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REPORT
ON THE
HEALTH
OF THE
BOROUGH OF LAMBETH
During the Year
1934
(79TH ANNUAL REPORT.)

BY
A. G. G. THOMPSON, M.A., M.D., B.C., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.

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BOROUGH OF LAMBETH.

(1) PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE and (2) MATERNITY and CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE (appointed by the Council on 9th November, 1934).

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR

(Mr. Alderman J. F. EVANS, J.P.), *ex-officio*.

Alderman :

Mr. Alderman W. J. GEARY, A.C.I.S.

Councillors :

Mrs.	Councillor	A. J. ANSTEY, J.P.
"	"	E. S. BARNES, J.P.
Mr.	"	L. L. S. BICKLEY (<i>Chairman</i>).
"	"	S. A. BRETT (Senr.), F.A.I. (<i>Vice-Chairman</i>).
"	"	S. J. DOWNHAM.
"	"	D. S. FLATMAN.
"	"	W. HUNTER.
Mrs.	"	E. R. B. LANCE.
"	"	C. MAULE, M.D., B.SC.
Mr.	"	F. W. MILLS.
Mrs.	"	C. M. PASCOE.
Mr.	"	G. K. RETTIE.
"	"	G. L. WILLIAMS.
Mrs.	"	D. G. WILLIMAN.

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 —

Mrs. M. E. HARE, J.P., representing the North Lambeth Parliamentary Division.

Miss C. J. SKETCHLEY, representing the Kennington Parliamentary Division.

Mrs. H. L. BREESE, J.P., representing the Brixton Parliamentary Division.

Miss M. S. MEEK, representing the Norwood Parliamentary Division.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health and Chief Executive Tuberculosis Officer :

A. G. G. THOMPSON, M.A., M.D., B.C.(Cantab), D.P.H.

Public Analyst (part time) :

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

Assistant Administrative Officer :

A. E. RUEL, Cert. S.I.E.B.

Clerical Staff :

A. W. BAYLEY, H. F. BRYAN (Cert. S.I.E.B.), A. I. BELL, H. SNOW,
J. C. RICHARDS, A. C. PUTTOCK, F. J. COX, Miss E. NYE,
C. M. SWINDLEHURST (temp.).

Junior Clerks : D. R. EELES and S. W. WESTBEY.

Sanitary Inspectors :

(a) *District Inspectors* :

S. F. HEAL, Cert. S.I.E.B. (Meat and other Foods).
J. BOWERS, " (Meat and other Foods and Smoke).
W. J. LAWRENCE, "
J. HOLLAND, " (Meat and other Foods).
H. E. CASSIDY, "
J. SMITH, " (Meat and other Foods).
F. HEFFIELD, "
G. F. TAVERNER, Cert. Royal San. Inst. "
R. G. CUTLER, Cert. S.I.E.B.
A. E. WHITE, Cert. " (Meat and other Foods).
S. BRADLEY, " " "
S. G. STARLING, " " "

(b) *Food Inspectors* :

A. B. CRUTTENDEN (*Senior*), Cert. S.I.E.B. (Meat and other Foods)
C. W. IDLE, " " " "

(c) *Housing Inspectors* :

J. M. SCORRER, Cert. S.I.E.B.
B. GOOD, " (Meat and other Foods).

(d) *Women Inspectors* :

Miss L. AUGER, Cert. S.I.E.B., C.M.B. & H.V. Cert.
Miss A. G. SIMPSON, S.R.N., Cert. S.I.E.B., C.M.B. & H.V. Cert.

Health Visitors :

Miss L. COLEMAN, S.R.N., C.M.B., H.V. Cert.
Miss A. F. CROMBIE, C.M.B., Cert. S.I.E.B., H.V. Cert.
Miss L. HOSKIN, C.M.B., Cert. S.I.E.B.
Miss M. BUTLER, S.R.N., C.M.B., H.V. Cert.

Infant Life Protection Visitor :

Miss J. M. POPLE, S.R.N.

Municipal Maternity Home :

210 Knight's Hill, S.E. 27.

Medical Officer (part time) : Miss K. M. COGAN, M.D.(Lond.).

Matron : Miss C. B. TURNER, S.R.N., C.M.B.

Sister : Miss E. BURGESS, S.R.N., C.M.B.

Gynaecological Consultants

Puerperal Fever, etc., Regulations) :

W. GILLIATT, M.D., M.S., F.R.C.S.

J. M. WYATT, M.B., F.R.C.S.

Obstetrical Consultants :

R. A. BREWS, M.D., M.S., M.R.C.P., F.R.C.S.

A. J. WRIGLEY, M.D., F.R.C.S.

Tuberculosis Dispensaries Scheme :

- (a) *Central Tuberculosis Dispensary*, 73 Effra Road, Brixton, S.W. 2.
*Tuberculosis Officer** : E. D. RICHARDSON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Secretary and Social Worker : Miss D. E. COOPER.
Health Visitors (Tuberculosis) :
 Miss W. DYER, S.R.N., C.M.B., H.V. and School Nurse's Certs.
 Miss M. E. JACOBS, C.M.B. Cert. S.I.E.B., H.V. Cert.
Dispenser (part time) : Miss F. M. SPEAKMAN.
Caretaker Attendant : R. BROWNE.
- (b) *Branch Tuberculosis Dispensary*, St. Thomas's Hospital, S.E. 1.
Tuberculosis Officer : G. T. HEBERT, M.D. (Oxon.), F.R.C.P.
Assistant Tuberculosis Officer (for visiting purposes) : F. A. GAYDON,
 M.D. (Lond.), M.R.C.P.
Secretary : Miss I. GORDON (Lady Almoner's Department).
Visitor : Miss E. A. B. GEORGE, S.R.N., C.M.B., H.V. Cert.

Vaccination Department :

<i>District or Hospital :</i>	<i>Public Vaccinator :</i>	<i>Vaccination Officer :</i>
<i>Lambeth Church</i>	M. I. ELLIOTT, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O. (BELF.)	H. MORGAN
<i>Kennington</i> -	R. PHILLIPS, M.D., B.SC.(LOND.), D.P.H.	
<i>Stockwell</i> -	H. P. ORCHARD, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	W. R. CARGILL.
<i>Brixton</i> - -	E. L. M. RUSBY, M.B.(LOND.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	
<i>Norwood</i> - -	E. SMALLWOOD, M.D.(BRUX.) - - -	J. STEER.
<i>Lambeth Hospital</i>	P. J. WATKIN, M.C., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	
<i>Norwood Schools</i>		
<i>Infirmery</i>	E. SMALLWOOD, M.D.(BRUX.).	

Mortuaries and Coroner's Courts :

High Street, Lambeth, S.E. 1	- - -	<i>Mortuary Keeper</i> : R. HARRISS.
Wanless Road, S.E. 24	- - -	<i>Mortuary Keeper</i> : W. A. ADAMS

Disinfecting Station :Wanless Road, Loughborough Junction - *Superintendent* : E. LOCKYEAR**Bacteriological Laboratory :**

Wanless Road, Loughborough Junction.

Bacteriological Assistant to the Medical Officer of Health : Miss F. M. SPEAKMAN**General Assistant :**

H. MATTEN.

* Dr. Richardson also acts for the Medical Officer of Health when required.

PREFACE.

The health of the Borough of Lambeth during the year 1934 has been generally satisfactory, as is indicated by the statistics in the Report. The Registrar General's estimation of the population shows a further reduction of 5,100 from that of 1933 to 283,900 due, no doubt, to the large clearance areas in the inner Wards, which have been the subject of Orders made by the County Council and confirmed by the Minister of Health after inquiry. The estimated population is now 12,247 less than at the census, 1931.

The birth rate, which has fallen year by year almost continuously for the past ten years, shows a slight increase from 13.63 in 1933, the lowest recorded, to 14.21, and the natural increase in the population by births over deaths is 1,528, compared with 152 in 1933.

This year the Registrar General has calculated a comparability factor for the Borough for the purpose of adjusting the local death rate, which will enable the crude death rate to be compared with the crude death rate of the country as a whole or with that of any other local area whose crude death rate has been similarly modified.

The crude modified death rate for the Borough when adjusted by the comparability factor is 12.65 per 1,000 population, which is the lowest rate since 1926, when it was 12.4. The proportion of deaths which occurred at the ages of 65 years and over is slightly less than it was in 1933, but nevertheless, is 47.5 per cent.

The zymotic death rate is raised from 0.38 to 0.59, mainly by reason of the biennial measles epidemic and to the increase in the number of deaths from diphtheria.

Thanks are gratefully tendered to members of the Maternity and Child Welfare and Public Health Committees for advice and criticism, to the general practitioners and other medical men working in the Borough, and principally to the staff of the Public Health Department.

A.G.G.T.

July, 1935.

BOROUGH OF LAMBETH.

STATISTICS & SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Summary of Vital and Mortal Statistics, &c.

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. The Parliamentary Divisions have been adjusted so that they and the Wards are co-terminous.

Population—estimated 1934—283,900 (males 134,280 and females 149,620).

Density—69.53 persons per statute acre (inclusive of land and inland water, but exclusive of tidal water and foreshore).

Births (corrected)—4,023, being 14.21 per 1,000 population.

Marriages—2,578, being 9.08 per 1,000 population.

Deaths (corrected)—3,619, being 12.65 * per 1,000 population.

Infantile Mortality (corrected)—255 deaths under 1 year, being 63 per 1,000 total live births.

Neonatal Mortality (corrected)—106 deaths under one month, being 24 per 1,000 live births.

Zymotic Death-rate (corrected)—0.59 per 1,000 population (total zymotic deaths, 167).

Maternal Mortality (corrected)—10 deaths, being 2.48 per 1,000 live births.

Number of structurally separate dwellings (census 1931)—48,873.

Rateable Value (at 1st April, 1934)—£2,307,244.

Sum represented by a penny rate (at 31st March, 1934)—£9,375.

* As adjusted by comparability factor.

Social Conditions.

While the social conditions in which the inhabitants of the Borough live do not appear to alter materially from year to year, yet over a period of years in retrospect the changes seem far reaching. The older type of cottage dwelling, self-contained with a small yard packed as many to the acre as possible, is disappearing, especially in the older parts of the district. Blocks of five-storeyed tenements are taking their place, which while providing the amenities of life absent in the cottages are in themselves lacking in certain respects those indefinable amenities of privacy which make the Englishman's home his castle. The common staircase, the common playground, the sharing with neighbours of everything outside the flat door, and even the inability to keep a cat or dog, are factors in the life of the new inhabitants of block dwellings to which many are entirely unaccustomed. The cottage home life in which the older inhabitants grew up is being surrounded by circumstances in which the opportunities of self expression are limited to a great extent for both adults and children. In the new buildings each family is so much more exposed to the eyes of its neighbours that the freedom of relaxation possible in the cottage yard, however small, is out of the question. As a consequence the gardens reserved for adults are seldom used, no greater degree of decorum in dress or habit being required for the much more attractive parks and public gardens. Children also, whose parents both in upbringing and behaviour wish to maintain above the level in the common playground, are kept more indoors, as unlike the school playground, there is no master's eye on the watch. Toddlers and infants, too, especially, are in the open air far less than their counterparts in the cottage, in part for greater safety, and in part because family pride will insist upon a degree of tidiness, quite unnecessary for the informal back yard, which limits the outing to a time when the household work can be left.

These considerations are apparent defects in the present policy of rehousing, apart from the proven increase in risk from the zymotic and other infectious diseases to which the inhabitants of tenements are exposed. Considerations of finance, together with many other factors which make central rehousing necessary, are responsible for the policy of block dwellings, but whether good or

bad, that policy will influence the life of the Londoner for the next century and longer with effects which are quite unknown.

It is conceivable that block dwellings may be made the subject of clearance orders just as are the cottages which they are now replacing, and for not dissimilar reasons.

There has been a noticeable increase in the last few years of small commercial undertakings in parts of the district which had previously been utilised for residential purposes only. Complaints of noisy machinery, of the rattle of milk churns, and of many other less easily defined annoyances from trades in residential areas have shown a perceptible increase in recent years, but little can be done while town planning is in abeyance. Zoning in the town planning sense is more urgently needed than ever to enable the inhabitants to enjoy reasonable peace and comfort at home.

Unemployment.

The following tables indicate the extent of unemployment among Lambeth residents :—

(1) AVERAGE NUMBER OF RESIDENTS REGISTERED AS UNEMPLOYED
IN 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, AND 1934.

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	Total
1930	5,112	1,430	250	6,792
1931	7,894	2,772	354	11,020
1932	9,771	2,173	419	12,363
1933	8,976	1,193	287	11,256
1934	7,629	1,707	224	9,560

(2) NUMBER OF RESIDENTS REGISTERED AS UNEMPLOYED AT
MONTHLY DATES IN 1934.

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	Total
22nd January, 1934	9,272	1,958	368	11,598
19th February, ..	9,028	1,963	272	11,263
19th March, ..	8,277	1,804	191	10,272
23rd April, ..	7,532	1,720	302	9,554
14th May ..	7,139	1,680	200	9,019
25th June, ..	6,800	1,609	121	8,530
23rd July, ..	6,341	1,648	133	8,122
20th August, ..	6,051	1,683	383	8,117
24th September, ..	7,366	1,602	219	9,187
22nd October, ..	7,987	1,640	175	9,802
26th November, ..	8,115	1,683	184	9,982
17th December, ..	7,643	1,494	140	9,277

The standard of nutrition of Lambeth children on entering the County Council Schools is of interest when read in conjunction with the unemployment figures in the preceding tables :—

	1934—3,210 CHILDREN			1933—3,409 CHILDREN		
	Good	Average	Below Normal	Good	Average	Below Normal
Children	622	2,363	225	733	2,431	244
Lambeth	19.4%	73.6%	7.0%	21.5%	71.3%	7.2%
London	20%	75.9%	4.1%	20.5%	75.4%	4.1%

Vital Statistics.

The population of the Borough of Lambeth at the mid-year 1934, has been estimated by the Registrar-General to be 283,900, which is less by 5,100 than the official estimated population of 1933.

The following Table shows both actual numbers and the percentage of total deaths in the various age groups. It is of interest to note that the number of deaths in the age period 65 and over was almost one-half the total deaths :—

All Ages	0—	1—	2—	5—	15—
3,619	255	86	67	96	111
100%	7.04%	2.37%	1.85%	2.65%	3.07%

25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—
158	185	349	593	814	905
4.37%	5.11%	9.64%	16.40%	22.50%	25.00%

During the year the number of births corrected by inward and outward transfers was 4,023, giving a corrected birth rate of 14.21 compared with 13.63 last year, an increase of 0.58 per one thousand population.

The principal causes of death are again the same four, heart disease which claimed 885 or 24.45 per cent. of the total, cancer 505 or 13.95 per cent., diseases of the lungs 446 or 12.32 per cent., and tuberculosis 267 or 7.37 per cent.

The deaths from tuberculosis are less by seven than they were in 1933, but owing to the estimated population being 5,100 lower, the death rate per one thousand population remains the same as last year, viz., .94.

Estimated Population, 1934 (Middle of the Year.)

