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REPORT
ON THE
HEALTH
OF THE
BOROUGH OF LAMBETH
During the Year
1935
(80TH 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, 1935).

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR

(Mr. Councillor L. L. S. BICKLEY, A.C.I.I., J.P.), *ex-officio*.

Aldermen :

Mr. Alderman J. F. EVANS.
 „ „ W. J. GEARY, A.C.I.S.

Councillors :

Mrs. Councillor A. J. ANSTEY, J.P.
 „ „ E. S. BARNES, J.P.
 Mr. „ S. A. BRETT (Senr.), F.A.I. (*Chairman*).
 „ „ T. BROWNE.
 „ „ S. J. DOWNHAM.
 „ „ D. S. FLATMAN.
 „ „ W. HUNTER.
 Mrs. „ C. MAULE, M.D., B.SC.
 Mrs. „ C. M. PASCOE.
 Mr. „ W. H. PORTER.
 „ „ G. K. RETTIE (*Vice-Chairman*).
 „ „ 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 —

Miss C. TURNER, representing the North Lambeth Parliamentary Division.
 Miss C. I. 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 (Cert. S.I.E.B.),
H. SNOW, J. C. RICHARDS, A. C. PUTTOCK, F. J. COX, D. R. EELES,
Miss E. NYE, C. N. SWINDLEHURST (temp.).

Junior Clerks : E. F. MANNERSON and G. RATHBONE.

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).
J. HOLLAND, " (Meat and other Foods).
H. E. CASSIDY, "
J. SMITH, " (Meat and other Foods).
A. E. FRENCH, "
G. F. TAVERNER, Cert. Royal San. Inst.
R. G. CUTLER, Cert. S.I.E.B.
A. E. WHITE, " (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* :

B. GOOD, Cert. S.I.E.B. (Meat and other Foods).
F. HEFFIELD, "
W. J. LAWRENCE, " (Overcrowding).

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 M. BUTLER, 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 A. RICHARDSON, S.R.N., C.M.B., H.V. Cert.
Miss M. W. THOMAS, 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., F.R.C.S., M.R.C.P

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 P. GILBERT (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>Infirmary</i>	E. SMALLWOOD, M.D.(BRUX.).	

Mortuaries and Coroner's Courts :High Street, Lambeth, S.E. 1 - - - *Mortuary Keeper* : R. HARRISS.Wanless Road, S.E. 24 - - - *Mortuary Keeper* : 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 :**

A. HAMSHIRE.

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

PREFACE.

The health of the Borough of Lambeth during the year 1935 has been generally satisfactory, as will be seen from the statistics in the Report. The Registrar General's estimate of the population shows a further reduction of 4,000 to 279,900. The extensive rebuilding upon the sites of clearance areas as well as the erection of blocks of dwellings upon sites previously open or occupied by a relatively small number of dwellings will no doubt lead to a decided increase in the population in 1936 and subsequent years. The estimated population is now 16,247 less than at the census, 1931.

The birth rate which rose slightly in 1934 to 14.21 has again declined to 13.65, a rate not appreciably higher than the lowest rate of 13.63 recorded in 1933, and the natural increase in the population by excess of births over deaths is only 421, compared with 1,528 in 1934.

The Registrar General has again 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 adjusted crude death rate for the Borough is 12.02 per 1,000 population, which is the lowest recorded rate and compares favourably with the previous lowest rate of 12.4 in 1926, when the population was perhaps rather over-estimated to be 311,000. The number of deaths in the age groups 45 years and over was 78.39 per cent. of the whole, compared with 73.54 per cent. in 1934, indicating that the mortality among the younger members is lessening. Actually, more than 50 per cent. of the total deaths took place among the age groups from 65 years onwards.

The zymotic death rate is 0.25 per 1,000 population, being approximately one-tenth of the rate experienced in the decennium, 1891-1900, but it should be noted that measles was practically absent and that the number of deaths was small from whooping cough, the greatest menace among the zymotic diseases to juvenile life.

The dislocation of the work of the Public Health Department caused by the overcrowding survey under the Housing Act, 1935,

was considerable during the four months from 1st November, and with the effects of other recent legislation has led to delay in the preparation of this Report. Moreover, the fact that, apart from one of the three Tuberculosis Officers, the Medical Officer of Health is the only whole-time medical officer in the employment of the Council of a borough with a population of well over a quarter of a million is not without effect in causing delay.

The Registration sub-districts were altered from five to four on 1st April, 1935, and are now co-terminous with the Wards.

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, 1936.

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 4 Registration Sub-Districts, 4 Parliamentary Divisions, and 12 Wards. The Parliamentary Divisions and Registration Sub-Districts have been adjusted so that they and the Wards are co-terminous.

Population—estimated 1935—279,900 (males 132,230 and females 147,670).

Density—68.55 persons per statute acre (inclusive of land and inland water, but exclusive of tidal water and foreshore).

Births (corrected)—3,823, being 13.65 per 1,000 population.

Marriages—2,667, being 9.52 per 1,000 population.

Deaths (corrected)—3,402, being 12.02 * per 1,000 population.

Infantile Mortality (corrected)—225 deaths under 1 year, being 59 per 1,000 total live births.

Neonatal Mortality (corrected) — 95 deaths under one month, being 24 per 1,000 live births.

Zymotic Death-rate (corrected)—0.25 per 1,000 population (total zymotic deaths, 71).

Maternal Mortality (corrected)—10 deaths, being 2.61 per 1,000 live births.

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

Rateable Value (at 1st April, 1935)—£2,313,770.

Sum represented by a penny rate (at 31st March, 1935)—£9,360.

* As adjusted by comparability factor.

Social Conditions.

There has been little perceptible alteration in the general conditions during the past year, with the exception of a great extension in being and in prospect of large blocks of flats by the County Council. Many expressions of dissatisfaction have been heard from the inhabitants of clearance areas at the prospect of being obliged to live in "the buildings." Many reasons were mentioned in the Annual Report for 1934, which account for the real dread experienced by the cottage dwellers when the approaching transfer to blocks of flats becomes imminent, and when parental control of children is lost from the moment they are outside the flat door. This lack of control leads inevitably to mischievous conduct which later tends to less pardonable lack of control, and still later is undoubtedly one factor to which may be attributed the increase of juvenile crime now so noticeable.

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, 1934, AND 1935.

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
1935	7,171	1,758	160	9,089

(2) NUMBER OF RESIDENTS REGISTERED AS UNEMPLOYED AT
MONTHLY DATES IN 1935.

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	Total
28th January, 1935	8,241	2,186	290	10,717
25th February, ..	8,117	2,230	267	10,614
25th March ..	7,609	2,121	178	9,908
15th April ..	7,126	1,814	92	9,032
20th May ..	7,117	1,706	132	8,955
24th June ..	6,636	1,631	84	8,351
22nd July ..	6,454	1,426	123	8,003
26th August ..	6,451	1,449	218	8,118
23rd September ..	6,691	1,413	175	8,279
21st October ..	7,302	1,684	120	9,106
25th November ..	7,361	1,787	131	9,279
16th December ..	6,948	1,648	112	8,708

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 :—

	1932—3,606 CHILDREN			1933—3,409 CHILDREN		
	Good	Average	Below Normal	Good	Average	Below Normal
Children	867	2,528	210	733	2,431	244
Lambeth	24%	70.2%	5.8%	21.5%	71.3%	7.2%
London	22%	73.5%	4.5%	20.5%	75.4%	4.1%
	1934—3,210 CHILDREN			1935—3,388 CHILDREN		
	Good	Average	Below Normal	Good	Average	Below Normal
Children	622	2,363	225	587	2,430	362
Lambeth	19.4%	73.6%	7.0%	17.3%	71.7%	11.0%
London	20%	75.9%	4.1%	16.4%	77.9%	5.7%

Vital Statistics.

The population of the Borough of Lambeth at the mid-year 1935, has been estimated by the Registrar General to be 279,900, which is less by 4,000 than the official estimated population of 1934.

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 more than one-half the total deaths :—

All Ages	0—	1—	2—	5—	15—
3,402	225	19	23	65	114
100%	6.61%	0.56%	0.68%	1.91%	3.35%

25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—
122	167	340	612	816	899
3.59%	4.91%	9.99%	17.99%	23.98%	26.43%

During the year the number of births corrected by inward and outward transfers was 3,823, giving a corrected birth rate of 13.65 compared with 14.21 last year, a decrease of 0.56 per one thousand population.

The principal causes of death are again the same four, heart disease which claimed 893 or 26.2 per cent. of the total, cancer 520 or 15.3 per cent., diseases of the lungs 326 or 9.3 per cent., and tuberculosis 218 or 6.4 per cent.

Estimated Population, 1935 (Middle of the Year.)

I. WARDS.

Wards					Males	Females	Total
1.	Marsh	...	...	...	6,290	5,600	11,890
2.	Bishop's	...	...	...	11,780	12,250	24,030
3.	Prince's	...	...	...	11,910	12,690	24,600
4.	Vauxhall	...	...	...	13,610	14,170	27,780
5.	Oval	...	...	...	10,890	11,640	22,530
6.	Vassall	...	...	...	7,790	8,640	16,430
7.	Angell	...	...	...	12,500	14,660	27,160
8.	Stockwell	...	...	...	13,680	15,690	29,370
9.	Town Hall	...	...	...	6,770	7,400	14,170
10.	Herne Hill	...	...	...	6,520	7,660	14,180
11.	Tulse Hill	...	...	...	14,180	17,560	31,740
12.	Knight's Hill	...	...	...	16,310	19,710	36,020
Borough of Lambeth					132,230	147,670	279,900

II. REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS

Sub-Districts				Males	Females	Total
1.	Lambeth, North	...	...	18,070	17,850	35,920
2.	Princes	...	...	11,910	12,690	24,600
3.	Lambeth, Central	...	...	44,790	49,110	93,900
4.	Lambeth, South	...	...	57,460	68,020	125,480
Borough of Lambeth				132,230	147,670	279,900

III. PARLIAMENTARY DIVISIONS.

Parliamentary Divisions					Wards	Total
North	...	...	...	...	{ Marsh ... Bishop's ... Prince's ... }	60,520
Kennington	...	...	...	...	{ Vauxhall ... Oval ... Vassall ... }	66,740
Brixton	...	...	...	...	{ Angell ... Stockwell ... Town Hall ... }	70,700
Norwood	...	...	...	...	{ Herne Hill ... Tulse Hill ... Knight's Hill ... }	81,940
Parliamentary Area of Lambeth						279,900

TABLE A.

