44
1923† ...	196	91	35	32	15	23
1924† ...	139	47	36	17	17	22
1925† ...	99	31	29	15	11	13
Totals ...	4962	2192*	1292	605	502	371
Average 20 years, 1906-1925	248.2	109.1	64.1	30.5	25.2	18.1

* Of the 2,192 infants under three months, 506 were aged 14 days or under.

† N.B.—The decreases in the numbers since 1923 are apparent rather than real, and are owing to infants, children and mothers from the North Lambeth area (within which the Milk Depôt is situated) being in part automatically transferred to the three Welfare Centres, which now control the welfare work of that particular area of the Borough, and which now administer (instead of the Milk Depôt) the Lambeth Milk Assistance Scheme, and the distribution of milk as required in connection therewith.

Of the 4,962 total new infants and children entered upon the register during the 20 years, the health-conditions of the individual

cases were classified, at the time of being put upon the milk, as follows:—

1. Healthy, <i>i.e.</i> , showing no sign of wasting or disease, though often below par constitutionally	...	..	2,425
2. Weakly	...	...	560
3. Wasting	...	...	1,196
4. Diseased	...	...	789

The diseases in classification No. 4 were as follows:—Sickness and diarrhoea 137, bronchitis 91, indigestion 83, diarrhoea 93, sickness 35, rickets 34, lung disease 32, measles 24, whooping cough 23, pneumonia 25, hernia 18, consumptive bowels 13, convulsions 15, teething 13, gastritis 12, prematurity 12, congenital malformations 17, tuberculosis 12, and other diseases (not classified) 100.

The total amount of bottles of milk mixture distributed at the Milk Depot during the 20 years has been 3,787,597 (infants under two years of age 3,618,745; and others, *e.g.*, invalids, nursing mothers, expectant mothers, and children over two years of age, 168,852); whilst, in addition, milk was also distributed, during the same period, to Lambeth Guardians in 384,913 bottles.

Expressed as milk and cream, the above totals of bottles represent an *annual* average of 13,126½ gallons of milk, and 625½ pints of cream respectively.

The milk mixture is prepared under medical supervision, and for the infants is humanised so as to be of the composition of mothers' milk for the particular age-periods of the infants fed. This necessitates the addition of cream or butter fat, and milk sugar, and the abstraction of casein from the cows' milk, which is the basis of the Dépôt mixture.

Further, all infants and children who are fed upon the milk in connection with the Dépôt are under medical supervision, in that they are seen personally by the Medical Officer of Health, who attends at the Dépôt weekly for medical consultations as required, whilst the homes of the parents are visited as a routine by the Council's Health Visitor, who is attached to the Milk Dépôt.

If the death-rate is calculated upon the infants and children actually fed at the Milk Dépôt, it is found to be very low in comparison with that of infants and children not so fed, and a similar remark applies in dealing with morbidity rates (or illness rates). There are, however, statistically, difficulties inseparable from calculating rates upon such a (comparatively) small population, but, even after allowing for

all these well-known technical difficulties, there is no doubt as to the main fact being incontrovertible, and, indeed, proved, viz., that infants and children who have been fed from the Milk Dépôt during the past 20 years have had an enormous advantage over those not so fed, whether from a mortality or from a morbidity point of view. On this conclusion, there can be no two possible opinions, as the individual medical histories (reported in the records of the Milk Dépôt) show again and again. Whilst it is impossible, therefore, to set out exactly in statistical form the actual saving in life (and illness) that has been effected directly as the result of the inauguration and maintenance of the Milk Dépôt, there are, as a fact, many hundreds of deaths that have been prevented, and many thousands of attacks of illness that have been avoided, thereby. This statement must be obvious to all who will trouble to examine the facts—facts that more than justify the original decision of the Council in 1903, when it was decided to inaugurate a Municipal Milk Dépôt for the Borough of Lambeth, and the subsequent expenditure, that, of necessity, has had to be incurred both in its inauguration and maintenance.

It only remains to be added that the good influence of the Milk Dépôt, by virtue of its position in York Road, Westminster Bridge Road, at the northern end of the district, has been mainly restricted to that particular area (North Lambeth), but it is fair to assume that similar Milk Dépôts, or Branch Milk Dépôts, had such been established and maintained also on the same lines in other parts of the Lambeth District, would have given equally successful results from a point of view of the prevention of infantile and child morbidity and mortality. Such an extended Scheme, however, was never carried out on account of the initial (establishment) expenditure, but, fortunately, instead of such an extended Scheme, a new method of milk distribution for infants and children and mothers (expectant and nursing) was inaugurated in 1918, under the Milk (Mothers and Children) Orders, 1918 and 1919, and the Local Authorities (Food Control) Order (No. 1), 1918, and the Local Authorities (Mothers and Children) Order, 1919, respectively, and, finally, under the amended Milk Assistance Consolidated (Free and Aided) Supplies Order, which was inaugurated in 1919, under the Maternity and Child Welfare Act, 1918, this amended Order being now in working throughout the Borough of Lambeth as a whole, in connection with, and through, the different Welfare Centres, that are incorporated in the well known Lambeth Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme. Large quantities of milk are distributed daily to infants and children and to expectant and nursing mothers, and are effecting similar beneficial results over the whole of the Borough as the Milk Dépôt has effected for the past 20 years, and is still effecting, in North Lambeth—the work of the Milk Assistance Scheme and the Milk Dépôt being the same or similar, except that in the latter case (Milk Dépôt) the milk is modified under strict medical supervision, and distributed all ready for use in separate bottles, one for each feed. In both cases, infants and children and mothers (expectant and nursing)

receive milk as required, and that is the important point. At the same time, as was to be expected, the numbers of new cases now being registered (last few years) at the Milk Depôt are decreasing, but these lessened and lessening figures must be read in conjunction with the figures tabulated under the Lambeth Milk Assistance (Free and Aided Supplies) Scheme, a large number of the infants and children and mothers having been automatically transferred from the Milk Depot Register to the Milk Assistance Scheme Registers connected with the three Welfare Centres, which are situated in the immediate neighbourhood of the Milk Depot (York Road), and which now have to administer the Lambeth Milk Assistance Scheme within their own three respective areas, instead of, as previously, such Centres obtaining their milk supplies from the Milk Depot direct.

Whatever views may be expressed elsewhere, the Lambeth experience is very definitely in favour of the inestimable value of milk as the *sole* food for infants under the age of six months, and as an *additional (or supplementary)* food for infants between the ages of 6 and 12 months, and for children between the ages of 1 and 5 years. As to these facts there can be no doubt.

Artificial feeding is only used when absolutely necessary. Every endeavour is made to encourage and maintain natural feeding in all cases if at all possible.

As was to be expected, and as already stated, the inauguration of the Lambeth Milk Assistance Scheme (inaugurated with the approval of the Ministry of Health in 1918) has led to the lowering of the numbers of mothers and infants and children actually attending the Milk Depot, the milk being now obtainable more conveniently *locally* from one or other of the various milk retailers appointed by the Council in connection with the respective Welfare Centres, one of the many duties of which is to carry out, within their own areas, the provisions of the Lambeth Milk Assistance Scheme. The Milk Depot is still available for special cases, which require medically-prepared milk mixtures, which are obtainable thereat. The *ideal* Scheme would be for all milk to be issued from the Milk Depot and sent round to the various Welfare Centres as distributing branches, but the expenses connected with such a scheme would be considerable, and would be, doubtlessly, objected to by the Trade as municipal trading. It must be remembered that the Milk Depot has done pioneer work, justifying its inauguration in 1903, but, in the future, the Lambeth Milk Assistance Scheme will extend similar work to that of the Milk Depot throughout the Borough—work, which has been restricted in the past, to the immediate neighbourhood of the Depot (York Road, Westminster Bridge Road) at the extreme northern end of the District, and available only, practically, for North Lambeth (Marsh, Bishop's and Prince's Wards).

DEATHS, 1925.

The total number of deaths registered is 4,116.

All death rates for 1925 are calculated upon an estimated population of 311,100 (to the middle of the year).

I.—GENERAL DEATH-RATES.

The uncorrected death-rate for Lambeth is 13·2 per 1,000 of the population. This rate is, however, uncorrected, and, on analysing the 4,116 total deaths registered, it is found that 998 represent deaths occurring within the Borough amongst persons not belonging thereto. These deaths are to be deducted, but, on the other hand, there are 646 deaths registered outside the Borough of persons belonging thereto, and these must be added, giving a net corrected number of deaths of 3,764, and a net corrected death-rate of 12·1 per 1,000 inhabitants. The Inner (congested and crowded) Districts show, as a whole, a general corrected death-rate of 13·7 as compared with 11·06 for the Outer (less congested and less crowded) Districts per 1,000 of the population.

Age Periods of Corrected Deaths.

The 3,764 corrected deaths during 1925 may be further analysed and tabulated as follows :—

343, i.e., 9·1 per cent. of the total corrected deaths took place under 1 year of age.
166, i.e., 4·1 per cent. between 1 and 5 years.
509, i.e., 13·5 per cent. under 5 years.
177, i.e., 4·1 per cent. between 5 and 20 years.
350, i.e., 9·3 per cent. 20 to 40 years.
811, i.e., 21·5 per cent. 40 to 60 years.
1,917, i.e., 50·9 per cent. 60 and over.
3,255, i.e., 86·2 per cent. over 5 years.

TABLE D.

Shewing the corrected number of Deaths, with corrected Death-Sub-Districts of the Borough during 1925. The deaths are from all adding Lambethians who die outside the Borough, by omitting (who die in Public Institutions) amongst the Districts from which they

A. Registration

REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS.	Total Deaths (corrected).	General corrected Death-rate per 1000 of the Population.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.
Lambeth Church ...	643	14.5	—	1	3
Kennington ...	669	14.9	—	—	2
Stockwell§ ...	765	11.6	—	1	1
Brixton ...	957	11.2	—	1	1
Norwood ...	730	10.4	—	2	2
Borough of Lambeth	3764	12.1	—	5	9

* No death registered from membranous croup.

§Of the 765 deaths in Stockwell Registration Sub-District, 362 belong Inner Registration Sub-Districts—death rates
Outer Registration Sub-Districts—death rates

TABLE D.

rates (general, zymotic and diarrhoeal), in each of the Registration causes, and from the 7 chief zymotic diseases, and are corrected by strangers who die within the Borough, and by re-distributing persons have been removed into such Public Institutions for treatment.

Sub-Districts.

Total Deaths (corrected) from							Total Zymotic Deaths.	Zymotic Death-rate per 1,000 of the Population (corrected).	Diarrhoea Death-rate per 10,000 of the Population (corrected).
Diphtheria and *Membranous Croup.	Whooping Cough.	Typhus.	Typhoid or Enteric.	Continued Fever.	Cholera.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.			
26	9	—	1†	—	—	10	50	1.1	2.2
11	14	—	1†	—	—	6	34	0.7	1.3
6	9	—	2	—	—	5	14	0.4	0.7
11	9	—	—	—	—	5	27	0.3	0.6
1	7	—	—	—	—	7	19	0.3	1.0
55	48	—	4	—	—	33	154	0.5	1.0

† Cases of Paratyphoid Fever.

to the Inner and 403 to the outer Stockwell Sub-District respectively.
(general, 13.7, zymotic, 0.8, diarrhoeal, 0.2 per 1,000 population).
general, 11.06 zymotic, 0.3 diarrhoeal, 0.06, per 1000 population).

CHANGES IN REGISTRATION OF DEATHS.

The Registrar-General decided to publish from January 1st, 1911, in his annual reports an analysis of deaths according to administrative areas instead of registration areas as hitherto, and this decision necessitates a complete distribution of the deaths of persons dying away from their homes to the administrative areas in which they had previously resided.

Reports were received quarterly during 1925 from the Registrar-General—a total of 88 deaths—on slips, giving particulars of outside deaths assigned to the Borough, in addition to those reported in the usual way as having occurred in Metropolitan Institutions, which are situated outside the Borough.

The table for the year 1925 (and the previous 5 years) at the end of the Report (Vital Statistics), known as the Local Government Board New Tables I., II., III., and IV., shew these corrected statistics of deaths within the Borough (differing slightly, in consequence, from the statistics in the body of the Report), the additional figures for the year 1925 being as follows :—

Age Periods.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
0—1	6	4	10
1—2	1	—	1
2—5	1	—	1
5—15	4	4	8
15—25	7	3	10
25—45	13	12	25
45—65	9	7	16
65 and upwards	6	11	17
Total all ages	47	41	88

CAUSES OF THE 88 OUTSIDE DEATHS.

Causes of Death.	Male	Female.
Whooping Cough	1	1
Diphtheria	1	1
Diarrhoea	—	1
Influenza	1	—
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	12	7
Other Tubercular diseases	1	—
Cancer, malignant disease	1	3
Heart disease	3	2
Bronchitis	2	2
Pneumonia	1	1
Broncho-Pneumonia	1	2
Pleuro-Pneumonia	—	1
Other Lung Diseases	1	2
Nephritis and Bright's disease	—	2
Premature Birth	1	1
{ Violent deaths	6	4
{ Suicide	—	1
Nervous diseases	6	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	—
Diseases of Digestive System	1	1
Diabetes	—	4
Not classified above	6	5
Totals	46	42

2.—INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES.

Of the 3,764 corrected deaths, 343 are infants under 1 year of age as compared with decennial yearly averages of 1358.5, 1020.1 and 619.7 for 1891-1900 (Parish); 1901-10 (Borough) and 1911-1920 (Borough) respectively; and an average of 460.2 for the previous quinquennium 1920-24 (Borough). Having regard to the large population of Lambeth Borough, these figures mean an enormous saving of life during the periods mentioned.

The infantile mortality rate is based upon the number of deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 births registered. Taking the 7,663 total registered births during 1925 (52 weeks), and the 531 total uncorrected deaths of infants under 1 year of age, the infantile mortality rate is 69.3, as compared with annual average rates (uncorrected of 150.5, 123.8 and 97.5 for the decennia 1891-1900 (Parish), 1901-10 (Borough) and 1911-20 (Borough), and an annual average

rate (uncorrected) of 70.2 for the previous quinquennium 1920-24 (Borough); whereas, if the corrected deaths of infants under 1 year are used, viz.: 343, the infantile mortality rate is 44.8, as compared with yearly average rates (corrected) of 146.1, 115.3 and 77.2 for the same decennia, and an average rate (corrected) of 52.01 for the previous quinquennium 1920-24 (Borough) respectively.

The chief causes of these deaths under 1 year of age are debility, atrophy and inanition, congenital malformations, measles, whooping cough, syphilis, bronchitis and other diseases of the respiratory organs, diarrhoea and prematurity. In whatever way the infantile mortality rate is expressed statistically, it shows a remarkable decline during recent years as compared with the previous decennia 1911-20, 1901-10 and 1891-1900, and the previous quinquennium 1920-24.

In the Registration Sub-Districts the uncorrected infantile mortality varies from 50.1 in Norwood to 88.5 in Brixton, thus :

Registration Sub-Districts.	Total No. of Births (uncorrected) 1925	Total Deaths under 1 year (uncorrected) 1925.	Infantile Mortality per 1000 births (uncorrected) 1925.
Lambeth Church ...	2246	177	78.8
Kennington ...	1051	68	64.7
Stockwell ...	1589	80	50.3
Brixton ...	1740	154	88.5
Norwood ...	1037	52	50.1
Lambeth ...	7,663	531	69.3

Inner Districts—69.6, Outer Districts—68.04.

N.B.—For the purposes of calculating infantile mortality rates in this table the births and deaths in Stockwell Registration Sub-district are divided equally between the Inner and Outer Districts.

3.—MORTALITY AMONGST CHILDREN UNDER

5 YEARS OF AGE.

The decline in the number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age is remarkable, but that of children under 5 years of age is even more remarkable. During 1925, 509 corrected deaths amongst children under 5 years of age are registered, as compared with

yearly corrected averages of 2070.2, 1503.5 and 958.6 for the decennia 1891-1900 (Parish), 1901-1910 (Borough), and 1911-20 (Borough) respectively and a yearly corrected average of 702.6 for the previous quinquennium 1920-24 (Borough). These figures, like the figures for the deaths of infants under 1 year of age, also represent an enormous saving in young life (under 5 years of age).

4.—MORTALITY (ALL AGES).

The different rates of mortality from different diseases and groups of diseases during 1924 and 1925 are given in terms of the total deaths (corrected) in Table E, which gives also the corrected deaths from the chief infantile diseases, expressed in terms of the corrected infantile population (*i.e.*, the number of births registered as corrected by the Registrar-General).

5.—ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATES.

The zymotic death rate is made up of the total deaths from the seven principal zymotic diseases, *viz.*: small-pox, measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria (including membranous croup), whooping cough, "fever" (including typhus, typhoid or paratyphoid or enteric and simple continued or ill-defined) and diarrhoea.

The total number of deaths registered within the Borough from these diseases is 251—97 strangers belonging to other districts and 99 parishioners who died within the Borough; whilst, in addition, 55 parishioners died from these diseases outside the Borough. Subtracting the strangers and adding the parishioners who died outside the Borough, there is a *corrected* total of 154, giving a zymotic death-rate (corrected) of 0.5 per 1,000 inhabitants. As in the case of general death-rates, the zymotic death-rates vary in the inner and outer districts, *viz.*, 0.8 as compared with 0.3 per 1,000 population (*vide* Table D).

Taking the seven principal zymotic diseases separately, the corrected death-rates are:—Small-pox 0.00, measles, 0.02, whooping cough 0.15, scarlet fever 0.03, diphtheria 0.17, "fever" 0.01, and diarrhoea 0.10, per 1,000 of the population.

TUBERCULOSIS DEATH RATES.

The tuberculosis corrected death-rate for 1925 is 1.07 *i.e.*, 335 deaths from all forms of tuberculosis per 1,000 population, and the consumption (phthisis) death-rate, 0.87, *i.e.*, 273 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis or consumption (phthisis) per 1,000 population.

The details of the corrected tuberculosis deaths in the various Registration Sub-Districts are :—

Registration Sub-Districts.	Corrected Deaths from				
	Pul. Tub. or Phthisis (consump'n)	Other Forms Tuberculosis.	Total Deaths Tuberculosis (all forms).	Phthisis rate per 1,000 population.	Tuberculosis rate per 1,000 population (all forms).
Lambeth Church...	50	12	62	1.1	1.2
Kennington ...	41	13	54	0.9	1.2
Stockwell ...	66	9	75	1.0	1.1
Brixton ...	74	11	85	0.8	1.0
Norwood ...	42	17	59	0.6	0.8
Borough of Lambeth	273	62	335	0.87*	1.07†

Rates for Inner Districts ... 1.01* and 1.26†

Rates for Outer Districts ... 0.78* and 0.95†

During the six quinquennia 1891-1895 (Parish), 1896-1900 (Parish), 1901-1905 (Borough), 1906-1910 (Borough), 1911-1915 (Borough), and 1916-1920 (Borough), the yearly averages of total deaths from (a) pulmonary tuberculosis or consumption (phthisis), and (b) tuberculosis (all forms) were (a) 478.8, 496.8, 462.8, 421.6, 386.8 and 367.6, and (b) 675.0, 690.0, 647.4, 567.4, 500.0, and 472.4 respectively, representing a steady decline in the total number of tuberculosis corrected deaths registered during that period of 30 years, and this decline has continued since, *i.e.*, during the previous quinquennium 1920-24 (Borough), *viz.* :—(a) pulmonary tuberculosis or consumption (phthisis) and (b) tuberculosis (all forms) as follows :—(a) 283.4 and (b) 353.8. This is the more remarkable, having regard to the increase of the censal (enumerated) populations during that time from 278,393 in 1891 to 301,895 in 1901, 298,058 in 1911 and 302,960 in 1921, and the estimated average population for the quinquennium 1920-24 (Borough) of 304,814.4.

*† In calculating the death rates for the Registration Sub-Districts (Inner and Outer), the deaths registered in Stockwell Sub-District are divided equally between Inner and Outer Stockwell, as has been done in previous Reports.

TABLE E.

Showing Classification of Causes of Deaths (corrected) in the Borough of Lambeth during 1924 and 1925.

A.—Total Deaths from all causes and at all ages with percentages of such deaths to total deaths (corrected).

CLASS OF DISEASE.	BOROUGH 1925.		BOROUGH 1924.	
	No. of Deaths (cor- rected),	Percent- age of Total Deaths (cor- rected),	No. of Deaths (cor- rected),	Percent- age of Total Deaths (cor- rected),
I.—Zymotic Diseases ...	270	7·2	342	8·8
Seven Principal ...	154	4·1	197	5·09
Influenza ...	63	1·7	97	2·5
II.—Parasitic ...	—	—	3	0·07
III.—Dietetic ...	1	0·02	9	0·2
IV.—Constitutional ...	890	23·6	894	23·1
Cancer ...	463	12·3	455	11·7
Phthisis ...	273	7·2	279	7·2
Tubercular Diseases, excluding Phthisis ...	62	1·6	79	2·04
Rheumatism (Acute and Chronic) and Gout ...	29	0·8	21	0·5
V.—Developmental ...	259	6·8	261	6·7
Old Age ...	162	4·3	135	3·5
VI.—Local Diseases... ..	2117	56·2	2145	55·5
Circulatory System ...	620	16·5	607	15·7
Bronchitis ...	426	11·3	442	11·4
Pneumonia and Broncho- Pneumonia ...	181	4·8	237	6·1
Pleurisy and Pleuro- Pneumonia ...	97	2·6	95	2·4
Respiratory System, ex- cluding Phthisis ...	743	19·7	817	21·1
VII.—Violence ...	180	4·8	168	4·3
Suicide... ..	36	0·9	34	0·9
VIII.—Ill-defined and not Specified Causes ...	47	1·2	43	1·1

TABLE E.—*continued*.

B.—Deaths (corrected) of Infants under One Year of age from the chief infantile diseases, and from all causes, expressed in terms of 1000 births (corrected).

	BOROUGH 1925.		BOROUGH 1924.	
	Total Deaths under One Year (Corrected).	Proportion to 1000 Births (Corrected),*	Total Deaths under One Year (Corrected).	Proportion to 1000 Births (Corrected),*
From all causes	343	61·9	395	67·1
Diarrhoea	27	4·9	20	3·4
Convulsions	3	0·5	7	1·2
Respiratory Diseases	74	13·3	101	17·4
Premature Births	69	12·4	99	16·8
Tubercular Diseases (including Phthisis) ..	13	2·3	8	1·3
Measles	—	—	18	3·6
Whooping Cough	21	3·8	7	1·2
Suffocation in Bed	5	0·9	3	0·5
Enteritis	10	1·8	23	3·9
Dentition	1	0·2	1	0·1

* N.B.—The above rates have been calculated upon the Registrar-General's corrected numbers of births for the calendar years 1924-25, viz.:—5,587 and 5,543 respectively.

TABLE F.

Shewing the number of Deaths (corrected) from the 7 principal zymotic diseases in the Borough of Lambeth during 1925 and during the five previous years 1920-24, together with the yearly averages during the previous quinquennium 1920-24 (Borough) and the three decennia 1891-1900 (Parish), 1901-10 (Borough) and 1911-20 (Borough).