I. WARDS.

Wards				Males	Females	Total
1.	Marsh	...	...	6,600	5,870	12,470
2.	Bishop's	...	...	12,360	12,870	25,230
3.	Prince's	...	...	12,290	13,090	25,380
4.	Vauxhall	...	...	13,630	14,170	27,800
5.	Oval	...	...	10,920	11,630	22,550
6.	Vassall	...	...	7,780	8,700	16,480
7.	Angell	...	...	12,550	14,740	27,290
8.	Stockwell	...	...	13,880	16,010	29,890
9.	Town Hall	...	...	6,830	7,460	14,290
10.	Herne Hill	...	...	6,630	7,730	14,360
11.	Tulse Hill	...	...	14,340	17,600	31,940
12.	Knight's Hill	...	...	16,470	19,750	36,220
Borough of Lambeth				134,280	149,620	283,900

II. REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS

Sub-Districts				Males	Females	Total
1.	Lambeth Church	...	...	19,890	19,960	39,850
2.	Kennington	...	...	19,790	21,250	41,040
3.	Stockwell	...	...	27,750	30,300	58,050
4.	Brixton	...	...	35,280	40,300	75,580
5.	Norwood	...	...	31,570	37,810	69,380
Borough of Lambeth				134,280	149,620	283,900

III. PARLIAMENTARY DIVISIONS.

Parliamentary Divisions					Wards			Total
North	{ Marsh	63,080
					{ Bishop's	...	...
					{ Prince's	...	...
Kennington		{ Vauxhall	66,830
					{ Oval ...	...	...
					{ Vassall	...	...
Brixton	{ Angell	71,470
					{ Stockwell	...	...
					{ Town Hall	...	...
Norwood	{ Herne Hill	82,520
					{ Tulse Hill	...	...
					{ Knight's Hill	...	...
Parliamentary Area of Lambeth								283,900

TABLE A.

GIVING NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS IN EACH REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICT OF THE BOROUGH OF LAMBETH DURING THE
YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1934 (ARRANGED QUARTERLY).

Registration Sub-Districts	No. of Births				Total for the Year 1934
	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	
Lambeth Church*	486	522	516	470	1,994
Kennington†	227	261	243	227	958
Stockwell‡	206	201	194	192	793
Brixton§	295	297	315	263	1,170
Norwood	213	227	213	221	874
BOROUGH OF LAMBETH ...	1,427	1,508	1,481	1,373	5,789

* Including General Lying-in Hospital (1,109 cases, of which 288 belong to Lambeth).

† Including Lambeth Hospital (686 cases, of which 379 belong to Lambeth).

‡ Including Clapham Maternity Hospital (417 cases, of which 114 belong to Lambeth).

§ Including King's College Hospital (637 cases, of which 231 belong to Lambeth).

TABLE B.

SHOWING POPULATIONS (ESTIMATED), UNCORRECTED REGISTERED BIRTHS, CORRECTED DEATHS AT ALL AGES, UNDER 1 YEAR, UNDER 5 YEARS, AND FROM THE 7 CHIEF ZYMOTIC DISEASES, DURING 1934, THE 4 PREVIOUS YEARS AND THE AVERAGES FOR THE FOUR DECENNIA 1891-1900, 1901-1910, 1911-1920, AND 1921-1930.

Year	Estimated Population	Number of Births Registered	Corrected Numbers of Deaths			
			All Ages	Under 1 year	Under 5 years	Deaths from 7 Chief Zymotic Diseases
1934	283,900	5,789	3,619	255	408	167
1933	289,000	5,667	3,789	249	340	112
1932	292,300	6,106	3,664	243	377	145
1931	295,900	6,490	3,748	273	369	85
1930	294,400	6,911	3,545	270	394	144
Averages (10 years)—						
1921-1930 (Borough) ...	304,720	7,662.9	3,794.7	354.1	550.5	171.9
1911-1920 (Borough) ...	286,786.4	8,027.1	4,282.5	619.7	958.6	326.8
1901-1910 (Borough) ...	314,566.8	8,846.9	4,709.6	1,020.0	1,503.5	475.1
1891-1900 (Parish) ...	294,049.7	9,295.4	5,405.3	1,358.5	2,070.2	700.4

NOTE—(a) Enumerated Population at Census 1901 was 301,895 ; at Census 1911 was 298,058 ; at Census 1921 was 302,868, and at Census 1931 was 296,147. Families or separate occupiers = 70.887 (1901), 70,827 (1911), 78,399 (1921), and 83,777 (1931).

TABLE C.

SHOWING THE BIRTH RATE, THE GENERAL AND ZYMOTIC DEATH RATES, THE INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES FOR THE YEAR 1934, AND THE FIGURES FOR THE THREE PREVIOUS YEARS, TOGETHER WITH THE AVERAGES FOR THE FOUR DECENNIA 1891-1900, 1901-1910, 1911-1920, AND 1921-1930.

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)
1934	20.45	12.65	63.38	70.46	112.73	0.59
1933	19.60	13.11	63.18	65.71	89.73	0.38
1932	20.88	12.53	56.34	66.32	102.89	0.49
1931	21.93	12.66	60.35	72.83	98.45	0.28
Averages (10 years)—						
1921-1930 (Borough) ...	25.1	12.4	51.4	93.4	145.1	0.5
1911-1920 (Borough) ...	27.9	14.9	77.2	144.5	223.1	1.1
1901-1910 (Borough) ...	28.1	14.9	115.3	216.7	319.4	1.5
1891-1900 (Parish) ...	31.6	18.4	146.1	251.3	382.9	2.4

TABLE D.

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE BOROUGH OF LAMBETH DURING 1934 AND PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS (1929-1933)

YEAR	Population estimated to Middle of each Year	BIRTHS			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN DISTRICT		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS		NET DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT			
		Un-corrected Number	Net		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 Net Births	Number *	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1929	294,400	6,786	4,622	15.69	4,704	15.97	1,099	782	313	68	4,387	14.90
1930	294,400	6,911	4,751	15.76	3,839	13.04	994	700	270	57	3,545	12.04
1931	295,900	6,490	4,523	15.28	4,109	13.88	1,228	867	273	60	3,748	12.66
1932	292,300	6,106	4,313	14.75	3,937	13.46	1,559	1,286	243	56	3,664	12.53
1933	289,000	5,667	3,941	13.63	4,056	14.03	1,604	1,337	249	63	3,789	13.11
Average 5 years 1929-1933	293,200	6,392	4,430	15.02	4,129	14.07	1,296	994	269	60	3,826	13.04
1934	283,900	5,789	4,023	14.21	3,740	13.21	1,510	1,389	255	63	3,619	12.65

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 (2,405 outward and 639 inward transfers).

* In Column 6 is 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.

"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, 1931 { Area of Borough in acres (including land and inland water), 4,083.
Average number of persons per separate dwelling, 6.05.
Number of structurally separate dwellings, 48,873.
Total population at all ages, 296,147.

TABLE E.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS RELATING TO THE METROPOLITAN BOROUGHES
FOR THE YEAR, 1934.

Cities and Boroughs	Estimated Population to Mid-year 1934	Births Annual rate per 1,000 persons living	Death- rate per 1,000 living Crude	Death- rate per 1,000 living Adjusted	Deaths of infants under 1 year per 1,000 births
London	4,235,830	13.2	11.9	—	67
WEST DISTRICTS—					
Paddington	139,790	13.7	12.4	12.3	95
Kensington	179,080	12.3	13.3	12.5	93
Hammersmith	129,170	13.8	12.9	13.3	77
Fulham	145,400	13.7	12.6	12.7	59
Chelsea	58,160	10.8	13.4	11.4	65
City of Westminster	124,050	9.4	11.8	12.1	66
NORTH DISTRICTS—					
St. Marylebone	92,320	9.0	12.7	12.6	61
Hampstead	90,000	10.4	11.3	10.6	53
St. Pancras	187,540	13.1	12.8	13.2	65
Islington	314,200	14.7	11.8	11.9	62
Stoke Newington...	50,620	13.7	11.5	11.0	61
Hackney	211,120	14.2	11.7	12.2	56
CENTRAL DISTRICTS—					
Holborn	36,000	8.6	12.2	13.0	71
Finsbury	64,970	15.1	13.4	14.6	51
City of London	9,660	6.8	10.5	11.6	121
EAST DISTRICTS—					
Shoreditch	90,630	16.1	13.1	14.4	84
Bethnal Green	102,060	14.3	11.8	13.3	73
Stepney	214,990	15.3	12.3	14.3	87
Poplar	146,370	15.5	12.3	13.7	62
SOUTH DISTRICTS—					
Southwark	159,930	14.9	13.5	14.4	77
Bermondsey	105,060	14.8	12.4	14.1	64
Lambeth	283,900	14.2	12.8	12.6	63
Battersea	150,870	14.3	12.5	12.3	61
Wandsworth	345,250	11.0	11.2	10.4	57
Camberwell	238,360	13.2	12.3	12.3	67
Deptford	101,380	15.8	13.1	13.6	68
Greenwich	97,250	13.7	12.2	12.5	87
Lewisham	222,180	12.2	10.0	10.1	43
Woolwich	145,520	13.7	11.3	12.0	63

TABLE F.

BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE, AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1934 (Provisional figures).

	RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULATION		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION									RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS	
	Live Births	Still- births	All Causes	Enteric Fever	Smallpox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Violence	Diarrhoea & Enteritis (under two years)	Total Deaths under one year
England and Wales ...	14.8	0.62	11.8	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.02	0.05	0.10	0.14	0.54	5.5	59
121 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	14.7	0.66	11.8	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.02	0.06	0.11	0.12	0.47	7.4	63
135 Smaller Towns (Esti- mated Resident Popu- lations 25,000-50,000 at Census 1931)	15.0	0.67	11.3	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.02	0.04	0.09	0.14	0.42	3.6	53
London	13.2	0.50	11.9	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.02	0.07	0.11	0.12	0.56	12.6	67
Lambeth	14.2	0.40	12.8	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.01	0.04	0.15	0.14	0.44	9.4	63

The maternal Mortality rates are as follows:—

Puerperal					Puerperal				
Sepsis Others Total					Sepsis Others Total				
Per 1,000 Live Births, England & Wales	2.03	2.57	4.60		Per 1,000 Total Births, England & Wales	1.95	2.46	4.41	
Lambeth ...	1.49	0.99	2.48		Lambeth ...	1.03	0.69	1.72	

Deaths.

The total number of deaths registered in Lambeth during the year is 3,740, of which 1,510 represents the deaths of strangers which occurred mainly in the large hospitals and other institutions in the district. The deaths of persons belonging to the Borough which were registered in other districts numbered 1,389. The number of deaths corrected, i.e., of all Lambethans who died both within and outside the district is 3,619. The corrected death rate is 12.65 per 1,000 living, based upon a population estimated to the middle of the year of 283,900.

Age Periods of Corrected Deaths.

The 3,619 corrected deaths during 1934 may be further analysed and tabulated as follows :—

255	-	-	7.04 per cent. of the total corrected deaths took place under 1 year of age.
153	-	-	4.23 per cent. between 1 and 5 years.
408	-	-	11.27 per cent. under 5 years.
207	-	-	5.72 per cent. between 5 and 25 years.
343	-	-	9.48 per cent. 25 to 45 years.
942	-	-	26.03 per cent. 45 to 65 years.
814	-	-	22.49 per cent. 65 to 75 years.
905	-	-	25.00 per cent. 75 years and over.
3,211	-	-	88.73 per cent. over 5 years.

TABLE H.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH (CORRECTED) DURING THE YEAR, 1934.

Causes of Death	Net Deaths at the Subjoined Ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District									
	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 under 75 years	75 and upwards
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All causes	3,619	255	86	67	96	111	343	942	814	905
Enteric Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	67	10	34	18	5	—	—	—	1	—
Scarlet Fever	3	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	13	7	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	45	2	4	17	21	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	40	—	—	—	1	2	3	13	11	10
Encephalitis Lethargica	3	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	8	—	2	1	1	1	1	2	—	—
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	232	3	—	1	1	1	1	2	—	—
Other tuberculous diseases	35	—	3	2	8	33	96	77	17	2
Syphilis	24	5	—	—	—	6	10	3	2	1
General Paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	22	—	—	—	—	1	2	8	8	—
Cancer, malignant disease	505	—	—	1	—	—	5	14	3	—
Diabetes	34	—	—	—	—	2	40	206	156	100
Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	182	—	—	—	—	—	5	8	10	11
Heart Disease	885	—	—	1	3	12	43	191	275	360

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Aneurysm	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	3	1
Other circulatory diseases	111	—	—	—	—	—	1	21	49	40
Bronchitis	132	7	—	1	—	—	4	28	26	66
Pneumonia (all forms)	272	47	23	10	3	3	21	82	38	45
Other respiratory diseases	42	1	2	—	—	1	9	13	6	10
Peptic Ulcer	52	—	—	—	—	—	8	28	12	4
Diarrhoea, etc.	47	37	1	1	—	2	1	1	2	2
Appendicitis	21	—	—	—	6	1	5	5	3	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	12	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	1	2
Other diseases of liver, etc.	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	10	3
Other digestive diseases	72	3	3	—	6	2	10	20	13	15
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	88	—	—	1	—	2	7	39	18	21
Puerperal Sepsis	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Other puerperal causes	4	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—
Congenital Debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.	116	112	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
Senility	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	80
Suicide	41	—	—	—	—	4	7	26	1	3
Other Violence	127	7	4	4	13	17	22	22	17	21
Other defined diseases	252	14	5	4	24	21	28	67	45	44
Causes ill-defined or unknown	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

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DEATHS IN INSTITUTIONS IN LAMBETH

	Lambethans	Strangers	Totals
Voluntary Hospitals	299	830	1,129
State-aided Hospitals	555	617	1,172
Homes for the dying, etc.	31	9	40

TABLE I.

SHewing THE CORRECTED NUMBER OF DEATHS, WITH CORRECTED DEATH-RATES (GENERAL, ZYMOTIC AND DIARRHOEAL), IN EACH OF THE REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS OF THE BOROUGH DURING 1934.

REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS.	Total Deaths	General Death-rate per 1,000 of the Population.	Total Deaths (corrected) from								Total Zymotic Deaths.	Zymotic Death-rate per 1,000 of the Population.	Diarrhoea Death-rate per 1,000 of the Population.
			Small Pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Typhoid or Enteric	Diarrhoea and Dysentery				
Lambeth Church	520	12.90	—	17	1	15	3	—	4	40	0.99	0.09	
Kennington	554	13.49	—	10	—	8	3	—	9	30	0.73	0.21	
Stockwell	795	13.69	—	16	1	7	2	1	10	37	0.63	0.17	
Brixton	951	12.58	—	12	—	5	2	—	11	30	0.39	0.14	
Norwood	799	11.51	—	12	1	10	3	—	4	30	0.43	0.05	
BOROUGH OF LAMBETH	3,619	12.78	—	67	3	45	13	1	38	167	0.59	0.13	

Maternal Deaths.

In last year's annual report of the County Medical Officer, Volume III (Part I) appear some criticisms regarding the unreliability of maternal mortality figures for comparative purposes as well as suggestions for improvement. Deaths due to live births should, it is indicated, be differentiated from deaths due to stillbirths on the one hand, and deaths due to abortion and miscarriages on the other.

The difficulties of arriving at any reliable mortality rate are, however, far greater than are likely to receive even a partial correction from such suggestions as are made. In so far as the Lambeth maternal mortality rate is concerned, the figure this year has little relation to the truth, as the following will indicate.

Since no evidence regarding what may be termed the pregnancy rate is available, the number exposed to the risks of death from pregnancy is unknown. Where any desire exists for the concealment of pregnancy, even if made compulsorily notifiable, that desire would indubitably conceal the pregnancy at any cost, even that of life, as at present. Consequently, the number at risk, the prime factor needed for a true maternal mortality rate to be calculated, is definitely unattainable. The rate must therefore be based upon some known figure, and the number of live births is chosen as the most certain.

It might at first sight appear that the number of maternal deaths was comparatively easy to ascertain, but, in fact, this is by no means the case. The following particulars of the thirteen deaths registered in 1934, in which the state of pregnancy was directly or indirectly the cause, will indicate the impossibility of providing a maternal mortality rate comparable with that of any other district or even with Lambeth rates of other years.

- (1) Puerperal septicaemia, concealed pregnancy, still birth.
- (2) Parametritis following upon caesarean section for obstruction, live birth.
- (3) Shock due to haemorrhage following forceps delivery, live birth.
- (4) Ruptured ectopic gestation, operation.