GIVING NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS IN EACH REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICT OF THE BOROUGH OF LAMBETH DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1935 (ARRANGED QUARTERLY).

Registration Sub-Districts	No. of Births	Registration Sub-Districts	No. of Births		
	1st Quarter		2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
Lambeth Church*	495	Lambeth, North*	453	462	447
Kennington†... ..	216	Princes†	225	226	227
Stockwell‡	217	Lambeth, Central‡	410	394	335
Brixton§	292	Lambeth, South§	286	313	252
Norwood	243				
BOROUGH OF LAMBETH	1,463		1,374	1,395	1,261

TOTAL FOR BOROUGH OF LAMBETH—5,493.

* Including General Lying-in Hospital (1,136 cases, of which 304 belong to Lambeth) and St. Thomas's Hospital (605 cases, of which 269 belong to Lambeth).

† Including Lambeth Hospital (739 cases, of which 377 belong to Lambeth)

‡ Including Clapham Maternity Hospital (481 cases, of which 171 belong to Lambeth).

§ Including King's College Hospital (642 cases, of which 202 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 1935, 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
1935	279,900	5,493	3,402	225	267	71
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
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 1935, AND THE FIGURES FOR THE FOUR 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)
1935	19.62	12.02	58.85	66.13	78.48	0.25
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 1935 AND PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS (1930-1934)

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
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
1934	283,900	5,789	4,023	14.21	3,740	13.21	1,510	1,389	255	63	3,619	12.65
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
1935	279,900	5,493	3,823	13.65	3,551	12.68	1,529	1,380	225	59	3,402	12.02

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 (2,437 outward and 767 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, 1935.

Cities and Boroughs	Estimated Population to Mid-year 1935	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	4,188,870	13.3	11.4	—	58
WEST DISTRICTS—					
Paddington	138,600	14.1	12.0	11.9	71
Kensington	178,300	12.4	12.1	11.3	79
Hammersmith	128,100	14.7	11.9	12.3	70
Fulham	143,600	13.8	11.6	11.7	51
Chelsea	57,320	10.2	12.6	10.7	59
City of Westminster	124,400	8.3	11.5	11.8	72
NORTH DISTRICTS—					
St. Marylebone	92,200	9.7	11.8	11.7	56
Hampstead	90,600	11.0	11.2	10.5	49
St. Pancras	185,300	13.3	11.9	12.2	62
Islington	308,170	14.8	—	10.9	52
Stoke Newington... ..	50,210	13.9	11.1	10.6	51
Hackney	210,600	14.0	10.6	11.1	47
CENTRAL DISTRICTS—					
Holborn	35,400	7.6	11.9	12.7	89
Finsbury	63,100	14.7	12.6	13.7	59
City of London	9,360	7.6	11.0	12.2	113
EAST DISTRICTS—					
Shoreditch	88,400	14.6	11.3	12.4	52
Bethnal Green	99,910	14.4	10.3	11.6	51
Stepney	211,500	14.3	11.3	12.8	63
Poplar	143,700	15.4	11.0	12.3	46
SOUTH DISTRICTS—					
Southwark	156,100	14.8	—	12.4	66
Bermondsey	102,700	14.5	11.7	13.3	69
Lambeth	279,900	13.6	12.1	12.0	59
Battersea	148,200	14.2	12.0	11.9	65
Wandsworth	343,300	11.0	11.0	10.2	55
Camberwell	234,400	13.4	11.8	11.8	60
Deptford	99,500	14.4	11.1	11.5	52
Greenwich	96,600	13.8	10.8	11.0	59
Lewisham	223,000	12.5	9.9	10.0	43
Woolwich	146,400	14.0	10.2	10.8	44

TABLE F.
BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE, AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1935 (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 ...	14.7	0.62	11.7	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.08	0.18	0.52	5.7	57
121 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	14.8	0.68	11.8	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.09	0.16	0.45	7.9	62
140 Smaller Towns (Esti- mated Resident Popu- lations 25,000-50,000 at Census 1931)	14.8	0.64	11.2	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.07	0.17	0.41	3.8	55
London	13.3	0.52	11.4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.06	0.11	0.51	11.2	58
Lambeth	13.6	0.45	12.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.05	0.13	0.39	8.8	59

The maternal Mortality rates are as follows :—

	Puerperal				Puerperal		
	Sepsis	Others	Total		Sepsis	Others	Total
Per 1,000 Live Births, England & Wales	1.68	2.42	4.10	Per 1,000 Total Births, England & Wales	1.61	2.32	3.93
Lambeth ...	1.04	1.57	2.61	Lambeth ...	0.72	1.09	1.81

Deaths.

The total number of deaths registered in Lambeth during the year is 3,551, of which 1,529 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 1,380. The number of deaths corrected, i.e., of all Lambethans who died both within and outside the district is 3,402. The corrected death rate is 12.02 per 1,000 living, based upon a population estimated to the middle of the year of 279,900 and adjusted with the comparability factor.

Age Periods of Corrected Deaths

The 3,402 corrected deaths during 1935 may be further analysed and tabulated as follows :—

225	-	-	6.61 per cent. of the total corrected deaths took place under 1 year of age.
42	-	-	1.24 per cent. between 1 and 5 years.
267	-	-	7.85 per cent. under 5 years.
179	-	-	5.26 per cent. between 5 and 25 years.
289	-	-	8.50 per cent. 25 to 45 years.
952	-	-	27.98 per cent. 45 to 65 years.
816	-	-	23.98 per cent. 65 to 75 years.
899	-	-	26.43 per cent. 75 years and over.
3,135	-	-	92.15 per cent. over 5 years.

TABLE G.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH (CORRECTED) DURING THE YEAR, 1935.

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	3,402	225	19	23	65	114	289	952	816	899
Enteric Fever	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Measles	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	18	10	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	16	2	—	9	3	1	—	1	—	—
Influenza	37	3	—	—	—	1	2	15	11	5
Encephalitis Lethargica	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	196	—	—	—	3	35	75	65	15	3
Other tuberculous diseases	22	2	—	1	5	7	5	2	—	—
Syphilis	11	2	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	—
General Paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	7	2
Cancer, malignant disease	520	—	—	—	—	3	32	230	172	103
Diabetes	30	—	—	—	—	1	—	9	14	6
Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	206	—	—	—	—	—	3	52	77	74
Heart Disease	893	—	—	—	6	11	43	224	257	352

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Aneurysm	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	4	1
Other circulatory diseases	126	—	—	—	—	—	2	24	45	55
Bronchitis	104	9	1	—	—	—	4	22	28	40
Pneumonia (all forms)	191	35	2	5	3	4	15	50	40	37
Other respiratory diseases	31	2	—	—	1	—	5	15	4	4
Peptic Ulcer	42	—	—	—	—	—	6	21	12	3
Diarrhoea, etc.	42	33	1	1	—	—	2	1	1	3
Appendicitis	26	—	—	2	3	2	8	7	2	2
Cirrhosis of Liver	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	1
Other diseases of liver, etc.	22	1	—	—	1	1	1	5	8	5
Other digestive diseases	71	6	1	1	1	3	7	24	17	11
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	107	—	2	—	3	4	8	35	29	26
Puerperal Sepsis	4	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
Other puerperal causes	6	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	—
Congenital Debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.	103	102	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Senility	118	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	13	104
Suicide	35	—	—	—	—	1	7	19	6	—
Other Violence	111	5	1	1	12	18	18	22	17	17
Other defined diseases	267	12	4	1	23	17	31	80	54	45
Causes ill-defined or unknown	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—

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DEATHS IN INSTITUTIONS IN LAMBETH

	Lambethans	Strangers	Totals
Voluntary Hospitals	224	833	1,057
State-aided Hospitals	551	622	1,173
Homes for the dying, etc.	35	5	40

TABLE H.

SHOWING THE CORRECTED NUMBER OF DEATHS, WITH CORRECTED DEATH-RATES (GENERAL, ZYMOTIC AND DIARRHOEAL), IN EACH OF THE REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS OF THE BOROUGH DURING 1935.

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.	Diarrhoeal Death-rate per 1,000 of the Population.
			Small Pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Typhoid or Enteric	Diarrhoea and Dysentery				
Lambeth, North	429	11.94	—	1	—	—	2	—	9	12	0.33	0.25	
Princes	331	13.45	—	—	—	1	6	—	3	10	0.40	0.12	
Lambeth, Central	1,114	11.86	—	—	—	7	7	1	13	28	0.29	0.13	
Lambeth, South	1,528	12.17	—	1	—	8	3	—	9	21	0.24	0.07	
BOROUGH OF LAMBETH ...	3,402	12.02	—	2	—	16	18	1	34	71	0.25	0.12	

Maternal Mortality.

The maternal mortality rate cannot be expressed in a manner comparable with mortality rates from other causes. The rate should be expressed as the number of maternal deaths for each 1,000 of the female population exposed to risk, that is to say, per 1,000 pregnancies. Since, however, pregnancy is not notifiable, and in numerous cases would not be notified even if there were legal obligation to do so, the maternal mortality rate is expressed as the number of maternal deaths for each 1,000 live births. The rate as so expressed is purely arbitrary and is not strictly comparable with the rate in any other district, as no account is taken of such material factors as the social conditions. Reference to the statistics of the Metropolitan Boroughs will show that higher rates are found where a high proportion of the female population is residing away from home, at work as domestic servants, shop assistants, clerks, and the like, and low in the working-class boroughs.

As in previous years, the Lambeth rate this year depends largely upon the number of unwanted pregnancies terminating in abortion. In classifying abortions among the various causes of death, the Registrar General has three choices. Where the woman herself brings about the abortion from which she dies the cause is classed as suicide. Where the abortion is due to interference by others the cause is manslaughter. Where there is no evidence available pointing to active interference either by the woman herself or by others, then the death is deemed to be due to maternity. It will be realised from such a classification that much of the fear of death from ordinary maternity has been misplaced, and that the phobia fostered in recent years may do as much harm as good.