Disease.	Total (corrected) Deaths in 1925.	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	Annual average of five years 1920-24 (Borough).	Annual average of ten years 1911-20 (Borough).	Annual average of ten years 1901-10 (Borough).	Annual average of ten years 1891-1900 (Parish).
Smallpox	—	—	—	1	—	—	0.2	0.0	6.8	1.1
Scarlet Fever... ..	9	15	16	20	11	11	12.6	11.9	31.4	48.8
{ Diphtheria... ..	55	77	44	50	48	51	54.0	47.3	41.6	124.5
{ Membranous Croup ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0	0.3	1.5	6.8
Fever { Typhus	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
{ Typhoid or Enteric and	4	1	—	7	1	1	2.0	7.0	16.7	34.7
{ Continued (Relapsing)...	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0	0.3	0.7	1.7
Diarrhœa	33	51	124	35	46	23	55.8	127.8	172.9	196.5
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0	0.3	1.3	8.8
Measles	5	80	15	66	21	88	54.0	84.7	110.4	145.6
Whooping Cough	48	33	33	58	14	23	32.2	47.2	91.8	143.7
Borough of Lambeth ...	154	257	232	237	141	197	212.8	326.8	475.1	706.1

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

I.—NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Under the Compulsory Notification Clauses of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and the Orders and Regulations made thereunder, 4,285 cases of infectious diseases (excluding tuberculosis) were reported, including encephalitis lethargica acuta 17, malaria 8, acute primary pneumonia 159, acute influenzal pneumonia 87, cerebro-spinal fever 3*, poliomyelitis acuta 6†, ophthalmia neonatorum 36, measles 798, and German measles 1,111. These 4,285 cases occurred in 3,904 infected houses, and, of the 4,285 cases, 2,095, *i.e.*, 48·9 per cent., were removed to hospital, and 2,190, *i.e.*, 51·1 per cent., remained under treatment in their homes. If the recently-added notifiable diseases be excluded so as to make the 1925 figures strictly comparable with those for previous years, the percentage of ordinary infectious diseases cases removed to hospital during 1925 was 92·86, as compared with 91·9 the previous quinquennium 1920-24, and 85·0, 82·8, 82·8, 67·9, 54·7, and 31·5 for the six quinquennia 1916-20, 1911-15, 1906-10, 1901-5, 1896-1900 and 1891-5, respectively, *i.e.*, since the compulsory notification of infectious diseases came into force under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891—a satisfactory record.

Full statistics of all the compulsorily notifiable infectious diseases are to be found in tabular form.

Smallpox.

Two cases‡ of smallpox were notified officially and the usual precautionary measures were taken. In addition, many smallpox "contacts" (in connection with cases outside the Borough) have been reported and quarantined during the usual incubation period of the disease (14 days). Fortunately, no further cases resulted. Several suspected cases of smallpox were also reported, but, on being visited by the Medical Officer of Health, were found not to be suffering from the disease suspected. The official history of smallpox in Lambeth is interesting epidemiologically, and, in connection therewith, the following statistics are placed on record for future reference, dealing with deaths registered and cases notified under the Notification of Infectious Diseases Act, for the last half-century:—

* Including 1 case of post-basic meningitis.

† Including 4 cases of polio-encephalitis acuta.

‡ Father and daughter, the latter infecting the former. Source of daughter's infection was not traced.

Smallpox Statistics.—Lambeth (old Parish and new Borough).

TABLE I.

Year.	Deaths regis- tered.	Cases notified officially.
1865	63	Smallpox not compulsorily notifiable until 1889.
1866	47	
1867	80	
1868	37	
1869	22	
1870	28	
1871	937	
1872	182	
1873	5	
1874	12	
1875	8	
1876	221	
1877	138	
1878	42	
1879	13	
1880	13	
1881	97	
1882	17	
1883	12	
1884	25	
1885	85	
1886	3	
1887	1	
1888	—	

Average for 24
yrs. (1865-1888) } 87.0

TABLE II.

Year.	Deaths regis- tered.	Cases notified officially.
1889	—	—
1890	—	15
1891	—	3
1892	1	22
1893	5	99
1894	1	26
1895	2	51
1896	2	16
1897	—	2
1898	—	—
1899	—	1
1900	—	—
1901	4	54
1902	60	350
1903	4	72
1904	—	23
1905	—	—
1906	—	—
1907	—	—
1908	—	—
1909	—	—
1910	—	—
1911	—	—
1912	—	—
1913	—	—
1914	—	—
1915	—	—
1916	—	—
1917	—	—
1918	—	1
1919	—	1
1920	—	—
1921	—	—
1922	1	1
1923	—	—
1924	—	—

Annual Average for
36 years
(1889-1924) *i.e.*,
since the introduct-
tion of the Notifi-
cation of Infectious
Diseases Act.

2.2 20.47

— 2

1925 — 2

N.B.—The above figures are taken from the official figures published in the Annual Reports of the Medical Officers of Health (Drs. Puckle, MacCormack, Farr, Verdun and Priestley).

Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.

A total of 831 cases of diphtheria and 5 cases of membranous croup have been notified, but, bacteriologically, all these cases were not, necessarily, *true* cases. Even the bacillus diphtheria (Klebs-Löffler), when found in the throat or nose, without concurrent clinical symptoms, may be of the *non-virulent* type, and, correspondingly, harmless and negligible.

Measles and German Measles.

These diseases still remain compulsorily notifiable throughout the Borough under the terms of the Public Health (Measles and German Measles) Temporary Regulations, 1919, which came into force on December 31st, 1919, continuing in force in certain Districts (set out in the Schedule) the provisions of the Public Health (Measles and German Measles) Regulations, 1915, until (in the case of the Borough of Lambeth) March 31st, 1920, *and since*, by further Order of the Ministry of Health. These temporary Regulations were necessary on account of the issuing of the Public Health (Measles and German Measles) Regulations, 1915, Rescission Order, 1919, rescinding the Public Health (Measles and German Measles) Regulations, 1915, as from December 31st, 1919.

Every case of Measles and German Measles when notified is officially visited and such precautionary measures are taken in connection therewith as may be found necessary, including, in the case of both Measles and German Measles, the systematic exclusion of non-protected contact children (*i.e.*, children who have not previously had the disease) and all contact children under 5 years of age from schools, or, if desirable, the closing of an individual class or class rooms. There is no interference with medical treatment by the Council's Officers, but medical attendance is advised in all cases, and nursing, free of cost, is provided by the Council in suitable cases as required under the Lambeth Nursing (Infectious Diseases) Scheme.

Towards the end of the year 1925 the Measles (and German Measles) outbreak became again a distinctly rising epidemic, and, during the first quarter of the coming year 1926, there will be a rapid upward movement in the number of cases notified. These rapid upward movements recur at short intervals, shewing the epidemicity of the diseases in question. Measles and German Measles became compulsorily notifiable on January 1st, 1916 throughout the Borough, and it is interesting to learn the lessons (if any) to be drawn from the experience gained during the ten years 1916-1925.

The official figures are as follows (notified cases and corrected deaths registered):—

Particulars of Notified Cases and Registered Deaths (with case-mortalities) for (a) Measles, and (b) German Measles for the ten years 1916-25.

(a) MEASLES.				(b) GERMAN MEASLES.			
Year.	Cases.	Deaths.	Case Mortality.	Cases.	Deaths.	Case Mortality.	
1916	2,548	49	1.9	1,212	0	0.0	
1917	3,224	108	3.3	1,241	0	0.0	
1918	2,721	127	4.7	402	0	0.0	
1919	979	26	2.6	200	0	0.0	
1920	2,299	80	3.5	122	0	0.0	
1921	409	15	3.7	215	0	0.0	
1922	3,389	66	1.9	227	0	0.0	
1923	1,103	21	1.9	147	0	0.0	
1924	3,786	88	2.3	260	0	0.0	
1925	798	5	00.6	1,111		0.0	
Averages for 10 years, 1916-25				513.7	0	0.0	

N.B.—First cases of Measles and German Measles in one family (within 2 months) only are legally notifiable compulsorily, though this rule is not strictly observed by medical practitioners.

1.—AGE PERIODS AFFECTED.

Age Periods.	Cases Notified.	Deaths Registered.	Case Mortality (per cent.)
Under 1 year	883	107	12.0
Between 1 and 5 years	9,492	429	4.5
Total under 5 years	10,375	536	5.16
Between 5 and 15 years	9,681	47	0.48
At other ages	1,200	2	0.16

2.—LOCALITIES AFFECTED.

(Registration Sub-Districts).

Registration Sub-District.	Cases Notified.	Deaths Registered.	Case Mortality (per cent.)
Lambeth Church	4,181	160	3.82
Kennington	3,549	137	3.86
Stockwell	3,993	127	3.18
Brixton	5,050	97	1.92
Norwood	4,483	64	1.42

N.B.—The incidence-rates and death-rates per 1,000 of the populations are as follows:—

- (a) Incidence-rates.—Lambeth Church (8), Kennington (6), Stockwell (4), Brixton (3), and Norwood (2);
- (b) Death-rates.—Lambeth Church (2.1), Kennington (1.8), Stockwell (0.9), Brixton (0.8), and Norwood (0.4).

The large number of 10,375 notified cases of children under five years (i.e., 48·7 per cent. of the total) during the past ten years is explained by the fact that many children are infected at their homes by their older brothers and sisters, who have contracted the disease at school. School influence is, therefore, indirect, as well as direct, in connection with the spread of Measles (and, of course, of other infectious diseases).

Compulsory notification of a disease is of value, according as it is accompanied by isolation accommodation in institutions and other preventive measures as required. Unfortunately, since Measles (and German Measles) became compulsorily notifiable in the Borough of Lambeth, there has been no adequate institutional isolation accommodation available for the patients notified. The information, however, obtained from these diseases being made compulsorily notifiable throughout the Borough as from January 1st, 1916, has been of value, in that the other preventive measures (excluding institution isolation) have been able to be taken in consequence of the knowledge so afforded, viz., notified cases have led to the visiting systematically of infected houses as soon as the notifications have been received. Again, in the absence of adequate isolation institutional accommodation, arrangements were made with nursing organisations for the visiting by nurses at the homes of notified patients, on instructions by the Medical Officer of Health, under the Lambeth Nursing (Infectious Diseases) Scheme. This visiting of infected houses by nurses has, undoubtedly been of value, in so far as the treatment of patients is concerned. Nursing is everything in a case of Measles, and many lives may be (and have been) saved, and much subsequent dangerous illness avoided by the timely assistance and help of the nurses employed. Further, the official visitings of the infected houses by the Sanitary Inspectors, and the ensuring of the exclusion from schools of both patients and "contacts" by the systematic sending of written communications to the head-teachers of the schools concerned, and the leaving at the infected houses of the official pamphlets and disinfectants, have been of the greatest use.

Had efficient and adequate institutional accommodation been provided for the isolation and treatment of the notified cases, the outbreak of Measles (and German Measles) might have been prevented from

taking on epidemic proportions. Without such institution accommodation, it was inevitable that the epidemic would sooner or later become widespread and get out of hand. Schools (not only the public elementary and private schools, but also Sunday schools) have undoubtedly helped the spread of the diseases, which are, each, highly infectious in the very early stages, and before the appearances of any rashes. Further, there is the additional fact that parents and others regard these particular diseases (Measles and German Measles) as of no importance, and as sorts of diseases that every child must have, and the parents and others may argue, in consequence, that "the sooner, the better"; in fact, cases have been reported where parents have actually deliberately placed children, who had not shown any signs of the diseases, in rooms wherein were other children (brothers and sisters) who were, in fact, at the time suffering from such diseases. With regard to school attendances it is well known that, during an outbreak of Measles, or German Measles, the numbers of cases increase after the schools reassemble and decrease after the schools are closed for the holidays, or under the orders of the Medical Officers of Health. The dangers of infection spreading amongst school children playing about in the streets are trifling, compared with the danger of infection spreading amongst school children crowding in schools and class rooms, and crowding in school playgrounds, though the dangers of infection spreading through Sunday Schools, and picture palaces, and other places of amusement, or private parties, must not be forgotten. That schools may play a considerable part in spreading infectious diseases is now generally acknowledged, and suitable preventive measures should be taken. This, however, is a matter that concerns the Educational Authority (the London County Council), which still allows the attendances at schools of children who have previously had, or are reported to have had previously, attacks of Measles. This may prove to be a somewhat dangerous regulation, as infection may be carried thereby, in the clothes of the scholars, even though the scholars may not themselves be suffering personally from the disease, or be likely to suffer from it a second time (second attacks being rare).

All these facts show the difficulty of dealing satisfactorily with an epidemic of Measles and German Measles, and this difficulty, when it arises, under present conditions, is increased on account of

the diseases being compulsorily notifiable in some districts but not so in other (neighbouring) districts. This latter fact is particularly marked in the case of Lambeth, where the diseases are compulsorily notifiable, when compared (say) with Wandsworth, where the diseases are not compulsorily notifiable, even though certain streets and roads are shared by the two Boroughs.

The precautionary measures that are taken in the Borough of Lambeth consist of compulsory notification, exclusion from school of all known infected scholars and "contact" cases, disinfection in connection with all houses that are known officially to be infected, visiting by nurses at the houses of infected patients (with treatment as required), and the general education of the parents and relatives and others by pamphlets setting out the dangers of the diseases, and, on the other hand, the simple precautionary measures that are alone necessary. Proper nursing is a *sine qua non*.

It will be noted that, whilst the epidemic is becoming widespread, and the numbers of notified cases will shortly be enormous, the registered deaths should be proportionately few, judging by the past 10 years' experience. In this connection, German Measles is, practically, negligible, no single death having been registered therefrom during the past ten years (ending December 31st, 1925). During the same period, the notified cases of Measles were 21,256, and the deaths registered from that disease, 585, i.e., a case mortality of only 2.75 per cent. Arranged quinquennially, the case-mortality figures are 3.3 and 2.0 respectively, showing a *decrease* which is due, probably, to the systematic visiting of infected houses by Nurses under the Lambeth Nursing (Infectious Diseases) Scheme, etc.

The figures for 1916-1925, which are quoted above, apply to Lambeth Borough, but such epidemics, as they arise, affect also neighbouring Boroughs and, indeed, the County of London as a whole. It is in no sense a question of a particular locality, such as one or more neighbouring Boroughs: it is really a *pandemic* over the whole of the County of London and neighbouring Counties, as the influences, at work causing the epidemic or *pandemic*, are general and widespread and do not affect any one district only. Schools are, undoubtedly, the chief factor.

Puerperal Sepsis or Fever.

Much attention is being paid to this disease, it being felt that, as a preventive disease, it should be non-existent. 27 cases (5 deaths) were notified, 5 connected with abortions and miscarriages and 22 others out of 7,734 total births notified—a comparatively small percentage, especially having regard to the large lying-in Institutions and Maternity Departments of Hospitals that exist in the Borough. At the same time, this comparatively small number (27) is above the averages (yearly) for the decennia 1891-1900 (18.9), 1901-10 (17.0), and 1911-1920 (21.8), as is also the figure for the previous quinquennium 1920-1924, viz.: 32.6, results that are probably to be explained by more exact notification and diagnosis and the fact that septicaemia following miscarriages and abortions (at all stages) are now notifiable as well as septicaemia arising after the births of viable infants.

LAMBETH NURSING (INFECTIOUS DISEASES) SCHEME.

Nursing in connection with Measles, German Measles, Whooping Cough, Ophthalmia Neonatorum (and other forms), Epidemic Diarrhoea, Influenza, acute Primary and Influenzal Pneumonia, and certain other infectious diseases (epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis, acute Polio-Myelitis, and Polio-Encephalitis and acute Encephalitis Lethargica, etc).

The arrangements, which were made by the Council with well-known Nursing Associations for the nursing, free of cost, of patients notified or otherwise reported to be suffering from Measles and German Measles, Whooping Cough, Ophthalmia Neonatorum (and other forms), Influenza, acute Pneumonia (primary and influenzal), Epidemic Diarrhoea, etc., if (and as) required by the Medical Officer of Health, and which came into force on June 1st, 1918, in connection with the old Inner Wards of the Borough, and on June 1st, 1919, in connection with the old Outer Wards of the Borough, have again proved a success during 1925. The following statistics for the 6 years 1920-1925, setting out the total numbers of visits paid by nurses, speak for themselves:—measles and German measles, 728, 206, 722, 297, 518, and 63; whooping cough, 255, 273, 488, 400, 327 and 264; ophthalmia neonatorum (and other forms), 2,341, 1,764, 986, 1,093, 1,537, and 1,379; epidemic diarrhoea, 57, 232, 5, 36, 33 and 30; influenza, 343, 332, 474, 249, 487, and 346; acute primary and influenzal pneumonia, 1,870, 2643, 3,586, 3,333, 4,164, and 4430; other diseases, 114, 11, 16, 186, 187, and 106, making totals of 5,708, 5,461, 6,277, 5,594, 7,253, and 6,618 visits paid respectively.

Of the total visits (6,618) paid during 1925, 2,876 were visits to children under 5 years of age, *i.e.*, 43.38 per cent., dealing with measles and German measles, 63; whooping cough, 234; ophthalmia neonatorum (and other forms), 1,379; epidemic diarrhoea, 30; acute primary and influenzal pneumonia (and other forms), 1,154; erysipelas 6; and chickenpox, 10.

TABLE G.

Shewing the total numbers of cases (corrected) of infectious diseases notified *compulsorily* by Medical Practitioners under the Notification Clauses of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and the Orders and Regulations made thereunder, in the Borough of Lambeth, during 1925, together with the total numbers of deaths registered from the same diseases, the case mortality per 100 persons for each disease, the numbers of cases (with percentages) removed to hospital, and the numbers of infected houses.

	Cases notified	Deaths registered.	Case Mortality per 100.	Cases removed to hospital.	Per cent. of cases removed.	Infected houses.
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox	2	—	—	2	100.0	1
Scarlet Fever	1042	9	0.86	997	95.7	940
Diphtheria	831	55	6.61	814	97.9	751
Membranous Croup	5	—	—	4	80.0	5
† Typhus	—	—	—	—	—	—
† Typhoid or Enteric	25	4	16.0	9	36.0	15
Continued and Relapsing Fever	1	—	—	1	100.0	1
Erysipelas	127	3	2.36	60	47.2	126
Puerperal Fever	27	5	18.51	26	96.3	27
* Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—
* † Cerebro-Spinal Fever	3	2	66.66	1	33.3	3

*§Polio-myelitis acuta	6	5	83.33	5	83.3	6
*Ophthalmia Neonatorum	36	—	—	4	11.1	36
*Whooping Cough	—	48	—	—	—	—
*Measles	798	5	0.62	52	6.5	723
*German Measles	1,111	—	—	18	1.6	1,001
*Tuberculosis—						
Pulmonary (primary)	487	273	56.0	—	—	—
Non-pulmonary (primary)	88	62	70.45	—	—	—
*Chickenpox	—	1	—	—	—	—
*Malaria	8	1	12.55	—	—	8
*Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Primary Pneumonia (Acute)	159 }	38	15.44	{ 65	40.9	157
*Influenzal Pneumonia (Acute)	87 }	—	—	{ 28	32.2	87
*Encephalitis Lethargica (Acute)	17	8	47.06	9	52.9	17
*Trench Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Plague was made compulsorily notifiable on September 19th, 1900, cerebro-spinal fever on March 12th, 1907, polio-myelitis and polio-encephalitis actua on September 1st, 1911, ophthalmia neonatorum on March 13th, 1911, glanders (human), Anthrax (human), and hydrophobia (human), on April 26th, 1909, pulmonary tuberculosis (poor law cases) on January 1st, 1909, pulmonary tuberculosis (hospital cases) on May 1st, 1911, pulmonary tuberculosis (private cases) on January 1st, 1912, and tuberculosis (pulmonary and non-pulmonary), on February 1st, 1913. Chicken-Pox was compulsorily notifiable as follows: 1902 (February 7th to December 31st), 1903 (January 1st to 6th), 1904 (April 8th to November 8th), 1911 (March 22nd to June 22nd), 1915 (March 17th to June 30th), and 1918 March 27th to June 30th), the numbers of cases notified being respectively, 1,560, 40, 556, 238, 473 and 307. Whooping Cough was compulsorily notifiable from January 1st, 1913, to December 31st, 1917, the numbers of cases notified being as follows:—1913, 1,428; 1914, 1,389; 1915, 1,607; 1916, 1,576; and 1917, 902. Measles and German Measles became compulsorily notifiable on January 1st, 1916, acute encephalitis lethargica on January 1st, 1919, and malaria, dysentery, pneumonia (acute primary and acute influenzal) and trench fever on March 1st, 1919.

18 Measles cases were notified by parents (or relatives), in addition to the 798 notified cases (mentioned above).

† Including 15 cases of paratyphoid fever, 2 cases removed to hospital, where they died.

‡ Including 1 case of post-basic meningitis, which was removed to the hospital, and died.

§ Including 4 cases of polio-encephalitis acuta, 3 cases removed to hospital, where they died, and one case treated at home, where he died.

TABLE G (1).

Shewing the number of medical Certificates (corrected) for the compulsorily Notifiable Infectious Diseases under the notification clauses of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, or the Orders and Regulations made thereunder, received in the Borough of Lambeth during 1925, together with the averages for the three decennia 1891-1900 (Parish), 1901-1910 (Borough), and 1911-1920 (Borough), and the quinquennium 1920-24 (Borough).