- (5) Infective endocarditis following abortion, how induced not ascertained.
- (6) General peritonitis following uterine infection, due to insertion of slippery elm bark by patient herself.
- (7) Septic phlebitis following septic abortion, how induced not ascertained.
- (8) Shock following stimulus causing a perversion of normal pregnancy (7-9 weeks). Stimulus not stated.
- (9) Septicaemia, general peritonitis, septic abortion induced by person unknown.
- (10) Septic abortion 2nd month of pregnancy, how induced not ascertained.
- (11) Puerperal pyaemia, stillbirth.
- (12) Pyaemia following premature delivery due to abortion induced by person unknown.
- (13) Pericarditis following abscess of the lung due to septic endometritis, the infection following abortion with retained placenta, how abortion induced not known.

Of these thirteen deaths, curiously enough, ten only are classified to puerperal sepsis and to other accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition, for number 6 is classified as suicide, and numbers 9 and 12 as due to violence.

Numbers 2, 3, and 4 differ from the remainder in that, although not classified as due to violence, they might perhaps not inaccurately be attributed to medically controlled violence. With the exception possibly of number 11, is there any valid reason for supposing that of the remaining nine death was due to any but the one cause, the active steps taken either by the patient herself or by some one on her behalf to get rid at any cost of an unwanted pregnancy?

These unhappy deaths represent an unknown proportion of the total number who ran equal risks and suffered equal mental strain, but who were more fortunate.

If all septic abortion were classified throughout the series to suicide or violence, numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 11 would give a maternal mortality rate of 1.24 per 1,000 live births. On the other hand, if all 13 deaths were classified as maternal mortality, the rate would

be 3.2. It will be noted that the latter is nearly 300 per cent. above the former rate.

There were, however, 10 deaths attributed to maternity, and the mortality rate for the year is therefore for statistical purposes 2.48 per 1,000 live births, the corresponding rate for the previous year being 1.77.

There is no doubt that the maternal deaths in 1934 provide a freak series, but none the less indicate the difficulties of arriving at a rate which can be regarded as of real value.

Infantile Mortality Rates

The infantile mortality rate is based upon the number of deaths under one year of age per 1,000 births registered. The corrected number of births was 4,023, an increase of 82 above the number of births in the year previous. The corrected number of deaths was 255, giving an infantile mortality rate of 63, the same as last year.

In the Registration Sub-Districts, the corrected infantile mortality varies thus :—

Registration Sub-Districts	Total No. of Births	Total Deaths under 1 year	Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births
Lambeth Church	619	51	82
Kennington	652	37	56
Stockwell	849	58	68
Brixton	1,157	59	50
Norwood	746	50	67
Borough	4,023	255	63

TABLE J.

INFANTILE MORTALITY, 1934.

NET 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	80	10	7	9	106	48	44	24	33	255
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	10
Whooping cough	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	—	7
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
Tuberculosis of respiratory system ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3
Syphilis	2	—	1	1	4	1	—	—	—	5
Bronchitis	—	2	—	—	2	1	3	1	—	7
Pneumonia (all forms)	1	2	—	1	4	13	13	8	9	47
Other respiratory diseases	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Diarrhoea, etc.	—	—	—	1	1	11	12	1	12	37
Other digestive diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3
Congenital debility and malformation, premature birth, etc.	69	4	6	5	84	17	6	3	2	112
Other deaths from violence	6	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	7
Other defined diseases	2	2	—	1	5	1	6	1	1	14

Stillbirths.

The following particulars regarding stillbirths registered in Lambeth during 1934 have been received from the Registrar General :—

	Stillbirths registered	Inward transfers.	Outward transfers	Corrected totals
Total legitimate and illegitimate :				
Males... ..	116	12	60	68
Females	82	13	47	48
Illegitimate :—				
Males	4	2	2	4
Females	4	—	2	2

Mortality (All ages).

The mortality rates from different diseases and groups of diseases are given in terms of total deaths per 1,000 of the estimated population, with the exception of the infantile mortality rate which is expressed in terms of the corrected number of births.

	1934	1933	1932	Quinquennium 1926–1930
ESTIMATED POPULATION ...	283,900	289,000	292,300	301,120
General death-rate	12.65	13.11	12.53	12.70
Zymotic death-rate	0.59	0.38	0.49	0.50
Measles death-rate	0.23	0.03	0.13	0.14
Whooping Cough death-rate	0.04	0.07	0.07	0.09
Diarrhoeal death-rate	0.13	0.16	0.15	0.11
Typhoid Fever death-rate ...	0.003	0.003	0.01	0.008
Tuberculosis (all forms) death-rate	0.94	0.94	0.96	1.07
Tuberculosis (pulmonary) death-rate	0.81	0.84	0.84	0.91
Scarlet Fever death-rate ...	0.01	0.01	0.006	0.01
Diphtheria death-rate	0.15	0.08	0.11	0.10
Small-pox death-rate	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Infantile Mortality rate ...	63	63	56	59

Births, 1934.

The total number of Births registered (uncorrected) is 5,789, of which details are set out in Table A. The *corrected* number of births, however, is 4,023, showing a birth-rate of 14.21 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

	Total registered	Inward transfers	Outward transfers	Corrected numbers
Legitimate Males	2,798	289	1,141	1,946
Legitimate Females	2,609	267	1,066	1,810
Illegitimate Males	187	39	94	132
Illegitimate Females	195	44	104	135
Totals	5,789	639	2,405	4,023

Notification of Births Act.

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

Of the total 5,990 notified births, 4,359 took place in Institutions, and of these, 1,823 belong to Lambeth, and 2,536 to outside districts, thus :—

Institutions.	Lambeth Cases	Strangers	Totals
General Lying-in Hospital	274	856	1,130
St. Thomas's Hospital	243	382	625
Lambeth Hospital	363	320	683
Clapham Maternity Hospital	126	297	423
King's College Hospital	212	490	702
*Lambeth Council Maternity Home	451	14	465
Other Nursing Homes (private)	154	177	331
Totals	1,823	2,536	4,359

* 14 of the applicants moved out of the Borough after booking.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Nursing in the Home.

(a) *General.*

There are six District Nursing Associations affiliated to the Queen's Institute of District Nursing and the Catholic Nursing Institute which between them cover the entire area. All are run upon provident lines, but none receive any grant for general nursing from the Borough Council. They are the Ranyard Nurses ; Camberwell and District ; South London ; Brixton ; Southwark, Newington and Walworth ; Norwood and District Nursing Associations ; and the Catholic Nursing Institute.

(b) *Infectious disease.*

	Pneumonia (all forms)	Whooping Cough	Chicken-Pox	Influenza	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever
Visits paid to Children under 5 years of age ...	1,035	109	14	4	—	8
Visits paid to Persons over 5 years of age ...	1,861	—	18	213	2	31
TOTAL VISITS	2,896	109	32	217	2	31

	Measles	Ophthalmia- Neonatorum	Erysipelas	Conjunctivitis	Mumps	
Visits paid to Children under 5 years of age ...	1,063	140	12	1,234	24	
Visits paid to Persons over 5 years of age ...	363	—	5	—	—	
TOTAL VISITS	1,426	140	17	1,234	24	

A flat rate of 1/3 per visit is paid for the nursing of infectious disease.

Midwives.

There are approximately 80 midwives practising in the area but the exact number is not known as they are supervised by the County Council and are not registered as practising in any sub-divisions of the County area. On page 38 will be found particulars of financial assistance towards payment of midwives in certain cases.

Hospitals.

The following hospitals are situated within the district and offer accommodation to the inhabitants as well as to large numbers domiciled in other areas.

(a) *Voluntary.*

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, Albert Embankment, S.E.1, contains 640 beds and large out-patients' departments. A Maternity and Child Welfare Centre is included in the latter to which a grant is made by the Council.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Denmark Hill, S.E.5, contains 384 beds and general and special out-patient departments.

ROYAL WATERLOO HOSPITAL, Waterloo Road, S.E.1. For women and children, 130 beds and out-patient department.

BELGRAVE HOSPITAL, 1, Clapham Road, S.W.9. For children, 76 beds and out-patient department.

GENERAL LYING-IN HOSPITAL, York Road, S.E.1. For women, 76 beds. A Maternity and Child Welfare Centre is attached to the out-patient department, to which a grant is made by the Borough Council.

CLAPHAM MATERNITY HOSPITAL, Jeffreys Road, S.W.8. For women, 50 beds and an out-patient department.

(b) *County Council.*

LAMBETH HOSPITAL, Brook Street, S.E.1. This is a general hospital, fully equipped for all types of cases especially for the treatment of cancer by radium and X-rays.

SOUTH WESTERN HOSPITAL, Landor Road, S.W.9. A hospital for infectious diseases, containing 323 beds.

Ambulance Facilities.

There are no ambulances belonging to the Borough Council. By arrangement with the County Council, ambulances are available for the conveyance of women to institutions for confinement at all hours free of charge.

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 11 administrative welfare areas—each area administered by a voluntary welfare centre committee, of which the Medical Officer of Health is a member, as follows :—

1. North Marsh, 120, Cornwall Road, S.E.1.
2. Barley Mow, 52, Oakley Street, S.E.1.
3. Holy Trinity and North Lambeth, 121, Kennington Road, S.E.11.*
4. Moffat Institute, The Institute, Esher Street, S.E.11.*†‡
5. The "Rose McAndrew," 48, Lansdowne Road, S.W.8.
6. St. Anne's, 44-46, Harleyford Road, S.E.11.
7. North Brixton (Belgrave Hospital), 212, Camberwell New Road, S.E.5.*
8. Loughborough Junction, "The Sussex Arms," 109, Sussex Road, S.W.9.*†
9. Stockwell, The Institute, 57, Stockwell Road, S.W.9.*
10. Brixton, The Dispensary, 19, Water Lane, S.W.2.*†‡
11. West Norwood, Hannen House, 12, Hannen Road, S.E.27.*† (Branch Clinic, Gipsy Road, S.E.19.)

In addition clinics are held daily at :—

General Lying-in Hospital, York Road, S.E.1.*†

St. Thomas's Hospital (Main Building), S.E.1.*†

— do — 37, Royal Street, S.E.1.

These are in all respects regarded as Voluntary Welfare Centres and integral parts of the Lambeth scheme.

Included in the scheme are—

(a) Lambeth Council Maternity Home, 210, Knight's Hill, West Norwood, S.E. 27.

(b) St. Thomas's Babies' Hostel, Cornwall Road, S.E.11.

* Regular Ante-Natal Clinics are held in connection with these Centres.

† Dental Clinic.

‡ Artificial Sunlight.

Lambeth Milk Assistance Scheme (Free & Aided Supplies).

The Lambeth Milk Assistance Scheme continues to prove its usefulness in providing milk food in its most suitable form for young children whose parents are unable to secure it of their own resources. The scale of income is that recommended by the Ministry of Health on 22nd August, 1922, and is as follows :—

Number in Family.	Supply of Milk free of cost.	Supply of Milk at half-cost.
1	13/0 after deduction of rent	15/0 after deduction of rent
2	10/6 per head, after deduction of rent	12/6 per head, after deduction of rent
3	8/6 " " "	10/0 " " "
4	7/6 " " "	8/6 " " "
5	7/0 " " "	8/0 " " "
6	6/6 " " "	7/6 " " "

The figures giving the cost of the Lambeth Milk Assistance Scheme and the quantities distributed, both ordinary cow's milk as well as the various forms of dried milk since its inception on 8th February, 1918, are shown in the following table :—

Years (Finan- cial)	Cost of Milk distributed						Total Cost	Total amount of Milk distributed in gallons (approximately)		
	Through Welfare Centres			Through Milk Depot						
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
1918-19 (3 months)	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
1925-26	2,161	6	3	105	12	8	2,266	18	11	32,846
1926-27	2,209	6	1	189	4	4	2,398	10	5	32,012
1927-28	2,030	17	3	183	18	2	2,214	15	5	28,850
1928-29	1,546	17	5	137	19	7	1,684	17	0	23,321
1929-30	1,328	3	6	36	2	7	1,364	6	1	14,757
1930-31	1,645	7	3	—			1,645	7	3	21,007
1931-32	2,469	8	6	—			2,469	8	6	29,546
1932-33	3,391	4	9	—			3,391	4	9	41,566
1933-34	3,405	19	11	—			3,405	19	11	40,987
TOTALS	51,546	13	7	5,572	11	10	57,119	5	5	642,473

The co-operation in regard to the supply of milk between the Welfare Centres and the Public Assistance Committee of No. VII Administrative Area was continued throughout the year, but the formation of the Unemployment Assistance Board means that the greater part of the cost will fall in future upon the Borough Council.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1929—GRANTS.

The Scheme, made under section 101 (6) Local Government Act, 1929, which will be in operation for the four financial years, 1st April, 1933, to 31st March, 1937, provides that the Council shall pay by way of annual contribution to each of the Voluntary Associations named in column 1 of the following table in respect of the service mentioned in column 2 thereof the sum specified in column 3 :—

(1) Name of Association	(2) Service in respect of which Contribution is payable	(3) Amount of Annual Contribution
North Marsh	Infant Welfare Centre	£ 320
Barley Mow	Do.	665
North Lambeth Babies Care	Do.	900
Moffat Institute	Do.	900
" Rose McAndrew "	Do.	740
St. Anne's	Do.	595
Loughborough Junction	Do.	1,495
North Brixton	Do.	950
Stockwell	Do.	850
Brixton	Do.	1,165
West Norwood	Do.	1,435
St. Thomas's Hospital Clinic (Main Building)	Do.	850
St. Thomas's Hospital Centre (37 Royal Street)	Do.	720
General Lying-in Hospital	Do.	640
St. Thomas's Babies' Hostel	Ailing Babies' Home	970
	Total	£13,195

The conditions of the payment of the contributions to the Voluntary Associations under the Scheme are as follows :—

- (a) That the Council is satisfied as to the efficiency of the Maternity and Child Welfare service provided by the Association, in respect of which the contribution is payable,

and that such service is being used by a reasonable number of those persons for whom it is provided.

- (b) That no reduction or alteration of such service is made without the consent of the Council.
- (c) That such service and any premises in which it is carried on are open to inspection at all reasonable times by any officer of the Council duly authorised by the Council and by any officer of the Ministry appointed for that purpose by the Minister.
- (d) That the Association sends to the Council each year a copy of its annual report on its Maternity and Child Welfare work for the previous year, together with a statement of accounts for that year relating to such work, and a copy of the Auditor's certificate thereon, and also furnishes the Council from time to time with such other information relating to the Maternity and Child Welfare service provided by the Association and the expenditure thereon as the Council may reasonably require.

It is further provided that the Council shall not, except with the consent of the Minister, terminate or make any reduction in the annual contribution payable to an Association in respect of any service on the ground that any of the foregoing conditions are not fulfilled in the case of that service.

In several instances supplementary grants have since been approved by the Council increasing the block grants to provide additional facilities.

The Maternity Home

The Council's Maternity Home, at 210 Knight's Hill, has maintained its successful career during the year, and 458 cases were admitted to the Home—an increase of 49 above the previous year's total. Since its inception in 1926, 3,341 women have been admitted to the Home, with only two fatalities, which is a striking tribute both to the Home and to the value of the ante-natal work carried out at the voluntary welfare centres.

Applications dealt with during 1934.

Welfare Centre	Applications received	Applications withdrawn, refused or cancelled
Babies Care... ..	12	3
Rose McAndrew	2	—
North Brixton (Belgrave Hospital)	44	4
Stockwell	74	6
Brixton	126	6
Loughborough Junction	87	8
Norwood	154	10
Total	499	37

The Committee of Management of the Lambeth Council's Maternity Home includes four co-opted members, each representing the Voluntary Welfare Committees in one of the four Parliamentary Divisions of the Borough. The Management Committee is much strengthened by the inclusion of these four ladies who are in a position to explain at first hand the various points of view of the Welfare Centres which they represent. The success of the Council's Home is largely due to the ungrudging pains with which they have worked on behalf of the Lambeth Scheme in co-ordinating the work of the voluntary centres with that of the Council. In the assessment of the capacity of applicants for admission to the Home to pay the fees asked, the first hand information which these ladies bring has led in a considerable degree to the fairness and justice of the Committee's findings.