There were 15 deaths following pregnancy in 1935, of which 6 were abortions. Two only of these are classed as maternal deaths, there being no evidence of criminal interference, while the other four were held to be due to causes other than maternity. For the purposes of the maternal mortality rate there were 10 deaths, giving a rate of 2.61 per 1,000 live births. The average rate for the past six years is 2.71, compared with an average for England and Wales of 4.26, which comparison is among others an indication of

the efficiency of the Council's services as a Maternity and Child Welfare Authority. It is a disheartening reward from the Central Government after all the care and thought expended and the excellent results achieved, to transfer such a large proportion of the maternity work from the Metropolitan boroughs to the hands of the County Council by the Midwives Bill this year.

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 3,823, a decrease of 200 below the number of births in the year previous. The corrected number of deaths was 225, giving an infantile mortality rate of 59.

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 North	541	37	68
Princes	269	17	63
Lambeth Central	1,464	76	51
Lambeth South	1,549	95	61
Borough	3,823	225	59

TABLE I.

INFANTILE MORTALITY, 1935.

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	74	12	4	5	95	33	50	27	20	225
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Whooping cough	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	2	1	10
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	3
Other tuberculous diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	2	1	9
Pneumonia (all forms)	1	1	—	2	4	5	16	5	5	35
Other respiratory diseases	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
Diarrhœa, etc.	—	—	—	1	1	3	12	10	7	33
Other diseases of liver, etc.	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Other digestive diseases	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	6
Congenital debility and malformation, premature birth, etc. }	63	11	3	2	79	15	8	—	—	102
Other deaths from violence	4	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	5
Other defined diseases	4	—	1	—	5	—	—	4	3	12

Stillbirths.

The following particulars regarding stillbirths registered in Lambeth during 1935 have been received from the Registrar General :—

	Stillbirths registered	Inward transfers.	Outward transfers	Corrected totals
Total legitimate and illegitimate :				
Males... ..	115	15	54	76
Females	91	9	50	50
Illegitimate :—				
Males	7	1	4	4
Females	7	—	5	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.

	1935	1934	1933	Quinquennium 1926–1930
ESTIMATED POPULATION ...	279,900	283,900	289,000	301,120
General death-rate	12.02	12.65	13.11	12.70
Zymotic death-rate	0.25	0.59	0.38	0.50
Measles death-rate	0.007	0.23	0.03	0.14
Whooping Cough death-rate	0.06	0.04	0.07	0.09
Diarrhoeal death-rate	0.12	0.13	0.16	0.11
Typhoid Fever death-rate ...	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.008
Tuberculosis (all forms) death-rate	0.78	0.94	0.94	1.07
Tuberculosis (pulmonary) death-rate	0.70	0.81	0.84	0.91
Scarlet Fever death-rate ...	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01
Diphtheria death-rate	0.05	0.15	0.08	0.10
Small-pox death-rate	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Infantile Mortality rate ...	59	63	63	59

Births, 1935.

The total number of Births registered (uncorrected) is 5,493, of which details are set out in Table A. The *corrected* number of births, however, is 3,823, showing a birth-rate of 13.65 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

	Total registered	Inward transfers	Outward transfers	Corrected numbers
Legitimate Males	2,705	327	1,199	1,833
Legitimate Females	2,470	348	1,082	1,736
Illegitimate Males	140	45	65	120
Illegitimate Females	178	47	91	134
Totals ...	5,493	767	2,437	3,823

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 5,698 notified births, 4,307 took place in Institutions, and of these, 1,870 belong to Lambeth, and 2,437 to outside districts, thus :—

Institutions.	Lambeth Cases	Strangers	Totals
General Lying-in Hospital	304	832	1,136
St. Thomas's Hospital	261	314	575
Lambeth Hospital	377	362	739
Clapham Maternity Hospital	171	310	481
King's College Hospital	202	440	642
*Lambeth Council Maternity Home	436	10	446
Other Nursing Homes (private)	119	169	288
Totals	1,870	2,437	4,307

* 10 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 ; and the Catholic Nursing Institute.

(b) *Infectious disease.*

	Pneumonia (all forms)	Whooping Cough	Chicken- Pox	Influenza	Bronchitis	Scarlet Fever	Mumps
Visits paid to Children under 5 years of age	453	157	25	17	18	6	—
Visits paid to Persons over 5 years of age	2,083	22	43	528	—	29	30
TOTAL VISITS ...	2,536	179	68	545	18	35	30

	Measles	Ophthalmia- Neonatorum	Conjunctivitis	Impetigo	Puerperal Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	
Visits paid to Children under 5 years of age	18	146	1,280	4	—	—	
Visits paid to Persons over 5 years of age	41	—	—	—	122	43	
TOTAL VISITS ...	59	146	1,280	4	122	43	

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

Midwives.

There are approximately 77 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 37 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.
- (c) The Cynthia Mosley Day Nursery, The Oval, 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
1934-35	2,764	11	8	—			2,764	11	8	31,360
TOTALS	54,311	5	3	5,572	11	10	59,883	17	1	673,833

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 446 cases were admitted to the Home—a decrease of 12 below the previous year's total. Since its inception in 1926, 3,787 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 1935.

Welfare Centre	Applications received	Applications withdrawn, refused or cancelled
North Marsh	1	—
Babies Care... ..	3	1
Rose McAndrew	3	—
North Brixton (Belgrave Hospital)	36	3
Stockwell	77	5
Brixton	120	3
Loughborough Junction	79	8
Norwood	183	8
Total	502	28

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 due to the cordial spirit of co-operation displayed by all members in their work, and to the staff of the Home, which has ably supported their efforts.

Parliamentary Area	Applications received	Applications withdrawn, refused or cancelled
North	4	1
Kennington... ..	19	2
Brixton	169	10
Norwood	310	15
Total	502	28

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, 1935, now follows :—

No. of Foster Mothers on Register	188
No. of Nurse Children on Register	302
No. of Visits and Re-Visits paid to Nurse Children	... .. 1,580

Year of Birth	No. of Nurse Children	No. of Visits
1935	43	152
1934	55	253
1933	43	203
1932	40	239
1931	22	116
1930	22	133
1929	23	150
1928	21	146
1927	21	127
1926	12	61
Totals	302	1,580

No. of Visits, including verifications and registering of homes	... .. 2,307
No. of Foster Mothers removed from Borough	... .. 9
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	... .. 3
No. of Nurse Children who attained the age of 9 years	... .. 10
No. of Deaths	... .. 2
No. of Legal Proceedings taken	... .. 1

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. 92 applications were received (6 subsequently cancelled), 28 being emergency cases.

The expense to the Council was only £44 18s. 3d., 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 522 of these outfits were sold. The Council has sanctioned the issue of these outfits free or at reduced cost in cases of poverty.

28 applications (3 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 4s. 11d

(iii) **Sterilization of Bed Linen, etc.** During the year 25 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. After the confinement every mother is followed up to insure attendance at the post-natal clinic. The total number of these cases (both ante-natal and post-natal) visited and reported upon during 1935 was 2,002, distributed as follows :—

Institutions outside the Borough of Lambeth	St. Thomas's Hospital	659	1,686
	King's College Hospital	...	...	257
	General Lying-in Hospital	...	...	344
	Lambeth Hospital	...	...	426
	Westminster Hospital	54	316
	Charing Cross Hospital	...	...	32
	St. George's Hospital	...	...	9
	Dulwich Hospital	...	...	74
	Middlesex Hospital	...	...	9
	Elizabeth Garratt Anderson Hospital	...	...	3
	Royal Free Hospital	...	...	7
	Guy's Hospital	...	...	1
	St. Giles' Hospital	...	...	117
	St. Mary's Hospital	...	...	2
	Queen Charlotte's Hospital	...	...	1
	St. Mary Abbott Hospital	...	...	1
	St. Stephen's Hospital	...	...	6

(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 25, as opposed to 8 last year, 61 in 1933, 64 in 1932, 83 in 1931, and 149 in 1930.

Applications for assistance towards the payment of the midwife were received from 67 (3 cancelled) expectant mothers, of which 18 were emergency cases. The cost to the Council was £54 13s. 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. Five applications were received from midwives during the year.

(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. 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.

SUMMARY RELATING TO THE WORK AT WELFARE CENTRES

WELFARE CENTRE		North Marsh	Barley Mow	North Lambeth Babies' Care	Mofat	"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 ...	55	206	348	90	248	85	160	319	354	258	343	695	74	487	3,722
	2. Nursing Mothers ...	99	440	912	806	755	277	374	592	328	474	787	437	31	122	6,434
	3. Infants (under 1 year) ...	103	441	1,056	570	939	237	379	848	562	681	606	496	—	123	7,041
	4. Children (aged 1-5 years) ...	98	711	1,134	380	888	129	392	239	293	749	396	230	—	101	5,740
	Total ...	355	1,798	3,450	1,846	2,830	728	1,305	1,998	1,537	2,162	2,132	1,858	105	833	22,937
TOTAL NUMBERS OF SESSIONS HELD	1. Ante-natal ...	—	—	49	26	—	—	48	104	51	49	99	152	—	306	884
	2. Medical "Consultations" ...	50	58	77	157	144	47	156	246	101	202	137	154	—	58	1,587
	3. Dental ...	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	55	—	24	46	100	—	51	301
	4. Others ...	45	85	51	176	76	62	46	233	23	211	88	—	247	50	1,393
	Total ...	95	143	177	384	220	109	250	638	175	486	370	406	247	465	4,165
TOTAL NUMBERS OF ALL ATTENDANCES AT THE SESSIONS	1. Expectant Mothers.	—	—	217	214	—	—	380	1,259	684	1,197	1,407	2,820	—	2,787	10,965
	(a) Ante-natal ...	—	—	217	192	—	—	1,395	—	783	1,010	—	—	—	—	3,648
	(b) Seen by Medical Officer	15	36	—	—	—	—	225	—	140	187	—	—	—	—	602
	(c) Otherwise dealt with...	33	17	—	—	—	—	—	90	—	84	245	71	—	275	765
	(d) Dental ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	393	—	659	—	2,372
	(e) Others ...	128	110	256	34	376	229	96	—	91	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total ...	176	163	690	440	376	229	2,096	1,349	1,698	2,478	2,045	2,891	659	3,062	18,352
	2. Nursing Mothers.	365	1,139	1,111	2,190	3,051	1,042	2,792	2,271	1,088	2,021	2,917	1,544	—	909	22,440
	(a) Seen by Medical Officer	644	627	1,353	292	2,186	1,460	3,384	—	1,630	1,125	5,509	—	—	53	18,263
	(b) Otherwise dealt with...	—	—	—	70	—	—	—	682	—	77	138	14	—	53	1,034
	(c) Dental ...	253	1,995	230	719	340	424	100	—	25	212	548	—	719	112	5,677
	(d) Others ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total ...	1,262	3,761	2,694	3,271	5,577	2,926	6,276	2,953	2,743	3,435	9,112	1,558	719	1,127	47,414