Disease.	1925	Annual Average, 1920-24 (Borough) 5 years.	Annual Average, 1911-1920 (Borough) 10 years.	Annual Average 1901-10 (Borough) 10 years.	Annual Average 1891-1900 (Parish) 10 years.
Cholera	—	—	0·1	0·2	11·5
Smallpox	2	0·2	0·2	49·9	22·0
Scarlet Fever	1,042	1228·2	904·1	1105·1	1331·3
Diphtheria	831	611·4	482·7	379·8	715·1
Membranous Croup	5	3·4	5·5	10·4	26·2
Typhus	—	—	0·0	0·1	1·1
†Typhoid or Enteric	25	12·8	31·9	100·5	189·6
Continued and Relapsing	1	0·0	0·8	4·1	25·7
Erysipelas	127	117·4	175·0	241·4	347·0
Puerperal	27	32·6	21·8	17·0	18·9
*Plague	—	—	0·0	0·0	0·0
*†Cerebro-spinal Fever	3	6·6	18·2	11·5	—

*§Poliomyelitis acuta	6	5·8	7·3	—	—
*Ophthalmia Neonatorum	36	70·8	72·8	—	—
*Whooping Cough... ..	—	—	1380·4	—	—
*Measles	798	2117·2	2354·2	—	—
*German Measles	1,111	194·2	635·4	—	—
*Tuberculosis—					
Pulmonary (primary)	487	533·6	1112·4	—	—
Non-pulmonary (primary)	88	110·6	323·7	—	—
*Chickenpox	—	—	—	—	—
*Malaria	8	12·0	59·5	—	—
*Dysentery... ..	—	2·0	7·0	—	—
*Primary Pneumonia (Acute)	159	193·2	161·5	—	—
*Influenza Pneumonia (Acute)	87	79·8	126·0	—	—
*Encephalitis Lethargica (Acute)	17	12·6	7·0	—	—
*Trench Fever	—	0·2	0·0	—	—
*Anthrax (human)... ..	—	0·2	0·1	—	—

* Plague was made compulsorily notifiable on September 19th, 1900; cerebro-spinal fever on March 12th, 1907; glanders (human), anthrax (human), and hydrophobia (human), on April 26th, 1909; polio-myelitis and polio-encephalitis acuta on September 1st, 1911; ophthalmia neonatorum on March 13th, 1911; pulmonary tuberculosis (poor law cases) on January 1st, 1909, pulmonary tuberculosis (hospital cases) on May 1st, 1911; pulmonary tuberculosis (private cases) on January 1st, 1912, and tuberculosis (pulmonary and non-pulmonary) on February 1st, 1913. Chicken-pox was compulsorily notifiable as follows:—1902 (February 7th to December 31st), 1903 (January 1st to 6th), 1904 (April 8th to November 8th), 1911 (March 22nd to June 22nd), 1915 (March 17th to June 30th), and 1918 (March 27th to June 30th.) Whooping Cough was compulsorily notifiable from January 1st, 1913, to December 31st, 1917, the numbers of cases notified being as follows:—1913, 1,428; 1915, 1,389; 1915, 1,607; 1916, 1,576; and 1917, 902. Measles and German Measles became compulsorily notifiable on January 1st, 1916, acute encephalitis lethargica on January 1st, 1919, and malaria, dysentery, pneumonia (acute primary and acute influenzal), and trench fever on March 1st, 1919.

N.B.—Of the patients originally notified during 1925, the following were found afterwards not to be suffering from the diseases notified—Diphtheria, 8; paratyphoid, 1; and poliomyelitis acuta, 1, and are not included in the above table.

† Including 15 cases of paratyphoid fever.

‡ Including 1 case of post-basis meningitis.

§ Including 4 cases of polio-encephalitis acuta.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF LAMBETH.

TABLE

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS)

(As amended by the Public Health (Notifications of

Summary of Notifications received during the period from

Age-Periods	Number of Notifications on Form A.												
	Primary Notifications. (Medical).												*Total Notifications (i.e., including cases previously notified by other Doctors). (Medical.)
	0 to 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	upwards.	Total.	
Pulmonary—													
Males ...	—	3	4	5	28	24	62	68	61	27	9	291	415
Females—	—	2	1	5	23	46	50	31	21	10	1	190	262
Non-Pulmonary—													
Males ..	7	3	12	2	2	6	2	3	1	1	—	39	43
Females ..	2	4	9	3	6	3	9	3	3	1	1	44	46

* Re-notifications (Form A)=196 (males 124, females 72), pulmonary and 6

† Re-notifications (Form B)=1 (male 1, female 0), pulmonary, and 1 (male 1,

N.B.—Pulmonary—147 private, 202 hospitals, 132 dispensaries and 6 schools = Law cases under Form A (hospitals).

Non-Pulmonary — 9 private, 62 hospitals, 12 dispensaries and 5 schools = Law Cases under Form A (hospitals).

H.

REGULATIONS, 1912.

Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1918.)

4th January, 1925, to the 2nd January, 1926.

Number of Notifications on Form B.					Number of Notifications on Form C.		Number of Notifications on Form D.	
Primary Notifications (Medical.)				†Total Notifications (i.e. including cases previously notified by other Doctors). (Medical.)	Cases admitted to		Cases discharged from	
Under 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	Total.		Poor Law Institutions. (Medical.)	Sana-toria.	Poor Law Institutions. (Medical.)	Sana-toria.
1	—	4	5	5	—	281	3	202
—	1	—	1	1	3	149	5	99
—	4	—	4	5	2	39	1	42
—	—	1	1	1	2	31	1	25

(males 4, females 2) non-pulmonary.

female 0) non-pulmonary.

487 total primary notifications (Forms A and B, including 98 Poor

88 total primary notifications (Forms A and B), including 5 Poor.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF LAMBETH.

TABLE H (1).

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.

(As amended by the Public Health (Notifications of Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1918).

Summary of Notification Certificates (Forms A, B, C, D,) received during the period from January 4th, 1925, to January 2nd, 1926.

Registration Sub-Districts. 1925. Forms.		TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS).															
		Pulmonary.								Non-Pulmonary.							
		A.		B.		C.		D.		A.		B.		C.		D.	
		Primary.	Total.	Primary.	Total.	Poor Law.	Sanatorium.	Poor Law.	Sanatorium.	Primary.	Total.	Primary.	Total.	Poor Law.	Sanatorium.	Poor Law.	Sanatorium.
f Waterloo ... ..	...	43	65	—	—	—	24	—	25	8	9	1	1	—	4	—	7
\ Lambeth Church ... ..	...	41	60	—	—	—	35	1	17	4	4	—	—	—	5	—	7
Kennington ... ..	...	78	116	—	—	—	43	—	25	11	11	—	1	—	2	—	4
Stockwell (Inner) ... ..	...	43	59	—	—	—	40	2	24	12	14	—	—	—	13	—	9
TOTAL INNER DISTRICTS ... ..	...	205	300	—	—	—	142	3	91	35	38	1	2	—	24	—	27
Stockwell (Outer) ... ..	...	44	59	—	—	—	51	—	39	10	11	—	—	—	5	—	4
Brixton ... ..	...	136	190	3	3	—	128	1	101	20	20	1	1	1	18	1	21
Norwood .. ...	...	96	128	3	3	3	109	4	70	18	20	3	3	3	23	1	15
TOTAL OUTER DISTRICTS ... ..	...	276	377	6	6	3	288	5	210	48	51	4	4	4	46	2	40
Borough of Lambeth ... ..	...	481	677	6	6	3	430	8	301	83	89	5	6	4	70	2	67

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF LAMBETH.

TABLE H (2).

ADDENDUM TO TABLES H AND H (1).

Summary of new cases of Tuberculosis reported during the period from the 4th January, 1925, to the 2nd January, 1926, otherwise than by notification on Form A or Form B under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations 1912, as amended by the Public Health (Notification of Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1918, *e.g.*, from death returns (patients unnotified before death), from verbal information, notifications furnished by Naval or Military Medical Authorities, outside Medical Officers of Health, etc.

1.—AGE PERIODS.

	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 & Up- wards.	Total cases.
Pulmonary—												
„ Males ...	—	—	—	—	4	7	16	6	7	2	—	42
„ Females	1	—	—	—	5	2	10	3	3	5	1	30
Non-Pulmonary—												
„ Males ...	2	4	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	1	—	11
„ Females	6	5	2	1	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	19

2.—REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS.

	Waterloo.	Lambeth Church.	Kennington.	Stockwell (Inner)	Total Inner Districts.	Stockwell (Outer).	Brixton.	Norwood.	Total Outer Districts.	Borough of Lambeth.
Pul- monary	5	9	8	5	27	8	24	13	45	72
Non-Pul- monary	4	2	9	—	15	4	5	6	15	30

N.B.—The above 102 cases are made up as follows:—Death Returns, 82 (Pulmonary, 54; Non-Pulmonary, 28); Military, 3 (Pulmonary, 3; Non-Pulmonary, 0); Other sources, 17 (Pulmonary, 15; Non-Pulmonary, 2).

TUBERCULOSIS.

Tables H, H (1) and H (2) set out the summary of the notifications (both compulsorily notified and voluntarily reported or heard of from other sources under (a) age periods and (b) registration sub-districts, with reference to pulmonary and other forms of tuberculosis. There has been a steady decrease of official notifications as there has been in connection with the deaths registered from the same disease.

Lambeth Municipal Tuberculosis Dispensaries Scheme.

The Lambeth Scheme was completed by the re-organisation and enlargement of the staff in connection with the Central Dispensary (73, Effra Road, Brixton), in 1920 (March—April), and consists of 2 Tuberculosis Dispensaries (a Central and a Branch).

The statistics at the Central Dispensary form a satisfactory record of work done under the Council's (a) Tuberculosis Officer (Dr. Richardson) and (b) Lady Secretary and Social Worker (Miss D. Scott Baker), and the rest of the staff. Miss Baker is responsible for the "after care" organisation in the outer (Southern Districts) of the Borough, necessitating, during 1925, 45 special personal visits being made by Miss Baker to the homes of patients.†

Special interviews given to patients and relatives at the Central Dispensary in connection with assessment after-care, amount to large numbers. Thus, during 1925, 192 cases were personally assessed by Miss Scott Baker for the purpose of arranging sanatorium treatment through the London County Council, involving the actual collection and transmission to that body of a sum of £684 8s. 5d.

The work of the Branch Dispensary Staff under Dr. Hebert as Tuberculosis Officer with the help of an assistant Tuberculosis Officer (for Home visiting), and Miss Cummins, the Lady Almoner at St. Thomas's Hospital, and the rest of the staff, has also been satisfactory. This is work that the Borough Council is responsible for, and which is carried out by the Governors of St. Thomas's Hospital, hitherto at their own expense, but is now paid for by a Borough Council grant *(since January 1st, 1924), under a contract approved by

† These personal visits are in addition to attendances made at the Committees of the Invalid Children's Aid Association, Emergency Help Fund Committee of the British Red Cross and Springwell House Committee, on all of which Committees Miss Baker serves in an official capacity.

* The grant is £1500 per annum (half repayable to the Council by the Ministry of Health and quarter by the London County Council).

the Ministry of Health, such work being co-ordinated with the work of the Central Dispensary and of the Council's Public Health Department as laid down in the Lambeth Scheme. Miss Cummins is responsible for the "after care" organisation of the Inner (Northern) Districts of the Borough. This amended scheme with St. Thomas's Hospital was approved by the Ministry of Health, on Nov. 24th, 1924.

No tuberculosis "care" Committee for the Borough has been appointed, the work being carried out by the Officers mentioned on behalf of the Council.

Valuable assistance has been given to the work of the Council in connection with ex-service men (tuberculous) and their families by the Emergency Help Fund of the British Red Cross and the United Services Fund.

DENTAL TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS.

The new Scheme which came into operation on October 1st, 1924, is working satisfactorily. The fees payable are a flat rate of (not exceeding) 5s. per attendance, with an additional fee for anæsthetic of 5s. per attendance for extractions, scalings, fillings and other dental treatment, excluding dentures, which are charged for as follows:—
Upper or lower dentures (not exceeding) £2 10s. each, upper and lower dentures (not exceeding) £5.*

Year.	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922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APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER (FOR VISITING THE HOMES OF PATIENTS) IN CONNECTION WITH THE INNER DISTRICTS OF THE BOROUGH.

Dr. A. J. G. McLaughlin has continued in office as Assistant Tuberculosis Officer (for visiting the homes of the patients) in connection with the Branch Tuberculosis Dispensary, St. Thomas's Hospital, for the Inner Districts of the Borough.

RESULTS FROM THE WORKING OF THE LAMBETH SCHEME.

The Lambeth Municipal Tuberculosis Dispensaries Scheme still continues to justify its inauguration by the Council on 3rd October, 1912 (the Scheme being approved by the then Local Government Board in 1913), as shown by statistics; and it is interesting, therefore, to place on record the completed results up to date, as shown thereby for the whole of the Borough of Lambeth, since the inauguration of the Lambeth Scheme, in the form of (1) death-rates, and (2) incidence rates from tuberculosis in the two classifications of (a) pulmonary tuberculosis and (b) tuberculosis (all forms) as follows:—

(1) Death-rates (corrected deaths per 1,000 population):—

Years.	BOROUGH		INNER DISTRICTS		OUTER DISTRICTS	
	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis (all forms).	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis (all forms).	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis (all forms).
1913 ...	1'2	1'6	1'6	2'1	0'9	1'2
1914 ...	1'3	1'7	1'5	1'9	1'2	1'5
1915 ...	1'4	1'8	1'9	2'3	1'2	1'4
1916 ...	1'4	1'7	1'6	2'1	1'2	1'5
1917 ...	1'5	2'02	2'03	2'7	1'1	1'5
1918 ...	1'5	2'05	1'9	2'6	1'2	1'7
1919 ...	1'2	1'5	1'5	1'8	0'9	1'2
1920 ...	1'01	1'2	1'2	1'5	0'9	1'08
1921 ...	0'9	1'1	1'2	1'4	0'7	0'9
1922 ...	0'9	1'2	1'1	1'4	0'8	1'07
1923 ...	0'8	1'1	0'9	1'2	0'8	0'9
1924 ...	0'9	1'1	1'0	1'3	0'8	1'03
Averages (12 years)	1'16	1'50	1'45	1'85	0'97	1'24
1925 ...	0'87	1'07	1'01	1'26	0'78	0'95

(2) Incidence Rates (notified primary cases per 1,000 population) :—

Years.	BOROUGH.		INNER DISTRICTS		OUTER DISTRICTS	
	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis (all forms).	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis (all forms).	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis (all forms).
1913 ...	5.3	6.8	6.6	8.5	4.3	5.6
1914 ...	4.2	5.1	4.4	5.5	4.0	4.9
1915 ...	3.6	4.6	4.6	6.2	2.8	3.7
1916 ...	3.2	4.5	3.5	4.8	2.9	4.2
1917 ...	3.9	5.6	3.9	5.5	3.9	5.7
1918 ...	4.0	5.4	4.5	5.9	3.7	5.0
1919 ...	2.3	3.2	2.5	3.2	2.2	3.1
1920 ...	2.4	2.8	2.1	2.6	2.6	2.9
1921 ...	1.8	2.1	1.9	2.4	1.6	1.9
1922 ...	1.6	1.9	1.9	2.2	1.5	1.8
1923 ...	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.9	1.4	1.8
1924 ...	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.9	1.4	1.7
Averages (12 years)	2.94	3.80	3.24	4.21	2.69	3.50
1925 ...	1.56	1.84	1.67	1.97	1.49	1.76

The clerical work connected with the Tuberculosis Department still continues to increase on account of the many different records, etc., that have to be kept.

TABLE I.

LAMBETH MUNICIPAL TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY SCHEME.

(Inaugurated by the Council, October 3rd, 1912).

Local Government Board Table—FORM R (revised).

RETURN (PREPARED BY THE TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER) AS TO WORK CARRIED OUT IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL DISPENSARY FOR THE YEAR 1925.

N.B.—The Central Dispensary (73, Effra Road, Brixton), was opened July 23rd, 1913.

Number of			Under observ- ation at the Dispensary on Jan. 1st pending diag- nosis.	Ex- amin'd for the first time during the year.	Total	Found to be—			Under observ- ation at the Dispensary on Dec. 31 pending diag- nosis.	Ceased atte'd- ance before com- pletion of diag- nosis.
						Suffering from Tuberculosis.		Not suffer- ing from Tuber- culosis		
						Pul- monary	Non- Pul- monary			
(a) All persons (including "Contacts")	Adults	M.	19	226	245	123	10	85	15	12
		F.	17	268	285	83	5	164	13	20
	Children under 15	M.	11	107	118	10	13	81	11	3
		F.	6	89	95	6	8	75	5	1
	Total			53	690	743	222	36	405	44	36
(b) "Contacts" (included in (a)).	Adults	M.	1	36	37	12	—	22	2	1
		F.	4	91	95	12	1	73	4	5
	Children under 15	M.	5	49	54	6	2	42	2	2
		F.	3	41	44	1	4	37	2	—
(c) Insured Persons (included in (a))	M		17	180	197	94	7	75	12	9
	F		4	123	127	41	5	67	5	9

1. Number of patients under treat- ment or supervision (exclu- ding persons under observation or domiciliary treatment) on the 31st December	445	in respect of insured patients under domiciliary treatment during the year	18
2. Total number of attendances of patients at the Dispensary during the year—		7. Number of persons referred to affiliated hospital for consultation	77
Insured	1,860	8. Number of consultations with medical practitioners at the homes of patients—	
Uninsured	3,493	Insured	60
3. Number of persons placed during the year under observation at the Dispensary for the purpose of diagnosis	170	Uninsured	35
4. Number of cases in which the period of observation at the Dis- pensary exceeded two months	65	9. Number of other visits paid by Tuberculosis Officers to the homes of patients	199
5. Number of insured patients under domiciliary treatment on December 31st	599	10. Number of visits paid by Nurses or Health Visitors to the homes of patients for dispensary purposes... ..	2,022
6. Number of reports received from Insurance Practitioners		11. Number of specimens of Sputum examined in con- nection with the work of the Dispensary	839

N.B.—Dr. E. D. Richardson was appointed Tuberculosis Officer (Central Dispensary) on October 16th, 1919.

LAMBETH MUNICIPAL TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARIES SCHEME

(Inaugurated by the Council, October 3rd, 1912).

Local Government Board Table—FORM R (revised).

RETURN (PREPARED BY THE TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER) AS TO WORK CARRIED OUT IN CONNECTION WITH THE BRANCH DISPENSARY FOR THE YEAR 1925.

N.B.—The Branch Dispensary (St. Thomas's Hospital) was opened February 3rd, 1913.

Number of			Under observation at the Dispensary on Jan. 1st pending diagnosis.	Examin'd for the first time during the year.	Total	Found to be—		Under observation at the Dispensary on Dec. 31 pending diagnosis.	Ceased attendance before completion of diagnosis.	
						Suffering from Tuberculosis.		Not suffering from Tuberculosis		
						Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary			
(a) All persons (including "Contacts")	Adults	M.	3	260	263	104	6	146	6	1
		F.	4	285	289	63	6	216	4	—
	Children under 15	M.	—	134	134	2	7	124	—	1
		F.	—	146	146	2	5	137	—	2
	Total			7	825	832	171	24	623	10	4
(b) "Contacts" (included in (a))	Adults	M.	—	43	43	2	—	41	—	—
		F.	—	57	57	1	—	56	—	—
	Children under 15	M.	—	41	41	—	—	41	—	—
		F.	—	59	59	—	—	59	—	—
(c) Insured persons (included in (a))		M	3	208	211	85	4	116	5	1
		F	1	123	124	26	1	96	1	—
1. Number of patients under treatment or supervision (excluding persons under observation or domiciliary treatment on the 31st December ...)			569	in respect of insured patients under domiciliary treatment during the year ...					23	
2. Total number of attendances of patients at the Dispensary during the year—				7. Number of persons referred to affiliated hospital for consultation ...					685	
Insured ...			2,178	8. Number of consultations with medical practitioners at the homes of patients—						
Uninsured ...			2,704	Insured ...					112	
3. Number of persons placed during the year under observation at the Dispensary for the purpose of diagnosis ...			68	Uninsured ...					91	
4. Number of cases in which the period of observation at the Dispensary exceeded two months			11	9. Number of other visits paid by Tuberculosis Officers to the homes of patients ...					296	
5. Number of insured patients under domiciliary treatment on December 31st ...			70	10. Number of visits paid by Nurses or Health Visitors to the homes of patients for dispensary purposes ...					2,265	
6. Number of reports received from Insurance Practitioners				11. Number of specimens of Sputum examined in connection with the work of the Dispensary ...					474	

N.B.—Dr. G. T. Hebert was appointed Tuberculosis Officer (Branch Dispensary) on January 6th, 1920. An assistant Tuberculosis Officer is also attached to the Branch Dispensary (since January 1st, 1924).

BOROUGH OF LAMBETH.—Particulars of cases of acute (basic meningitis) and encephalitis lethargica acuta

J.

OF CASES.

[illegible]

2.—NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

CHICKENPOX.

1,250 cases of chickenpox were reported voluntarily.

DIARRHOEA.

The number of corrected deaths registered from diarrhoea is 33, as compared with yearly averages of 191.6, 219.4, 208.6, 140.2, 178.2, 77.4, and 55.8, during the seven quinquennia 1891-1895 (Parish), 1896-1900 (Parish), 1901-1905 (Borough), 1906-1910 (Borough), 1911-1915 (Borough), 1916-1920 (Borough), and 1920-1924 (Borough), respectively. All the 33 deaths registered during 1925 occurred amongst children under 5 years of age, and 27, *i.e.*, 81.8 per cent., amongst infants under 1 year of age.

The slight increase in the number of registered diarrhoea deaths during 1925, as compared with 23 registered deaths during 1924, is insignificant and negligible, the average number for the past quinquennium (1920-24) for the Borough being 55.8, which represents a decrease (as compared with such quinquennium) of 59.1 per cent.

During 1925, the 4 ft. earth thermometer first registered 56°F. on June 10th, rising to a maximum of 63.5°F. on July 27th, and remaining at such maximum for four days, sinking to 56°F. again on October 14th. The inter relationship between this particular disease and the 4 ft. earth temperature has long been noted, so much so that the latter is known as the *critical* earth temperature in connection with all diarrhoeal diseases, being the temperature at which the particular germ or germs that are the cause or causes of diarrhoeal diseases, especially of infantile zymotic, or summer, diarrhoea, take on virulence and become so fatal, chiefly to infants and young children*. Under such a theory, the deaths from diarrhoea during 1925, should have been larger in number in view of the readings of the 4 ft. earth thermometer. There were other counteracting influences at work, and it is reasonable and fair to attribute the decrease in diarrhoeal mortality (and corres

* Adults also suffer from zymotic or summer diarrhoea but rarely, if ever, fatally.

ponding morbidity) to the Council's activities in maternity and child welfare work throughout the Borough, having regard to the recognised fact that the chief causes of an increased diarrhoeal rate are to be found in the improper and irregular feeding of infants and young children.

13 corrected deaths (10 infants under 1 year of age) were registered from enteritis.

Practical measures were taken to prevent epidemic diarrhoea (and other diseases) in infants and young children, and to promote hygienic conditions in their feeding and environment, as follows:—

- (a) Visiting of houses wherein births were notified under the Notification of Births Act, 1907, or wherein deaths of infants and children were registered as having occurred from epidemic diarrhoea or other diseases of a similar nature.
- (b) Teaching of proper feeding and care and management of infants at the Infants Consultations Centre connected with the Municipal Milk Depôt, and at the Voluntary Consultations Welfare Centres (14 in number), which are comprised within the Lambeth Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme, by the Medical Officers and Staffs attached thereto.
- (c) Feeding of necessitous infants and young children through the Municipal Milk Depôt, and through the 14 Voluntary Welfare Centres, in connection with the Council's Milk Assistance Scheme, which has been approved by the Ministry of Health, under the Maternity and Child Welfare Act, 1918.
- (d) Issuing of special leaflets on breast feeding and artificial feeding of infants, and of leaflets and posters during the summer, dealing with (1) precautions to be taken against summer, diarrhoea, (2) the danger of the infection and the contamination of food by flies, (3) the importance of removing at once all accumulations of refuse and other offensive matters from the neighbourhood of dwellings, (4) the value of cleanliness generally, &c.
- (e) Voluntary notification of cases of diarrhoea and the free nursing of infants and children (and others) obtainable under the Lambeth Nursing (Infectious Diseases) Scheme.