Parliamentary Area	Applications received	Applications withdrawn, refused or cancelled
North	3	2
Kennington... ..	50	4
Brixton	142	11
Norwood	304	20
Total	499	37

Infant Life Protection.

In accordance with the Transfer of Powers (London) Order, 1933, the administration of the provisions of the Children and Young Persons Acts, 1908 to 1933, was transferred to the Borough Council, and the summary of this work for the year ended the 31st December, 1934, now follows :—

No. of Foster Mothers on Register	186
No. of Nurse Children on Register	279
No. of Visits and Re-Visits paid to Nurse Children	... ... ... 1,753

Year of Birth	No. of Nurse Children	No. of Visits
1934	39	184
1933	61	304
1932	46	285
1931	28	191
1930	20	195
1929	25	188
1928	19	139
1927	18	130
1926	12	85
1925	11	52
Totals	279	1,753

No. of Visits, including verifications and registering of homes	... 2,533
No. of Foster Mothers removed from Borough	... ... 13
No. of Nurse Children legally adopted by Foster Parents	... ... 1
No. of Nurse Children taken by National Children's Aid and Adoption Society with a view to adoption	... ... 8
No. of Nurse Children who attained the age of 9 years	... ... 8
No. of Deaths	... ... Nil
No. of Legal Proceedings taken	... ... Nil

Additional Facilities available at Welfare Centres.

(i) **Home Helps.** The system of Home Helps inaugurated in May, 1928, by the Council has again proved its usefulness during the year. 86 applications were received (2 subsequently cancelled), 32 being emergency cases.

The expense to the Council was only £45 17s. 0d., and from every point of view the money could scarcely have been better spent.

(ii) **Sterile Maternity Outfits.** These outfits contain sterilised dressings, etc., and are sold at cost price at every Welfare Centre.

In the course of the year 421 of these outfits were sold. The Council has sanctioned the issue of these outfits free or at reduced cost in cases of poverty.

34 applications (2 since cancelled) for assistance towards the purchase of these outfits from necessitous cases were received in the course of the year at a cost to the Council of £3 16s. 0d.

(iii) **Sterilization of Bed Linen, etc.** During the year 22 applications only were received from the whole area in connection with the service which is entirely free.

(iv) **Co-operation with Voluntary Hospitals.** There is now an active liaison between the almoners of the various hospitals in the Metropolis and the Public Health Department in respect of the Lambeth Mothers who apply for both in- and out-patient treatment for their confinements. Such cases are visited by the Council's Health Visitors, who refer mothers to their local Welfare Centre for advice for themselves, and for patterns of baby clothing, etc., and full reports are forwarded to the almoner of the hospital concerned. The total number of these cases (both ante-natal and post-natal) visited and reported upon during 1934 was 1,991, distributed as follows :—

Institutions outside the Borough of Lambeth	St. Thomas's Hospital	850	1,747
	King's College Hospital	...	...	198
	General Lying-in Hospital	...	...	384
	Lambeth Hospital	...	...	314
	Royal Waterloo Hospital	...	...	1
	Westminster Hospital	62	244
	Charing Cross Hospital	...	...	35
	St. George's Hospital	...	...	12
	Dulwich Hospital	...	...	57
	Middlesex Hospital	...	...	5
	Elizabeth Garratt Anderson Hospital	...	...	2
	Royal Free Hospital	...	...	2
	Guy's Hospital	...	...	1
	University College Hospital	...	...	1
	St. Giles' Hospital	...	...	61
	South London Hospital	...	...	5
	St. Mary's Hospital	...	...	1

(v) **Midwives.** By arrangement with the County Council, the responsible authority under the Midwives Acts (1902-1926), midwives practising in the borough can send their patients prior to confinement to the ante-natal clinics at the various Lambeth Welfare Centres for medical examination, and receive a written report of the case from the Medical Officer. Certain midwives sent all or nearly all their cases to the Ante-Natal Clinics for medical examination, but the great majority failed to take advantage either for themselves or their patients.

The number of reports sent to midwives in response to the applications received was 8, as opposed to 61 last year, 64 in 1932, 83 in 1931, and 149 in 1930.

Applications for assistance towards the payment of the midwife were received from 65 expectant mothers, while 21 others were emergency cases. The cost to the Council was £53 15s. 0d.

Compensation at the rate of 10s. per case is paid to those midwives whose cases after booking are confined on the advice of the clinic Medical Officer in institutions.

(vi) **Obstetrical Consultants.**

On two occasions only during the year were one or other of the Council's two obstetrical consultants called upon in emergency by doctors attending confinements in the district compared with 5 occasions in 1933. The cost to the Council was £8 8s. 0d.

(vii) **Dentistry.**

Dental Sessions are held at six of the Welfare Centres, and arrangements are in force whereby women and children in any area can obtain dental treatment.

(viii) **Ultra Violet Light, and Massage.**

At two Welfare Centres—one in the inner and one in the outer wards—are carbon arc installations. Women and children are

referred from the other centres to these two for light treatment and massage.

The following table indicates the scope of the facilities available under the ægis of the Lambeth Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme and points to the success of the undertaking as a whole by the great numbers attending the clinics and in other ways making use of the diverse facilities provided.

SUMMARY RELATING TO THE WORK AT WELFARE CENTRES

WELFARE CENTRE		North Marsh	Barley Mow	North Lambeth Babies' Care	Moffat	"Rose McAndrew"	St. Anne's	North Brixton	Loughborough Junction	Stockwell	Brixton	West Norwood	St. Thomas's Hospital (Main Building)	St. Thomas's Hospital (37 Royal St.)	General Lying-in Hospital	Totals
TOTAL NUMBERS OF INDIVIDUAL CASES DEALT WITH	1. Expectant Mothers ...	71	225	189	126	220	101	137	351	301	263	411	614	93	525	3,627
	2. Nursing Mothers ...	100	458	874	392	559	225	552	444	322	424	763	494	42	143	5,792
	3. Infants (under 1 year) ...	102	460	819	272	735	230	559	613	558	536	568	545	—	143	6,140
	4. Children (aged 1-5 years) ...	96	728	824	172	600	113	399	487	278	690	380	241	—	52	5,060
	Total ...	369	1,871	2,706	962	2,114	669	1,647	1,895	1,459	1,913	2,122	1,894	135	863	20,619
TOTAL NUMBERS OF SESSIONS HELD	1. Ante-natal ...	—	—	49	27	—	—	49	104	51	48	100	152	—	348	928
	2. Medical "Consultations" ...	52	48	87	153	96	48	148	245	99	201	149	154	—	99	1,579
	3. Dental ...	—	—	—	27	—	—	—	54	—	24	47	101	—	50	303
	4. Others ...	44	86	79	166	81	36	62	247	9	181	96	—	223	51	1,361
	Total ...	96	134	215	373	177	84	259	650	159	454	392	407	223	548	4,171
TOTAL NUMBERS OF ALL ATTENDANCES AT THE SESSIONS	1. Expectant Mothers.	—	—	200	237	—	—	720	1,346	977	1,139	1,248	2,566	—	2,292	10,725
	(a) Ante-natal ...	14	54	200	237	—	—	1,062	—	862	953	—	—	—	—	3,382
	(b) Seen by Medical Officer	35	16	—	—	—	—	253	—	164	186	—	—	—	—	654
	(c) Otherwise dealt with...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	117	—	65	148	44	—	284	658
	(d) Dental ...	127	130	307	52	899	167	94	—	—	—	259	—	715	26	2,776
	(e) Others ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total ...	176	200	707	526	899	167	2,129	1,463	2,003	2,343	1,655	2,610	715	2,602	18,195
	2. Nursing Mothers.	449	1,317	823	2,273	2,198	913	2,744	1,936	911	2,147	3,409	1,639	—	925	21,684
	(a) Seen by Medical Officer	573	838	1,430	772	1,704	1,166	3,097	—	1,288	1,836	4,793	—	—	45	17,542
	(b) Otherwise dealt with...	—	—	—	117	—	—	—	604	—	84	183	10	—	70	1,068
	(c) Dental ...	254	1,976	360	696	81	106	542	—	24	44	446	—	824	95	5,448
	(d) Others ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total ...	1,276	4,131	2,613	3,858	3,983	2,185	6,383	2,544	2,223	4,111	8,831	1,649	824	1,135	45,742

SUMMARY RELATING TO THE WORK AT WELFARE CENTRES—continued

WELFARE CENTRE		North Marsh	Barley Mow	North Lambeth Babies' Care	Moffat	"Rose McAndrew"	St. Anne's	North Brixton	Loughborough Junction	Stockwell	Brixton	West Norwood	St. Thomas's Hospital (Main Building)	St. Thomas's Hospital (37 Royal St.)	General Lying-in Hospital	Totals
	3. Infants (under 1 year).															
	(a) Seen by Medical Officer	461	1,065	1,121	1,105	3,054	847	2,754	3,428	1,623	3,376	2,269	2,333	—	926	24,362
	(b) Otherwise dealt with...	585	585	1,879	467	2,490	1,119	3,045	—	3,830	3,261	2,714	—	—	45	20,020
	(c) Dental	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(d) Others	268	947	—	307	—	51	—	3,303	98	137	144	—	—	—	5,255
	Total	1,314	2,597	3,000	1,879	5,544	2,017	5,799	6,731	5,551	6,774	5,127	2,333	—	971	49,637
	4. Children (aged 1-5 years).															
	(a) Seen by Medical Officer	364	1,041	678	1,489	1,705	289	2,189	1,967	912	1,721	1,264	1,346	—	882	15,847
	(b) Otherwise dealt with...	594	372	1,311	542	1,576	628	2,100	—	1,961	2,441	1,669	—	—	—	13,194
	(c) Dental	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	219	—	84	167	16	—	—	496
	(d) Others	268	642	—	1,198	—	82	—	2,256	91	727	170	—	—	—	5,434
	Total	1,226	2,055	1,989	3,239	3,281	999	4,289	4,442	2,964	4,973	3,270	1,362	—	882	34,971
VISITS AND RE-VISITS PAID TO HOMES	1. Expectant Mothers.															
	(a) First Visits	61	171	135	98	179	83	101	358	208	130	161	—	214	95	1,994
	(b) Re-visits	205	537	206	111	944	192	53	1,074	283	383	81	—	885	253	5,207
	Total Visits	266	708	341	209	1,123	275	154	1,432	491	513	242	—	1,099	348	7,201
	2. Nursing Mothers.															
	(a) First Visits	78	207	401	185	273	230	324	499	384	553	415	—	173	76	3,798
	(b) Re-visits	750	5,634	888	1,145	1,811	2,167	778	1,897	696	1,096	1,421	—	1,626	806	20,715
	Total Visits	828	5,841	1,289	1,330	2,084	2,397	1,102	2,396	1,080	1,649	1,836	—	1,799	882	24,513
	3. Infants (under 1 year).															
	(a) First Visits	80	191	430	180	328	234	326	520	432	641	417	—	130	76	3,985
	(b) Re-visits	759	2,365	1,291	1,152	2,554	2,176	680	2,357	1,773	1,466	1,594	—	581	806	19,554
	Total Visits	839	2,556	1,721	1,332	2,882	2,410	1,006	2,877	2,205	2,107	2,011	—	711	882	23,539
	4. Children (aged 1-5 years).															
	(a) First Visits	37	48	59	74	336	216	149	493	106	627	84	—	112	52	2,393
	(b) Re-visits	1,671	6,441	3,602	3,774	2,719	2,191	1,807	3,677	3,077	2,702	3,027	—	3,751	1,226	39,655
	Total Visits	1,708	6,889	3,661	3,848	3,055	2,407	1,956	4,170	3,183	3,329	3,111	—	3,863	1,278	42,058

The cost to the Local Authority of the Lambeth Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme since its inception in 1916, and the fall in the infantile mortality year by year are shown in the following table, together with the percentage of Lambeth children entering the County Council Elementary Schools afflicted with some physical defect or defects :—

Year	Cost to the Borough Council (Financial Year)	Infantile Mortality	Percentage of children entering school with one or more physical defects
	£ s. d.		
1918	713 6 1	105	37.7
1919	1,010 14 4	85	38.2
1920	1,664 14 2	69	32.8
1921	4,517 8 10	77	34.2
1922	4,820 18 8	79	32.7
1923	4,377 15 1	58	34.2
1924	3,382 15 7	67	38.3
1925	3,911 7 7	64	48.2
1926	4,073 5 9	55	53.1
1927	4,086 12 10	55	56.7
1928	4,274 19 8	61	51.1
1929	4,481 4 3	68	55.3
1930	17,329 1 9	57	55.0
1931	20,331 6 6	60	61.5
1932	20,147 16 7	56	47.9
1933	20,746 10 7	63	44.2
1934	Not available	63	55.7

Summary of Work carried out (Visits Paid) by the 4 Whole-time Official Health Visitors during 1934.

Ante-natal Visits	...	...	...	...	1,137
Do. Re-visits	...	...	...	...	121
Births, 1st Visits...	...	...	...	...	746
Do. Re-visits	...	...	...	...	361
Do. Stillborn	...	...	...	...	86
Ophthalmia, 1st Visits	...	...	...	...	95
Do. Re-visits	...	...	...	...	160
Infantile Deaths, Visits	...	...	...	...	50
Welfare Centre Attendances	...	...	...	...	492
Clinic Attendances	...	...	...	...	109
Visits—No result	...	...	...	...	1,150
Special Visits (Measles, Diphtheria Prevention, etc.)	...	...	...	...	1,234

Visits to Children 1-5 (not included above)	...	...	545
Puerperal Pyrexia, 1st Visits	...	...	71
Do. Re-visits	...	...	41
Enlarged Tonsil and Adenoid Visits	...	...	40
Do. Re-visits	...	...	10

The work of the four health visitors is, in a sense, of a dual nature. They act as a link between the voluntary welfare centres and the Public Health Department on the one hand, and on the other are responsible, each in one Parliamentary Division, for visits to notified cases of ophthalmia neonatorum and puerperal pyrexia, as well as for visiting all cases of measles not officially notified. In addition they visit and report upon the home conditions and preparations for the coming baby in all ante-natal cases applying for admission to the Council's Maternity Home, as well as for in-patient or out-patient treatment in confinement by any hospital or lying-in home whose lady almoner writes for the information. Their duties include the investigation of a number of stillbirths and the deaths of young children, and the rendering of help and advice generally in connection with cases of zymotic enteritis, and they pay innumerable other visits for various purposes of health instruction in the homes to those who do not fall into one or other of the above categories.

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.

The number of notifications of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia received during the year was 95, of which 48 occurred in primiparae, 37 in multiparae, while the parity of the remaining 10 was not ascertained.

The causes giving rise to the notifications are detailed in the following table :—

Cause					Primiparae	Multiparae
Manual interference during parturition	...	...	...	15	11	4
Local uterine sepsis	...	...	...	13	6	7
Cystitis pyelitis, etc.	...	...	...	12	9	3
Septic abortion	...	...	...	10	2	8
Mastitis	...	...	...	10	7	3
Caesarean section	...	...	...	6	2	4
Influenza, etc.	...	...	...	5	2	3
Venereal disease	...	...	...	5	3	2
Septic conditions in pregnancy	...	...	...	4	3	1
Not known	...	...	...	3	2	1
Ante-natal advice not followed	...	...	...	2	1	1
Particulars not ascertained	...	...	...	10	—	—
Total	...	...	...	95	48	37

Out of 207 notifications received during the past three years, 196 were followed up, and of 182, in which particulars were ascertained, 112 occurred in primiparae and 71 in multiparae.