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
TOTAL NUMBERS OF ALL ATTENDANCES AT THE SESSIONS	3. Infants (under 1 year).															
	(a) Seen by Medical Officer	374	691	1,533	1,276	4,089	740	2,822	3,752	1,903	3,416	2,241	2,254	—	912	26,004
	(b) Otherwise dealt with...	660	504	1,875	485	2,812	1,239	3,254	—	4,303	2,637	3,278	—	—	53	21,100
	(c) Dental	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(d) Others	253	991	—	182	—	36	—	3,288	81	432	154	—	—	—	5,417
	Total	1,287	2,186	3,408	1,943	6,901	2,015	6,076	7,040	6,287	6,485	5,673	2,254	—	966	52,521
	4. Children (aged 1-5 years).															
	(a) Seen by Medical Officer	351	1,127	1,043	1,384	1,997	387	2,167	1,650	840	1,812	1,172	1,432	—	697	16,059
	(b) Otherwise dealt with...	741	349	1,233	252	1,844	606	2,700	—	2,324	1,903	2,154	—	—	—	14,106
	(c) Dental	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	210	—	83	67	17	—	—	387
	(d) Others	327	634	—	1,601	—	111	—	2,720	89	896	75	—	—	—	6,453
	Total	1,419	2,110	2,276	3,247	3,841	1,104	4,867	4,580	3,253	4,694	3,468	1,449	—	697	37,005
VISITS AND RE-VISITS PAID TO HOMES	1. Expectant Mothers.															
	(a) First Visits	39	163	188	63	200	69	104	433	217	102	112	—	144	101	1,935
	(b) Re-visits	184	465	305	94	757	217	63	983	256	349	94	—	880	331	4,978
	Total Visits	223	628	493	157	957	286	167	1,416	473	451	206	—	1,024	432	6,913
	2. Nursing Mothers.															
	(a) First Visits	74	187	363	144	445	381	409	499	399	385	291	—	152	62	3,791
	(b) Re-visits	707	5,571	1,035	934	1,971	3,637	977	1,611	675	718	1,973	—	1,553	834	22,196
	Total Visits	781	5,758	1,398	1,078	2,416	4,018	1,386	2,110	1,074	1,103	2,264	—	1,705	896	25,987
	3. Infants (under 1 year).															
	(a) First Visits	74	168	405	143	503	205	412	522	466	405	488	—	135	72	3,998
	(b) Re-visits	722	2,290	1,779	938	2,723	2,146	851	1,906	1,605	1,468	1,838	—	774	801	19,841
	Total Visits	796	2,458	2,184	1,081	3,226	2,351	1,263	2,428	2,071	1,873	2,326	—	909	873	23,839
	4. Children (aged 1-5 years).															
	(a) First Visits	55	63	76	66	446	209	193	340	136	123	43	—	127	91	1,968
	(b) Re-visits	1,671	6,219	2,613	3,339	2,445	2,279	1,906	2,106	2,877	3,076	3,422	—	3,585	955	36,493
	Total Visits	1,726	6,282	2,689	3,405	2,891	2,488	2,099	2,446	3,013	3,199	3,465	—	3,712	1,046	38,461

The Cynthia Mosley Day Nursery

The Cynthia Mosley Day Nursery was opened on 3rd June, after prolonged negotiations between the voluntary committee and the Borough Council, and after overcoming much initial difficulty. The official opening and dedication by His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury took place on 2nd July.

The Nursery from the start has been a brilliant success, and the accommodation for 50 infants and toddlers was rapidly filled. The waiting list soon rose to over sixty, and no further names were taken. The building and equipment constitute a model of what is required in a day nursery, and no expense has been spared consonant with reasonable economy.

The day nursery forms an integral part of the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme, and is run in close conjunction with the Welfare Centres through which all parents apply for the admission of their children. By this means only those in real need are able to make use of it, and preference is given to those whose mothers are obliged to go out to work through the unemployment of the fathers.

The staff, which is resident, consists of a matron with a staff nurse in charge of the infants, a nursery school teacher for the toddlers, and a cook trained in domestic economy, together with six probationer students who receive a year's training in the management of young children, in cooking, in sewing, and in mending and laundry work.

The great demand for accommodation indicates the need for other day nurseries in the borough.

Summary

The table on pages 38-39 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.

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	20,782 8 7	63	55.7
1935	Not available	59	57.1

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

Ante-natal Visits	...	...	...	...	...	1,284
Do. Re-visits	...	...	...	...	...	125
Births, 1st Visits...	...	...	...	...	...	906
Do. Re-visits	...	...	...	...	...	238
Do. Stillborn	...	...	...	...	...	87
Ophthalmia, 1st Visits	...	...	...	...	...	89
Do. Re-visits	...	...	...	...	...	152
Infantile Deaths, Visits	...	...	...	...	...	32
Welfare Centre Attendances	...	...	...	...	...	568
Clinic Attendances	...	...	...	...	...	129
Visits—No result	...	...	...	...	...	1,206
Special Visits (Measles, Diphtheria Prevention, etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	771

Visits to Children 1-5 (included above)	...	...	313
Puerperal Pyrexia, 1st Visits	...	...	51
Do. Re-visits	...	...	37
Enlarged Tonsil and Adenoid Visits	...	...	63
Do. Re-visits	...	...	2

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 60, of which 35 occurred in primiparae, 23 in multiparae, while the parity of the remaining 2 was not ascertained.

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

Cause	Primiparae	Multiparae	Ante-natal care	
			Yes	No
Manual interference	10	1	8	3
Abortion	2	3	0	5
Caesarean section	0	3	3	0
Mastitis	2	3	5	0
Influenza, Bronchitis, etc.	4	4	8	0
Pyelitis cystitis	5	3	6	2
H. Streptococcal Infection	2	3	4	1
Tonsillitis	2	1	2	1
Local Uterine Sepsis	5	0	4	1
Various	3	2	3	2
Totals (58)	35	23	43	15

Four of the five cases of Haemolytic Streptococcal infection occurred in a small private nursing home where the only focus of infection common to all was the one night nurse. Each case had engaged her own doctor for the confinement, and the other members of the nursing staff did not come into contact with all the cases except the one night nurse who, incidentally, did not reside on the premises. She wore no mask when attending her patients, and harboured Haemolytic Streptococci in her pharynx for more than two months.

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 material alteration during the year in the arrangements for Public Cleansing.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

5,450 Notices were served during the year 1935, as follows :—

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

(a) *District Sanitary Inspectors.*

Preliminary or Intimation Notices.

(1) Male Inspectors	...	...	...	3,552	
(2) Women Inspectors	...	...	...	104	
				—	3,656

Statutory Notices.

(1) Male Inspectors.					
(a) P.H. Act	155	
(b) Met. Man. Acts	10	
(2) Women Inspectors	—	
				—	165

Disinfection Notices	1,626
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(b) *Food Inspectors.*

(1) Public Health (Meat) Regulations	5	
(2) L.C.C. (General Powers) Acts	9	
				—	14

(c) *Housing Inspectors.*

Informal Schedules	...	...	...	...	145	
Formal Notices	...	...	...	...	9	
					<hr/>	154
Total	...	...	...	...		<hr/>5,450 <hr/>

7 Summonses were issued, with results as follows :—

Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

Convictions	...	...	...	...	2	
Summons withdrawn on costs	...	...	...	...	1	
					<hr/>	3

*Metropolis Management Acts.**Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.*

Convictions	...	...	...	...	—
Summons withdrawn	...	...	...	...	1	
Summons withdrawn on costs	...	...	...	...	—
Summons dismissed on costs	...	...	...	...	3	
					<hr/>	4
Total	...	...	...	...		<hr/>7 <hr/>

Sanitary Staff.

The Sanitary Inspectorial Staff consists of 11 district Sanitary Inspectors, 2 special Sanitary Inspectors (Food), 2 special Sanitary Inspectors (Housing), 1 special Sanitary Inspector (overcrowding), 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 11 District
Sanitary Inspectors during 1935.*

Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,168
Re-visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,911
Complaints received	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,953
Water Certificates issued (635 separate houses or tenements including 20 blocks of tenements)	...	...	...	...	...	...	97
Drains tested (with chemical, water or smoke test)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,972
Sanitary Works completed	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,226
Sanitary Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,639

	Totals
1. Bath Waste :	
(a) directly connected to drain	8
(b) improperly trapped or untrapped ; defective	51
2. Basement dwellings :	
(a) inspections	2
(b) reinspections	4
3. Ceilings and Walls : defective	778
4. Chimney : defective	59
5. Copper : defective	100
6. Damp condition of premises	751
7. Dilapidated condition of premises	244
8. Door : defective	98
9. Drains :	
(a) defective	274
(b) fresh air inlet defective	148
(c) gulley defective	85
(d) manhole defective	63
(e) plunging eye defective	34
(f) soil pipe defective	106
(g) stopped	327
(h) trap insufficient	16
(i) ventilation insufficient	18
(j) vent pipe defective	115
10. Dustbins or Ashpits :	
(a) defective or dilapidated	662
(b) absence of	127
11. Fireplace : defective	328
12. Floors : defective	307
13. Lavatory Waste : directly connected to drain, improperly trapped or untrapped	26
14. Paving (yard or area) :	
(a) defective	290
(b) undrained	17
15. Rainwater Pipe and Gutters :	
(a) rainwater pipe defective	237
(b) gutters defective	353
(c) rainwater pipe directly connected to drain	25
16. Roof : defective	1,026