The value of such practical measures is shewn by the various statistics in this Report, not only for the year 1925, but also for many years past. The steady fall in the numbers of deaths registered amongst infants and children between the ages of 1 and 5 years for the past 30 years is remarkable, even after making allowances for the declining birth-rate. More remarkable is the decline in the deaths registered from diarrhoea (in infants and children between the ages of 1 and 5 years) during the same period.

INFLUENZA.

63 corrected deaths were registered from Influenza during 1925, as compared with an average of 89 during the quinquennium 1920-1924.

The full details of the age and sex distribution of the 63 deaths during 1925, are as follows :—

Under 1 Year.	1 to 2	2 to 5	Under 5 Years.	5 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 40
<i>m.</i> —	<i>f.</i> —	<i>m.</i> —	<i>f.</i> 2	<i>m.</i> 1	<i>f.</i> 1	<i>m.</i> 1	<i>f.</i> 3
<i>m.</i> —	<i>f.</i> —	<i>m.</i> —	<i>f.</i> —	<i>m.</i> —	<i>f.</i> —	<i>m.</i> —	<i>f.</i> —
40 to 45	45 to 60	60 to 65	65 and over.	Over 5 Years.	All Ages.	Total.	
<i>m.</i> 2	<i>f.</i> —	<i>m.</i> 10	<i>f.</i> 6	<i>m.</i> 2	<i>f.</i> 1	<i>m.</i> 9	<i>f.</i> 10
<i>m.</i> 34	<i>f.</i> 25	<i>m.</i> 35	<i>f.</i> 28	63			

87 cases of acute influenzal pneumonia were officially notified.*

3.—“CONTACTS” OR “SUSPECTS,” “CARRIERS,” ETC., FROM ABROAD OR FROM DISTRICTS OUTSIDE LAMBETH BOROUGH.

“Contacts” or “Suspects,” “Carriers,” etc., were watched in connection with different diseases as follows :—smallpox, 25 ; typhoid ever 2 ; and cholera and plague, 14.

* 159 cases of acute primary pneumonia were also notified during 1925.

MUNICIPAL BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

(Inaugurated by the late Vestry, 1899.)

Table shewing the numbers of pathological samples examined (total 960), and the results obtained, at the Bacteriological Laboratory during 1925, and the previous quinquennium 1920-1924, together with the averages for the two decennia 1901-1910 (Borough) and 1911-1920 (Borough) and the quinquennium 1920-1924 (Borough).

Year.	SPUTA. Suspected Tuberculosis. Tub. Bac. found.			BLOOD. Suspected Typhoid or Enteric Fever. Reaction obtained.			THROAT & NOSE. Membranes and Secretions. Suspected Diphtheria. Klebs-Löffler Bac. found.			Other Sundry Samples. Result. obtained.		
	Pos.	Neg.	Total	Pos.	Neg.	Total	Pos.	Neg.	Total	Pos.	Neg.	Total
1925	20	239	259	2	9	11	14	672	686	2	2	4
1924	20	244	264	—	12	12	10	731	741	—	2	2*
1923	17	218	235	1	14	15	7	564	571	1	2	3
1922	26	248	274	—	11	11	15	682	697	5	2	7
1921	31	225	256	1	17	18	15	719	734	1	1	2
1920	21	280	301	3	11	14	12	697	709	3	9	12
Average of 5 years 1920-1924 (Borough)	23'0	243'0	266'0	1'0	13'0	14'0	11'8	678'6	690'4	2'0	3'2	5'2
Averages of 10 years												
(a) 1901-1910 (Borough)	62'8	124'4	187'2	19'4	39'6	59'0	36'6	448'6	485'2	3'7	9'1	12'8
(b) 1911-1920 (Borough)	190'2	404'0	594'2	11'2	22'3	33'5	58'2	597'8	656'0	5'6	12'3	17'9

* Smearing for gonococcus (1 negative and 1 positive); and suspected tuberculous pus (1 negative and 1 positive).

During 1925, 71 vials of antitoxin were distributed, free of cost, under the Antitoxin Order, 1910 (each vial containing 4000 or 6000 units in strength of antitoxin).

N.B.—Since the Bacteriological Laboratory was inaugurated in 1899 (up to the end of the year 1925), 27,854 examinations have been conducted there in connection with the following suspected diseases, viz.:—tuberculosis 9,781; typhoid or enteric fever, 1,231; diphtheria 16,486; and others, 356.

TABLE K.

[Local Government Board Old Table A.]

TABLE of DEATHS during the year 1925 in the Borough of Lambeth,

NAMES OF LOCALITIES, adopted for the purpose of these Statistics, public in- stitutions being shown as separate localities.	MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES AT SUBJOINED AGES.									
	At all ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
Royal Infirmary (Women and Children	98	58	10	9	6	1	5	8	1	Under 5 5 upwards.
General Lying-in Hospital, York Road	15	13	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	Under 5 5 upwards.
St. Thomas's Hospital...	563	78	13	28	41	38	122	187	56	Under 5 5 upwards.
Remainder of Lambeth Church	252	28	3	4	8	13	34	71	91	Under 5 5 upwards.
Lambeth Workhouse ..	}	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Under 5 5 upwards.
Lambeth Infirmary ...		937	36	7	7	7	35	120	295	430	Under 5 5 upwards.
St. Peter's House	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	40	Under 5 5 upwards.
Remainder of Kennington ...	267	32	5	7	3	13	21	73	113	Under 5 5 upwards.
South-Western Hospital ...	107	17	13	34	28	5	6	4	—	Under 5 5 upwards.
Clapham Maternity	19	17	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	Under 5 5 upwards.
Remainder of Stockwell ...	402	46	2	3	4	9	30	104	204	Under 5 5 upwards.

TABLE K.

classified according to DISEASES, AGES, and LOCALITIES.

MORTALITY FROM SUBJOINED CAUSES, DISTINGUISHING DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE.																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	FEVERS		Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Rheumatic Fever.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneu- monia & Pleurisy	Heart Disease.	Influenza.	Injuries.	Cer. Spin., Folio, and Encephalitis	Appendicitis.	All other Diseases.	Total.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	18	—	1	16	—	—	1	—	—	41	77
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	17	21
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	11	13
—	—	2	—	—	1	1	1	3	—	1	18	—	1	9	2	1	79	119
—	—	4	1	1	—	—	2	1	2	7	23	38	2	27	—	9	330	444
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	22	63	30	3	20	—	—	13	35
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78	217
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	11	—	—	4	2	—	29	50
—	1	—	2	2	3	—	—	3	79	155	97	10	39	—	5	491	887	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	22	—	—	—	—	6	41
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	17	1	—	5	—	—	15	44
—	5	22	—	—	—	5	26	—	—	18	61	43	5	12	—	—	84	223
—	10	17	3	5	—	2	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	64
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	43
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	17
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	1	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	27	51
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	32	87	58	13	8	—	—	—	151	351

TABLE K.

[Local Government Board Old Table A.]

TABLE of DEATHS during the year 1925 in the Borough of Lambeth,

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics, public institu- tions being shewn as separate localities.	MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES AT SUBJOINED AGES.									
	At all ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
Kings' College Hospital ...	271	34	5	7	16	14	45	104	46	Under 5 5 upwards.
Belgrave Hospital ...	125	87	9	21	8	—	—	—	—	Under 5 5 upwards.
Ministry of Pensions Hos- pital ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Under 5 5 upwards.
Remainder of Brixton ...	500	33	5	9	5	19	44	126	259	Under 5 5 upwards.
Lambeth Workhouse Schools ...	30	13	6	5	4	2	—	—	—	Under 5 5 upwards.
British Home for Incur- ables ...	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	9	Under 5 5 upwards.
Remainder of Norwood ...	475	39	2	3	3	11	45	100	272	Under 5 5 upwards.
TOTALS ...	4116	531	80	137	133	161	475	1078	1521	Under 5 5 upwards.

The subjoined numbers have also to be

Deaths occurring outside the district among persons be- longing thereto...	646	33	15	29	34	27	119	178	211	Under 5 5 upwards.
Deaths occurring within the district among persons not belonging thereto ...	998	221	33	62	66	47	161	277	131	Under 5 5 upwards.

TABLE K.

classified according to DISEASES, AGES and LOCALITIES.

MORTALITY FROM SUBJOINED CAUSES, DISTINGUISHING DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Smallpox	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	FEVERS		Erysipelas	Measles	Whooping Cough	Diarrhoea and Dysentery	Rheumatic Fever	Phthisis	Bronchitis, Pneu- monia & Pleurisy	Heart Disease	Influenza	Injuries	Cer. Spin., Polio. and Encephalitis	Appendicitis	All other Diseases	Total
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	6	2	—	5	2	—	25	46
—	—	—	3	—	—	—	4	14	1	1	26	11	1	28	4	9	165	225
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64	117
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	8
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	1	—	—	11	1	1	6	—	—	21	47
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	43	95	85	12	19	—	—	198	453
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	9	—	1	3	—	1	1	—	—	7	24
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	6
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	14
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	—	10	—	2	2	1	—	22	44
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	28	71	85	14	11	—	2	218	431
—	5	24	—	—	1	8	61	58	2	3	147	5	5	44	8	3	374	748
—	11	17	13	8	4	2	2	—	15	232	577	470	60	166	1	26	1764	3368

taken into account in judging of the above records of mortality.

—	3	18	—	—	—	1	16	4	1	1	6	—	—	2	—	—	25	77
—	1	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	47	52	65	3	47	1	12	328	569
—	4	9	—	—	1	4	29	29	—	1	42	2	1	15	2	—	177	316
—	7	7	5	4	1	2	2	—	2	9	36	43	4	64	1	15	480	682

TABLE L.

Table of Civil Population, Total Registered Births and New Cases of Infectious Sickness, coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health (by notification), during the year 1925, in the Borough of Lambeth, classified according to Diseases and Localities.

[Local Government Board Old Table B.]

Population at All Ages.			Total Registered Births 1925	New Cases of Sickness in each Locality, coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during 1925																
Registration Sub-Districts.	Census 1921.	Esti- mated 1925 (middle of year).		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
				Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Fevers.				Erysipelas.	† Cerebro-spinal Fever.	‡ Polio-myelitis Acuta.	Ophthalmia.	Measles.	German Measles.	Primary Pneumonia.	Influenzal Pneumonia.	Malaria.
								* Typhoid or Enteric.	Continued Fever.	Encephalitis Lethargica.	Puerperal.									
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)																	
LAMBETH CHURCH	45617	44480	2246	—	228	332	1	4	1	1	6	19	1	1	7	276	219	35	9	—
KENNINGTON ...	44957	44920	1051	—	278	177	—	1	—	3	1	23	1	1	3	117	127	33	28	—
STOCKWELL ...	63806	65990	1589	2	186	122	4	5	—	4	5	18	—	1	6	84	123	36	19	—
BRIXTON ...	81262	85450	1740	—	238	139	—	1	—	3	13	36	1	—	16	205	475	31	19	8
NORWOOD ...	67318	70260	1037	—	118	61	—	14	—	6	2	31	—	3	4	116	167	24	12	—
Totals ...	302960	311100	7663	2	1042	831	5	25	1	17	27	127	3	6	36	798	1111	159	87	8

* Including 15 cases of paratyphoid fever. † Including 1 case of post basic meningitis. ‡ Including 4 cases of polio-encephalitis acuta.

TABLE L—continued.

Registration Sub-Districts,	Population at all Ages.		Total Registered Births 1925	Number of such Cases removed from their Homes in the several Localities for Treatment in Isolation Hospital during 1925.																
	Census 1921.	Estimated 1925. (middle of year).		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
				Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	* Typhoid or Enteric.	Continued Fever.	Encephalitis Lethargica.	Puerperal.	Erysipelas.	† Cerebro-spinal Fever.	‡ Polio-myelitis Acuta.	Ophthalmia.	Measles.	German Measles.	Primary Pneumonia.	Influenzal Pneumonia.	Malaria.
LAMBETH CHURCH	45617	44480	2246	—	223	328	1	3	1	—	5	14	—	1	—	15	11	19	3	—
KENNINGTON ...	44957	44920	1051	—	274	173	—	1	—	1	1	11	1	1	11	2	17	15	—	
STOCKWELL ...	63806	65990	1589	2	170	119	3	3	—	2	5	6	—	—	—	8	—	10	3	—
BRIXTON ...	81262	85450	1740	—	222	137	—	1	—	3	13	16	—	—	2	9	3	10	6	—
NORWOOD ..	67318	70260	1037	—	108	59	—	1	—	3	2	13	—	3	1	9	2	9	1	—
Total ...	302960	311100	7663	2	997	816	4	9	1	9	26	60	1	5	4	52	18	65	28	—

* Including 2 cases of paratyphoid fever.

† Post-basic meningitis.

‡ Including 2 cases of polio-encephalitis acuta.

N.B.—In addition to the above new cases of infectious sickness coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health by compulsory medical notification under the Notification Clauses of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, or the Orders and Regulations made thereunder, the following cases were reported voluntarily, viz.: Chicken Pox 1250. Measles 601, Cancer 86, and Whooping Cough 871.

TABLE I.

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE BOROUGH OF LAMBETH DURING 1925 AND PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS (1920-24).

GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE BOROUGH OF LAMBETH DURING 1925 AND PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS (1920-24).												
YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS. †		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Un-corrected Number.	Nett.		Number. *	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District. †	of Residents not registered in the District. †	Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number. *	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number. *	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
§1920	293572	10456	8089	27.5	4332	14.7	1177	702	554	68.5	3857	13.1
§1921	305700	8993	6644	21.7	4195	18.7	1164	684	511	76.9	3715	12.1
§1222	307000	8449	6364	20.7	4445	14.5	917	724	500	78.6	4252	13.8
1923	308500	8344	6195	20.1	3848	12.5	951	650	359	57.9	3547	11.5
1924	309300	7891	5934	19.2	4198	13.6	976	697	397	66.9	3919	12.6
Average 5 years 1920-1924	304814.4	8826.6	6645.2	21.8	4203.6	14.8	1037	691.4	464.2	69.8	3858	62.6
1925	311100	7663	5543	17.8	4116	13.2	998	734	353	63.7	3852	12.4

§ N.B.—The populations estimated for 1918, 1919, 1920 and 1921 are the civil populations only.

NOTES.—This Table is arranged to show the gross births and deaths in the Borough, and the births and deaths properly belonging to it with the corresponding rates. The rates are calculated per 1,000 of the estimated gross population, and no deductions have been made from the population for large Public Institutions for the sick or infirm.

For Column 4 the Registrar-General has furnished a statement of the number of births needing to be added to or subtracted from the total supplied by the local Registrar (2384 outward and 264 inward transfers).

*In Column 6 are included the whole of the deaths registered during the year as having actually occurred within the Borough. In Column 12 is entered the number in Column 6, corrected by subtraction of the number in Column 8 and by addition of the number in Column 9. Deaths in Column 10 are similarly corrected by subtraction of the deaths under 1, included in the number given in Column 8, and by the addition of the deaths under 1 included in the number given in Column 9.

† Columns 8 and 9 are prepared from the returns made by the local Registrars of Deaths in accordance with the rule in the next paragraph. The

Registrar-General supplied the particulars of extra transferable deaths (88) to be entered in Column 9; and all such deaths are included in this Column, unless an error has been detected, and its correction has been accepted by the Registrar-General.

"Transferable Deaths" are deaths of persons who, having a fixed or usual residence in England or Wales, die in a district other than that in which they resided. The deaths of persons without fixed or usual residence, *e.g.*, casuals, are not included in Columns 8 or 9 except in certain instances. In Column 8 the number of transferable deaths of "non-residents" which are deducted and in Column 9 the number of deaths of "residents" registered outside the district which are added are stated in calculating the net death-rate of the Borough.

Census, 1921. { Area of Borough in acres (including land and inland water 4088.
Average number of persons per house (estimated), 7.1
Number of inhabited houses, 42607.
Total population at all ages, 302868.

TABLE II.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED WITHIN THE BOROUGH OF LAMBETH DURING THE YEAR 1925

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.										TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY (e.g., Parish or Ward) of the District.					TOTAL CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.								Lambeth Church.	Kennington.	Stockwell.	Brixton.	Norwood.		
		Under 1	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.								
Small-pox	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2		
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)...	836	13	270	425	70	47	11	—	333	177	126	139	61	818		
Erysipelas	127	—	11	9	7	34	43	23	19	23	18	36	31	60		
Scarlet Fever	1042	9	342	579	68	40	3	1	228	278	180	238	118	997		
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Enteric Fever (15 paratyphoid fever)	25	—	2	4	9	3	6	1	4	1	5	1	14	9		
Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Continued Fever	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1		
Puerperal Fever	27	—	—	—	7	20	—	—	6	1	5	13	2	26		
Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Pulmonary Tuberculosis*	487	—	6	20	121	211	119	10	84	78	87	139	99	—		
Other Forms of Tuberculosis†	88	9	7	31	17	17	6	1	13	11	22	21	21	—		
Cerebro-spinal Fever (1 post-basic meningitis)	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1		
Polio-myelitis acuta (4 polio-encephalitis acuta)	6	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	3	5		
Encephalitis Lethargica...	17	—	3	1	2	4	7	—	1	3	4	3	6	9		
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	36	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	3	6	16	4	4		
Measles ‡	798	25	346	361	45	17	4	—	276	117	84	205	116	52		
German Measles †	1111	27	259	672	115	36	2	—	219	127	123	475	167	18		
Malaria	8	—	—	—	1	5	2	—	—	—	—	8	—	—		
Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Primary Pneumonia Acuta	159	9	24	19	16	36	37	18	35	33	36	31	24	65		
Influenza Pneumonia Acuta	87	1	8	9	15	30	17	7	9	28	19	19	12	28		

Isolation Hospitals, Name and Situation—Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board (one situated in the Stockwell Sub-District and Stockwell Ward of the Borough of Lambeth). Total available beds provided by the Board—8555. Number of Diseases that can be concurrently treated—All usual notifiable infectious diseases and (partly) Measles and Whooping Cough.

* Excluding all renotifications (196) of pulmonary tuberculosis, and notifications under Form C (433) and under Form D (309) of the 1912 Regulations.

† Excluding all renotifications (147) of non pulmonary tuberculosis, and notifications under Form C (74) and under Form D (69) of the 1912 Regulations.

‡ Measles and German Measles became compulsorily notifiable within the Borough of Lambeth on January 1st, 1916, and are still compulsorily notifiable.

Table III.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH (CORRECTED) DURING THE YEAR 1925.

BOROUGH OF LAMBETH.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	NETT DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE DISTRICT (a).									TOTAL DEATHS WHETHER OF "RESIDENTS" OR "NON- RESIDENTS" IN INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT (b)
	All ages.	Under 1 year	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and up- wards.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All causes { Certified (c) { 3852 Uncertified {	3580 2	353 —	63 —	104 1	108 —	151 —	459 —	995 —	1617 1	{ —
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Enteric Fever	4	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	8
Continued Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	5	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	9
Scarlet Fever	9	—	—	4	3	1	1	—	—	16
Whooping Cough	50	25	16	9	—	—	—	—	—	40
† Diphtheria and Croup (See note (d))	57	1	5	27	23	1	—	—	—	41
Influenza	64	—	2	2	2	3	16	20	19	15
Erysipelas	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	5
*Cerebro-Spinal Fever	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
*Polio-myelitis acuta	6	—	1	3	1	—	—	—	1	3
Encephalitis Lethargica	8	—	—	2	—	—	—	6	—	—
Veneral Diseases	21	4	—	—	1	—	3	6	7	—
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	292	1	1	1	2	63	133	79	12	92
Tuberculous Meningitis (See note (e))	26	10	—	7	6	2	1	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases	38	2	2	—	2	8	19	4	1	—
Rheumatic Fever	29	1	—	2	7	6	2	6	5	10
Cancer, malignant disease (See note (f))	467	—	1	—	1	—	37	207	221	—

Bronchitis	430	13	5	1	1	1	8	98	303	183
Broncho-Pneumonia	147	56	12	12	5	1	7	14	40	
Pneumonia (all other forms)	138	7	4	3	3	2	22	53	44	
Other diseases of Respiratory organs	41	—	—	—	—	2	3	21	15	171
Diseases of Circulatory System	626	2	1	1	12	12	50	167	381	
Diseases of Nervous System	298	7	—	4	4	4	29	100	150	
Diarrhoea (See note (g))	34	27	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	50
Enteritis	13	10	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	26	—	1	2	3	4	6	9	1	27
Alcoholism (See note (h))	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Cirrhosis of Liver	23	—	—	—	—	—	4	12	7	—
Nephritis and Bright's Diseases	109	1	—	—	—	4	9	44	51	—
Puerperal Fever (See note (i))	11	—	—	—	1	3	6	1	—	13
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	11	—	—	—	—	3	7	—	—	—
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth (See note (j))	131	139	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	150	18	1	11	18	16	17	25	44	15
Suicides	37	—	—	—	—	2	12	21	2	
Other Defined Diseases	541	37	4	6	11	11	64	95	306	
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	11	—	—	1	—	—	2	3	5	1511

NOTES TO TABLE III.

- (a) All "Transferable Deaths" of residents, *i.e.*, of persons resident in the District who have died outside it, are included with the other deaths in columns 2-10. Transferable deaths of non-residents, *i.e.*, of persons resident elsewhere in England and Wales who have died in the District, are in like manner excluded from these columns. For the precise meaning of the term "transferable deaths" see footnote to Table I.
- The total deaths in column 2 of Table III, equal the figures for the year in column 12 of Table I.
- (b) All deaths occurring in institutions for the sick and infirm situated within the district, whether of residents or non-residents, are entered in the last column of Table III.
- (c) All deaths certified by registered Medical Practitioners and all Inquest cases are classed as "Certified"; all other deaths are to be regarded as "Uncertified."
- (d) This heading includes all deaths from croup except those certified as due to "spasmodic," "stridulous," "catarrhal" or "false," croup.
- (e) Under "Tuberculous Meningitis" are included deaths from Acute Hydrocephalus.

(f) Under "Cancer" are included deaths under such headings as Carcinoma Scirrhus, Epithelioma, Rodent ulcer, Sarcoma, Cancer, and Malignant Disease.

(g) Under this heading are included deaths registered as due to Epidemic diarrhoea, Epidemic enteritis, Infective enteritis, Zymotic enteritis, Summer diarrhoea, Choleraic diarrhoea, Cholera (other than Asiatic), Gastro-enteritis, Gastro-intestinal catarrh, Muco-enteritis, Colitis, etc. Deaths from Diarrhoea secondary to some other well-defined disease are included under the latter.

(h) Under this heading are included deaths from Delirium tremens, acute and chronic alcoholism etc., but not those certified as due to organic disease attributed to alcoholism. The number of the latter may with advantage be stated separately, though this statement cannot be included in Table III.

(i) Under "Puerperal Fever" are included deaths under such headings as Pyæmia, Septicæmia, Sepsæmia, Pelvis peritonitis, Peri- and Endometritis occurring in the Puerperium.