334 cases of Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia have been notified in the quinquennium 1930-34, and of these information was obtained in 251 cases. The causes were manual interference 71, local uterine sepsis 40, influenza coryza, etc., 35, cystitis pyelitis, etc., 30, Mastitis 29, septic abortion 25, septic conditions during pregnancy 21

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Public Cleansing.

House refuse is collected weekly but in certain streets more often for special reasons. All refuse, both house and street, is loaded into barges and taken 40 miles down the Thames to Mucking, where it is systematically buried under a layer of earth with turf, first removed and then replaced over the refuse.

There has been no alteration during the year in the arrangements for Public Cleansing.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

6,976 Notices were served during the year 1934, as follows :—

PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, METROPOLIS LOCAL MANAGEMENT ACTS,
HOUSING ACTS, ETC.

(a) District Sanitary Inspectors.

Preliminary or Intimation Notices.

(1) Male Inspectors	...	...	...	4,306	
(2) Women Inspectors	...	...	...	113	
				—	4,419

Statutory Notices.

(1) Male Inspectors.					
(a) P.H. Act	146	
(b) Met. Man. Acts	21	
(2) Women Inspectors	1	
				—	168

Disinfection Notices	2,141
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(b) Food Inspectors.

(1) Public Health (Meat) Regulations	...	14	
(2) L.C.C. (General Powers) Acts	...	10	
		—	24

(c) *Housing Inspectors.*

Informal Schedules	...	...	...	...	215	
Formal Notices	...	...	...	...	9	
					<hr/>	224
Total	...	...	...	...		<hr/>6,976 <hr/>

11 Summonses were issued, with results as follows :—

Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

Convictions	...	...	...	...	1	
Summons withdrawn	...	...	...	...	1	
					<hr/>	2

Metropolis Management Acts.

Summons withdrawn on costs	...	...			1	
					<hr/>	1

Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.

Convictions	...	...	...	...	3	
Summons withdrawn	...	...	...	...	2	
Summons withdrawn on costs	...	...	...	...	1	
Summons dismissed on costs	...	...	...	...	2	
					<hr/>	8
Total	...	...	...	...		<hr/>11 <hr/>

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 women Sanitary Inspectors, 1 Infant Life Protection Visitor 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 1934.*

Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,838
Re-visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,244
Complaints received	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,287
Water Certificates issued (617 separate houses or tenements including 19 blocks of tenements)	...	...	...	...	...	...	157
Drains tested (with chemical, water or smoke test)	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,750
Sanitary Works completed	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,784
Sanitary Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,559

	Totals
1. Bath Waste :	
(a) directly connected to drain	5
(b) improperly trapped or untrapped ; defective	48
2. Basement dwellings : space below floor improperly or insufficiently ventilated	6
3. Ceilings and Walls : defective	759
4. Chimney : defective	62
5. Copper : defective	123
6. Damp condition of premises	677
7. Dilapidated condition of premises	226
8. Door : defective	110
9. Drains :	
(a) defective	281
(b) fresh air inlet defective	164
(c) gulley defective	92
(d) manhole defective	64
(e) plunging eye defective	37
(f) soil pipe defective	112
(g) trap insufficient	18
(h) ventilation insufficient	34
(i) vent pipe defective	130
10. Dustbins or Ashpits :	
(a) defective or dilapidated	860
(b) absence of	177
11. Fireplace : defective	326
12. Floors and Stairs : defective	359
13. Lavatory Waste : directly connected to drain, improperly trapped or untrapped	27
14. Paving (yard or area) :	
(a) defective	313
(b) drain or connections thereto defective	8
(c) undrained	9
15. Rainwater Pipe and Gutters :	
(a) rainwater pipe defective	300
(b) gutters defective	198
(c) rainwater pipe directly connected to drain	22
16. Roof : defective	727

	Total
17. Sinks :	
(a) defective	248
(b) directly connected to drain or defective ...	23
(c) improperly trapped or untrapped	269
(d) waste defective	218
18. Stable :	
(a) absence of proper manure receptacle ...	2
(b) drain defective	1
(c) paving defective	1
(d) undrained	0
19. Washhouse :	
(a) roof defective	67
(b) paving defective	68
(c) undrained	15
20. Water Closet :	
(a) defective so as to be a nuisance	283
(b) improperly constructed so as to be a nuisance	38
(c) insufficient or improper accommodation ...	24
(d) pan and trap defective	258
(e) deficient or defective water supply ...	233
21. Water Supply :	
(a) draw-off from main required	27
(b) no supply	19
(c) pipes, taps, etc., defective	106
(d) storage cistern defective or uncovered ...	20
22. Windows : defective	441
23. Animals : improperly kept	34
24. Bakehouses : dirty	75
25. Dirty Premises :	
(a) walls and ceilings of rooms dirty	2,687
(b) rooms, etc., verminous	515
(c) stable premises dirty	5
(d) washhouse walls and ceilings dirty ...	540
(e) water closet walls and ceilings dirty ...	454
(f) workshops and factories	25
26. Drain : choked or stopped	353
27. Effluvium nuisance :	
(a) from industrial premises	17
(b) from private premises	27
28. Lighting and Ventilation : defective	19

	Totals
29. Manure : accumulation or deposit injurious to health	19
30. Overcrowding	27
31. Basements Inspected	2,533
32. Rats infestation :	
(a) Industrial premises	19
(b) Private premises	128
33. Refuse accumulations	149
34. Smoke Nuisance :	
(a) from industrial premises	38
(b) from private premises	36
35. Stagnant Water : accumulation	24
36. Underground Rooms : occupied as a dwelling ...	1,697
37. Urinal : foul	21
38. Water Supply :	
(a) cut off	80
(b) storage cistern so foul as to be a nuisance ...	9

In addition, the District Sanitary Inspectors carried out during 1934 routine duties connected with the inspection 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 abatement, the male public conveniences, factories and workshops, and workplaces wherein males are employed, common lodging-houses, offensive trades, houses let in lodgings, refuse and manure depots, etc.

A great number of visits have been paid by the Inspectors in connection with all the premises in which infectious diseases are reported to have occurred. The opportunity afforded by such official notifications is taken for an inspection of the sanitary state of the property together with a test of the drains.

Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Acts, 1920-33.

During the year 15 inspections were made and 15 certificates granted. It should be noted that since the 1933 Act a certificate, when applied for in accordance with the provisions of the Acts, must be granted. The administrative latitude previously permissible is now therefore curtailed.

London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1928.

Action taken under section 28.

In two cases only was it necessary to obtain a magistrates' order under this Section. Several other old people were induced to enter the London County Council Hospital without the need for application for orders.

Summary of Work carried out by the Women Sanitary Inspectors during 1934.

Workshops* visited and inspected	...	...	...	256
Workshops* : workrooms therein measured	...	...	...	55
Workshops* : newly discovered and registered	...	...	...	31
Premises visited, but not inspected, owing to the persons or patients concerned being out, or, if employees, being no longer employed	...	...	...	1,084
Women's Conveniences visited and inspected, etc. (visits paid)	...	...	...	1,002
Special places visited and inspected :				
(a) Restaurants	...	...	...	391
(b) Housing enquiries	...	...	...	507
(c) Outworkers	...	...	...	222
(d) Complaints, Infectious diseases, etc.	...	...	...	154
			—	1,274
Re-inspections :				
(a) Restaurants	...	...	...	102
(b) Housing enquiries	...	...	...	149
(c) Outworkers	...	...	...	12
(d) Complaints, etc.	...	...	...	74
			—	337
Written Intimation and Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	113
No. of Workshops, etc., in which defects were found	...	...	...	118
No. of Workshops, etc., in which no defects were found	...	...	...	1,399
Nuisances referred to M.O.H., for attention by Male Inspectors	...	...	...	13

* Workshops include Work-places.

Particulars of Defects found by Women Inspectors.

Workshops, etc. :—

Workrooms :

Overcrowded, Damp, Dirty, etc.	3
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Defective or Dirty :

Yards, Floors, Roofs, Windows, Walls and Ceilings, Rain Water Pipes, Sink Wastes, or Premises generally	59
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	----

Sanitary Appliances :

Water Closets—Dirty, unventilated, choked, de- fective or with defective tanks or water supplies	60
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	----

Drainage—Defective	—
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Dustbins—Wanting or Defective	16
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Lavatories—Dirty or Defective	0
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No separate suitable sufficient W.C. accommodation for the sexes	2
---------------------------------------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	---

Miscellaneous Defects, Defective Chimneys, etc.	12
-------------------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	----

Factories and Workshops.

Eighteen new factories and 16 new workshops were added to the Register, dealing with various trades.

Out-workers.

Ten February and ten August lists were received, dealing with 206 and 155 out-workers respectively. Of the 361 out-workers 171 belonged to Lambeth and the remainder lived in other areas. Particulars of the latter were sent to the Authorities concerned, whilst, in return, 91 lists were received from various outside authorities dealing with 518 workers living in Lambeth.

Of the total Lambeth out-workers reported 64 were new, *i.e.*, not previously registered.

The two women inspectors each work in one-half of the Borough, and are responsible for the inspection and supervision under the Factory and Workshops Acts, of all places where female labour is employed. They visit regularly the kitchens, etc., attached to all restaurants and cafés where food is prepared and cooked, but in the case of public houses, however, it is found to be more convenient to leave the inspection of kitchens to the district sanitary inspectors.

Registrations Effected and Licences Granted.

Under the Transfer of Powers (London) Order, 1933, dated March 9th, 1933, made by the Minister of Health, under Section 64 of the Local Government Act, 1929, certain functions hitherto exercisable by the London County Council were transferred to the various Metropolitan Boroughs from the 31st March, 1933.

The Borough Council was given control over Cow-houses, Slaughter-houses, Common Lodging Houses and Offensive Trades, and licences were granted and registrations were effected as set out below :—

(a) *Offensive Trades.*

Three offensive trades are registered in Lambeth as follows :—

9, Old Paradise Street (tripe boiling).

15, Upper Marsh (fat melting).

15, Upper Marsh (soap boiling).

(b) *Cow-Houses.*

In 1882 there were 79 cow-houses licensed in the district.

Since that date there has been a progressive reduction in the numbers and the last cow-house remaining was closed in September, 1934.

(c) *Slaughter-Houses.*

Three Slaughter-Houses were licensed (renewals) as follows :—

207, Coldharbour Lane (A. J. Clark).

121, High Street (rear of), W. Norwood (W. Crouch).

60, Kennington Park Road (T. H. Grellier).

(d) *Common Lodging-Houses.*

Three Common Lodging-Houses were licensed (renewals) as follows :—

19, Belvedere Crescent.

106, Wandsworth Road.

88, 90 and 92, Westminster Bridge Road.

(e) *Milk Shops.* see page 64.

(f) *Ice Cream Vendors.*

At the end of the year there were 408 known vendors of Ice Cream in Lambeth. All premises used for the manufacture and/or sale of Ice Cream are registered in accordance with the requirements of Section 5 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1932.

(g) *Bakehouses.*

There are 136 bakehouses on the Register compared with 222, 214, 214 and 140 for the years, 1901, 1911, 1921 and 1931 respectively ; 33 are underground and machinery is installed in 44.

(h) *Food Premises.* see page 65.**Smoke Abatement.**

Metal plates containing suggestions to avoid the unnecessary emission of smoke have been distributed to all firms using hand- and oil-fired boilers in the area. These have been fixed prominently in the stokeholds and are appreciated.

No. of complaints received	...	...	...	...	74
No. of intimation Notices served	...	...	...	...	74
No. of observations made	...	...	...	...	74

Every effort is made to enlist co-operation with industry by the sanitary inspectors in order to reduce the waste and nuisance from smoke.

Schools.

No schools in the district are under the control of the Borough Council as the County Council is the Education Authority. Close touch is kept with the school authorities, however, in so far as infectious disease is concerned.

Housing.*Clearance Areas.*

In the course of the year representations were made by the County Medical Officer, and clearance areas were declared in respect of 582 houses, in connection with which 34 other houses were included in grey land. The persons displaced and for whom accommodation will be provided number 4,797. The premises were confirmed in orders regarding the following areas : Park Place, Ethelm Street (Areas No. 1 and No. 2), Tanswell Street, Tyers Street, Princes Buildings, and Bloomfield Place. There are a number of other large areas upon which the County Council propose in the near future to make Clearance Orders. The small areas number 59, comprising some 500 or more houses upon which the intention is to declare orders to insure the demolition of the houses but, as the areas in themselves are too small to be utilised for rehousing purposes, the development of the sites will be left in the hands of the owners of the land. The County Council made an offer to deal with approximately half these small areas in addition to assuming

responsibility for the large areas, if the Borough Council would declare orders in connection with the remaining half of the small areas. The Borough Council, however, in view of their commitments in respect of the Hemans Street area, of which one-half only has been taken in hand, and in view of the considerable increase of work which would fall upon the Medical Officer of Health, who has no whole-time assistant, and the Public Health Department, decided to ask the County Council to shoulder the responsibility of the declaration of orders upon all the small areas as well as the larger ones. The County Council have reluctantly consented to this course provisionally, but the financial settlements have not yet been arranged. The Hemans Street Area was represented in September, 1931, the Ministry Inquiry being held in November, 1933. The clearance order was confirmed in 1934, with the exception of 8 houses, for which the owner gave an undertaking to carry out the repairs required under section 17, Housing Act, 1930.

The premises are three-floored terrace houses in a low-lying area approximately six feet below Trinity High Water Mark. The site at one time seems to have been the marshy foreshore on the bank of the Thames exposed to floods at high tide. The subsoil has the appearance and nature of river mud. Included in the notices of repairs, therefore, were the concreting of the sites and the provision of horizontal damp courses. As the only water supply to each house was on the ground floor, and the houses were occupied by more than one family, a water supply with sink was required by the notices to be provided on the top floor. The owner appealed to the County Court on the four requirements, viz., concrete oversite, horizontal damp course, water supply and sink, and his appeal was upheld upon all four counts.

The owner was required, however, to provide a vertical damp course to all ground floor internal walls where the match boarding was absent or was in future removed when worn out or decayed, or for any other reason. The effect of this requirement is that the party walls will receive a vertical damp course on each side under the stairs, inside cupboards, and in patches elsewhere where the match-lining is absent to the height of the present match-lining. The result will no doubt be observable later.

The effect of the judgment is, of course, not confined to these houses only, as schedules of repairs served in connection with other property are naturally limited by it.

The water supply and sink were regarded from a different aspect. As the houses were sublet by the tenant, without the owner's consent, to one other family in each case, they were not houses let in separate tenements in so far as the County Council Bye-laws

are concerned. The fact that the rent of the houses is such as almost to preclude any possibility of that class of tenant meeting it financially without subletting, was not a matter for the Court.

It may be noted that demolition on the Hemans Street clearance area was not started during the year, i.e., three years and a half after the representation.

Considerable difficulty has arisen both in this and in other clearance areas regarding urgent repairs. Owners who are about to be dispossessed of their property naturally do not wish, nor do they intend, to embark upon any expenditure in connection with such property. In nearly every instance the possibility of persuasion is out of the question. If the structure becomes dangerous the matter is comparatively simple, but apart from that aspect it is difficult to see by what means an owner can be compelled to repair, for example, a leaking roof. The service of notices is of no avail unless followed by prosecution which, even if successful, can only be regarded as inequitable to the owner. Moreover, compliance with a notice carries with it the implication that the premises are thereby rendered fit for habitation, whereas the representation states that the only satisfactory method of dealing with the property is by demolition, not by repair.

The sanitary inspector's position is one, too, of difficulty, since every property in a clearance area needs some repair, and to effect any repair by persuasion in one house leads to an outcry from the other less fortunate tenants.