						Totals
17.	Sinks :					
	(a) defective	...	...	...	...	222
	(b) directly connected to drain	...	...	...	...	18
	(c) improperly trapped or untrapped	...	...	...	...	180
	(d) waste defective	...	...	...	...	222
18.	Stable :					
	(a) absence of proper manure receptacle	...	...	...	...	3
	(b) drain defective	...	...	...	...	—
	(c) paving defective	...	...	...	...	2
	(d) undrained	...	...	...	...	1
19.	Washhouse :					
	(a) roof defective	...	...	...	...	60
	(b) paving defective	...	...	...	...	65
	(c) undrained	...	...	...	...	3
20.	Water Closet :					
	(a) defective so as to be a nuisance	...	...	...	...	239
	(b) improperly constructed so as to be a nuisance	...	...	...	...	36
	(c) insufficient or improper accommodation	...	...	...	...	27
	(d) pan and trap defective	...	...	...	...	257
	(e) deficient or defective water supply	...	...	...	...	164
21.	Water Supply :					
	(a) cut off	...	...	...	...	45
	(b) draw-off from main required	...	...	...	...	14
	(c) no supply	...	...	...	...	28
	(d) pipes, taps, etc., defective	...	...	...	...	57
	(e) storage cistern defective or uncovered	...	...	...	...	15
	(f) storage cistern so foul as to be a nuisance	...	...	...	...	7
	(g) tenement houses supplied	...	...	...	...	5
22.	Windows : defective	...	...	...	...	441
23.	Animals : improperly kept	...	...	...	...	28
24.	Bakehouses :					
	(a) inspections	...	...	...	...	251
	(b) reinspections	...	...	...	...	147
	(c) dirty	...	...	...	...	55
25.	Dirty Premises :					
	(a) walls and ceilings of rooms dirty	...	...	...	...	2,004
	(b) rooms, etc., verminous	...	...	...	...	467
	(c) stable premises dirty	...	...	...	...	9
	(d) washhouse walls and ceilings dirty	...	...	...	...	359
	(e) water closet walls and ceilings dirty	...	...	...	...	305
	(f) workshops and factories	...	...	...	...	28
26.	Effluvium nuisance :					
	(a) from industrial premises	...	...	...	...	20
	(b) from private premises	...	...	...	...	23
27.	Lighting and Ventilation : defective	...	...	...	...	26

	Totals
28. Manure : accumulation or deposit injurious to health	19
29. Overcrowding	27
30. Rats infestation :	
(a) Industrial premises	23
(b) Private premises	152
31. Refuse accumulations	186
32. Smoke Nuisance :	
(a) from industrial premises	42
(b) from private premises	38
33. Stagnant Water : accumulation	30
34. Underground Rooms : occupied as a dwelling ...	16
35. Urinal : foul	15

In addition, the District Sanitary Inspectors carried out during 1935 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 men's 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 29 inspections were made and 23 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 three 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.

Home Office Table.

Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES (Including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances)

Premises (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices (3)	Occupiers prosecuted (4)
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	302	17	—
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	346	26	—
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises)	325	1	—
Total	973	44	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES

Particulars (1)	Number of Defects			Number of offences in respect of which prosecutions were instituted (5)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness ...	76	76	—	—
Want of ventilation ...	1	1	—	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	3	3	—	—
Other nuisances ...	6	6	—	—
Sanitary accommodation—				
Insufficient ...	6	6	—	—
Unsuitable or defective	26	26	—	—
Not separate for sexes ...	3	3	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of under- ground bakehouse (s. 101)	—	—	—	—
Other offences ...	—	—	—	—
(Excluding offences re- lating to outwork and offences under the Sec- tions mentioned in the Schedule of the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921)				
Total	121	121	—	—

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

Outwork in Unwholesome Premises, Section 108.

NATURE OF WORK	Instances	Notices served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Wearing Apparel—			
Making, etc.	141	—	—
Cleaning and washing	1	—	—
Household linen	3	—	—
Lace, lace curtains and nets	7	—	—
Curtains and furniture hangings	3	—	—
Furniture and upholstery	1	—	—
Electro-plate	—	—	—
File making	—	—	—
Brass and brass articles	—	—	—
Fur pulling	—	—	—
Cables and chains	—	—	—
Anchors and grapnels	—	—	—
Cart gear	—	—	—
Locks, latches and keys	—	—	—
Umbrellas, etc.	—	—	—
Artificial flowers	—	—	—
Nets, other than wire nets	—	—	—
Tents	—	—	—
Sacks	—	—	—
Racquet and tennis balls	—	—	—
Paper, etc., boxes, paper bags	16	—	—
Brush making	—	—	—
Pea picking	—	—	—
Feather sorting	—	—	—
Carding, etc., of buttons, etc.	2	—	—
Stuffed toys	3	—	—
Basket making	—	—	—
Chocolates and sweetmeats	—	—	—
Cosaques, Christmas crackers, Christmas stockings, etc.	—	—	—
Textile weaving	—	—	—
Lampshades	—	—	—
Fancy articles, pin cushions, milk bottle covers, etc.	17	—	—
Total	194	—	—

Summary of Work carried out by the Women Sanitary Inspectors during 1935.

Workshops* visited and inspected	483
Workshops* : workrooms therein measured	28
Workshops* : newly discovered and registered	25

* Workshops include Work-places.

Premises visited, but not inspected, owing to the persons or patients concerned being out, or, if employees, being no longer employed	845
Women's Conveniences visited and inspected, etc. (visits paid)	1,033
Special places visited and inspected :	
(a) Restaurants	384
(b) Housing enquiries	470
(c) Outworkers	206
(d) Complaints, Infectious diseases, etc.	90
	— 1,150
Re-inspections :	
(a) Restaurants	95
(b) Housing enquiries	103
(c) Outworkers	5
(d) Complaints, etc.	26
	— 229
Written Intimation and Statutory Notices served ...	104
No. of Workshops, etc., in which defects were found ...	109
No. of Workshops, etc., in which no defects were found	1,392
Nuisances referred to M.O.H., for attention by Male Inspectors	8
<i>Particulars of Defects found by Women Inspectors.</i>	
Workshops, etc. :—	
Workrooms :	
Overcrowded, Damp, Dirty, etc.	1
Defective or Dirty :	
Yards, Floors, Roofs, Windows, Walls and Ceilings, Rain Water Pipes, Sink Wastes, or Premises generally	66
Sanitary Appliances :	
Water Closets—Dirty, unventilated, choked, defective or with defective cistern or water supplies	45
Drainage—Defective	2
Dustbins—Wanting or Defective	14
Lavatories—Dirty or Defective	4
No separate suitable sufficient W.C. accommodation for the sexes	1
Miscellaneous Defects, Defective Chimneys, etc. ...	—

Factories and Workshops.

Thirty-four new factories, 48 new workshops, and 82 new work-places were added to the Register, dealing with various trades.

Out-workers.

Nine February and nine August lists were received, dealing with 150 and 170 out-workers respectively. Of the 320 out-workers 138 belonged to Lambeth and the remainder lived in other areas. Particulars of the latter were sent to the Authorities concerned, whilst, in return, 85 lists were received from various outside authorities dealing with 460 workers living in Lambeth.

Of the total Lambeth out-workers reported 111 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, although still registered.

(c) *Slaughter-houses and Slaughtermen.*

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

207 Coldharbour Lane (A. J. Clark).

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

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

Twelve slaughterer's licences were granted under the provisions of the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

(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 72.)(f) *Ice Cream Vendors.*

At the end of the year there were 454 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 134 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 75.)

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	...	...	...	...	42
No. of intimation notices served	...	...	...	...	42
No. of observations made	...	...	...	...	80

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

Shops Acts, 1934

Sixty inspections and ten re-inspections were made during the year in connexion with ventilation, temperature and sanitary conveniences. No legal proceedings were instituted, as all alterations required were carried out informally. Twenty-one exemption certificates were granted regarding the provision on the premises of sanitary conveniences owing to restricted accommodation or other special circumstances affecting the premises.

Swimming Baths and Pools

There are three bathing establishments in the district ; one indoors in Lambeth Road, S.E. 1, belonging to the Borough Council, is connected with the Baths and Washhouses ; another, " open-air," situated in Kennington Park, S.E. 11, belongs to the London County Council, and is fitted with continuous filtration and chlorination plant ; while the third is an open-air pool, without means of cleansing, in Brockwell Park, S.W. 2. The work is already in hand of constructing an open-air bath, with an adequate purification plant, to replace the old pool in Brockwell Park, which will then be closed for bathing purposes.

Samples taken during the year from the Borough Council's indoor bath disclosed a degree of contamination which was reported as being serious and almost dangerous, seeing that the number of organisms capable of growing on standard agar in twenty-four hours at 37 degrees centigrade numbered from 200,000 to 300,000 per cubic centimetre, *B. Coli* being present in 1 cubic centimetre, and *B. Welchii* in 100 centimetres, the system of purification being full and empty with chloros added.

The following table is inserted for purposes of comparison, the figures for other baths being recent averages from various districts in the country, and the last column referring to the water supplied by the Metropolitan Water Board.

	Lambeth Baths : Fill and empty with Chloros added		Other Baths : Fill and empty with Chloros added (last day before refill)	Other Baths : Continuous purification	M.W.B. water
	Men's	Women's			
No. of organisms capable of growing on standard agar in 24 hours at 37° C.	some 200,000	some 300,000	70,000	1—300 Ladies' day 3,500	4
B. Coli present in	1 c.c.	1 c.c.	1 c.c.	Not found in 100 c.c. except Ladies' day	Not found in 100 c.c.
B. Welchii in 100 c.c. ...	Yes +	Yes +	Yes	No	No

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.

Housing Act, 1930. Part 1.

The London County Council made orders for the following clearance areas during the year. At those inquiries which have been held before the Inspector of the Ministry of Health, evidence was given by the Borough Medical Officer in support of that of the County Medical Officer.

	<i>Dwelling-houses</i>	<i>Persons displaced</i>
NORFOLK ROW	11	62
PEARSON'S PLACE	21	67
Additional	6	41
DORSET ROAD—		
(1, 2 and 4 Areas)	17	1,153
(3 Area)	193	
Additional	65	288
NEWBURN STREET (1)	222	1,118
Additional	58	419
NEWBURN STREET (2)	9	40
Additional	1	8
COLWYN STREET (1)	82	421
Additional	28	209
COLWYN STREET (2)	2	15
TINWORTH STREET	53	317
Additional	22	140
EVANS COTTAGES	20	95
	<hr/> 810	<hr/> 4,393
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Housing Act, 1930. Part 2.