(j) Under this heading are included also deaths from Atrophy and Marasmus of Infants, and want of Breast-milk, but not from Atelectasis.

* Including Paratyphoid fever Post-Basic Meningitis and Polio-encephalitis acuta respectively.

† No deaths registered from Croup.

TABLE IV.

BOROUGH OF LAMBETH—INFANTILE MORTALITY, 1925.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

		Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All Causes	{ Certified Uncertified	89 —	23 —	8 —	18 —	138 —	57 —	78 —	43 —	37 —	353 —
Chicken Pox	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Measles	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Whooping Cough	...	—	—	—	1	1	7	4	6	7	25
Diarrhoea	...	—	2	—	—	2	3	16	5	1	27
Enteritis	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	2	—	10
Influenza	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Phthisis	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	10
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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Congenital Malformation...	...	9	2	1	—	12	6	2	2	—	22
Premature Birth	...	44	8	3	6	61	6	4	—	—	71
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	...	11	3	1	2	17	10	7	2	—	36
Atelectasis	...	3	1	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	5
Epilepsy	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	...	—	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	4
Rickets	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)	...	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	3
Ulcerated Colitis	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	...	2	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Gastritis	...	—	1	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	4
Intussusception (acute)	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	3
Dentition	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Pleurisy	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Bronchitis	...	—	1	—	1	2	4	3	2	2	13
Pneumonia	...	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
Broncho-Pneumonia	...	1	1	2	3	7	10	15	12	12	56
Pleuro-Pneumonia	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	3
Rheumatism	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Want of attention at birth	...	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
Suffocation, overlaying	...	2	—	—	1	3	2	—	—	—	5
Accident, other than Suffocation...	...	7	—	—	1	8	—	3	—	2	13
Nephritis (Acute)	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	3
Icterus Neonatorum	...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Otitis and Mastoiditis	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	3
Other causes not classified above	...	4	—	—	3	7	2	4	1	1	15
Totals	...	89	23	8	18	138	57	78	43	37	353

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LAMBETH BOROUGH.—Corrected Deaths

NOTE.—The Deaths of Non-residents occurring in Public Institutions occurring in Public Institutions situated beyond the limits of the

(A) REGISTRATION

	SUB-DISTRICTS.			
	Lambeth Church.		Kennington.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
I.—SPECIFIC FEBRILE, OR ZYMOTIC DISEASES...	35	31	34	23
II.—PARASITIC DISEASES...	—	—	—	—
III.—DIETETIC DISEASES...	—	—	—	—
IV.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES...	72	70	71	74
V.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES...	11	21	15	21
VI.—LOCAL DISEASES...	196	169	201	191
VII.—DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE...	23	5	23	10
VIII.—DEATHS FROM ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES...	5	5	6	—
Totals...	342	301	350	319

(B.) AGE

	AGE					
	Under 1 Year.		1-2		2-5	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
I.—SPECIFIC FEBRILE OR ZYMOTIC DISEASES...	35	23	16	14	25	28
II.—PARASITIC DISEASES...	—	—	—	—	—	—
III.—DIETETIC DISEASES...	—	—	—	—	—	—
IV.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES...	9	7	1	3	4	6
V.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES...	52	43	—	—	—	—
VI.—LOCAL DISEASES...	75	45	10	15	12	17
VII.—DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE...	8	10	1	1	7	4
VIII.—DEATHS FROM ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES...	25	11	—	—	—	—
Totals...	204	139	28	34	49	55

registered from all causes during the year 1925

tions in the District are excluded, and the Deaths of Residents District are included.

SUB-DISTRICTS.

SUB-DISTRICTS.								Total.
Stockwell.		Brixton.		Norwood.		All Ages.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
25	22	32	24	20	24	146	124	270
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
104	90	100	116	97	96	444	446	890
25	28	28	52	21	37	100	159	259
204	213	260	286	172	225	1033	1084	2117
25	20	21	26	15	12	107	73	180
6	3	9	2	7	4	33	14	47
389	376	451	506	332	398	1864	1900	3764

PERIODS.

PERIODS.														Total.				
15-20		20-25		25-40		40-45		45-60		60-65		65 and over.			Over 5 Years.		All Ages.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.
1	3	2	4	8	15	4	1	17	10	6	2	15	12	70	59	146	124	270
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
18	23	14	21	64	58	41	18	114	102	51	44	120	154	430	430	444	446	890
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	46	115	48	115	100	159	259
8	15	11	7	54	65	40	36	214	165	113	90	475	613	936	1007	1033	1084	2117
7	1	4	2	11	8	7	1	21	16	6	3	22	24	91	58	107	73	180
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	1	—	—	3	2	7	3	13	14	47
34	42	31	34	139	146	92	56	360	294	177	139	681	920	1583	1672	1864	1900	3764

(C.) SUMMARY OF CORRECTED DEATHS.

	No. of Deaths.		Total.		No. of Deaths.		Total.
	M.	F.			M.	F.	
I.—Specific Febrile or Zymotic Diseases							
1. Miasmatic Diseases	102	98	200				
2. Diarrhoeal "	23	10	33				
3. Malarial "	1	—	1				
4. Zoogenous "	—	—	—				
5. Venereal "	16	5	21				
6. Septic "	4	11	15				
II.—Parasitic Diseases	—	—	—				
III.—Dietetic Diseases	1	—	1				
IV.—Constitutional Diseases	444	446	890				
V.—Developmental Diseases	100	159	259				
VI.—Local Diseases.							
1. Diseases of Nervous System ...	123	175	298				
2. Diseases of Organs of Special Sense	8	9	17				
3. Diseases of Circulatory System ...	287	333	620				
4. Diseases of Respiratory System ...	388	355	743				
5. Diseases of Digestive System ...	107	96	203				
Carried forward	1604	1697	3301				
				Brought forward ...	1604	1697	3301
				VI.—Local Diseases—continued.			
				6. Diseases of Lymphatic System ...	4	4	8
				7. Diseases of Gland-like Organs of Uncertain Use	1	9	10
				8. Diseases of Urinary System	95	72	167
				9. Diseases of Reproductive System ...	—	—	—
				(a) Diseases of Organs of Generation	1	10	11
				(b) Diseases of Parturition	—	10	10
				10. Diseases of Bones and Joints ...	6	4	10
				11. Diseases of Integumentary System	13	7	20
				VII.—Violence.			
				1. Accident or Negligence	79	62	141
				2. Homicide	2	—	2
				3. Suicide... ..	25	11	36
				4. Execution	—	—	—
				5. Battle	1	—	1
				VIII.—Ill-defined and not Specified Causes	33	14	47
				Total	1864	1900	3764

BOROUGH OF LAMBETH.

SUMMARY OF VITAL AND MORTAL STATISTICS, etc., FOR 1925.

Area of Borough—4,083 statute acres (inclusive of land and inland water, but exclusive of tidal water and foreshore), divided into 5 Registration Sub-Districts, 4 Parliamentary Divisions, and 12 Wards (in place of the 9 Old Wards). The Parliamentary Divisions have been adjusted so that they and the Wards are co-terminous.

Population—estimated 1925—311,100 (males 145,380, and females 165,720).

Density—76.2 persons per statute acre (inclusive of land and inland water, but exclusive of tidal water and foreshore).

Births (uncorrected)—7,663, being 24.6 per 1,000 population.

Deaths (corrected)—3,764, being 12.1 per 1,000 population.

Infantile Mortality (corrected)—343 deaths (corrected) under 1 year, being 44.8 per 1,000 total (uncorrected) births, or 57.7 per 1,000 total (corrected) births.*

Zymotic Death-rate (corrected)—0.5 per 1,000 population (total corrected zymotic deaths, 154).

* Corrected as to outside institutional births only.

II.—SANITARY WORK.

(Dealing with the sanitary circumstances and administration of the Borough of Lambeth).

Return shewing the Number of Notices served in the Borough of Lambeth, from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1925.

Number of Notices served 14,052*

A. COMPULSORILY NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES†

(PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1891).

No. of Notices served	4285
No. of Infected Houses	3904
Small Pox	1
Scarlet Fever	940
Typhoid and Para-typhoid Fever‡	15
Diphtheria	751
Membranous Croup	5
Continued Fever	1
Puerperal Fever	27
Erysipelas	126
Cerebro-Spinal Fever and Post-Basic Meningitis §	3
Acute Polio-Myelitis §§	6
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	36
Measles	723
German Measles	1001
Primary Pneumonia	157
Influenzal Pneumonia	87
Encephalitis Lethargica	17
Malaria	8
Dysentery	—
Trench Fever	—
Anthrax	—

B. GENERAL NUISANCES AND DRAINAGE DEFECTS.

(Public Health (London) Act, and Metropolis Local Management Acts).

No. of Notices served*† 9746

WORKS, STRUCTURAL—

Drainage, Defective	211
Intercepting Traps with Fresh Air Inlets required, or defective	126

* Including Measles and German Measles, but excluding notices under the Housing Acts.

† Excluding Tuberculosis.

‡ 4 cases of Para-typhoid.

§ 2 cases of Cerebro spinal Fever and 1 case of Post-basic meningitis.

§§ 4 cases of Polio-encephalitis acuta, and 2 cases of Polio-myelitis acuta.

Ventilating Pipes defective or wanting	...	...	...	82
Indoor Sinks defective or direct to Drain	...	...	...	432
Rain Water Stacks connected with Drain or defective	...	...	...	565
Bath Waste connected with Drain or defective	...	...	...	6
Closet Pan and Connections Defective	...	...	...	323
Water Supply to Closet Defective	...	...	...	311
Closet Dilapidated	...	...	...	140
Draw-off Main for Drinking Purposes required	...	...	...	16
Dust Bins Defective	...	...	...	435
Premises Dilapidated	...	...	...	483
Roofs Dilapidated	...	...	...	1054
Soil Pipes Defective	...	...	...	73
Paving Defective	...	...	...	335
Damp and Unwholesome houses	...	...	...	568
Defective Water Pipes, Taps, &c.	...	...	...	98
No W.C. Accommodation	...	...	...	29
Copper, Fireplace, or Chimney, &c., defective	...	...	...	406
Manhole defective	...	...	...	35
Windows, Floors, Doors, &c., defective	...	...	...	669
Gullies defective, or stopped	...	...	...	115
Cistern defective	...	...	...	25
Dung Receptacle required	...	...	...	7
Walls and Ceilings defective	...	...	...	1078
Washhouses dilapidated	...	...	...	144
Stables unsuitable	...	...	...	3
				<hr/>
				7,769

WORKS, NOT STRUCTURAL—

Cisterns Dirty	...	...	...	21
Manure Accumulations	...	...	...	33
Underground Rooms illegally occupied	...	...	...	7
Effluvia and Smoke Nuisances...	...	...	...	87
Animals Improperly Kept	...	...	...	45
Stopped Drains	...	...	...	302
Overcrowding	...	...	...	46
Foul Urinals	...	...	...	18
Refuse Accumulations	...	...	...	134
No Water Supply or Defective Water Supply...	...	...	...	101
Dirty Premises	...	...	...	2468
Stagnant Water Accumulations	...	...	...	24
Rats Nuisance	...	...	...	157
Bakehouses Dirty	...	...	...	128
Lighting and Ventilation Insufficient	...	...	...	43
Plunging Eye defective...	...	...	...	14
				<hr/>
				3,628

PARTICULARS OF SANITARY WORK CARRIED OUT BY THE MALE SANITARY STAFF (DISTRICT INSPECTORS) IN LAMBETH BOROUGH DURING 1925, AND DURING THE 4 PREVIOUS YEARS (1920-1924), TOGETHER WITH YEARLY AVERAGES FOR (a) THE 20 YEARS 1901-20, (BOROUGH), AND (b) THE 24 YEARS 1877-1900 (PARISH).

Year.	Total Number of Notices (excluding those served under the Housing Acts).	Sanitary Works, Structural and Permanent.	Sanitary Works, Not Structural.
1925	14052	7769	3628
1924	15368	7430	3643
1923	12921	7901	3615
1922	16193	7878	3641
1921	16580	8093	3983
Yearly Average for 20 Years 1901- 1920 (Borough) }	14796.5	10569.9	4106.7
Yearly Average for 24 Years 1877- 1900 (Parish) }	5944.6	4756.9	2135.9

SANITARY STAFF.*

The Sanitary Inspectorial Staff consists of 12 district male Sanitary Inspectors, 2 special male Sanitary Inspectors (Food) and 2 special male Sanitary Inspectors (Housing), 2 female Sanitary Inspectors, and 4 women Health Visitors—all whole-time officers. The work carried out by these various officers is set out in tabular form.

SUMMARY OF WORK CARRIED OUT BY THE 12 DISTRICT MALE SANITARY INSPECTORS DURING 1925.

Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	10062
Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	...	44633
Complaints attended to	...	...	...	...	...	5993

* Inspector A. B. Cruttenden was appointed Special Food Inspector on March 26th, 1925, his appointment being approved by the Ministry of Health on April 8th, 1925, and Inspector C. W. Idle was appointed as a District Inspector in place of Mr. Cruttenden on April 23rd, 1925 (his appointment being approved by the Ministry of Health on June 1st, 1925).

Water Certificates issued*	...	...	...	...	150
Revenue Act certificates dealt with	...	...	...	...	—
Drains tested (with chemical, water or smoke test)	...	...	...	...	4677
Sanitary Works completed	...	...	...	...	5696
Samples of Food and Drugs taken	...	...	...	...	2005

Notices—

Public Health (London) Act, 1891 (Preliminary or Intimation 5928 and Statutory 3818)	...	...	...	9746
Metropolis Local Management Acts	...	...	...	21

Sanitary Nuisances abated—

(a) Structural...	...	...	...	...	7769
(b) Non-structural	...	...	...	...	3628

Summonses issued—

Public Health Act†	...	...	...	...	5
Food and Drugs Acts‡	...	...	...	...	9
Margarine Acts§	...	...	...	...	1

N.B.—In addition to the above, the 12 District Sanitary Inspectors carried out during 1925 routine duties connected with the inspecting of unsound and unwholesome food, the supervision of bakehouses, slaughter-houses, cow-houses, dairies, milk shops and milk stores, ice-creameries, the market thoroughfares, outside urinals of public-houses, smoke, the male public conveniences, factories and workshops, and work-places wherein males are employed, common lodging-houses, offensive trades, effluvium nuisances, houses let in lodgings, exempted tenements (Revenue Act), refuse and manure depôts, etc. No new houses were registered under the by-laws for houses let in lodgings.

* Including 207 houses (7 being in blocks) and 207 tenements.

† 4 convictions, and 1 summons withdrawn.

‡ 5 convictions, and 4 summonses dismissed.

§ 1 conviction.

Extra duties were thrown upon the 12 male district Sanitary inspectors under the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts, 1920-1923, and the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.

Infected Houses and Drainage Defects found by Male Inspectors.

A sanitary inspection is made of infected houses, *i.e.*, houses at which infectious disease is notified compulsorily, and the sanitary inspection includes, in the large majority of cases, the testing of the drainage with the chemical test.* Taking the ordinary notifiable infectious diseases, out of the 1,892 infected houses dealt with during 1925, the results are as follows, the averages being given in brackets for the past 25 years, 1891-1915:—

- (a) 30, *i.e.* 1.58 per cent. were found to have defective drains, *i.e.* a result was obtained with the chemical test employed (average = 14.3 per cent.).
- (b) 962, *i.e.* 50.84 per cent. showed defects in drains, traps, fittings and appliances (average = 53.1 per cent.).
- (c) 900, *i.e.*, 47.56 per cent. showed no defects (average = 46.9 per cent.).

REGISTRATION OF COW-HOUSES, SLAUGHTER-HOUSES, COMMON LODGING-HOUSES, AND MILK SHOPS.

During 1925, three Cow-houses,† eleven Slaughter-houses,‡ and four Common Lodging-houses§ licences were renewed by the London County Council.

The applicants were registered by the Council as milk sellers or purveyors of milk at the following premises, which were certified

* The above statistics do not include ophthalmia neonatorum, measles and German measles and tuberculosis, which have been omitted so as to keep the statistics for 1925 comparable with those for past years. The figures for measles and German measles infected houses during 1925 are:—3 defective drains and 308 defective traps, fittings, and appliances, out of a total of 1,724 infected houses inspected. No testing of drains is carried out as a routine in the case of ophthalmia neonatorum and tuberculosis-infected houses.

† 3 cow-houses—Elder Road Dairy, 76 and 78, Gipsy Hill, and 38, Hartington Road,

‡ 11 slaughter-houses—27, Bedford Road, 207, Coldharbour Lane, 77, Dulwich Road, 120, High Street, and 121, High Street (West Norwood), Industry Terrace (Canterbury Road), 60, Kennington Park Road, 151, Lambeth Walk, 99, Lower Marsh, 106, Lower Marsh, 45, New Park Road.

§ 4 common lodging houses—19, Belvedere Crescent, 108, Lambeth Walk, 106, Wandsworth Road, 90-92, Westminster Bridge Road.

as "suitable," *i.e.*, in accordance with the Council's requirements :—
 117, Brixton Road (rear of)—2 separate applications by 2 different occupiers, Canterbury Road and Industry Terrace, 76, Coldharbour Lane, 18, Combermere Road,* 148, Cornwall Road, Brixton Hill, 149, Denmark Road, 53, Dorset Road (rear of)—2 separate applications by 2 different occupiers, 125, Dulwich Road, 11, Effra Parade, 43, Ingleton Street, 94, Landor Road,* 152, Landor Road, Lansdowne Mews (Shed), 72, Larkhall Lane (rear of)—5 separate applications by 5 different occupiers, 20, Lilford Road (rear of), 59, Lilford Road, 36, Lothian Road, 97, Milkwood Road, 101, Oakley Street, 148, Old South Lambeth Road, 12, Priory Grove, 7, Priory Mews, 36, Portland Place South, 48, Railton Road, 76, Railton Road, 116, Railton Road, 4, Rathgar Road, 8, Robsart Street, 3a, Roupell Street, 78, St. Mark's Road, 97a, St. Mark's Road, 297, Shakespeare Road, 164, Stockwell Road,* 116, Sussex Road, 107, Tyers Street (rear of), 121, Upper Kennington Lane—2 separate applications by 2 different occupiers, 49, The Arches, Vauxhall Station, 104, Westminster Bridge Road, 52, Wilcox Road, 49, Willington Road.

N.B.—15 of the above were simply transfers of existing registrations.

The applicants were refused registration by the Council as milk sellers or purveyors of milk at the following premises :—
 87, Bedford Road, 60, Bolton Street, 56, Bonnington Square, 9, Cambria Road, 18, Combermere Road,† 172, Ferndale Road, 56, Kennington Park Road, 94, Landor Road,† 163, Railton Road (rear of), 17, Santley Street, 164, Stockwell Road,† 71, Tasman Road, 52, Walnut Tree Walk.

REVENUE ACT, 1903

(*and Section 35 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909.*)

No certificates were applied for in connection with tenements (or dwellings).

* Premises on first applications were found to be "unsuitable" and the applications were refused (see below).

† Since registered as "suitable" (see above).

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are three offensive trades registered, *e.g.*, fat melting (15, Upper Marsh), soap boiling (15, Upper Marsh) and tripe boiling (103, Lambeth Walk). The premises at 15, Upper Marsh (soap boiling and fat melting) were enlarged during 1925 with the approval of the London County Council under section 19 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891. Fat melting at Albert Mews (rear of 188, Clapham Road) lapsed through disuse in 1924.

SUMMARY OF WORK CARRIED OUT BY THE FEMALE SANITARY
INSPECTORS DURING 1925.

Workshops* visited and inspected—

(a) Dressmakers ...	...	...	...	...	...	24
(b) Milliners ...	...	...	...	...	...	4
(c) Laundries ...	...	...	...	...	...	14
(d) Tailors ...	...	...	...	...	...	16
(e) Upholsterers ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(f) Art Needlework ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
(g) Blouses ...	...	...	...	...	...	4
(h) Beer Bottling ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(i) Children's Clothing ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
(j) Florists ...	...	...	...	...	...	3
(k) Dressing Gowns ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(l) Furriers ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(m) Gas Shades ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(n) Metal Polishes ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(o) Shirt-making ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(p) Underclothing ...	...	...	...	...	...	3
(q) Valet service ...	...	...	...	...	...	4
(r) Waste Paper ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(s) Toilet Requisites ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(t) Others (<i>e.g.</i>), bag-making, trunks, foods, tobacco, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Workshops* : workrooms therein measured ...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Workshops* : newly discovered and registered ...	...	...	...	...	...	24
† Premises visited, but not inspected, owing to the persons or patients concerned being out, or, if employees, being no longer employed ...	...	...	...	...	...	2549

* Workshops include Work-places.

† Births (4), Workshops (65), Tuberculosis cases (181), Private Houses (103), Outworkers (1935), Rheumatism cases (119), Tonsils and Adenoids cases (142).

Female Conveniences visited and inspected—	
Public (visits paid)	855
Private	—
Schools visited—	
Public (visits paid)	1
Private	—
Special places visited and inspected—	
(a) Private Houses*	648
(b) Outworkers	175
Workshops (o), Outworkers (5), and Private Houses (248)†	
reinspected	253
Written Intimation and Statutory Notices served	144
No. of Workshops‡, etc., in which defects were found	144
No. of Workshops‡, etc., in which no defects were found	775
Nuisances referred to M.O.H., for attention by Male	
Inspectors	5

Particulars of Defects found by Female Inspectors.

Workshops‡, etc.—	
Workrooms—	
Overcrowded, Damp, Dirty, etc.	113
Defective or Dirty—	
Yards, Floors, Roofs, Windows, Ceilings, Rain Water	
Pipes, Sink Wastes, or Premises generally	100
Sanitary Appliances : Water Closets—	
Dirty, unventilated, choked, Defective or with Defective	
Tanks or Water supplies	41
Sanitary Appliances : Drainage—	
Defective	1
Sanitary Appliances : Dustbins—	
Wanting or Defective	18
Lavatories—Dirty or Defective	0
No separate suitable sufficient W.C. accommodation for	
the sexes	6
Miscellaneous Defects, e.g., Defective Chimneys	7

* Tuberculosis cases (227), Ophthalmia cases (1), School children (323, e.g., enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids 251 and Rheumatism 72), Housing Enquiries (7), and special complaints (90).

† Tuberculosis cases (70), Investigations re Rheumatism (15), Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoid cases (19), and special complaints (144).

‡ Workshops include Work-places.

SUMMARY OF WORK CARRIED OUT (TOTAL VISITS PAID) BY THE
4 WHOLE-TIME OFFICIAL HEALTH VISITORS DURING 1925.

Births*	5644	Depôt children (visits) ...	145
Still-births	171	Welfare Centres (atten-	
Ophthalmia neonatorum		dances)	647
cases*	190	School children†	21
Epidemic diarrhoea cases	49	Expectant mothers (visits)	808
Milk Depôt (attendances)	144	Special inspections§	454

N.B.—In addition to the above, 1,681 visits were paid to houses, but no one was found to be at home.