A leaking roof is one of the more common, as well as more difficult and expensive, repairs to effect in old property, as damage is done to other parts of the roof when repair work is being carried out, so that the house may be less tenantable after repair than it was before. The obvious answer to the difficulty is speedy acquisition. But after confirmation of a clearance order, the legal formalities needed to gain possession can be, and often are, extended by innumerable unforeseen occurrences, as well as by the normal recognised and expected difficulties. Meanwhile, the wretched occupants of the property continue to live as best they may.

Underground Rooms.

Early in the year the Minister of Health was asked in the House of Commons whether he could give particulars of the number of underground rooms habitually used as sleeping places in the administrative County of London. The information was not available at the time, but the Minister promised that it should be obtained from the London County Council.

At the request of the County Medical Officer a survey of the Borough was therefore undertaken with the object of obtaining the desired information for the Minister. The survey was carried out by the district Sanitary Inspectors, and took nearly four months for its completion. Careful measurements of the dimensions of each room were taken together with the average width and extent of the area, and also the necessary inspection made in each instance to see whether the regulations were complied with. The survey unfortunately coincided with the Measles epidemic, and the two entailed a very considerable increase in the normal work of both inspectors and clerical staff. It is therefore a matter of congratulation that the survey was completed in so short a time, having regard to all the circumstances.

The result of the survey is as follows :—

(i) Number of houses with underground rooms	...	6,712
(ii) Number of rooms which are unfit for human habitation within the meaning of Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1925 (i.e., not to be used for sleeping purposes)	... ..	1,775

During the year 23 representations were made under section 20, Housing Act, 1930, in connection with which 7 closing orders were made and 4 undertakings were received in lieu of closing orders. Of the remainder, five of the premises were found to be vacant after the service of notices, so that the making of closing orders could not be pursued.

The position with regard to closing underground rooms habitually used for sleeping purposes is unsatisfactory. Owing to the legal requirements and the time which must elapse between committee and council meetings it is not ordinarily possible for a closing order to be made within three months of the date of the representation. In the meantime premises may become vacant or there may be a change of ownership when the proceedings start again from the beginning. When, however, it is reported that vacant basement premises are "to let," the attention of the owner or agent is directed to the provisions of Section 96, Public Health (London) Act, 1891, when the premises, if relet, are let in such a way as to render it unnecessary for any underground room to be used habitually for sleeping purposes.

It is customary for the front and back basement rooms of a house to be let to one family, but as the family use the conveniences of the house in common with other tenants, the two basement rooms do not constitute a separate tenement which can be made the subject of a closing order under Section 20, Housing Act, 1930. The procedure of closing the particular room habitually used for

sleeping purposes may be carried into effect, and the order made. Then if the sleeping arrangement in the two rooms is reversed the complete procedure must be traversed all over again in order to make a closing order upon the second room. It is not surprising therefore that the closing of underground rooms habitually used for sleeping purposes does not proceed more rapidly.

A closing order made in respect of an entire basement when separately let leads inevitably to a perpetual nuisance. All kinds of rubbish tend to accumulate, affording harbourage for rats, while the mere presence of the empty basement leads to acts of wilful destruction and misbehaviour which accentuate the nuisance.

During the year 298 fresh applications for housing accommodation were received in the Public Health Department (mostly from the applicant in person), and of these 136 were sent forward to the County Authority for attention or preferential treatment, while, in addition, 12 applications were recommended for housing on the Lambeth Council Estates. The remaining 150 after careful scrutiny, could not be recommended for various reasons, viz., insufficient income or other circumstances. Of the 148 cases referred to, 48 have been accommodated (43 by L.C.C. and 5 by L.B.C.), and 11 refused (by the County Authority), leaving 89 pending decision and allocation.

The following table shows particulars of 279 out of 298 applications received (information respecting the remaining 19 cases is not available owing to various causes, such as application withdrawn) :—

HOUSING APPLICATIONS, 1934.

Number of Persons in Family	Number of Rooms Occupied						Total Persons
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
1	2	1	—	—	—	—	3
2	1	2	1	—	—	—	8
3	2	19	22	3	—	—	138
4	9	36	15	7	1	—	272
5	6	31	8	6	2	—	265
6	1	16	10	6	—	—	198
7	3	17	7	5	1	—	231
8	1	7	12	5	—	—	200
9	1	2	2	3	—	—	72
10	1	—	3	—	—	—	40
11	—	1	—	1	—	—	22
Total Families 279	27	132	80	36	4	—	—
Total Persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,449

In addition to the above, 752 applications from Lambeth residents, received by the County Authority direct, were dealt with; 193 families being re-housed in Lambeth, and 559 families re-housed outside the Borough.

The record of work done during the year ended the 31st December, 1934, by the Council's two Housing Inspectors, is set out in tabular form as follows :—

(1) Surveys or inspections made under Part I (Clearance Areas) of the Housing Act, 1930	Nil
(2) Record forms (Clearance Areas) filed	Nil
(3) Notices of intention to survey issued under Section 127 of the Housing Act, 1925, and served upon occupiers and owners	381
(4) Surveys or inspections made under the House Inspection Regulations of the Housing Acts, 1925 and 1930... ..	215
(5) Provisional or informal schedules prepared under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1930	215
(6) Schedules prepared for the purpose of Statutory Notices under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1930	9
(7) Record Cards (Section 17) filed	215
(8) Surveys made under Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1930... ..	15
(9) Record forms (Section 19) filed	15
(10) Surveys made under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 (underground rooms and parts of buildings)	85
(11) Record forms (Section 20) filed	85
(12) Drain tests made (chemical, smoke, and water)	484
(13) Total visits made (re-visits, 10,081)	10,396

During the period under review in the present Report, the following roads and streets have been surveyed (wholly or in part)—the total number of houses being given in brackets after the name of each :—

Prince's Ward.

Kennington Road (20), Saunders Street (1), Upper Kennington Lane (3).

Vauxhall Ward.

Field's Place (3), Priory Mews (12), Riverhall Street (50), Rutland Street (3), Studley Road (2), The Retreat (6), Wandsworth Road (1).

Vassall Ward.

Langton Road (1), Myatt Road (4).

Angell Ward.

Burton Road (1), Coldharbour Lane (1), Conderton Road (20), Langton Road (7), Lewis Road (2), Padfield Street (2), Stockwell Park Road (1).

Stockwell Ward.

Belgrave Terrace (6), Cottage Grove (2), Eastcote Street (6), Stockwell Green (3), Stockwell Grove (3).

Town Hall Ward.

Allington Street (6), Lyham Road (9), Prague Street (8), Sudbourne Road (1).

Herne Hill Ward.

Jessop Road (2).

Tulse Hill Ward.

Rymer Street (7).

Knight's Hill Ward.

Canton Cottages, Windsor Road (1), Hamilton Road (9), Park Terrace, Benton's Lane (8), Surrey Mews, Hamilton Road (3), The Lodge, St. Cloud Road (1).

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

(1) AFTER SERVICE OF NOTICES (LEGAL SCHEDULES) :—

Vauxhall Ward.

Clarence Street (Nos. 4, 24).

Tulse Hill Ward.

Upper Tulse Hill (No. 110).

(2) AFTER SERVICE OF PROVISIONAL (INFORMAL) SCHEDULES :—

Marsh Ward.

Stamford Street (Nos. 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106).

Bishop's Ward.

Canterbury Place (No. 56), Carlisle Street (No. 37).

Prince's Ward.

Kennington Road (Nos. 172, 174, 176, 180), Orsett Street (Nos. 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21), Saunders Street (No. 15a).

Vauxhall Ward.

Cavendish Grove (No. 23), Clarence Street (Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 5a, 7, 9, 11, 22), Field's Place (Nos. 1, 2, 3), Priory Mews (Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 9a, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21), Riverhall Street (Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 11, 39), Studley Road (Nos. 42, 44), The Retreat (Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6).

Oval Ward.

Henry Street (Nos. 8, 10, 12, 14), Upper Kennington Lane (Nos. 65, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133).

Vassall Ward.

Langton Road (No. 42), Myatt Road (No. 29).

Angell Ward.

Langton Road (Nos. 44, 54, 56), Lewis Road (Nos. 5, 7), Luxor Street (No. 16), Padfield Street (No. 1), Stockwell Park Road (No. 125).

Stockwell Ward.

Bedford Road (No. 55), Eastcote Street (Nos. 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46), Sidney Road (Burnley House), Southesk Street (Nos. 8, 10, 12, 14, 16), Stockwell Green (No. 9), Stockwell Grove (No. 1).

Town Hall Ward.

Lyham Road (Nos. 143, 145), Prague Street (Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32).

Herne Hill Ward.

Jessop Road (Nos. 11, 13).

Tulse Hill Ward.

Rymer Street (Nos. 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 19).

Knight's Hill Ward.

Berridge Road (Nos. 16, 18, 22, 24, 28, 30, 32), Ernest Street (Nos. 28, 30, 38, 40, 42, 50), Hamilton Road (Nos. 99, 101, 103), Knight's Hill (No. 145), Park Terrace, Benton's Lane (Nos. 1, 2), St. Cloud Road (The Lodge), Woodland Road (Nos. 85, 87, 89, 91, 93).

Informal schedules held in abeyance owing to the houses being included in a rebuilding scheme or other arrangement :—

Oval Ward.

Kennington Road (Nos. 290 to 316 even), St. Mark's Road (Nos. 12 to 64 even), Upper Kennington Lane (Nos. 1 to 19 odd), Windmill Row (Nos. 1 to 7 odd).

Nine notices (legal schedules) have been served during the year in respect of the following houses :—

Vauxhall Ward.

Hemans Street (Nos. 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22).

Tulse Hill Ward.

Upper Tulse Hill (No. 110).

Work has also been started in many other cases, and is in various stages of progress, while, in addition, many provisional (informal) schedules have been served in connection with houses, but the work has not yet commenced.

26 representations were made under the Housing Acts, as follows :—

(a) SECTION 19 (3 representations).

Marsh Ward.

Johanna Street (Nos. 1, 3, 5) (*Now in L.C.C. Area*).

(i) DEMOLITION ORDER MADE.

Marsh Ward.

Broadwall (No. 38) (*Represented 1933*).

(ii) UNDERTAKINGS BY OWNERS IN LIEU OF DEMOLITION ORDERS.

Marsh Ward.

Broadwall (Nos. 40, 42) (*Represented 1933*).

(iii) HOUSES VOLUNTARILY DEMOLISHED AFTER REPRESENTATION.

Bishop's Ward.

Lilac Place (Nos. 7, 9, 11, 13) (*Represented 1933*).

(iv) HOUSES DEMOLISHED AFTER ORDER OF COUNCIL.

Marsh Ward.

Gray Street (Nos. 57, 59, 61, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77).
(*Orders made in 1933*).

(v) UNDERTAKINGS CARRIED OUT.

Oval Ward.

Lyric Place (No. 10). (*Undertaking given in 1933*).

Knight's Hill Ward.

Knight's Hill Square (Nos. 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24).
(*Undertaking given in 1933*).

The under-mentioned houses, represented under Section 19 in 1933, were subsequently included in London County Council Areas, and the Council decided to take no further action :—

Marsh Ward.

Victoria Place, Broadwall (Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6), Wootton Place (Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18).

Bishop's Ward.

Ado Place (Nos. 1, 2, 3), Cotford Place (Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7), Grindal Street (Nos. 26, 28, 30), Mary's Buildings (Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12), Providence Place, Pearman Street (Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10), Stevens Place, Tanswell Street (Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4).

Prince's Ward.

Dunmow Place (Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11).

(b) SECTION 20 (Underground rooms and parts of buildings—23 representations).

Marsh Ward.

Waterloo Road (No. 52 underground room).

Bishop's Ward.

Paris Street (No. 22 underground room), Radnor Buildings (No. 2 underground room).

Prince's Ward.

Holyoak Road (Nos. 3, 13, 18 underground rooms), Hurley Road (No. 28 underground room), Kempsford Road (No. 32 underground room).

Vauxhall Ward.

Aldebert Terrace (No. 13 underground room), Cavendish Grove (No. 35 underground room), Clapham Road (No. 278a underground room).

Oval Ward.

St. Agnes Place (No. 53 underground room), Upper Kennington Lane (No. 185 underground room).

Angell Ward.

Brixton Road (No. 273 underground room).

Stockwell Ward.

Ferndale Road (No. 152 underground room), Stockwell Green (Nos. 10, 11 underground rooms), Stockwell Road (No. 198 underground room).

Town Hall Ward.

Brixton Hill (No. 128 underground room).

Herne Hill Ward.

Somerleyton Road (No. 23 underground room).

Tulse Hill Ward.

Mayall Road (Nos. 17, 34 underground rooms), Water Lane (No. 44 underground room).

(i) CLOSING ORDERS MADE.

Marsh Ward.

Waterloo Road (No. 52).

Bishop's Ward.

Radnor Buildings (No. 2).

Prince's Ward.

Hurley Road (No. 26).

Angell Ward.

Lorn Road (No. 27).

Stockwell Ward.

Stockwell Park Crescent (No. 36), Stockwell Green (No. 11).

Town Hall Ward.

Brixton Hill (No. 128).

The Closing Orders have been complied with in all cases except Nos. 52 Waterloo Road, and 2 Radnor Buildings.

In addition the Orders made in 1933 respecting Nos. 138 Stamford Street and 308 South Lambeth Road, have been complied with during 1934.

(ii) UNDERTAKINGS RECEIVED IN LIEU OF CLOSING ORDERS.

Prince's Ward.

Holyoak Road (No. 3), Hurley Road (No. 28).

Stockwell Ward.

Ferndale Road (No. 152).

Tulse Hill Ward.

Brailsford Road (No. 25).

(iii) PREMISES FOUND TO BE VACATED AFTER SERVICE OF NOTICES

Bishop's Ward.

Paris Street (No. 22).

Prince's Ward.

Holyoak Road (No. 13), Kempsford Road (No. 32).

Oval Ward.

St. Agnes Place (No. 53).

Stockwell Ward.

Stockwell Green (No. 10).

(iv) HOUSES REPRESENTED BUT ORDERS NOT YET MADE.

Aldebert Terrace (No. 13), Brixton Road (No. 273), Clapham Road (No. 278a), Cavendish Grove (No. 35), Mayall Road (Nos. 17, 34), Somerleyton Road (No. 23), Stockwell Road (No. 198), Water Lane (No. 44), Holyoak Road (No. 18), Upper Kennington Lane (No. 185).

In addition to the premises represented as set out in (a) and (b), 12 and 62 premises were inspected respectively with a view to action under Section 19 or 20.

The following houses have been voluntarily closed in streets dealt with :—

Marsh Ward.

Victoria Place, Broadwall (Nos. 2, 3).

Bishop's Ward.

Mary Buildings (No. 12).

Oval Ward.

St. Mark's Road (Nos. 21, 23, 31, 35, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 55, 57, 63, 65, 67, 73, 77).

The following houses have been voluntarily demolished in streets and courts dealt with :—

Bishop's Ward.

Royal Cottages (Nos. 1, 2).

Prince's Ward.

Holyoak Road (Nos. 2, 4, 6).

Oval Ward.

Clayton Street (Nos. 15, 19, 21).

Concluding Remarks

The following summary is the record of the work done under the Housing Acts, i.e., from June, 1920, up to the 31st December, 1934 :—

(a) Total Inspections made (clearance areas, 527)	...	...	6,762
(b) Work completed, or houses closed and demolished :—			
(1) Under provisional (informal) schedules	...	5,278	
(2) Under legal notices (China Walk area, 300)	...	630	
		—	5,908
(c) Underground rooms, parts of buildings and other premises inspected, but no action taken under Housing Acts	...		372
(d) Hemans Street Area (<i>see also below</i>)	...	...	219
(e) Work still outstanding :—			
(1) Under provisional (informal) schedules	...	236	
(2) Under legal notices (<i>including 8 houses in Hemans Street Area</i>)	...	...	27
		—	263

Ministry of Health Table.