Following is the record of work done during the year, including that done by the Council's two Housing Inspectors :—

(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	244
(4) Surveys or inspections made under the House Inspection Regulations of the Housing Acts, 1925 and 1930... ..	145
(5) Provisional or informal schedules prepared under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1930	145

(6) Schedules prepared for the purpose of Statutory Notices under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1930	...	...	9
(7) Record Cards (Section 17) filed	...	...	145
(8) Surveys made under Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1930...			14
(9) Record forms (Section 19) filed	...	...	14
(10) Surveys made under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 (underground rooms and parts of buildings)	...	...	117
(11) Record forms (Section 20) filed	...	...	117
(12) Drain tests made (chemical, smoke, and water)	...	...	425
(13) Total visits made (re-visits, 11,634)	...	...	11,907

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.

Distin Street (5), Goding Street (1), Princes Road (5), Wood Street (12).

Vauxhall Ward.

Camellia Street (1), Larkhall Lane (1), Luscombe Street (13), Paradise Road (6), Riverhall Street (4), Thorncroft Street (1).

Angell Ward.

Knowle Road (1), Langton Road (4), Valentia Road (7).

Stockwell Ward.

Bellefields Road (15), Ferndale Road (2), Kepler Road (6), Lingham Street (7), Linom Road (1), Love Lane (2), Solon New Road (1), Southesk Street (5), Stockwell Park Road (1), Stockwell Park Walk (4).

Town Hall Ward.

Bonham Road (1), Branksome Road (4), Cornwall Road (3), Lyham Road (2), Torrens Road (2).

Tulse Hill Ward.

Dulwich Road (6), Elm Park (1), Thurlow Hill (1).

Knight's Hill Ward.

Clive Road (6), Hamilton Road (10), Hamilton Road, Burtwell Cottages (2), Woodland Hill (2).

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) :—

Prince's Ward.

Upper Kennington Lane (Nos. 70, 72, 74).

Vauxhall Ward.

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

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

Bishop's Ward.

Carlisle Street (Nos. 35, 39, 41), Colwyn Street (No. 20), Wylie Place (Nos. 1, 2).

Prince's Ward.

Distin Street (Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15), Kennington Road (Nos. 178, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210), Wood Street (No. 4).

Vauxhall Ward.

Cavendish Grove (Nos. 29, 31), Larkhall Lane (No. 74), Luscombe Street (Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13), Paradise Road (Nos. 15, 17, 19, 21), Riverhall Street (Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54), Thorncroft Street (No. 31), Wandsworth Road (No. 307).

Oval Ward.

Kennington Road (Nos. 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316), Upper Kennington Lane (Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19), Windmill Row (Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7).

Vassall Ward.

Frederick Crescent (No. 23), Myatt Road (Nos. 31, 33, 35).

Angell Ward.

Burton Road (No. 17), Coldharbour Lane (No. 320), Knowle Road (No. 3), Langton Road (No. 52).

Stockwell Ward.

Bellefields Road (Nos. 2, 6, 8, 10), Cottage Grove (No. 40), Ferndale Road (Nos. 94, 96), Kepler Road (Nos. 8, 10, 12, 14, 31), Lingham Street (Nos. 53, 55, 57, 59, 63, 65, 67), Linom Road (No. 4), Sidney Road (Grove House), Solon New Road (No. 45), Southesk Street (Nos. 9, 11, 13, 15, 17), Stockwell Green (Nos. 10, 11).

Town Hall Ward.

Branksome Road (Nos. 44, 56, 62, 70), Cornwall Road (Nos. 33, 35), Lyham Road (Nos. 39, 41, 147, 149, 151, 173, 175), Torrens Road (Nos. 8, 11).

Tulse Hill Ward.

Thurlow Hill (No. 39).

Knight's Hill Ward.

Benton's Lane (Nos. 27, 30, 33, 34), Burtwell Cottages, Hamilton Road (Nos. 1, 2), Hamilton Road (Nos. 20, 22, 24, 26, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145), Surrey Mews, Hamilton Road (Nos. 1, 2, 3), Woodland Road (Nos. 55, 57, 59, 61, 63).

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

Bishop's Ward.

Carlisle Street (Nos. 43 to 53 odd), Vauxhall Walk (Nos. 78 to 88 even).

Vauxhall Ward.

Cavendish Grove (Nos. 25, 27).

Oval Ward.

St. Mark's Road (Nos. 12 to 64 even).

Stockwell Ward.

Belgrave Terrace (Nos. 1 to 6 consecutive).

Knight's Hill Ward.

Windsor Road (Canton Cottage).

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

Prince's Ward.

Upper Kennington Lane (Nos. 70, 72, 74).

Vauxhall Ward.

Rutland Street (Nos. 21, 22, 23).

Angell Ward.

Padfield Street (Nos. 3 and 4).

Tulse Hill Ward.

Elm Park (No. 97).

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 been commenced.

Forty-five representations were made under the Housing Acts, as follow :—

(a) SECTION 19 (Demolition Orders—5 representations).

Marsh Ward.

College Street (No. 55), Waterloo Road (No. 179).

Stockwell Ward.

Brighton Terrace (Nos. 1, 3, 5).

(i) DEMOLITION ORDER MADE.

Marsh Ward.

Waterloo Road (No. 179).

(ii) UNDERTAKINGS CARRIED OUT.

Marsh Ward.

Broadwall (Nos. 40, 42). (*Undertakings given in 1934.*)

(b) SECTION 20 (Underground rooms and parts of buildings—40 representations).

Marsh Ward.

Lambeth Square (No. 19, underground room), Lower Marsh (Nos. 83 and 84, rooms over shops), York Road (No. 80 underground room).

Bishop's Ward.

Crozier Street (No. 7, underground room), Oakley Street (No. 7, underground room), Old Paradise Street (No. 53, underground room), Vauxhall Walk (No. 130, underground room).

Prince's Ward.

Ethelred Street (No. 70, underground room), Gilbert Road (No. 44, underground room), Holyoak Road (No. 50, underground room), Oakden Street (No. 22, underground room), Renfrew Road (No. 11, underground room), Wincott Street (No. 52, underground room), Vauxhall Street (No. 106, underground room).

Vauxhall Ward.

Brooklands Street (No. 7 underground room), Horace Street (No. 1, underground room).

Oval Ward.

Clapham Road (No. 112, underground room), Harleyford Road (No. 56, underground room), Kennington Road (No. 295, underground room), Methley Street (No. 41, part of a building), South Lambeth Road (No. 19, underground room).

Vassall Ward.

Camberwell New Road (Nos. 58, 64, underground rooms), Holland Street (No. 52, underground room), Offley Road (No. 44, underground room).

Angell Ward.

Brixton Road (No. 361, underground room), Eastlake Road (No. 1, underground room), Knowle Road (No. 59, underground room), Overton Road (No. 24a, underground room), St. Lawrence Road (No. 52, underground room), Wynne Road (No. 32, underground room).

Stockwell Ward.

Stockwell Green (No. 11, underground room).

Town Hall Ward.

Brixton Hill (No. 182, underground room), Hayter Road (No. 30, underground room).

Herne Hill Ward.

Railton Road (No. 23, underground room).

Tulse Hill Ward.

Shakespeare Road (Nos. 4, 8, underground rooms), Spenser Road (No. 21, underground room), Upper Tulse Hill (No. 101, underground room).

(i) CLOSING ORDERS MADE.

Marsh Ward.

York Road (No. 80).

Bishop's Ward.

Crozier Street (No. 7), Oakley Street (No. 7), Old Paradise Street (No. 53), Vauxhall Walk (No. 130).

Prince's Ward.

Ethelred Street (No. 70), Vauxhall Street (No. 106).

Vauxhall Ward.

Cavendish Grove (No. 35, *represented in 1934*), Horace Street (No. 1).

Oval Ward.

Upper Kennington Lane (No. 185, *represented in 1934*).

Vassall Ward.

Camberwell New Road (No. 58) Holland Street (No. 52).

Angell Ward.

Wynne Road (No. 32).

Herne Hill Ward.

Somerleyton Road (No. 23, *represented in 1934*).

Tulse Hill Ward.

Shakespeare Road (No. 8), Spenser Road (No. 21).

The Closing Orders have been complied with in all cases except Nos. 80 York Road, 7 Oakley Street, 130 Vauxhall Walk, 70 Ethelred Street, 58 Camberwell New Road, and 58 Holland Street.

In addition, the Orders made in 1934 respecting 52 Waterloo Road and 2 Radnor Buildings, have been complied with during 1935.

(ii) UNDERTAKINGS RECEIVED IN LIEU OF CLOSING ORDERS.

Princes Ward.

Holyoak Road (No. 18, *represented in 1934*), Wincott Street (No. 52).

Vauxhall Ward.

Aldebert Terrace (No. 13, *represented 1934*).

Oval Ward.

Kennington Road (No. 295).

Angell Ward.

Eastlake Road (No. 1).

Tulse Hill Ward.

Mayall Road (No. 34, *represented 1934*).

(iii) PREMISES FOUND TO BE VACATED OR ACCOMMODATION RE-ARRANGED AFTER SERVICE OF NOTICES.

Marsh Ward.

Lambeth Walk (No. 19).

Vauxhall Ward.

Aldebert Terrace (No. 13, *represented in 1934*), Brooklands Street (No. 7), Clapham Road (No. 278a, *represented in 1934*).

Oval Ward.

Harleyford Road (No. 56), South Lambeth Road (No. 19).

Vassall Ward.

Camberwell New Road (No. 64).

Angell Ward.

Brixton Road (Nos. 273 (*represented 1934*) and 361), Knowle Road (No. 59), Overton Road (No. 24a).

Town Hall Ward.

Brixton Hill (No. 182).

Tulse Hill Ward.

Mayall Road (Nos. 17, 34, *both represented in 1934*).

(iv) HOUSES REPRESENTED, BUT SINCE MADE FIT.

Prince's Ward.

Gilbert Road (No. 44), Oakden Street (No. 22).