The above returns are to be read in conjunction with the foot-notes on the two previous pages, dealing with the work of the Female Sanitary Inspectors, who paid 113 visits to children between 1 and 5 years, viz.: rheumatism 4, enlarged tonsils and adenoids 99, tuberculosis 7, whooping cough 3.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Factories.

2 *new* factories were added to the Register, dealing with (a) Dress-making, 1; (b) Musical Instruments, 1.

Workshops.

32 *new* workshops (including 2 Domestic workshops) were added to the Register, dealing with:—Art Needlework, 1; Blouses, 3; Cleaning and Pressing, 2; Costumes, 1; Dressing Gowns, 1; Dress-making, 3; Fruit Packing, 1; Furriers, 1; Laundry, 2; Millinery, 2; Motor Repairs, 4; Plaster Decorative Work, 1; Rag Dolls, 1; Scenic Painting, 2; Scenic Woodwork, 1; Table making, 1; Tailoring, 5;

* Including revisits as follows:—Births 4,373 (of which 3,359 were paid to children between 1 and 5 years of age), Ophthalmia neonatorum cases 135.

† Special enquiries *re* polio-myelitis (6), other infectious diseases (15).

§ Including housing enquiries, 134 (visits).

OUT-WORKERS, 1925.

5 February and 5 August lists were received, dealing with 40 and 29 out-workers respectively. Of the 69 out-workers, 28 belonged to Lambeth and 41 elsewhere. Particulars of the latter were sent to the Authorities concerned, whilst, in return, 145 lists were received from various outside authorities dealing with 765 workers, of whom 749 belonged to Lambeth and 16 to districts outside Lambeth.

Of the total Lambeth out-workers reported, 73 were new out-workers, *i.e.*, out-workers not previously registered, as follows :

Aprons	1	Lace Goods	1
Artificial Flowers ...	2	Lampshades	1
Baby Linen	2	Mantles	3
Bag Stringing	5	Millinery	7
Blouses	2	Neckwear	1
Boots	1	Outfitting... ..	1
Boudoir Caps	0	Rag Dolls	1
Brush making	2	Shirts	1
Children's Dresses ..	1	Smocking	1
Collars	1	Tailors	12
Costumes	1	Tassel work	1
Dressing Gowns... ..	1	Ties	5
Dress-making	5	Underclothing	3
Embroidery	1	Upholstery	1
Hats (Opera)	1	Wearing apparel ...	2
Knitted Articles	4	Woollen goods	3
		Total	<u>73</u>

HOUSING DEPARTMENT.

REPRESENTATION UNDER THE HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACT, 1890 (PART I.)

CHINA WALK AREA.

The official "representation" of the Medical Officer of Health was made under date of September 25th, 1924, in connection with a London County Council Improvement Scheme for the County, and

the Public Enquiry was held at the Lambeth Town Hall by Mr H. A. Chapman, F.R.I.B.A., an Inspector of the Ministry of Health, on November 19th, 1925, lasting 3 days, during which a large amount of evidence was submitted. The Inspector of the Ministry of Health visited personally the Area afterwards. The Area includes a large number of insanitary houses, the result of their original ill-planning and their present ages, an Improvement Scheme in connection therewith, was much needed apart from the question of slum-clearances in the general acceptation of that term. There are 249 houses and buildings contained within the Area, and for the purposes of the Public Enquiry, approximately 1,000 visits have been paid for the collection and tabulation of information as to the sanitary and insanitary states of such houses and buildings, the preparation of censuses and other statistical details (mortality and morbidity reports), lists of owners, &c.

The Public Enquiry revealed no great difference of opinion as to the suitability of the Area for clearance and improvement purposes, but did show very clearly that, if the improvement of so-called slum areas by clearance for improvement schemes is to be generally adopted, in future, as a policy, some modifications of the present method of determining the terms of the compulsory acquisition of the sites and houses and buildings will require to be made, in fairness to the owners concerned, especially in the case of those owners who, in spite of the ages of the properties, endeavour to keep them reasonably fit in all respects for human habitation. Another question that came forward for serious consideration was the probable hardship that might result to small shopkeepers and other persons occupying business premises (with or without leases). Such are the views that have been held by the Lambeth Officials (Medical Officer of Health and Housing Inspectors) for some time past, and it was satisfactory, therefore, to have the points emphasised at the Public Enquiry by the legal advocates (and others) appearing for the owners or tenants.

If, and when, the Provisional Order is made, the new buildings to be erected on the Area, after clearance, are to be of the usual L.C.C. type of dwellings or tenements, arranged on five floors, with shops on the ground floors, and with a total capacity for accommodating about the same number of persons as will be eventually displaced (about 1,500 to 2,000 persons).*

REPRESENTATIONS AND CLOSING ORDERS UNDER SECTION 17 OF THE HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, ETC., ACT, 1909.

During 1925, the Medical Officer of Health made no representations to the Council under Section 17 of the 1909 Housing Act, and, consequently, no Closing Orders were made by the Council.†

* Prince's Square was scheduled by Order of the London County Council for compulsory acquisition on July 28th, 1925, but the scheme has since been abandoned.

† Section 17 of the 1909 Housing Act is now incorporated in the new Housing Act, 1925 (section 11).

GENERAL HOUSING MATTERS.

The Council's two Housing Sanitary Inspectors have continued their special work of systematic house to house inspection of dwelling-houses, and drawing up schedules of works required to render such dwelling-houses reasonably fit in all respects for human habitation, under the powers conferred upon the Borough Council, as the Local Housing Authority, under Section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1919, and now under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.

During the year 1925, 551 Notices of Intention to Survey have been issued, and sent or given to the occupiers, and to the owners, of the houses selected by the Medical Officer of Health, and approved by the Public Health Committee on behalf of the Council, as required under Section 36 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909. 402 Surveys or Inspections have been made, under the Housing Inspection Regulations of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, and 397 Provisional (or Informal) Schedules prepared, as suggested by the Ministry of Health in its Manual on Policy and Practice (Volume I, Chap. 6, paragraph i), setting forth the work required to render the houses fit in all respects for human habitation, under Section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1919. 402 Record Cards have been filed, 402 visits, and 13,276 re-visits made, and many interviews held at the Town Hall, or elsewhere, with owners, agents, builders and others concerned. 543 drain tests have been made in connection with the official inspections.

The preparation of the Provisional or Informal Schedules involves a large amount of work and technical knowledge, as the properties selected for systematic inspection during the year were in a very bad state of repair, owing to neglect during the war (and since), and, consequently, a large number of items had to be tabulated, so as to avoid anything essential being omitted.

The Old Wards of the Borough have again been used, so as to keep the present records in conformity with the previous records.

During the period of 12 months under review (1925), the following roads, streets, and courts have been under survey (wholly or in part), the total numbers of houses being given in brackets after the name of each road, street, and court :

Prince's Ward.

Bloomfield Place (4), Esher Street (51), Kennington Road (3), Leopold Street (25), Newburn Street (1), Vauxhall Street (141).

Brixton Ward.

Farmers Road (79).

Stockwell Ward.

Brighton Terrace (20).

Norwood Ward.

Auckland Place (16), Dunkirk Street (25), East Place (19), East Street (9), Jaffray Place (9).

During the 12 months no legal schedules have been required to be served by the Council.

Work has been completed, or practically completed, in the following houses, the numbering of the individual houses being given in brackets after the road, street, or court :—

- (1) After service of legal schedules or notices.

Marsh Ward.

Johanna Street (No. 10), Linnett Street (Nos. 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 19, 19½, 21, 22, 23, 25, 28a, 28, 29, 29a), Mary's Buildings (Nos. 18 and 19).

- (2) After service of provisional (or informal) schedules

Marsh Ward.

Coin Street (Nos. 1, 1½, 3 to 10, and 29 to 39 consecutive), Ethelm Street (Nos. 71, 72), Johanna Street (Nos. 14 to 20 even), Starling Place (Nos. 6 to 14 even).

Prince's Ward.

Clayton Street (Nos. 2 to 8 even, 23 to 27 odd), Esher Street (Nos. 1 to 4, 11 to 16, 26a to 39, 41 to 46 consecutive), Frank Street (No. 6, 37, 39), Garden Cottages (No. 1), Hunt Street (Nos. 20, 22, 24), Kennington Road (Nos. 253, 255, 269, 271), Leopold Street (Nos. 1, 6, 7, 9), Lower Kennington Lane (Nos. 119, 121, 137, 141, 143), Loughborough Street (Nos. 1 to 8, 8a, 8b, 8c, 9 to 30 consecutive), Newburn Street (Nos. 60, 61), St. Oswald's Place (Nos. 1 to 33, 43 to 55 odd, 8 to 22 even), Vauxhall Street (Nos. 5 to 25, 31 to 57, 67, 85 to 115, 121, 135, 135a, 141a odd, 36, 38, 60, 64, 76, 122, 130a, 184, 186, 188).

Vauxhall Ward.

Hemans Street (Nos. 10 to 22 even).

Stockwell Ward.

Garden Row (Nos. 6 to 11 consecutive).

Brixton Ward.

Baker Street (Nos. 2, 4), Farmers Road (2 to 22, 84 to 142, 150, 176 to 192, 200 to 210, 214, 218 even), Vassall Road (Nos. 9, 17, 21, 31 to 41 odd).

Herne Hill Ward.

Regent Road (Nos. 40 to 50, 54 to 60 even, 47 to 69 odd), Vining Street (Nos. 9, 21, 23, 27).

Tulse Hill Ward.

Margate Road (Nos. 41 to 49 odd), Mauleverer Road (Nos. 8, 10).

Norwood Ward.

Dunbar Street (Nos. 10 to 16, 38 even, 15 to 21, 27 to 39, 43 to 47, 51, 53 odd), Dunkirk Street (Nos. 1 to 17, 21, 23, 27, 31 odd, 24 to 30 even), Durban Road (Nos. 58 to 72a even, 67 to 77 odd), East Place (Nos. 1 to 5 consecutive, 15, 16, 18, 19), East Street (Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9), Rommany Road (Nos. 31, 33, 37, 39, 153, 183 to 189, 201 to 213, 219 to 225, 249 to 263, 269, 279 to 287 odd, 114, 116, 120, 122, 166 to 212, 232, 238, 242 to 270 even), Maybank Cottages (Nos. 1 & 2).

The following houses have been voluntarily closed, and since voluntarily demolished :—

Marsh Ward.

Coin Street (Nos. 22, 24, 25), St. Andrew's Place (Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11).

Prince's Ward.

St. Oswald's Place (No. 2),

whilst the following house has been voluntarily closed, with a view to being demolished at an early date :—

Prince's Ward.

Lower Kennington Lane (No. 89).

Work has also been started in very many other cases, and is in various stages of progress in Marsh, Bishop's, Prince's, Vauxhall, Stockwell, Brixton, Herne Hill, Tulse Hill, and Norwood Wards, whilst, in addition, many provisional (informal) schedules have been served during the year under report in connection with houses in the same Wards, but the work has not yet been commenced, although some of the informal (provisional) schedules were prepared and served many months ago. In all these cases, particulars of the addresses will be given in future reports, when the work has been completed, or practically completed, to the satisfaction of the Housing Inspectors. In a comparatively few of the cases, in which no work has yet been started, although the informal (provisional) schedules were prepared and served many months ago, legal schedules or notices will be required to be served in the usual way by the Council

(1) SPECIAL AREAS.

Monkton Street Area. There is nothing new to report in connection with this area. Nos. 41, 43, 45 and 53, Monkton Street are still occupied, though no rents are being collected by the owners. These four houses are the property of the Lambeth Board of Guardians, and are required in connection with the improvement of the existing Infirmary premises. Trowes Place (Nos. 4 and 5) are also the property of the Lambeth Board of Guardians, and Closing Orders are still outstanding on the houses which are occupied. These two houses also form part of the Guardians' Lambeth Infirmary Scheme.

In this connection, the Borough Council has undertaken to re-house the occupiers of the above-mentioned houses as a condition of the Borough Council taking over the Prince's Road Workhouse as a building site for working-class dwellings. Fortunately, this Prince's Road Workhouse site has now been taken over by the Borough Council and the new dwellings or tenements will shortly be erected thereon (108 in number), with a fixed bath to be provided in a separate bathroom, in each case.

(2) PRIVATE DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES.

(a) *Duchy of Cornwall.*

There is nothing new to report during 1925.

(b) *Ecclesiastical Commissioners.*

There is nothing new to report during 1925.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS.

The new Housing Act, 1925, was passed on April 9th, 1925, and came into force on July 1st, 1925. Future systematic house to house inspections and surveys, with the serving of schedules and notices under Section 28 of the old 1909 Housing Act, will be made under Section 3 of the new Housing Act, 1925. It may be useful, therefore, to place on record the details of work carried out by the Housing Inspectors since their appointments up to and including December 31st, 1925, a period of 5—6 years, as follows:—

1.	Inspections made	2966
2.	Works completed or houses closed—	
	(a) under provisional schedules ...	2385
	(b) under legal schedules or notices	84
	—	2469
3.	Works not yet completed or not yet commenced—	
	(a) under provisional schedules ...	472
	(b) under legal schedules or notices	25
	—	497

The houses for inspection and to be dealt with under the Housing Acts are, in the first instance, selected by the Medical Officer of Health, and afterwards approved by the Public Health Committee, as the Housing Authority, the worst houses being chosen for the purpose. It is obvious that by such an arrangement only the very worst houses can be dealt with by the present Housing Inspectorial Staff (2 officers only), devoting their whole time. The above record of work done may be regarded as representing the *maximum* work that is to be expected proportionately, year by year, and, having regard to the numbers of houses within the Borough, it is clear that the question as to the appointment of extra Housing Inspectors must, naturally, arise in the near future, if the maximum good is to be obtained from the Housing Acts.

It is certainly to the credit of the 2 officers (Housing Inspectors) that, despite the large numbers of houses dealt with, the work of repair and reconstruction has been, or is being, carried out by the owners concerned, except in a few instances, viz.:—(a) Monkton Street (Nos. 41, 43, 45, 53) and Margate Road (Nos. 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 35, 37, 39, 51), in connection with which statutory or legal notices were served by the Council on June 23rd, 1923, and February 13th, 1925, respectively; and (b) Durban Road, West Norwood (Nos. 2, 2a, 4, 4a, 6, 6a, 8, 8a, 10, 10a, 12, 12a, 14, 14a, 16, 16a, 18, 18a, 20, 20a, 22, 22a, 24, 24a, 26, 26a, 28, 28a, 30, 30a, 32, 32a, 34, 34a, 36, 36a, 38, 38a, 40, 40a, 42, 42a, 44, 44a, 46, 46a, 48, 48a, 50, 50a, 52, 52a, 54, 54a, 56, 56a), in connection with which provisional schedules only have been served on behalf of the Council on October 30th, 1923.

Such a satisfactory condition of affairs may not always continue, and the Council, as the Housing Authority, must sooner or later face the statutory obligation of entering the premises and doing the necessary works and surcharging the owners. Persuasion cannot always be relied upon.

Another interesting summary, to be tabulated in view of the new Housing Act, 1925, having come into force on July 1st 1925, is as follows (*vide* also Appendix I Addendum 3):—

I. Closing Orders made by the Borough Council under				
Section 17 of the, Housing, Town Planning, &c.,				
Act, 1909*...				
	...	...	...	150
(a) Houses closed (houses afterwards de-				
molished, 93)	...	...	...	107
(b) Houses repaired	...	...	...	31
(c) Houses still occupied and not repaired	...	...	...	12
II. Statutory, or legal, notices served by the Council				
under Section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning,				
&c., Act, 1919				
	...	...	...	109
<i>N.B.—Total provisional (informal) schedules issued</i>				2966

* Since 1914 the making of Closing Orders and the systematic closing of houses in connection therewith have practically been in abeyance, with the knowledge and approval of the Public Health Committee, acting on behalf of the Council as the Housing Authority.

For a period of over 20 years previous to the appointment of 2 special Housing Inspectors on February 12th, 1920, except during the War period (1914-20), systematic house-to-house inspections under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, and the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909, were carried out year by year by the District Sanitary Inspectors and notices served as required under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891. These house-to-house inspections were made under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations (1910). Details of these systematic house-to-house inspections are to be found set out in the Medical Officer of Health's Annual Reports, amounting in numbers to thousands of inspections and leading to unfit houses being put into proper order and condition, or rearranged and rebuilt, or reconstructed or converted into flats.

In this connection, courts and alleys and cul-de-sacs and streets have been demolished in connection with local improvements schemes, carried out by large private owners and several private firms, such as the Duchy of Cornwall, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, the London and South Western Railway, and other Railway Companies, and the London County Council, and Messrs. Rayne, Greig, Boots, etc. Hundreds of dirty, damp, dilapidated and generally worn-out houses have been, in that way, voluntarily closed and demolished, and new model three-storey tenement houses, and two-storey cottages, or new or extended business premises erected in their place. It will be seen therefore, that, prior to the War, a large amount of housing work was carried out (voluntarily or as the result of notices served) on the principle of reconditioning existing houses by individual owners, and this work, together with the aforementioned improvement schemes of private owners and firms, kept the Borough and the late Parish in a fair condition as regards the houses, and the total improvements effected have been pointed out from time to time in the Annual Reports or Special Reports issued by the Medical Officer of Health.

Since the War, action has been restricted to Section 28 of the 1919 Housing Act, which also gives powers for reconditioning of unfit houses as opposed to slum clearances by demolition.

House-to-house inspections are now carried out under the Housing Consolidation Regulations, 1925, made in pursuance of the New Housing Act, 1925.

Reconditioning v. Demolition of Unfit Houses.

Much consideration is being given to the important question of improving slum areas otherwise than by the demolition of the unfit houses and the building of new houses on the cleared sites, the only method which is at present available for Local Authorities to carry out at the expense of the Public Funds under the existing Housing Acts. This adumbrated change of policy is particularly interesting to the Lambeth Borough Council, as it is really the proposed adoption of the policy of such Council, and may be described as the "Lambeth policy," as carried out within the Lambeth area, as a routine, for more than 25 years, but more energetically and more in detail since the War, during the past six years, since the appointment of the two special Housing Sanitary Inspectors, who are whole-time officers, who were appointed for the purpose when the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1919 (a post-War Statute), came into force.

The "Lambeth policy" of keeping houses under official supervision and serving notices as required for defects found, upon the owners concerned, has proved a marked success, as shown by the well-known fact that there are practically no so-called "slum areas" (in the usual acceptation of the term) within the Borough, as there are in some neighbouring and other Metropolitan and provincial districts. This fact is worthy of re-emphasis, as it has been emphasized again and again in Lambeth Annual Reports and Special Housing Reports for many years past.

Experience shows that many of the houses in "slum areas" can be modernised and made habitable—reconditioned, without the very heavy outlay that is involved by a demolition scheme. Capital must be available, however, and new legislative powers will have to be conferred upon Local Authorities if they are to have the necessary machinery to recondition rather than, or as well as, to demolish unfit houses on an area. At present, such work can only be done by private enterprise, but the necessary capital, and consequently the necessary labour and materials, are not forthcoming. If the Local Authorities are able to step in and finance or undertake similar work, there can be but little doubt that important improvements can be effected, and the present standard of housing conditions raised, and, subsequently and consequentially, also, the conditions of the tenants, who have responsibilities as well as the landlords, in regard to private property. Under existing procedure, an area, that is regarded as a slum area, must be compulsorily purchased by a Local Authority with the object of demolishing the houses, situated within such area, and afterwards of building new ones. The price paid is generally the site value, with practically nothing allowed for the houses, which, by virtue of being on the site, are *ipso facto* deemed to be insanitary and unfit. Such, however, is never the case in so far as all the houses are concerned, as there are always some houses that are more or less fit (structurally and sanitarily), but are crowded in with houses that are admittedly unfit,

rendering it impossible to deal with the one set without dealing also with the other set by demolition, followed by rebuilding. This state of things appears to be unfair, however necessary it may be in practice, and powers should be obtained which will enable some compensation to be given for those individual houses which are more or less fit, found in a slum area. It is clear that powers to Local Authorities to recondition must be accompanied with powers also to demolish as required, with right of appeal to the Ministry of Health by the owners concerned.

Again, another anomaly is the fact that, when the Local Authority has compulsorily purchased the site and the houses (without paying for the latter), such Local Authority becomes the landlord and collects the rents until such time as the houses are demolished—it may be for a matter of years. This is obviously unfair to the late owners, and may also be described as farming insanitary houses at the expense of the tenants' health! The law requires alteration in this respect, too. A reconditioning scheme, as opposed to a demolishing scheme, would necessitate, it is suggested, the Local Authority setting up a Housing Department, an Estates Management Commission, which might, it is suggested further, be financed out of Housing Bonds. This is not far removed from municipal trading, and will doubtless be opposed as such, before any suggested reconditioning scheme is officially approved in the same way as new municipal housing schemes (financed out of public funds) are sometimes opposed at times for a similar reason.

As examples of what systematic reconditioning can do, the following Lambeth instances may be quoted: Ethelm Street (70),* Pascal Street (26), Hemans Street (54), Portland Cottages (11), Seaham Street (37), Simpson Street (25), Neptune Cottages (4), Spring Gardens (6), Neville Street (15), Loughborough Street (33), Wyndyard Terrace (11), Esher Street (51), Kennington Road (24), Chryssell Road (54), Vassall Road (69), Baker Street (51), Farrar Street (18), Russell Grove (24), Kenbury Street (91), Flaxman Road (38), Lilford Road (53), Addison Place (10), Normandy Place (14), Dugdale Street (25), Regent Road (73), Dunkirk Street (25), † East Street (9), † East Place (19), † These examples are taken from the records of work carried out by the Council's two Sanitary Inspectors (Housing) since their appointments in 1920.

*The basements have not yet been dealt with, and are awaiting (a) "reconditioning" by being opened up, lighted and ventilated), or (b) alternatively, closed as dwelling-rooms (and converted into stores).

† Dunkirk Street, East Street, and East Place form part of an area which has been under consideration from time to time for "representation" under the old Housing Act, 1890, but which has been greatly improved by "reconditioning" by the private owners under the new Housing Act, 1919. The waterlogging of the area has been improved by the L.C.C. sewerage works.

DISINFECTING DEPARTMENT, 1925.

Details of work done in connection with the Disinfecting Department are subjoined: 4,860 cases of infectious diseases, notified compulsorily by medical men, were dealt with, including cerebro-spinal fever and post-basic meningitis (3), acute polio-myelitis and encephalitis (6), acute primary pneumonia (159), acute influenzal pneumonia (87), acute encephalitis lethargica (17), malaria (8), ophthalmia neonatorum (36), measles (798), german measles (1,111), and tuberculosis—pulmonary (487), and non-pulmonary (88), whilst the following diseases were, in addition, reported by school teachers and others, viz.: measles (601), chicken-pox (1,250), cancer (86), whooping cough (871), and others not classified (484)*, 369 verminous houses (442 rooms) and 1,384 verminous articles, viz.: bedding 1,332, and clothing 52, were also dealt with

Summary of work carried out by the Disinfecting

Department during 1925.