1—INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	17,353
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose*	...	38,325

* Total re-inspections during 1934.

(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations,	315
(b)	Number of Inspections made for the purpose*	10,081
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	3
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	315

2—REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	4,299
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3—ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR.

A.—*Proceedings under Sections 17, 18, and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930.*

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	9
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices—	
(a)	By owners	3
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	—

B.—*Proceedings under Public Health Acts.*

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	167
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices—	
(a)	By owners	146
(b)	By Local Authority in default by owners... ..	—

C.—*Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930.*

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	1
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	10

D.—*Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930.*

(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	7
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	4

* Total re-inspections during 1934.

INSPECTION & SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

106 applications were approved by the Borough Council for registration under the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926. 39 of the applications were change of purveyor at registered premises, 71 were for the sale of milk in sealed bottles only, and 8 for whole-sale and retail trade in the borough by firms resident outside the borough.

Special licences were issued in accordance with the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923, as follows :—

“ Certified ” Milk, 15 ; “ Grade A ” (Tuberculin Tested), 29 (including one bottling licence) ; “ Grade A,” 15 ; “ Pasteurised ” Milk, 60 (Pasteuriser’s Licence 2, Dealer’s Licence 58) ; Supplementary Licences, 7.

Meat and Other Foods.

Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

(1) Number of visits paid to slaughterhouses*	137
(2) Number of visits paid to meat shops, meat stalls, and meat stores*	1,868
(3) Number of actual slaughterings at which one or other of the Food Inspectors was present, consisting of beasts (35), sheep (496), pigs (459), and calves (4)	994
(4) Carcases, or portions of carcases, condemned	32

* *Visits include re-visits also.*

Of the 994 actual slaughterings, at which one or other of the Food Inspectors was present, and in connection with which 32 carcases or portions of carcases were condemned, the diseases necessitating such condemnation were as follows :—

BEASTS :

1 lungs (tuberculosis).
8 livers (flukes).

SHEEP :

9 lungs (strongylus).
2 livers (flukes).

PIGS :

5 heads (tuberculosis).
2 mesenteries (tuberculosis).
1 forequarter (pleurisy).
3 whole carcases and organs (emaciation).
1 liver (cirrhosis).

In addition to the above-mentioned carcasses or parts of carcasses the following unsound food was condemned and destroyed :—

<i>Fish—</i>					<i>cwts.</i>	<i>qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Fillets (3 boxes)	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Herring Roes (5 boxes)	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Halibut ...	...	...	...	—	1	15	
Mackerel (1 box)	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Skate Wings ...	...	...	...	—	2	7	
Smoked Haddock	...	...	...	—	2	14	
Winkles ...	...	...	...	1	0	0	
<i>Fruit and Vegetables—</i>							
Grapes ...	...	...	...	2	0	18	
Pears (21 cases)	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Plums ...	...	...	...	1	0	10	
Raspberries (74 boxes)	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Tomatoes ...	...	...	...	1	0	8	
<i>Poultry—</i>							
Fowls ...	...	...	...	4	1	21½	
Turkeys ...	...	...	...	24	0	17½	
<i>Game—</i>							
Partridges (9)				—	—	—	—
Pheasant (1)				—	—	—	—
Ostend Rabbits	...	...	...	—	—	19½	
Rabbits ...	...	...	...	1	2	10½	
<i>Meat and other products—</i>							
Bacon ...	...	...	...	2	0	2	
Brisket of Beef (1 tin)				—	—	—	—
Corned Beef (8 tins)				—	—	—	—
Hams ...	...	...	...	2	1	5½	
Ham, Tinned (2 tins)				—	—	—	—
Lamb ...	...	...	...	—	2	0	
Ox Livers	...	...	...	—	2	7	
Pork ...	...	...	...	—	2	15	

Shop Inspection.

The systematic inspection of butchers' shops and meat stores has been continued during the year, and the general condition of these premises was found to be satisfactory.

Owing to the hot summer experienced in 1934, particular attention was paid to the condition of the meat exposed and deposited for sale, and it is satisfactory to report that little trouble was experienced in this direction. This is largely attributable to the efficiency of modern methods of refrigeration and to the policy of exposing a minimum amount of meat in the shop during the warm part of the day, the greater portion, and in some cases the entire stock, being kept in cold storage.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

The Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933, received the Royal Assent on the 27th April, 1933, and came into force on the 1st January, 1934.

Fifteen licences were granted, each for a period of one year, expiring on the 31st December, 1934.

Adulteration, etc.

Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.

During the year under review, 2,000 samples of food and drugs have been procured for analysis. Of these, 795 were taken with the formalities prescribed by the Act, while 1,205 were taken informally. The formal samples taken included Milk, Skimmed Milk, Butter and Food Preservatives.

The principal food sampled informally was Butter. Nearly one hundred different varieties of other foods and a great number of drugs were sampled and submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis. Following the usual practice the samples were procured from as many different shops throughout the Borough as possible, thus assuring that the analysis of the food and drugs reported upon by the Analyst is representative of those supplied to the population of Lambeth.

Of the samples of Milk, 53 were procured on delivery at Railway Stations and Wholesale Depots, and 57 were procured from various Institutions.

In addition to the number of samples mentioned above, 10 samples of Milk were procured at the request of the Bethnal Green Borough Council at Waterloo Station in accordance with the provisions of Section 21 of the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.

The quality of the food supply of Lambeth is indicated in a gratifying manner by the fact that of 2,000 samples only 36 were reported by the Analyst to be adulterated.

Warning Letters.

The number of formal samples found to be adulterated was 30. Of these 10 were procured at Railway Stations, 18 from various parts of the Borough and 2 from an Institution. Legal proceedings were instituted in five cases, and warning letters were sent to the vendors of other samples as required.

Police Court Proceedings.

Following is the summary of proceedings at the Lambeth Police Court in respect of offences against the Food and Drugs Act :—

Case No.

21	For selling milk under contract containing 9 per cent. extraneous water.	}	Fined £2 0s. 0d.
22	For selling milk under contract containing 10 per cent. extraneous water.		and £2 2s. 0d. costs.
508	For selling Milk containing 18 per cent. extraneous water.		Fined £5 0s. 0d. and £2 2s. 0d. costs.
652	For delivering milk to an institution containing 10 per cent. extraneous water.	}	Ordered to pay
653	For delivering milk to an institution containing 7 per cent. extraneous water.		£4 4s. 0d. costs.

Bacteriological Samples.

Eighteen samples of Milk were submitted to the Council's Bacteriologist for examination. These samples were in addition to those previously mentioned.

Inspection of Food Premises.

The principal Acts, etc., governing premises where food is prepared, stored, or exposed for sale are the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, the London County Council (General Powers) Acts, the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, the Merchandise Marks Act, 1926, the Public Health (Regulations as to Food) Act, 1907, and the various Orders and Regulations that have from time to time been made under these Acts.

By these powers it is possible for Local Authorities to require that food premises shall not only satisfy the general requirements as to their sanitary arrangements and condition under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, but may require the provision of reasonable facilities for ensuring that food is protected from contamination, that the persons employed adopt hygienic methods in handling food, are provided with suitable accommodation for cleansing hands, utensils, etc., and that the food is properly marked, stored in a satisfactory manner and sold in sound condition.

As far as possible, all food premises are regularly inspected, due regard being given to the above powers at the time of inspection, with

the result that, generally speaking, these premises are satisfactory. Many improvements have been made from time to time and others are in hand.

Additions have been made from time to time, and during the past year, 50 premises were inspected and added to the ice-cream register. The total number of premises now registered is 408.

Further, the requirements as to registration include premises used for the preparation or manufacture of sausages, or potted, pressed, pickled, or preserved meat, fish or other food intended for sale. The total number of such premises registered is now 304, of which many come within the scope of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, and are consequently inspected with the shops at which meat is sold.

The special inspection of the premises for which applications for registration have been received has added considerably to the work of the Department, but it is a pleasure to be able to report that no difficulties, other than those of a minor nature, have been encountered, and in no instance has trade suffered interference or even inconvenience.

In addition to the special inspections reported above, the usual routine inspections of all other known food premises such as bakehouses, milkshops, general stores, the kitchens of shops, hotels, restaurants, and public-houses, have been made during the year as follows :—

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	360
Milkshops	...	...	...	...	1,821
Ice cream premises	...	...	...	...	566
Other food premises or stores	...	...	...	...	1,533
Restaurants, etc.	...	...	...	...	520

Generally speaking, the conditions disclosed have been found satisfactory, and such alterations and cleansing found to be needed have been carried out as a rule without the service of notices.

Merchandise Marks Act, 1926, and Agricultural Produce Grading and Marking Act, 1928.

During the year Orders were made under these Acts bringing Poultry, Bacon and Meat into the operation of the labelling scheme. With regard to Poultry and Bacon the chief requirement is that marking shall be done before importation into this country. The Order requiring the marking of imported Meat did not operate until 7th January, 1935, and will not, therefore, come within the scope of this report.

Artificial Cream Act, 1929.

During the year no applications for registration under the above-mentioned Act have been received for the manufacture and sale of Artificial Cream.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food.

Particulars of the 2,000 samples of Food and Drugs procured for analysis by the Public Analyst will be found in the following table.

Samples	Formal		Informal	
	Number Analysed	Number Adulterated	Number Analysed	Number Adulterated
Apples	—	—	6	—
Arrowroot	—	—	15	—
Bacon	—	—	3	—
Baking Powder	—	—	9	—
Barley, Pearl	—	—	9	—
Blanc Mange Powder	—	—	2	—
Bread	—	—	12	—
Bun Flour	—	—	4	—
Butter	28	—	276	—
Cakes, Sponge	—	—	21	—
Candied Peel... ..	—	—	9	—
Cheese	—	—	12	—
Chocolate	—	—	3	—
Cocoa	—	—	25	—
Coffee	—	—	17	—
Coffee and Chicory	—	—	7	2
Coffee Mixture	—	—	2	—
Confectionery	—	—	27	—
Cornflour	—	—	9	—
Cream	—	—	3	—
Cream, Tinned	—	—	3	—
Custard Powder	—	—	15	—
Dripping	—	—	15	—
Drugs :—				
Acid, Boric	—	—	3	1
Acid, Citric	—	—	6	—
Acid, Tartaric	—	—	3	—
Almond Oil	—	—	3	—
Aspirin	—	—	3	—
Balsam, Friars	—	—	6	—
Borax	—	—	3	—
Camphorated Oil	—	—	6	—
Castor Oil	—	—	6	—
Cod Liver Oil	—	—	3	—
Cream of Tartar	—	—	9	—
Epsom Salts	—	—	6	—
Eucalyptus Oil	—	—	6	—
Glauber's Salts	—	—	3	—
Glycerine	—	—	9	—
Ipecacuanha Wine	—	—	3	—
Linseed	—	—	2	1
Linseed, Crushed	—	—	1	—

Food and Drugs.—*continued.*

Samples	Formal		Informal	
	Number Analysed	Number Adulter- ated	Number Analysed	Number Adulter- ated
Lysol Solution	—	—	1	—
Magnesia	—	—	3	—
Ointment, Boric	—	—	9	—
Ointment, Zinc	—	—	14	—
Paraffin, Liquid	—	—	3	—
Powder, Liquorice, Com- pound	—	—	6	—
Powder, Seidlitz	—	—	9	—
Rochelle Salts	—	—	3	—
Rhubarb, Powdered	—	—	3	—
Soda bicarbonate	—	—	12	—
Soda, Sulphate of	—	—	3	—
Sulphur, Flowers of	—	—	3	—
Sulphur, Milk of	—	—	3	—
Tincture of Iodine	—	—	6	—
Do. of Quinine (Ammon).	—	—	3	—
Tincture of Rhubarb	—	—	3	—
Vaseline	—	—	4	—
Essence, Colouring	—	—	1	—
Essence, Flavouring	—	—	2	—
Fish Paste	—	—	10	—
Fish, Tinned	—	—	6	—
Flour	—	—	14	—
Flour, Self-raising	—	—	13	—
Fruit, Dried	—	—	45	—
Ginger, Ground	—	—	12	—
Herbs, Dried	—	—	6	—
Honey	—	—	7	—
Honey, Prepared	—	—	2	—
Jam	—	—	12	—
Jelly, Table	—	—	9	—
Lard	—	—	21	—
Lemonade Powder	—	—	9	3
Lemon, Curd	—	—	12	—
Margarine	—	—	24	—
Meat Extract	—	—	1	—
Meat, Minced	—	—	15	—
Meat Paste	—	—	7	—
Meat Pie	—	—	3	—
Milk	765	32	46	1
Milk, Condensed (Machine Skimmed)	—	—	9	—
Milk, Separated	1	—	—	—
Mincemeat	—	—	9	—
Mustard	—	—	8	—
Mustard Compound	—	—	2	—

Food and Drugs.—*continued.*

Samples	Formal		Informal	
	Number Analysed	Number Adulter- ated	Number Analysed	Number Adulter- ated
Mustard Condiment ...	—	—	2	—
Oatmeal	—	—	18	—
Olive Oil	—	—	6	—
Peaflower	—	—	3	—
Preservative	1	—	—	—
Pepper	—	—	12	—
Pickles	—	—	6	—
Pudding Mixture	—	—	3	—
Pudding Powder	—	—	2	—
Rice	—	—	24	—
Rice, Ground	—	—	6	—
Sago	—	—	6	—
Sauce	—	—	12	—
Sausages	—	—	5	—
Sausages (Preserved)	—	—	4	—
Sausage Meat	—	—	3	—
Sausage Rolls	—	—	3	—
Scones	—	—	3	—
Semolina	—	—	9	—
Sherbert	—	—	3	—
Soup Powder	—	—	3	—
Soup, Tinned	—	—	4	—
Spice, Mixed	—	—	6	—
Sponge Mixture	—	—	4	—
Suet	—	—	1	—
Suet, Shredded	—	—	5	—
Sugar	—	—	6	—
Syrup and Treacle	—	—	6	—
Tapioca	—	—	18	—
Tea	—	—	21	—
Vegetables, Tinned	—	—	19	—
Wine, Non Alcoholic	—	—	1	—
Yeast	—	—	3	—
Totals	795	32	1,205	8

N.B.—5 summonses were issued (see page 67).

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

Under the Compulsory Notification Sections of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and the Orders and Regulations made thereunder, 7,718 cases of infectious diseases (excluding tuberculosis) were reported during the year. This number is more than the number (4,610) reported in the previous year, and a large proportion was attributable to measles.

TABLE L.
STATISTICS OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

	Cases notified	Attack-rate per 1,000	Deaths registered	Case mortality per 100	Cases removed to hospital	Per cent. of cases removed	Infected houses	Annual Average of cases notified 1921-1930
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox	1	0.00	—	—	1	100.00	1	17.4
Scarlet Fever	1,369	4.82	3	0.22	1,197	87.44	1,267	1,056.5
Diphtheria	797	2.81	45	5.64	795	99.75	705	732.3
Membranous Croup... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.9
Typhus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric	2	0.01	1	50.00	2	100.00	2	18.4
Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	170	0.60	7	4.12	88	51.77	169	123.2
Puerperal Fever	20	0.07	6	30.00	10	50.00	20	28.7
Puerperal Pyrexia	75	0.26	4	5.33	8	10.66	75	48.8
Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Cerebro-Spinal Fever	10	0.04	8	80.00	10	100.00	10	6.3
Polio-myelitis	2	0.02	—	—	1	50.00	2	5.4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	33	0.21	—	—	8	24.24	33	56.2
Measles	4,343	15.30	67	1.54	802	18.47	3,574	2,532.6
German Measles	536	1.90	—	—	31	5.78	462	425.1
Tuberculosis—								
Pulmonary (primary)	444	1.56	232	—	—	—	—	507.6
Non-pulmonary (primary)	70	0.25	35	—	—	—	—	104.3
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.2
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3
Primary Pneumonia (Acute)	262	0.92	76	29.00	114	43.51	260	228.2
Influenzal Pneumonia (Acute)	77	0.27	3	3.89	8	10.39	76	123.0
†Encephalitis Lethargica	2	0.01	3	—	1	50.00	2	11.1
Trench Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1
Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2
‡Food Poisoning	19	0.07	—	—	5	26.32	13	—

* Including 1 case of Post-basic Meningitis.