Vassall Ward.

Offley Road (No. 44).

*Stockwell Ward.*Stockwell Road (No. 198, *represented* 1934).*Tulse Hill Ward.*Shakespeare Road (No. 4), Water Lane (No. 44, *represented* 1934).

(v) HOUSES REPRESENTED, BUT ORDERS NOT YET MADE.

Lower Marsh (Nos. 83, 84), Holyoak Road (No. 50), Renfrew Road (No. 11), Clapham Road (No. 112), Methley Street (No. 41) Stockwell Green (No. 11), Hayter Road (No. 30), Railton Road (No. 23), Upper Tulse Hill (No. 101).

(vi) HOUSES REPRESENTED, BUT NO FURTHER ACTION TAKEN BY COUNCIL.

St. Lawrence Road (No. 52).

In addition to the premises represented as set out in (a) and (b), 9 and 77 premises respectively were inspected, with a view to action under Section 19 or 20.

During the year, as the result of informal action, 12 underground basements were made fit, 4 were vacated or closed and undertakings given, and in 18 the work is in progress or about to begin, which will render them fit for human habitation.

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)	11,444
(b)	Number of Inspections made for the purpose*	40,545
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations,	145
(b)	Number of Inspections made for the purpose*	1,015

* Total re-inspections during 1935.

(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	5
(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	40

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	4,246
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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	145
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices—	
	(a) By owners	11
	(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	165
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices—	
	(a) By owners	130
	(b) By Local Authority in default of 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	—

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	16
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	2

Housing Act, 1935. Survey of Overcrowding.

(a) The survey of overcrowding undertaken by the Council in accordance with the provisions of the Housing Act, 1935, was completed by the middle of January, 1936. The original estimate

of the number of dwellings to be surveyed was 40,000, but this proved lower than was expected and the actual number was 48,184.

The clerical assistants began work on the 2nd October, entering particulars of dwellings on Form A from the rate books to prepare for the 40 enumerators who, with five supervisors, began the inquiry at the houses on the 1st November. The enumeration was practically completed in two and a half weeks, after which one enumerator was retained to investigate queries and to follow up cases where information was not obtained owing to families being away or at work at the time of the enumerators' previous visits.

The first part of the survey divided the families into three categories :—

- (a) Those definitely overcrowded.
- (b) Those definitely not overcrowded.
- (c) Those not overcrowded in so far as the number in the family and the number of rooms were concerned, but who might be overcrowded if the floor area of the rooms were less than is required by Table 2 of the 1st Schedule of the Act.

To obtain definite information regarding families in category (c), the measurement of the area of each room in accordance with instructions contained in the Provisional Regulations dated the 15th October, 1935, made by the Minister of Health under the Housing Acts, 1925 to 1935, was undertaken by the survey assistants (four of whom began work on the 8th November) and recorded on Form B. The number was increased to 13 by the 3rd December, and the measurement of 8,007 houses was completed by the 9th January, and entered on Form B.

It will be realised that the bald statement of the work carried out hides a multitude of details which required careful attention at the time as well as much forethought to avoid pitfalls and difficulties. It says much for the administration and for the "field work" that no formal notices were required to be served on families who might have refused to tender the information informally requested. Three complaints only were received, but on investigation the cause was found to be the cantankerous nature of the individual well recognisable as anxious to see offence where none is intended.

The readiness with which information of age and sex and rooms occupied, was tendered by the people, is a tribute to their common sense in aiding the temporary staff to carry out their arduous and monotonous inquiry.

Among the many details, arrangements were made for both enumerators and survey assistants to accept complaints regarding nuisances which were passed to the sanitary inspector of the district to follow up. This attention did undoubtedly smooth a difficult path at times.

The results of the survey contained in the 56,191 forms, A and B, were then collated on Forms C, which give a clear picture of the degree of overcrowding as will be seen in the Form C for the whole borough, on pages 65-6. Briefly, the ordinates of the graph are the equivalent number of persons in the family and the abscissae the number of families occupying dwellings with specified accommodation. The graph is divided by a black line, and all families with adequate accommodation appear above it, while overcrowded families are entered below it. The summary in the lower right corner shows that the 48,184 houses surveyed provide dwellings for 76,924 families; of which only 3,881 are overcrowded, i.e., 5.04 per cent. The number of "equivalent persons" overcrowded is 19,798 and the proportion of the estimated total "equivalent population" overcrowded in the Borough is 7.5 per cent.

Form C.

OVERCROWDING SURVEY.—SUMMARY, 1935

Equivalent number of persons in family	Number of families containing the equivalent number of persons in the first column occupying dwellings with the permitted number shown at the head of this column.																								Totals of Families				
	1	1½	2	2½	3	3½	4	4½	5	5½	6	6½	7	7½	8	8½	9	9½	10	10½	11	11½	12	12½	13	Over-crowded	Not Over-crowded	Total	
1	99	5045	925	2385	395	—	1478	24	135	—	609	3	5	11	165	3	4	111	6	—	48	—	1	—	63		11515	11515	
1½	21	7	24	115	18	—	75	3	7	—	16	—	—	1	3	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	21	272	293	
2	29	102	739	4674	1558	21	6843	146	866	14	3581	28	42	108	1193	7	7	597	11	—	267	2	5	—	341	131	21050	21181	
2½	2	91	67	79	1534	15	2531	70	397	5	1055	11	17	32	270	2	3	99	2	—	28	—	—	2	28	160	6180	6340	
3	2	57	55	105	1383	24	3792	134	745	21	3768	58	97	183	1643	14	31	909	36	—	418	3	5	2	490	219	13756	13975	
3½	2	11	14	268	214	5	860	42	245	4	820	15	27	54	281	4	2	146	5	1	42	—	1	—	34	509	2588	3097	
4	—	6	7	311	239	49	90	132	1224	35	2412	48	89	203	1334	24	22	995	40	4	442	1	7	1	489	612	7592	8204	
4½	—	1	7	89	49	7	24	32	296	27	484	17	23	38	252	7	8	169	8	—	64	3	3	—	56	177	1487	1664	
5	—	3	7	109	68	16	56	74	461	20	1026	26	43	123	846	11	12	639	34	2	315	5	13	1	392	333	3969	4302	
5½	—	—	2	49	32	4	162	18	72	7	310	14	21	32	157	6	6	144	6	2	65	1	—	—	47	339	818	1157	
6	—	—	3	47	23	2	221	19	99	35	45	53	67	173	376	13	9	398	23	3	190	4	3	2	311	449	1670	2119	
6½	—	—	—	19	14	2	74	10	31	13	28	28	31	54	102	2	7	88	2	2	35	1	2	—	55	191	409	600	
7	—	—	1	19	8	1	75	10	30	14	38	35	26	93	168	13	6	183	5	3	117	2	6	1	176	231	799	1030	
7½	—	—	—	3	3	—	29	7	18	4	12	11	22	30	54	6	8	47	6	6	23	—	—	—	38	109	218	327	
8	—	—	—	4	3	1	19	3	2	8	87	11	8	27	4	12	12	97	10	5	43	6	3	1	130	173	323	496	
8½	—	—	—	2	1	—	10	—	—	2	37	—	3	7	9	1	7	26	7	1	12	—	—	—	22	71	76	147	
9	—	—	—	3	—	1	3	1	5	1	23	2	5	5	3	8	4	39	3	1	17	—	3	1	78	60	146	206	
9½	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	—	1	—	15	—	1	3	3	2	3	1	2	—	6	—	1	—	20	33	30	63	
10	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	9	1	3	—	3	1	5	3	4	2	9	—	—	1	36	27	52	79	
10½	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	3	—	1	—	14	8	18	26	
11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	2	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	28	10	30	40	
11½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	7	8	8	16	
12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	18	4	18	22	
12½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	4	
13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	17	4	17	21	
TOTALS OF DWELLINGS	Over-crowded	56	271	163	1029	656	83	678	142	259	77	257	61	43	42	28	12	11	7	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	3881		
	Not Over-crowded	99	5052	1688	7253	4888	65	15669	583	4376	133	14126	301	488	1135	6848	125	148	4689	210	32	2146	29	54	13	2893		73043	
	Total	155	5323	1851	8282	5544	148	16347	725	4635	210	14383	362	531	1177	6876	137	159	4696	212	34	2147	30	54	13	2893			76924

Broadly speaking, the result of the survey showed that the degree of overcrowding is generally lower than was anticipated, but, naturally, a graph for the whole borough can give no indication of those parts of the area where the percentage of overcrowding is either high or low. A similar graph on Form C, therefore, was prepared for each Ward, for the Borough Council estates, for the County Council estates, and for the Corporation of London estate. The tabulated results are :—

Ward	Number of families overcrowded	Total number of families	Percentage of overcrowded
Marsh	326	3,368	9.6
Bishops	940	5,283	17.7
Princes	642	6,197	10.3
Oval	373	6,218	5.9
Vassall	148	4,886	3.0
Vauxhall	443	7,550	5.8
Angell	275	8,218	3.3
Stockwell	209	8,868	2.3
Town Hall	111	3,862	2.8
Herne Hill	117	4,076	2.8
Tulse Hill	156	9,726	1.6
Knight's Hill	141	8,672	1.6
Borough Council estates ...	64	829	7.7
County Council estates ...	142	1,292	10.9
City of London estate ...	2	48	4.0

The survey does not include every house in the Borough. Only those were the subject of inquiry which are occupied, or are of a type suitable for occupation, by that undefined portion of the population referred to in the Housing Acts as the "working classes," and excluded the City of London and Metropolitan Police estates, and certain Crown properties. It will be realised that great care was needed in the differentiation between those dwellings which should and those which should not be surveyed.

Surprise may be expressed at the degree of overcrowding in the municipal estates, but it is due in part to the size of the rooms being a few square feet less than the standard room of 110 square feet, the families falling into category (c) rather than (a). Apart from municipal estates, the bulk of the overcrowding as was expected, is found in dwellings of one, two and three rooms and is greatest in the two-roomed dwellings, the percentages of the total number overcrowded being 12.6 per cent. one room, 43.4 per cent. two rooms, 29.9 per cent. three rooms, approximately 85.9 per cent. of the total.