Total No. of Rooms disinfected by Council	8953
Do. articles do.	10943
Cases in which bedding was disinfected at home†	4998
Do. do. do. at Chamber	2918
Do. do. do. destroyed	—
Premises disinfected and disinfectants supplied	20083
Articles of bedding, etc., disinfected	17603
Articles of bedding, etc., destroyed	—
Police Ambulance disinfected	3
No. of Cleansing Notices served in connection with infected houses	2128
Certificates of Medical Practitioners received in lieu of disinfection by the Council	11
Schools disinfected‡ (100 rooms)	9
Certificates of disinfection left with occupiers of disinfected premises	3138
Library books disinfected (public)	148
Mattresses re-tabbed by Council	627

* Scabies, ringworm, diseases not stated, etc.

† Bedding not removed to the Disinfecting Chamber for disinfection in cases of Measles and German Measles

‡ Measles, 5 (18 rooms); Scarlet Fever, 1 (6 rooms); Diphtheria, 2 (62 rooms); not classified 1 (14 rooms).

ANALYSIS OF FOOD AND DRUGS AND WATER.

FOOD AND DRUGS.

Samples of Food and Drugs procured, together with the results of the analyses, were as follows:—

Samples.	Formal.		Informal.	
	Number Analysed.	Number Adulterated.	Number Analysed.	Number Adulterated.
Milk	661	40	3	—
Butter	67	1	345	1
Lard	19	—	16	—
Coffee	—	—	61	—
Condensed Milk (Full Cream) ...	—	—	2	—
Condensed Milk (Machine Skimmed) ...	—	—	3	—
Milk (Separated)	1	—	—	—
Baking Powder	—	—	22	—
Mustard	7	—	31	—
Pepper... ..	7	—	32	—
Arrowroot	—	—	42	1
Vinegar	8	—	24	—
Sago	6	—	—	—
Oatmeal	6	—	12	—
Ground Rice	9	—	11	—
Dripping	—	—	43	1
Drugs*	1	1	163	7
Rice	—	—	46	1
Tapioca	6	—	12	—
Self-Raising Flour	—	—	23	1
Cheese	—	—	11	—
Cocoa	—	—	29	—
Sugar	—	—	9	—
Olive Oil	—	—	8	—
Pea Flour	—	—	23	—
Flour	—	—	18	—
Tea	—	—	8	—
Honey	—	—	14	—
Whisky	3	—	2	—
Rum	2	—	—	—
Gin	3	—	2	1
Confectionery	—	—	6	—
Custard Powder	—	—	25	—
Lemon Squash	—	—	3	1
Apples... ..	—	—	6	2
Cakes, Sponge	1	1	16	2
Eggs Substitute	—	—	4	—
Mincemeat	—	—	4	—
Semolina	—	—	18	—

* The drugs (164) were:—Epsom Salts (8), Gregory's Powder (9), Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine (20), Cream of Tartar (8), Bicarbonate of Soda (22), Camphorated Oil (15), Milk of Sulphur (13), Boric Ointment (13), Tartaric Acid (8), Zinc Ointment (17), Friars Balsam (4), Iron Pills (5), Rochelle Salts (5), Acid Boric (6), Acid Phosphate (1), Glycerine (10). 2 samples of Milk of Sulphur, 1 formal and 1 informal, 1 sample of Camphorated Oil, 1 sample of Gregory's Powder, 1 sample of Boric Ointment, 1 sample of Bicarbonate of Soda, 1 sample of Acid Phosphate and 1 sample of Friars Balsam, were adulterated.

Analysis of Food and Drugs and Water—continued.

Samples.	Formal.		Informal.	
	Number Analysed.	Number Adulterated.	Number Analysed.	Number Adulterated.
Malt Vinegar ...	16	—	—	—
Cream ...	—	—	14	3
Preserved Cream ...	—	—	23	—
Margarine ...	—	—	19	—
Fruits (Dried)...	—	—	18	—
Jam ...	—	—	6	1
Fish Paste ...	—	—	4	—
Cherries in Syrup ...	—	—	1	—
	823	43	182	22

N.B.—10 summonses (9 adulterations) were issued (6 convictions, and 4 dismissals).

WATER.

1 sample of water (from underneath the semi-basement of a private dwelling-house) was submitted to the Analyst for analysis, and found to be sewage-contaminated.

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

All samples of milk are examined by the Public Analyst, as a routine, for the presence of preservatives, and, of the 670 samples of milk taken during 1925 (662 formal, and 8 informal), in no single instance were preservatives found. 14 samples of cream (all informal), and 23 samples of preserved cream (all informal), were also taken with the results set out below.

The action taken under the Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations, 1912 and 1917, may be tabulated as follows:

HEADINGS OF REPORT OF ADMINISTRATION.

1. Milk ; and cream not sold as preserved cream :—

	(a) No. of samples examined for the presence of a preservative.	(b) No. in which a preservative was reported to be present.
Milk† ...	670	—
Cream ...	14	3
Nature of preservative in each case in column (b) and action taken under the Regulations in regard thereto—Boric Acid (no action).		

* The Amendment Order (February 8th, 1917) came into operation on April 2nd, 1917, and lays down a maximum of 0.4 per cent. of Boric Acid added to cream, such cream to be sold as preserved cream and to be labelled with the words, "Cream containing boric acid is unsuitable for infants and invalids."

† Including condensed milk (5), and separated milk (1).

2. Cream sold as preserved cream :—

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

(1) Correct statements made	...	...	23
(2) Statements incorrect	...	...	—
Total	...	...	<u>23</u>

(b) Determinations made of milk fat in cream sold as preserved cream :—

(1) Above 35 per cent.	...	...	...	...	23
(2) Below 35 per cent.	...	...	...	...	—
Total	...	...	...	...	<u>23</u>

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

(d) Particulars of each case in which the Regulations have not been complied with and action taken ... Nil.

3. Thickening substances.

Any evidence of their addition to cream or to preserved cream and action taken where found ... Nil.

4. Other observations (if any) ... Nil.

MARGARINE DEALERS AND MARGARINE FACTORIES.

No premises were registered in connection with wholesale dealers in margarine.

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDERS, 1922-1923.

Under Section 3 of the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922, sellers of milk under special designations, such as "Certified," "Grade A," or "Pasteurised" milk, must be licensed as from 1st January, 1923, for that purpose, under the provisions of the Orders made by the Minister of Health, and known as the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1922, and the Milk (Special Designations) Amendment Order, 1922, and the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923. Under the Orders, the Lambeth Borough Council, as a Sanitary Authority, is required to licence certain specially designated milks, while the Ministry of Health is required to licence producers of certain designated milks. With regard to pasteurised milk, the special conditions stated in the Orders in regard to that particular form of milk did not come into force until the 1st July, 1923.

During 1925, the following special licences have been issued in regard to the Borough of Lambeth :—

1. "Certified" Milk.

(a) *W. H. Hill, 5A, Cambria Road (producer, Brig-Gen. F. A. Buzzard, Hacksted Farm, Edenbridge, Kent).

* Renewal of Licences.

- (b) *W. Hardie, 12, Herne Hill Road (producer G. V. Baxendale, Framfield Place, Uckfield).
- (c) *Curtis Bros. & Dumbrill, Ltd., 15, Croxted Road, 60 and 276, Knight's Hill, and 118, Norwood Road (producers, J. & H. Robinson, Iford, Sussex)
- (d) *R. Higgs & Sons' Dairies, Ltd., 2 to 6, Canterbury Road, 43, Loughborough Road, 121, Acre Lane, 102, Brixton Hill, 114, Brixton Road, 4, Tulse Hill, 30, Kepler Road, 56, Railton Road, 15, Bonnington Square, 191, Westminster Bridge Road, 67, Coldharbour Lane, 304, Clapham Road, 96, St. Marks Road (producer E. C. Lovell, Hatherton, near Andover).
- (e) *Express Dairy Co., Ltd., 279, Rosendale Road (producers, selves from Finchley, and Ridgland Farm, Ltd., Newick, Sussex).
- (f) David Jones, 11, Russell Street (producer, G. V. Baxendale, Framfield Place, Uckfield).
- (g) C. R. Cotching, 45, Camberwell New Road (producer, G. V. Baxendale, Framfield Place, Uckfield).
- (h) Thos. French & Co., 72/74, Gipsy Hill (producers, Express Dairy Co., Finchley).

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

- (a) *D. Williams, 11A, Victoria House, South Lambeth Road (producer, G. V. Baxendale, Framfield Place, Uckfield).
- (b) *Express Dairy Co., Ltd., 279, Rosendale Road (producers, selves at Finchley, and Ridgland Farm, Ltd., Newick, Sussex).
- (c) *Curtis Bros. & Dumbrill, Ltd., 15, Croxted Road, 60 and 276, Knight's Hill, and 118, Norwood Road (producers, Ridgland Farm, Ltd., Newick, Sussex).
- (d) *R. Higgs & Sons' Dairies, Ltd., 2 to 6, Canterbury Road, 43, Loughborough Road, 121, Acre Lane, 102, Brixton Hill, 114, Brixton Road, 4, Tulse Hill, 30, Kepler Road, 56, Railton Road 15, Bonnington Square, 191, Westminster Bridge Road, 67, Coldharbour Lane, 304, Clapham Road, 96, St. Marks Road (producer, E. C. Lovell, Hatherton, near Andover).
- (e) David Jones, 11, Russell Street (producer, G. V. Baxendale, Framfield Place, Uckfield).

3. "Grade A" Milk.

- (a) *David Jones, 11, Russell Street, Brixton (producer, G. V. Baxendale, Framfield Place, Uckfield).
- (b) *C. R. Cotching, 45, Camberwell New Road (producer, Viscount Astor, White Place, Cookham, Berks).

- (c) *†R. Higgs & Sons Dairies, Ltd., 2 to 6, Canterbury Road, 43, Loughborough Road, 121, Acre Lane, 102, Brixton Hill, 114, Brixton Road, 4, Tulse Hill, 30, Kepler Road, 56, Railton Road, 15 Bonnington Square, 191, Westminster Bridge Road, 67, Coldharbour Lane, 304, Clapham Road, 96, St. Marks Road (producer, E. C. Lovell, Hatherton, near Andover).
- (d) *Curtis Bros. & Dumbrill, Ltd., 15, Croxted Road, 60 and 276, Knight's Hill, and 118, Norwood Road (12 producers, J. R. Burge, Itchen Abbas, T. Bowden, Basingstoke, Rev. L. Corbett, Alresford, Sir Henry Hoare, Bart., Gillingham, R. G. Hecks, Glynde, Admiral Henderson, Ropley, W. W. Smith, Midhurst, Dr. Scott, Lymington, Tisbury Farm Co., Tisbury, H. J. Watson, Baynards, A. S. A. Westropp, Sway, Earl of Castlestewart, Hartfield).
- (e) Mrs. A. Richardson, 8, Robsart Street (producers, Retail Dairymans' Mutual, Ltd., Paddington).
4. "*Pasteurised*" Milk.
- (a) *†R. Higgs & Sons' Dairies, Ltd., 2 to 6, Canterbury Road.
- (b) *Curtis Bros. & Dumbrill, Ltd., 15, Croxted Road, 60 and 276, Knight's Hill, and 118, Norwood Road.
- (c) F. J. Taylor, 129, Cornwall Road, Brixton Hill.
5. *Supplemental Licences* (premises outside the Borough of Lambeth).
- *Curtis Bros. & Dumbrill, Ltd., 304, Brixton Hill (*Wandsworth*), and 31, Westow Street (*Croydon*).

ICE CREAM VENDORS.

The ice cream manufacturers and vendors throughout the borough have been visited and their premises inspected by the Sanitary Inspectors. There are, at present, 165 known vendors and manufacturers whose premises are reported to be suitable for the purpose.

EFFLUVIUM NUISANCES.

The 2 following effluvium nuisances were dealt with:—

- (a) Walsall Fancy Leather Company, premises at 79, St. Mark's Road (incinerator),
- (b) Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society, Limited, premises at Acre Lane (Bacon Smoking Stoves).

MORTUARIES AND CORONERS' COURTS.

DETAILS OF WORK CARRIED OUT.

- (a) Number of bodies received, 388—298 at High Street and 90 at Wanless Road.
- (b) Post-mortem examinations conducted, 195—143 at High Street and 52 at Wanless Road.
- (c) Number of inquests held, 366—286 at High Street and 80 at Wanless Road.

* Renewal of Licences.

+ Licence for Bottling also issued (new Licence) in connection with 2 to 6, Canterbury Road.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924.

The Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, were issued on December 20th, 1924, and came into force on April 1st, 1925. The Public Health Committee reported to the Council that the Regulations had been handed over (formally) to the Medical Officer of Health, as the official officer thereunder appointed, to carry them out, at the Council Meeting held on 14th May, 1925, when it was resolved by the Council to appoint also two Food Inspectors to assist the Medical Officer of Health in connection with the new duties arising out of such Regulations. The Council has duly authorised under the Regulations the above-mentioned officers and also the Council's 12 District Sanitary Inspectors.

A series of suggestions was drawn up by the Medical Officer of Health as to the best practical way of carrying out the intentions of the Legislature as set out in the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924,* but it was not intended that the suggestions were to be rigidly applied to *all* cases, but only so far as was reasonably necessary, having regard to the practical requirements of the meat trade. On the other hand, however, every endeavour was to be made by all concerned to prevent the serious and dangerous contamination of meat that, at present, undoubtedly may take place in the ordinary course of business methods that prevail generally in the trade to-day.

Such are the principles to which the Medical Officer of Health adheres, in connection with all requirements that have been, or are being, made on behalf of the Council.

The administration of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, as carried out within the Borough of Lambeth by the Medical Officer of Health and the Council's two Food Inspectors, may be tabulated as follows :—

1. A circular letter, signed by the Medical Officer of Health, was sent to each owner, or occupier, of every known (a) slaughter-house, (b) meat shop (or meat store) and (c) meat stall, situated within the Borough, setting out the respective provisions tabulated in the Regulations with regard to such slaughter-houses, meat shops (or meat stores) and meat stalls, and stating that an inspection would be made officially by the Council's officers, as required.

2. An official inspection is being made of all known slaughter-houses, meat shops (or meat stores) and meat stalls, and an official form filled in, registering, in each case, details of conditions found to exist at the time of inspection, together with particulars of any new requirements (also needed under the Public

* What applies to meat applies with equal force to other foods, *e.g.* fish, sweets, vegetables, fruit, &c., and it is probable (and desirable) that these other foods should also be dealt with by Regulations to be made by the Ministry of Health.

Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, in each case), such requirements being regarded as requirements or notices under such Regulations.

N.B.—This work is proceeding slowly and what has been done in the way of providing glazed shop fronts, &c., is a definite improvement and has proved to have been quite reasonable and practical suggestions. The Trade is beginning to realise this fact, but it will, naturally, take time.

It may be stated, that, in reply to the many circular and other letters (mentioned above), that have been sent out, very few objections have been received from the respective individual owners or occupiers of the slaughter-houses, meat shops (and meat stores) and meat stalls concerned.

The ideals of the Regulations may be summed up in the two phrases—(1) scrupulous cleanliness; and (2) freedom (as far as possible) from contamination, or risk of contamination, (*a*) by flies, or (*b*) from dust, dirt, mud, filth or other contaminating substances being splashed or blown on to the meat.

How best can these *ideals* be effected? With regard to the first (scrupulous cleanliness), nothing more need be said. Such an ideal must appeal to all, but there are practical difficulties surrounding the second (freedom, as far as possible, from contamination by or from dirt, &c.), whilst, in addition, there is the question of expense. It is always to be borne in mind, however, that whatever is required to be done must be “reasonably necessary” to attain the object desired. The provision of a glazed front to a shop seems an easy and obvious way out of the difficulty, as a protection against flies, dirt, dust, &c., in most cases, at least, but, unfortunately, the Council has no power to prescribe such fronts or any other methods, and must be content, therefore, with suggestions only. Many such glazed shop fronts have already been provided, and satisfaction is expressed on all sides, not only by the trade but also by the public. The meat trade should be, and, as a fact, speaking generally, is as desirous as the Sanitary Authority to fall in with any practical suggestions, which are only made with one object, viz.: to keep meat (1) scrupulously clean and (2) free, as far as possible, from contamination by flies, dirt, dust, &c. Even the Ministry of Health is satisfied that meat should not be allowed to project outside the limits of the wall or screen of the shop or stall, and that, where meat is kept near to an open window, the general rule should be that such meat should be covered with clean muslin or other suitable material (except at times of brisk trade).

Much is being done by persuasion, and the Council's Food Officers are well aware of the difficulties that surround them. Nothing is done except under the written signature of the Medical Officer of Health, and no unreasonable or impracticable requests are made, but, on the other hand, the particular meat trade involved are asked to make suggestions—practical suggestions.

The Meat Regulations must be carried out and not allowed to become a "dead letter" within the Borough of Lambeth. This is the more necessary, as the Ministry of Health has already considerably narrowed the scope and usefulness of the Regulations by laying down (by letter dated June 12th, 1925) that such Regulations do not apply to "cooked meats, lard or sausages, or other preparations of or containing meat," in connection with which, as a fact, Regulations are even more necessary than they are for raw butcher's meats. The recent food poisoning outbreaks in Lambeth Borough have emphasised the truth of such a statement, proving, practically conclusively as they have, the great need that exists for scrupulous cleanliness and the prevention (as far as possible) of contamination by flies or otherwise. Here again, the value of clean muslin or other suitable material as a covering, and of glazed shop fronts, cannot be gainsaid.

Any criticism of the Council's requirements as suggested by the Medical Officer of Health of the Borough, should be constructive and not destructive, and, as such, would at all times be welcomed by the Medical Officer of Health himself with a view to helping the trade as well as improving the public health.*

The following is a tabulation of the work carried out by the Council's two Food Inspectors in connection with the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, representing 9 months work up to December 31st, 1925, the special Inspectors having been appointed on 12th February, 1925, and having commenced their duties on April 1st, 1925:—

- (1) Number of visits* paid to slaughter houses, 507 ;
- (2) Number of visits* paid to meat shops and meat stores, 325 ;
- (3) Number of visits* paid to meat stalls, 115 ;
- (4) Number of actual slaughterings at which one or other of the Food Inspectors was present, 2,797, consisting of beasts (196), sheep (1,422) lambs (497), pigs (636), hogs (18), sows (2), and calves (26) ;
- (5) Carcases, or portions of carcases, condemned, 26.

Of the 2,997 actual slaughterings, at which one or other of the Food Inspectors was present, and in connection with which 25 carcases or portions of carcases were condemned, the diseases necessitating such condemnation were as follows:—1 tuberculous liver (beast) 11 fluke-infected livers (beasts), 1 septic liver (sheep), 2 septic lungs (sheep), 1 septic head (sheep), 4 strongylus-infected lungs (sheep), 2 tuberculous whole plucks (pigs), 1 tuberculous-infected carcase and offal (beast), 1 actinomycosis-infected head (beast), 1 inflamed heart (sheep). In addition, was condemned, 1 septic hindquarter (beast), in connection with a retail meat shop in Brixton.

Further, 38 premises have been altered and improved and the works completed as the result of the Inspectors' visits, and, in many more premises, the works necessary to comply with the provisions of the

* A deputation from the Union of London Meat Traders Incorporated attended before the Public Health Committee on 7th December, 1925.

Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, are in hand or under consideration. Such works have reference to (i) the provision of new shop fronts (glass), marble slabs, mechanical ventilators, proper and suitable covered receptacles for offensive matters, etc., and (ii) alterations to positions of w.c.'s, etc.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

Much good work has been carried out by the officers duly appointed, viz.: the Borough Surveyor and the 12 District Sanitary Inspectors. Attention is specially noteworthy in connection with the Brixton Arcade (Market), 457-461, Brixton Road, about which serious complaints were received as to the existence of rats caused or encouraged by such market premises, chiefly a market for food. The complaints became so serious that a special enquiry was instituted by the Medical Officer of Health.

The Market Arcade consists of stalls and shut-up shops, and extends between Brixton Road and Electric Lane. Complaints were first received with regard to rats at the commencement of the year 1925, with the result that an inspection was made of the market, and an Intimation Notice served under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, under the date of the 13th of January, 1925, upon the owner, Mr. W. Cooper, of 18, Savoy Street, Strand, W.C. 2, who is also an occupier in the market, whilst, at the same time, notice was given to the Council's Borough Engineer, so that such precautions might be taken as might be deemed necessary by Mr. Cooper (owner and part occupier), on behalf of the occupiers in connection with the premises and by the Council's Borough Engineer in connection with the sewers, as probable sources of the rats.

The Market Arcade, etc., are cleaned up thoroughly each night, and refuse is carted away daily. The groundwork throughout is all concreted over. Virus and other poisons in quantities were tried by the owner. A watchman was appointed to keep watch during the night and he reported that rats were seen nightly crossing the roads into the market, from the old buildings, etc., in the rear of Electric Lane. A professional rat catcher, was also employed as well as ferrets and nets (in addition to the poison baiting and ordinary trapping).

The ground upon which the Market stands is paved (Granolithic Pavement) and surface-drained towards, and on to, the neighbouring roadways, so that such ground can be readily hosed down.

No noticeable improvement-at-least, permanent improvement, was the result, and a statutory notice was served upon the owner on March 14th, 1925, under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

It was decided to carry out systematic testings of the drainages in connection with the arcade and the premises adjoining (on both sides and at the rear). Smoke testing (under pressure) was employed, with the following results.

1. Number of premises, the drainages of which were tested	56
2. Results obtained :—	
(a) Negative	40
(b) Positive	16
3. Action taken :—	
Notices served under the Public Health (London)	
Act, 1891	25

The defects found were made good by the owners. Separate w.c. accommodation is provided for the occupiers of the lock-up shops and stalls—4 w.c.'s in all (2 for men and 2 for women), whilst, in addition, the Brixton Public Conveniences (Male and Female) are alongside and adjacent to the Market.

The result of the special investigation proved that the rat infestation was not quite as serious as reported, and the effect of the notices served under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and also under the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919, served upon the owners and occupiers not only of the arcade, but also of the premises adjoining (on both sides and at the rear), was satisfactory in that no complaints as to rats have been received since.

The Medical Officer of Health is of the opinion that nothing short of the removal of the Market, or of the restriction of such market to dealing with goods that are not foods or food-stuffs, will prevent entirely complaints being received with regard to rats. The Medical Officer of Health is not, however, prepared to state that the Market, as private premises, is rat infested to such an extent as to justify him in reporting the case to the Town Clerk, as a specific and special nuisance under the Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919, having regard to the fact that everything is being done that is necessary and reasonably practicable, not only by the Owner on behalf of the occupiers, but also by the Borough Engineer on behalf of the Council, in the way of poison-baiting, trapping, ferreting and netting, or otherwise catching or killing rats as they appear from time to time, due to the user of the premises and the particular foods and food-stuff that are displayed for sale, together with the refuse from trimmings of meat, poultry, fish, vegetables, etc., which results.