† Including 1 death from Post Encephalitis Lethargica.

‡ Compulsorily notifiable from September, 1932.

N.B.—Of the cases originally notified during 1934, the following were found afterwards not to be suffering from the diseases notified :—Diphtheria, 96 ; Scarlet Fever, 46 ; Measles, 42 ; German Measles, 1.

DISTRIBUTION OF CASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1934.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED								TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICT					TOTAL CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL				
	At all Ages	At Ages—Years							Lambeth Church	Kennington	Stockwell	Brixton	Norwood	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	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	797	16	246	411	69	51	4	—	156	123	248	145	125	156	123	247	145	124
Membranous Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	170	3	6	10	15	42	70	24	30	28	35	44	33	22	18	15	18	15
Scarlet Fever... ..	1,369	11	375	808	89	80	6	—	258	226	252	316	317	243	189	215	277	273
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	20	—	—	—	7	13	—	—	3	9	3	1	4	—	6	2	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	75	—	—	—	21	54	—	—	9	19	9	18	20	—	3	3	—	2
Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	444	1	5	26	113	166	112	21	65	94	88	117	80	—	—	—	—	—
Other forms of Tuberculosis	70	—	11	27	15	11	5	1	11	14	9	23	13	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	10	—	3	3	3	—	1	—	3	1	2	3	1	3	1	2	3	1
Polio-myelitis	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	33	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	8	9	7	3	2	—	3	—
Measles	4,343	161	2,251	1,816	79	30	5	1	806	640	756	814	1,327	161	142	147	126	226
German Measles	536	19	143	285	63	25	1	—	84	65	97	143	147	2	4	—	2	23
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Primary Pneumonia (Acute)	262	1	27	42	32	64	58	38	54	27	49	51	81	14	9	24	32	35
Influenzal Pneumonia (Acute)	77	1	8	9	7	27	18	7	13	23	12	22	7	2	3	—	2	1
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	19	—	2	4	4	8	1	—	1	9	1	6	2	—	—	—	5	2

Isolation Hospitals, Name and Situation.—Hospitals of the London County Council (one situated in the Stockwell Sub-District and Stockwell Ward of the Borough of Lambeth). Number of Diseases that can be concurrently treated—all usual notifiable infectious diseases and Whooping Cough.

Vaccination.

RETURN SHOWING THE NUMBERS OF PERSONS SUCCESSFULLY VACCINATED AND RE-VACCINATED AT THE COST OF THE RATES BY THE MEDICAL OFFICERS OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL INSTITUTIONS AND THE PUBLIC VACCINATORS DURING THE YEAR 1934.

Name of Institution or Vaccination District	Name of the Medical Officer or Public Vaccinator	Numbers of successful primary vaccinations of persons			Number of successful re-vaccinations, i.e., successful vaccinations of persons who had been successfully vaccinated at some previous time	Number of unsuccessful vaccinations or re-vaccinations of persons
		Under one year of age	One year and upwards	Total		
Lambeth Hospital ...	Dr. P. J. Watkin ...	47	8	55	55	13
Norwood Schools ...	Dr. E. L. Smallwood	1	9	10	—	—
Lambeth Church District	Dr. M. I. Elliot ...	208	18	226	5	15
Kennington do. ...	Dr. R. Phillips ...	167	22	189	9	13
Stockwell do. ...	Dr. H. P. Orchard ...	342	41	383	14	20
Brixton do. ...	Dr. E. L. M. Rusby...	372	33	405	20	11
Norwood do. ...	Dr. E. L. Smallwood	225	11	236	42	42
	Totals	1,362	142	1,504	145	114

Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

No vaccinations were performed by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

Diphtheria.

The attack rate per 1,000 population increased from 1.92 in 1933 to 2.81 in 1934, there being 241 more cases, while the case mortality per 100 was raised from 4.68 to 5.64. In certain districts some alarm was raised and towards the end of the year the applications for immunisation at the Council's clinics were greatly increased. Immunisation was begun of the entire pupils and staff of two large non-residential girls' schools and the resident nursing and domestic staff of St. Thomas's Hospital in the New Year and more or less completed since.

The small epidemic if it may be so classed has since died down.

Diphtheria Prevention—1934

Statistics for the year ended 31st December, 1934.

*A Clinic at 212 Camberwell New Road				Under 1 Year	1 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 and over	Totals
Total Cases				12	66	29	94	44	26	271
First Test Tested Only	{	Positive ... ..	...	11	62	27	67	25	12	204
		Negative ... ..	...	—	2	2	22	13	13	52
		Tested Only ... ..	...	1	2	—	5	6	1	15
Re- Test Tested Only	{	Positive ... ..	...	—	—	—	3	1	1	5
		Negative ... ..	...	6	44	17	70	24	6	167
		Tested Only ... ..	...	1	9	1	9	2	—	22

Total Attendances 1,265.

*B Clinic at 12 Hannen Road,				Under 1 Year	1 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 and over	Totals
Total Cases				1	22	11	103	26	15	178
First Test Tested Only	{	Positive ... ..	...	1	20	10	77	17	5	130
		Negative ... ..	...	—	—	1	25	9	9	44
		Tested Only ... ..	...	—	2	—	1	—	1	4
Re- Test Tested Only	{	Positive ... ..	...	—	—	1	2	2	—	5
		Negative ... ..	...	—	24	11	78	18	3	134
		Tested Only ... ..	...	—	2	—	7	1	—	10

Total Attendances 898.

Borough.—Total cases = 449, of whom 334 = 74.39 per cent. were Positive and 96 = 21.38 per cent. Negative, while 19 had been tested only, not yet having begun the course of immunisation.

Total Attendances = 2,163.

Average attendance per week = (48 weeks) 45.06.

Average attendance per Session = (96 sessions) 22.53.

* A commenced May 8th, 1928, and B commenced July 18th, 1928.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Great care is exercised in all cases of doubtful or suspected and real ophthalmia neonatorum, which is the chief cause of blindness. During the year 1934, 33 cases were notified as compared with annual averages of 72.8 and 56.2 for the 10 years 1911-1920 and 1921-1930 respectively. Formerly this disease was notifiable by midwives as well as by medical practitioners with the result that many cases were "missed" and precautionary measures were consequently unable to be taken.

Cases			Vision Unim- paired	Vision Im- paired	Total Blind- ness	Deaths
Notified	Treated					
	At Home	In Hospital				
33	25	8	—	—	—	—

Contacts, Suspects, etc.

The Medical Officer of Health was called in consultation by medical practitioners to see 29 patients in their homes during the year. This small number compares favourably with the 748 such patients seen in 1929.

Municipal Bacteriological Laboratory.

The subjoined table shows in some detail the nature of the work carried out at the laboratory, which is equipped for practically all routine and special examinations except those which entail the use of living animals. All examinations of samples submitted are carried out free of charge and the necessary outfits for taking the specimens are also supplied free on demand as required.

Among the miscellaneous samples are specimens of various body fluids, pathogenic discharges, etc., as well as samples of food suspected of containing various food poisoning organisms.

The proportion of specimens found to be positive out of all those submitted was 13.33 per cent. (in the previous year, 16.89 per cent).

Nature of Specimen	Result of Examination		Total
	Negative	Positive	
Swabs from nose and throat of suspected cases or carriers of diphtheria	1,986	257	2,243
Sputa from cases suspected of or suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis	718	140	858
Blood for Widal reaction and/or examination for presence of—			
B. Typhosus	5	0	5
B. Paratyphosus A, B, and C			
B. Abortus			
Miscellaneous	33	25	58
Totals	2,742	422	3,164

During 1934, 46 vials of antitoxin were distributed free of cost under the Antitoxin Order, 1910.

Disinfecting Department, 1934.

Details of work done in connection with the Disinfecting Department are subjoined. In addition to the cases of infectious diseases dealt with, notified compulsorily by medical men, the following diseases were reported by parents, school teachers and others, viz.: measles (1,214), chicken-pox (782), cancer (73,) whooping cough (305), and others (scabies, ringworm, etc.), not classified (1,406); 768 verminous houses (1,263 rooms) and 889 verminous articles, bedding (843), and clothing (2,046), were also dealt with.

*Summary of work carried out by the Disinfecting Department
during 1934.*

Cleansing Notices served	...	...	...	...	2,141
Total No. of Rooms disinfected by the Council	...	...	...	...	5,644
Do. articles	do.	...	...	...	18,606
Cases in which bedding was disinfected at home	...	...	...	...	1,406
Do. do. do. at Chamber	...	...	...	...	2,715
Premises disinfected and disinfectants supplied	...	...	...	...	27,088
Certificates of Medical Practitioners received in lieu of disinfection by the Council	...	...	...	...	1
Schools disinfected (42 rooms)	...	...	...	...	11
Certificates of disinfection left with occupiers of disinfected premises	...	...	...	...	2,235
Library books disinfected	...	...	...	...	645
Mattresses re-tabbed by Council	...	...	...	...	804
Tuberculosis Dispensaries—					
Shelters loaned and erected	...	...	...	...	2
Shelters dismantled and removed	...	...	...	...	2
Bedsteads and mattresses delivered	...	...	...	...	9
Bedsteads and mattresses collected	...	...	...	...	10
Bacteriological Outfits (Swabs, etc.), delivered	...	...	...	...	2,440
Smoke machines collected and delivered	...	...	...	...	207

Tuberculosis.

The numbers of cases of tuberculosis on the Lambeth Register of Notifications on December 31st, 1934, were as follows :—

	Males	Females	Totals
Pulmonary	1,147	977	2,124
Non-pulmonary	234	171	405
Totals	1,381	1,148	2,529

TABLE N.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930.

Summary of Notifications received during the period from January 1st, 1934, to December 31st, 1934.

Age Periods	Formal Notifications												
	Number of Primary Notifications of new cases of Tuberculosis												*Total Notifications (i.e., including cases previously notified)
	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 ...	1	4	3	7	19	30	48	34	52	31	15	244	340
Females ...	—	1	5	11	28	36	61	23	19	10	6	200	273
Non-Pulmonary—													
Males ...	—	6	12	5	3	3	3	4	2	2	1	41	43
Females ...	—	5	5	5	4	5	1	3	—	1	—	29	33

* Re-notifications (Form A) = 169 (males 96, females 73) pulmonary, and 6 (males 2, females 4) non-pulmonary.

N.B.—Pulmonary—92 private. 224 hospitals, 128 dispensaries = 444 total primary notifications.

Non-pulmonary 9 private, 52 hospitals, 9 dispensaries = 70 total primary notifications.

Institutional treatment. Notifications were also received during the period stated above respecting 593 pulmonary and 54 non-pulmonary admissions, and 402 pulmonary and 47 non-pulmonary discharges.

TABLE N (1).

Summary of new cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the period from the 1st January, 1934 to the 31st December, 1934, otherwise than by formal notification.

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 and upwards	Total cases
Pulmonary—												
Males ...	1	—	2	—	1	4	7	8	5	5	2	35
Females ...	—	—	—	1	3	6	7	2	2	—	—	21
Non-Pulmonary—												
Males ...	—	1	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	6
Females ...	—	—	4	3	—	2	3	—	2	—	1	15

2.—SOURCE OF INFORMATION.

	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
Death Returns { from local Registrars ...	6	4
{ transferable from R.G.O. ...	2	—
Posthumous notifications ...	1	3
" Transfers " from other areas ...	47	14
Other Sources ...	—	—
Totals ...	56	21

The ratio of deaths of previously notified cases of tuberculosis to deaths due to tuberculosis not notified during life is 16 to 1 in the year under review.

TABLE N (2).

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930.

Summary of Notification Certificates, etc., received during the period from January 1st, 1934, to December 31st, 1934.

Registration Sub-Districts	FORMAL NOTIFICATIONS (TABLE N)								OTHERS (TABLE NI)	
	Pulmonary				Non-Pulmonary				Pul- monary	Non- Pulmonary
	A.		I.	II.	A.		I.	II.		
Forms	Primary	Total	Sanatorium, etc.	Sanatorium, etc.	Primary	Total	Sanatorium, etc.	Sanatorium, etc.		
Lambeth Church	65	86	64	38	11	11	5	5	4	3
Kennington	94	132	108	80	14	15	8	7	3	4
Stockwell (Inner)	50	74	59	27	7	8	3	4	8	1
TOTAL INNER DISTRICTS	209	292	231	145	32	34	16	16	15	8
Stockwell (Outer)	38	51	66	51	2	2	5	3	5	3
Brixton	117	156	182	128	23	27	23	19	15	4
Norwood	80	114	114	78	13	13	10	9	21	6
TOTAL OUTER DISTRICTS	235	321	362	257	38	42	38	31	41	13
Borough of Lambeth ...	444	613	593	402	70	76	54	47	56	21

Deaths from Tuberculosis.

	Age Periods												Total
	0	1	5	10	15	20	25	35	45	55	65 and upwards		
Pulmonary—													
Males ...	3	—	2	1	1	13	31	22	34	27	17	151	
Females ...	—	1	—	—	10	9	25	16	10	7	4	82	
Non-Pulmonary—													
Males ...	—	3	1	1	1	—	5	1	—	2	2	16	
Females ...	—	2	5	1	1	4	2	—	2	—	1	18	
Totals ...	3	6	8	3	13	26	63	39	46	36	24	267	

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

Registration Sub-Districts		Deaths from				
		Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other Forms Tuberculosis	Total Deaths Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis rate per 1,000 population (Pulmonary)	Tuberculosis rate per 1,000 population (all forms)
Lambeth Church ...	...	31	8	39	0.77	0.97
Kennington ...	...	37	5	42	0.90	1.02
Stockwell ...	...	53	6	59	0.91	1.01
Brixton ...	...	67	12	79	0.88	1.04
Norwood ...	...	44	4	48	0.63	0.69
Borough of Lambeth	...	232	35	267	0.81	0.94

Death-rates and incidence-rates (primary cases) per 1,000 population :—

Years				BOROUGH		BOROUGH	
				Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis (all forms)	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis (all forms)
Average (10 years) 1913-1922	...	...	...	1.2	1.6	3.2	4.2
Average (10 years) 1923-1932	...	...	...	0.9	1.1	1.6	2.0
1931	...	...	...	0.85	0.90	1.63	1.91
1932	...	...	...	0.84	0.96	1.59	1.90
1933	...	...	...	0.84	0.94	1.50	1.47
1934	...	...	...	0.81	0.94	1.56	1.77

8.	Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officer to Homes (including personal consultations) ...	689
9.	Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to Homes for Dispensary purposes ...	2,521
10.	Number of—	
	(a) Specimens of Sputum, etc., examined ...	498
	(b) X-Ray Examinations made in connection with Dispensary work ...	582
11.	Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A (a) and A (b) above ...	3
12.	Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st ...	393

[illegible]

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

It has not been found necessary to take any legal action under these regulations.

Mortuaries and Coroner's Courts.

Details of the work carried out in connection with the two Lambeth Mortuaries :—

	High Street, S.E. 1.		Wanless Road, S.E. 24.		Totals	
	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934
Bodies Received ...	125 (M. 73 F. 52)	14 (M. 11 F. 3)	107 (M. 55 F. 52)	85 (M. 38 F. 47)	232	99
Post-mortem examinations conducted	77	13	104	80	181	93
Inquests held ...	74	—	—	—	74	—
Court sittings ...	28	—	—	—	28	—

Coroner : A. Douglas Cowburn, Esq.

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