Further, empty boxes, crates, sacks, baskets, straw, sawdust and other litter may also act their parts as enticements to the rats from the neighbouring premises for rat-runs, food storage and nesting purposes, and should be done away with (or limited) as far as possible. The strictest precautionary measures and methods of cleanliness must be employed in connection with the Market, at all times.

The great danger to the public that might occur were fire to break out when the Market is crowded is a matter that is not under the control of the Borough Council, but is nevertheless, a serious matter, and has been referred to the Authority concerned.

No old brick barrel sewers or drains in the immediate neighbourhood of the Arcade were reported by the Borough Engineer.

APPENDIX I.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH TABLE.

BOROUGH OF LAMBETH.

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

Year ended 31st December, 1925.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (acres)	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,083
Population	...	...	...	...	...	...	311,100*
Number of inhabited houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	42,607†
Number of families or separate occupiers	...	...	...	...	...	...	78,399†
Rateable value	...	...	...	...	...	...	£2,022,819
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	£8,291

HOUSING.

Number of new houses erected during the year:—

(a) Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	207‡
(b) As part of a Municipal Housing Scheme	...	...	...	...	...	...	56‡
							(7 blocks)

I.—UNFIT DWELLING HOUSES.

I.—Inspection.

(1). Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	...	10,464§
(2). Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910						402
(3). Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	nil.
(4). Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	402

* Estimated 1925. † Census figures 1921. ‡ Representing 151 and 56 tenements respectively. § 10,062 Public Health (London) Act, 1891 and 402 Housing Acts.

II.—*Remedy of Defects without Service of formal Notices.*

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	2,607*
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III.—*Action under Statutory Powers.*

A.—*Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1919.*

(1). Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	<i>nil.</i>
(2). Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit—	
(a) by owners	19
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners ...	<i>nil.</i>
(3). Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	<i>nil.</i>

B.—*Proceedings under Public Health Acts.*

(1). Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	3,818†
(2). Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied—	
(a) by owners	1,884†
(b) by Local Authority in default by owners ...	<i>nil.</i>

C.—*Proceedings under Sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909.*

(1). Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	<i>nil.</i>
(2). Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made ...	<i>nil.</i>

* 2110 under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891 (intimation notices), and 497 under the Housing Acts, (provisional or informal schedules). † Statutory notices under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

(3). Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit ...	<i>nil.</i>
(4). Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ...	<i>nil.</i>
(5). Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ...	<i>nil.</i>

ADDENDA.

1. Families occupying (a) one room, and (b) two rooms (1921 Census Returns).

No. of persons in family.	No. of families occupying one room.	No. of families occupying two rooms.
1	5462	1901
2	2776	5111
3	1268	3636
4	409	2159
5	120	1095
6	26	543
7	9	256
8	2	100
9	1	46
10	1	8
11	—	2
Total private families	10074	14857
Population in private families	17308	43508
Rooms occupied	10066	29706

2. Basement rooms (approximate).*

(a) No. of basements used for dwelling purposes	10250
(b) No. of basement dwellings with ceilings at or below street level ...	533
(c) No. of basement dwellings in which the width of the area in street does not exceed 3 feet	6979
(d) No. of basement dwellings in which the width of the area in street does not exceed 4 feet	1393

* N.B.—Return made without an internal inspection of the basements.

3. Houses, on which Closing Orders* have been made by the Borough Council under section 17 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1907 (since that Act came into force on December 3rd, 1909, and up to the time of the passing of the New Housing Act on April 9th, 1925, and its coming into force on July 1st, 1925):—

Years.	Address.	Remarks.
1909-10	Nil	—
1911		
Oct. 26th	Gilham's Cottages, New Park Road (Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6) ..	Demolished
Oct. 26th	Bird Place, Monkton Street (Nos. 4, 5, 6)	Nos. 4, & 6, demolished, and No. 5, reconditioned (and known now as 30, St. Mary's Square).
Nov. 9th	Cox's Buildings, Belvedere Road (Nos. 1 to 12 consecutive)	Demolished.
Nov. 9th	Wood Street West Norwood (Nos. 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35)	Reconditioned.
1912		
Jan. 18th	Corsham Place, Lower Marsh (Nos. 1 to 11 consecutive)	Demolished.
Feb. 29th	Lemon Place, Albert Embankment (Nos. 1 to 8 consecutive)	Demolished.
Feb. 29th	Beet Court, Albert Embankment (No. 1)	Demolished.
Mar. 14th	Gunnall's Cottages, Salamanca St (Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4) ...	Demolished.
Sept. 19th	Grindal Street, Lower Marsh (Nos. 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35)	Demolished.
Sept. 19th	Johanna Street, Lower Marsh (Nos. 4, 6, 8)	Reconditioned. (Owner—L.C.C.).
Sept. 19th	Dunmow Place, Newburn Street (No 1)	Reconditioned.
Sept. 19th	Salamanca Court (Nos. 1, 2, 3, 11, 12, 13, 14)	Demolished.
Nov. 21st	Warham Street (No. 186) ...	Demolished.
1913		
May 29th	Wigton Place, Milverton Street (Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8)	No. 1 reconditioned and now occupied as a dwelling-house and workshop, and Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, closed as occupied dwelling-houses and now used only as business premises (stores, &c).

* N.B.—No single Demolition Order was made under the Act, the work of demolition being in every case *voluntary*.

Years.	Address.	Remarks.
July 10th	Albert Square Mews (No. 19) .	Closed as occupied dwelling-house and used only for business purposes (store, &c.).
Nov. 27th	Wickham Street (Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 14, 16, 63, 67, 69, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123) ...	Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 14, 16, 63, 67, 69, reconditioned and Nos. 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, demolished.
1914		
June 18th	Stockwell Road (No. 99) ...	Demolished.
Nov. 26th	Newburn Street (Nos. 44, 46, 50)	Demolished.
Nov. 26th	Orsett Street (Nos. 42, 44, 46)	Demolished.
1915-1918	Nil War period.	
1919		
June 26th	James Place (Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8)	Nos. 3, 5, 6 closed but Nos. 2, 4, 7, 8, still in occupation as dwelling houses (not reconditioned).
June 26th	Hammond Place, Cornwall Road (Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4) ...	Demolished.
June 26th	Albert Embankment (No. 26)	Reconditioned.
June 26th	Shanklin Court, Albert Embankment (Nos. 10 and 12) ...	Still in Occupation as dwelling house (not reconditioned).
June 26th	Bird Place, Monkton St. (No. 2, 3)	Demolished.
June 26th	Fram Place, Monkton St. (No. 4)	Demolished.
June 26th	Trowes Place, Mockton St. (Nos. 4, 5, 6) ...	Nos. 4 and 5 still in occupation as dwelling houses (not reconditioned) but No. 6 demolished.
June 26th	Bywell Place, Monkton Street (Nos. 2, 5) ...	Demolished.
June 26th	Monkton, Street (Nos. 42, 55)	Demolished.
June 26th	St. Albans Buildings, Kennington (Nos. 16, 25) ...	Reconditioned.
June 26th	Neville Street (Nos. 20, 26) ...	Reconditioned.
June 26th	Little Spring Place, Willcox Road (Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4) ...	No. 2 closed and Nos. 1, 3, 4 still in occupation as dwelling houses (not reconditioned).
1920		
Jan. 15th	Hackford Road (Nos. 29, 31, 33) <i>N.B. Closing Order on No. 33, Hackford Road, was not served</i> ...	Nos. 29, 31 closed but No. 33 still in occupation as a dwelling house (not reconditioned).
Jan. 15th	Neville Street (Nos. 18, 22, 24)	Reconditioned.
June 17th	Monkton Street (Nos. 35, 37, 49, 51, 57, 46, 48) ...	Demolished.
June 17th	Bywell Place, Monkton Street, (Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6) ..	Demolished.
<i>N.B.—Closing Order on No. 2, Bywell Place already served (see above June 26th, 1919).</i>		
1921-1925	Nil Post-War Period.	

APPENDIX II.

FOOD POISONING.

(a) On November 20th, 1924, information was received that Alice H. (37 years of age), of Peabody Square, Blackfriars Road, Southwark, had died the previous day at the Southwark Hospital from food poisoning, and it was alleged that the cause of death was due to crab, which had been eaten by the deceased seven days previously, the crab having been obtained (so it was stated) from a well-known Oyster Bar in Waterloo Road, Lambeth. Enquiries shewed that the Oyster Bar was well conducted, and kept, at all times, in a sanitary condition. The trade from this Bar is considerable, but no other suspicious case of food poisoning was reported amongst the customers, who number hundreds, in fact thousands, a week. Officially, it was decided from the evidence, and after making special investigations, that the particular Oyster Bar in Waterloo Road, and the suspected crab, were not to blame. The result of the bacteriological examination of the body of the deceased, made by Dr. Creed, of King's College Hospital, (as reported at the Coroner's inquest), was as follows:—

“Samples were taken from the peritoneal exudate, the gastric contents, contents of the small intestine, blood from the spleen, blood from the heart and contents of the large intestine; various bacterial culture media were inoculated with these materials, and then incubated under aërobic and under anaërobic conditions; whilst special methods were adopted to determine whether any sporing bacteria were present. In some cases, inoculations were made into animals.

The result of the cultures was that *no* sporing bacteria and no significant anaërobic bacteria were isolated from any of the above-mentioned materials, and there is no reason for supposing that the death was due to the *bacillus botulinus*. Neither the *bacillus Enteritides Gaërtneri* nor the *bacillus Aërtrycke* was isolated. The *bacillus coli* and the *bacillus proteus* were isolated from all the materials mentioned above, with the exception of the blood from the heart, which was found only to contain the *bacillus proteus*. The strain of the *bacillus proteus* that was isolated proved to be exceptionally virulent to the guinea pig and to the mouse.”

In view of the bacteriological findings and the other evidence, the Coroner's verdict was as follows;—“Acute peritonitis following gastro-enteritis caused by infection of the *bacillus proteus*, but how such *bacillus proteus* gained access to the deceased, there is not sufficient evidence to shew. Death from natural causes.” Clearly, a sporadic case. There is considerable difference of opinion as to the *bacillus proteus* being a cause of death, even when found in the body of a deceased person. It is a bacillus that is ubiquitous in all dead

matter, and may, therefore, be the result, and not the cause, of death. A definite expert opinion from the Ministry of Health on the subject is needed.

(N.B.—*The above report on a suspected case of food poisoning should have been included in the 1924 Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health, but was not so included pending further investigations.*)

(b) *Outbreak of Food Poisoning in South Lambeth.*

The Medical Officer of Health's attention was drawn to three cases of illness in a house in South Lambeth, which appeared to be caused, in the opinion of the medical practitioner in attendance, by infected food.

The shop from which the suspected food had been obtained was visited, and enquiries made throughout the immediate district, with the result that 26 more cases of similar illnesses were discovered in connection with the persons who had partaken of the same consignment of food, making a total of 29 cases in all (as far as could be discovered). The history was gone into in connection with each individual case, and suspicion pointed to infected pork and beef—15 patients having partaken of beef, 11 of pork, and 3 of both beef and pork. Of the 29 persons affected, 26 were adults over 15 years of age, and 3 were children under 15 years of age (4, 6, and 11 years respectively). The 29 infected persons lived at 10 separate houses in the neighbourhood. The cases occurred during May, 1925.

On inspecting the shop from which the pork and beef had been purchased, it was found that the business was that of a retail butcher, who also, for the convenience of some of his customers, is accustomed to boil, on his premises, joints of salted beef and joints of salted pork, which are afterwards boned and trimmed and pressed between layers of gelatine, selling the same in small portions across the counter. The illnesses have been traced by evidence to boiled pressed salt pork and beef prepared on the 13th May, 1925, and it is found that, whilst the shop, as a retail butcher's, leaves nothing to be desired in the way it is conducted, the conditions under which the boiling, trimming, and pressing of the salt beef and pork take place were, at the time of inspection, found to be unsatisfactory, the boiling being carried out in a portable copper in a small yard at the rear of the premises in close proximity to a w.c., to a large and fixed dirty dust receptacle or ashpit, and to two large fat and trimmings and other refuse cupboards, equally dirty, which have been built in the yard and are constructed of brick, with wooden doors, open at the tops and bottoms. Large numbers of flies (chiefly of the bluebottle type) were noticed to be passing freely from the insides of the cupboards to the dust receptacle or ashpit, and from the dust receptacle or ashpit to the insides of the cupboards, as was to be expected, having regard to the fact that such cupboards contained trimmings of fat and meat waiting for removal by the con-

tractor and more or less tainted, whilst the dust receptacle or ashpit was full of the usual household and shop refuse. The distances for the flies to travel were only six feet.

After salting the beef and pork joints in the brine tubs, which are kept in the basement (cellar), the boiling is carried out in the yard, in a portable copper, and, after boiling, the portions of the joints are pressed between layers of gelatine and are allowed to cool on a movable table in the yard—the joints being cut up before being boiled, and afterwards boned and trimmed before being pressed. The flies have free access to the meat during these boning, trimming, pressing and cooling operations, and, no doubt, take full advantage of their opportunities. The flies were proved, on bacteriological examination, to be actual “carriers” of the same kinds of germs as were found on and in the pressed meats as sold.

There was no reason, from the evidence available, to suspect that the two attendants, who are employed in the actual boiling and the pressing, are human “carriers,” but there is every reason for suspecting that the bluebottles were “carriers” of germs that caused the attacks of food poisoning, carrying such germs from the dust receptacle or ashpit or from the two large fat and trimmings and other refuse cupboards directly to the cooked meat after it had been cooked and during the process of pressing between gelatine layers and cooling. There is no evidence pointing to the raw meat, with which the shop chiefly deals as a retail butcher’s, being contaminated.

The bacteriological examinations of the samples of the portions of the cold salted beef and pork prepared on the 13th May, 1925, which were obtained not only at the shop (the remains of the suspected joints), but also at one or two of the infected houses, show such samples to have been grossly contaminated with ordinary bacteria (perhaps faecal in origin) and with the *bacillus proteus*, though the specific causative germ or germs of food poisoning (the Gaertner or Salmonella group of bacteria) were not traced. The bacteria discovered were sufficient to account for the illnesses, which occurred, and the causative germs were probably crowded out and hidden by the many other bacteria which were actually found.

An interesting point in the investigations is the fact that a dog (a puppy), to which a portion of the cooked salted pork was given, was also attacked with symptoms which were the same as those of the human beings attacked. These symptoms consisted of acute gastric and intestinal disturbances, with vomiting, diarrhoea, cramps in the abdomen and elsewhere, fever, together with extreme prostration and a tendency to heart failure and collapse. These symptoms took place in each case within three or four hours of the infected meats being consumed, and the incidence of the disease upon the consumers of the

infected meats, was very great—only 4 persons, who partook of the infected meats, escaping infection out of a total of 28 who have been traced and proved to have actually partaken of the beef or pork or both. No herpes or other skin eruptions were noticed.

The unsatisfactory arrangements which were found to exist in connection with the process of preparation of the cooked meats have been altered, and the two fat and trimmings and other refuse cupboards, and the fixed dust receptacle or ashpit have been done away with, and other more sanitary appliances substituted; whilst other precautions are also being taken in the way of carrying on the cooking and pressing of meats under proper cleanly conditions which will prevent any future outbreak of food poisoning due to contamination such as is described in this report.

There can be but little doubt that the poison in this outbreak was exaggerated and became more virulent by virtue of the recent spell of abnormally hot weather, with the result that (as already stated) 29 persons out of a total of 33, who actually partook of the poisoned food, were effected—the large proportion of 87.9 per cent. of the cases actually traced. Fortunately, no death has been reported. The layers of gelatine were a most suitable breeding ground, or *nidus*, for the germs found.

The great lesson to be learned from the outbreak is the need for scrupulous cleanliness being enforced in connection with all trades dealing with foods prepared for human consumption, and the great value of bacteriological examination in investigating food poison outbreaks.

The Report of the outbreak emphasises also two methods of enquiry that should be available in all such investigations and that are dependent upon

- (1) Circumstantial evidence;
- (2) Bacteriological and serological investigations.

(1) *Circumstantial evidence.*

This evidence was very definite, all pointing to a distinct source of infection on one special date, and in connection with one special cooking and preparation of joints of salted beef and pork on May 13th, 1925. The particular shop involved was old-established, and for many years past had cooked and prepared salted beef and pork, and sold the same to hundreds and thousands of customers without a single instance of food poisoning in connection therewith having been officially reported, although the actual conditions under which the salting, cooking, and preparations of the beef and pork were carried out were, as far as the neighbouring w.c., dust receptacle or ashpit and fat and other refuse cupboards were concerned, in every way identical with those of previous years, with the sole exception of the abnormally

hot weather and high shade temperature that existed at the particular time (May). These facts show that meat, infected with the bacillus coli group from putrefaction and fermentation, may, on the one hand, be consumed with apparent impunity for many years, but, on the other hand, may cause a "flare up" on the accidental introduction of a food poisoning germ or germs, or an alteration in virulence of the bacillus coli exactly in the same way that polluted water (polluted with faecal matter) may be partaken of for many years with apparent impunity until accidentally contaminated with the typhoid or cholera or other specific germ, or an alteration in virulence of the bacillus coli, which is generally associated with faecal pollution (putrefaction and fermentation).

A total of 29 victims were traced as the result of house enquiries in the neighbourhood, and the symptoms reported were in all cases the same, exactly the same, as also the incubation periods (3-4 hours after consuming the suspected beef and pork). These facts narrow the enquiry down to a specific date—viz., the 13th May, 1925—when something untoward must have happened and a virulent poison have been introduced into the cooked beef and pork that was sold on the following days (the 14th to 16th May), but that had been cooked and prepared on the 13th May, 1925.

On circumstantial evidence, the particular joints of salted beef and pork (cooked and prepared on the 13th May, 1925) were definitely found guilty of poisoning 29 persons in Lambeth—26 adults and 3 children under 15 years of age (4, 6, and 11 years respectively), and the virulence of the poison was shown by the fact that only 4 persons escaped out of a total of 33 who were traced as having actually partaken of the suspected foods.

(2) *Bacteriological and Serological Investigations.*

The bacteriological investigations proved interesting, but were not conclusive in discovering the well-known specific germs of food poisoning—the Gaertner or Salmonella group of bacteria. The inability to discover these well known specific germs does not prove that such germs did not exist in the meat. It may be that they were crowded out by other commoner germs, which were actually found in the beef and pork in large quantities—viz., the bacillus Coli group and the bacillus Proteus. Serological (agglutination) tests of victims' blood proved positive in re-action (macroscopic) in dilutions of 1 in 25, and 1 in 50, both to the bacillus Coli and also to the bacillus Proteus. The former result was somewhat unexpected, and certainly uncommon. It is difficult to understand how the bacillus Coli group (or its toxin) could have gained access into the victims' blood as a poison (with consequent serious acute symptoms of food poisoning and subsequent formations within the victims' blood of agglutinins or anti-bodies) unless the intestinal tracts of the affected persons were abnormal, permitting of the passage of the bacillus Coli group (or its toxin)

through the mucosa, a condition that rarely, if ever, occurs in the case of a mucosa that is intact and healthy. It may have been that, on account of the exceptionally hot weather at the time of the outbreak (the 13th to the 16th May, 1925), the abnormal growth of the bacillus Coli group in the layers of gelatine, which were placed between the layers of beef and pork during the process of pressing (after salting and cooking) caused such bacilli to take on virulence and to alter their morphology), as appears to be the explanation also in the case of summer or epidemic diarrhoea—a sort of mass infection with altered virulence during hot weather.

In the case of the bacillus *Proteus* that was isolated, the matter is different. This is a germ that has occasionally been found to be present in cases of food poisoning, which have, consequently, been ascribed to such cause, though, in most of the instances, there has been a difference of opinion amongst the bacteriologists concerned.

The conclusions to be drawn from the circumstantial evidence, and from the bacteriological and serological investigations, in connection with the outbreak of food poisoning under investigation, are that such outbreak was due to

- (1) the bacillus *Proteus* : or
- (2) one or other of the well-known specific food-poisoning germs which are included in the Gaërtner or *Salmonella* groups—crowded out by the bacillus Coli and the bacillus *Proteus*, so as to prevent the Gaërtner or *Salmonella* well-known specific germs being isolated by the usual bacteriological methods of investigation and technique ; or
- (3) the bacillus Coli group—mass infection and altered virulence, due to the exceptionally hot weather and the probable action of such hot weather on the layers of gelatine which were used in preparing the pressed salted beef and pork (layers of gelatine being placed between the layers of meat), and which were inoculated with the bacillus Coli and other germs.

The bacillus Coli and the bacillus *Proteus* were actually isolated from the beef and pork, which were under suspicion, whilst serological re-actions with some of the victims' bloods were positive macroscopically (in dilutions of 1 in 25 and 1 in 50) to strains of the same two bacilli. Unfortunately sufficient blood serum from the victims was not available to allow systematic serological investigations to be conducted with strains of the different well-known specific Gaërtner or *Salmonella* groups of bacilli of food poisoning.

The circumstantial evidence is complete: the bacteriological evidence is incomplete, but suggestive.

Whatever was the real nature of the poison that suddenly infected the beef and pork with such virulence, the medium by which such poison gained entrance into the meat was definitely proved to be flies, which were caught and were themselves also submitted to bacteriological examination, with the result that the same germs were found on the suckers, legs and wings as were found (1) in the actual beef and pork that caused the outbreak, and (2) in the coated dirty deposits of putrefactive and fermenting materials (fat, vegetables, meat, etc.), on the insides and outsides of the refuse cupboards and the fixed dustbin, or ashpit, which were situated in a small yard at the rear of the shop. The flies also showed, in addition, on bacteriological examination, the presence of the bacillus *staphylococcus citreus* on their bodies (suckers, legs or wings).

(c) During October, 1925, a death occurred from suspected poisoning from the consumption of sausage, which was reported upon bacteriologically as follows:—

Different portions of sausage were macerated in nutrient broth and cultured for 24 hours. Subcultures from these tubes were then made on plates of McConkey's neutral lactose agar. One or two colourless colonies were obtained, and these were picked off and sub-cultured. The sub-cultures consisted of gram-negative motile bacilli, and sugar fermentations were then done with glucose, nannite and lactose McConkey's media. The former two produced acid and gas, but not the lactose. So far the organism resembled *Bacillus paratyphosus* B, bacillus enteritidis of Gaërtner on Aërtrycke, but agglutinations performed with the standard sera of the above organisms proved negative. In view of the close resemblance to these very pathogenic members, but a typical behaviour of the organism in litmus milk tubes it was then deemed necessary to feed mice and guinea pigs on the organism. None of these animals died as a result of this, though one mouse had slight diarrhoea, from which it recovered. As animals of this order are very susceptible to this group of food poisoning organism, it was clear that the organism in question had no direct bearing on the woman's death.

No other pathogenic organism was found in the material, and the one isolated can hardly be deemed to be pathogenic. It would be best described as a non-lactose fermenting-variant of *Bacillus Coli*, but this classification is used to embrace a number of organisms that are of doubtful significance and somewhat unusual behaviour.