The survey was completed in less than the time arranged, and the expenditure was kept well within the estimate. The compilation and collation of the results of the survey were not easy with a large temporary staff, whose work required repeated checking and cross-checking in order to balance totals. As will be readily appreciated, considerable extra work has devolved upon the clerical staff of the Public Health Department, and it is a matter of congratulation that the survey has proceeded smoothly and swiftly, side by side with the routine duties, without any more than a slight temporary dislocation of work from time to time.

(b) The number of families found to be overcrowded as the result of the survey is 3,881. Obviously it would not be necessary to provide dwellings for each of these families, as such a course would leave that number of dwellings empty, many of which would be available for re-letting, and, moreover, would not take into account those dwelling-houses which were found to be empty and presumably to be to let at the time of the survey.

For the purpose of forming an estimate of the dwelling-houses required to abate the overcrowding in the area, it was assumed that the margin of permanently vacant accommodation caused by changes of tenancy and therefore not available for overcrowded families could be taken as 2 per cent. of the total accommodation in the Borough. The remaining accommodation vacant at the time of the survey, after subtraction of the 2 per cent. is not expected to be available to a greater extent than 10 per cent., and the requirements of the district are based in the main upon these two assumptions. It will be realised that a number of overcrowded families are at present living in the 1,800 houses situated in the large and small clearance areas which will be dealt with under Part I, Housing Act, 1930, as well as in those underground rooms, parts of buildings and individual unfit houses which it is intended shall be dealt with under Part II, Housing Act, 1930, and which now house some 1,728 families. On the basis of the survey the estimated number of overcrowded families in Part I houses is 148, and in Part II houses, 86. The total number of overcrowded families who will be re-housed as the result of action taken under Parts I and II of the Housing Act, 1930, is therefore 234, and this number has been accounted for in the estimation of the number of dwellings which are required to abate overcrowding.

The accommodation needed for re-housing under the Housing Act, 1930, specified in section 37, differs from the standard of accommodation of the Housing Act, 1935, laid down in Schedule I of the Act as the number of persons permitted to use a house for sleeping. In addition, the standard laid down in section 37, Housing Act, 1930, accounts for each member of a family as a person,

whereas in section 2, Housing Act, 1935, no account is taken of a child under one year old, and a child who has attained one year and is under ten years old is reckoned as one half of a unit. After negotiations between the London County Council and the Metropolitan Boroughs' Standing Joint Committee, it was agreed that the estimate of new accommodation to be erected to abate overcrowding should be based upon the standard of the Housing Act, 1930, and not that of the Housing Act, 1935. In order to make an accurate adjustment it would be necessary to determine the average proportion of children to adults in each size of dwelling. Having regard to the work which would be involved, it was also agreed that such a detailed adjustment should not be attempted. The estimation of new dwellings required has therefore been adjusted on the basis of $1\frac{1}{2}$ persons per room.

The final result of the calculations after taking into account all the facts briefly outlined above, can best be appreciated from the following table (which is one of a series prepared for the County Council), but which in itself gives little idea of the difficulties overcome before its completion.

“ TABLE H (*Adjusted*) ”

Additional dwellings required on the standard of Table I in the first Schedule to the 1935 Act (Table F)		Additional dwellings required on the standard of $1\frac{1}{2}$ persons a room (using the percentages in Table G)								
Size	Number	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms	6 rooms	7 rooms	8 rooms	9 rooms	10 rooms	Total
3 rooms	565	452	85	28	—	—	—	—	—	535
4 rooms	457	—	183	251	23	—	—	—	—	457
5 rooms	126	—	—	26	44	50	6	—	—	126
6 rooms	10	—	—	—	—	2	5	3	—	10
7 rooms	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Totals	1,160	452	268	305	67	52	11	5	—	1,160

It must be understood that the figure of 1,160 new dwelling-houses is an estimation of the required number based upon assumed postulates, and by no means necessarily represents the actual number, but it forms the basis of the proposals which the County Council, in agreement with the Borough Council, has submitted to the Minister to satisfy the requirements to abate overcrowding in Lambeth.

Rehousing.

During the year 276 fresh applications for housing accommodation were received in the Public Health Department (mostly from the applicant in person), and of these 133 were sent forward to the County Authority for attention or preferential treatment, while, in addition, 19 applications were recommended for housing on the Lambeth Council Estates. The remaining 124 after careful scrutiny, could not be recommended for various reasons, such as insufficient income or other circumstances. Of the 152 cases referred to, 23 have been accommodated (21 by L.C.C. and 2 by L.B.C.), and 3 refused (by the County Authority), leaving 109 pending decision and allocation.

The following table shows particulars of 254 out of 276 applications received (information respecting the remaining 22 cases is not available owing to various causes, such as application withdrawn) :—

HOUSING APPLICATIONS, 1935.

Number of Persons in Family	Number of Rooms Occupied						Total Persons
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	2	3	4	—	—	—	18
3	7	22	8	2	—	—	117
4	13	34	10	12	—	—	276
5	3	32	12	3	—	1	255
6	3	18	9	7	1	—	228
7	—	13	7	1	—	—	147
8	1	8	4	1	—	1	120
9	—	3	1	1	1	—	54
10	—	1	—	—	—	—	10
11	—	2	1	1	—	—	44
12	—	—	1	—	—	—	12
Total Families 254	29	136	57	28	2	2	
Total Persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,281

INSPECTION & SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

68 applications were approved by the Borough Council for registration under the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926. 25 of the applications were change of purveyor at registered premises, 41 were for the sale of milk in sealed bottles only, and 2 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), 25 ; " Grade A," 11 ; " Pasteurised " Milk, 30 (Pasteuriser's Licence 2, Dealer's Licence, 28) (57 premises) ; Supplementary Licences, 7.

Meat and Other Foods.

(a) *Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.*

(1) Number of *visits paid to slaughterhouses	140
(2) Number of *visits paid to meat shops, meat stalls, and meat stores	836
(3) Number of actual slaughterings at which one or other of the food inspectors was present, consisting of beasts (2), sheep (410), pigs (364), and calves (4)	780
(4) Carcases, or portions of carcases, condemned	16

* *Visits include re-visits also.*

Of the 780 actual slaughterings, at which one or other of the food inspectors was present, and in connection with which 16 carcases or portions of carcases were condemned, the diseases necessitating such condemnation were as follows :—

Pigs.

3 heads (tuberculosis).	1 side (tuberculosis).
7 mesenteries (tuberculosis).	1 whole carcase and organs (fever and emaciation).
4 plucks (tuberculosis).	

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

<i>Fish—</i>	<i>tons</i>	<i>cwts.</i>	<i>qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Fillets	0	0	0	14
Cod	0	1	1	0
Plaice	0	1	0	0
Skate	0	0	2	0
Haddocks	0	0	0	14
Whiting	0	0	2	14
Mussels (2 bags)	—	—	—	—

Fruit and Vegetables—

Asparagus ...	...	...	...	0	0	0	2
Bananas (13 crates)	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Grapes (38 boxes)	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Peaches (88 boxes)	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Pears (14 boxes)	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Potatoes ...	...	...	...	13	3	0	0
Raspberries (83 baskets)	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Runner Beans	...	...	...	0	0	1	12
Tomatoes (25 cases)	...	...	...	—	—	—	—

Poultry—

Fowls ...	...	...	...	0	5	1	25
Turkeys ...	...	...	...	0	5	0	15

Game—

Dove (1) ...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Partridge (1)	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Rabbits ...	...	...	...	0	4	3	19½
Wood Pigeon (1)	...	...	...	—	—	—	—

Meat and other products—

Bacon ...	...	...	...	0	2	1	27
Beef ...	...	...	...	0	0	1	4
Cooked Meat	...	...	...	0	0	1	0
Ham ...	...	...	...	0	0	0	13½
Ham, Tinned (5 tins)	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Sheep's Kidneys (96)	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Pork ...	...	...	...	0	5	0	13
Uncooked Meat	...	...	...	0	8	3	0
Sausages ...	...	...	...	0	0	1	7

Other food—

Apples (8 tins)	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Butter ...	...	...	...	0	0	0	24
Cherries (852 tins)	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
*Cream (565 tins)	...	...	...	1	11	0	9
Dripping and Lard	...	...	...	0	0	0	17
Gooseberries (3 tins)	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Sauce (15 bottles)	...	...	...	—	—	—	—

*These tins of cream were seized from a vendor and taken before a Magistrate at Lambeth Police Court, who made an Order for their destruction.

(b) 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, 790 were taken with the formalities prescribed by the Act, while 1,210 were taken informally. The formal samples taken included milk, skimmed milk, butter, broken biscuits, sausages, vinegar, minced beef and chocolates.

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, samples were taken systematically in all parts of the district, with the object of insuring that the food and drugs reported upon by the Analyst are representative of what is consumed by the public.

Of the samples of milk, 24 were procured on delivery at railway stations, and 68 from various institutions.

The high standard of quality of the food supply in the Borough mentioned in the last annual report is more than maintained, as shown by the fact that of the 2,000 samples procured only 32 were reported by the Public Analyst to be adulterated, 19 of which were informal samples, compared with 40 and 8 last year.

Warning Letters.

The number of formal samples found to be adulterated was 13. Legal proceedings were instituted in four 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.

370	For selling milk deficient in fat to the extent of 9 per cent.	Dismissed under Probation of Offenders Act on payment of £3 3s. costs
603	For selling milk deficient in fat to the extent of 9 per cent.	Summons withdrawn
607	For selling minced beef containing a preservative	Dismissed under Probation of Offenders Act, on payment of £1 1s. costs
608	For selling minced beef containing a preservative	

Bacteriological Samples.

During the year, 30 samples of milk and 2 of water were submitted for bacteriological examination. Of the samples of milk, 4 were procured on behalf of the Minister of Health under the provisions of the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1934, 5 from an institution, and the remainder from various vendors throughout the Borough. Notwithstanding that many of these milks were not sold under special designations, with but two exceptions they satisfied the requirements of the standard for pasteurised milk. Regarding the two exceptions mentioned above, one sample (of raw milk) was reported by the Bacteriologist to be infected with tuberculosis. The attention of the County Medical Officer of the district where the milk was produced was

drawn to the matter, who eventually sent information that the infected cows had been traced.

The two samples of water referred to were procured from the Lambeth Baths.

(c) Inspection of Food Premises.

During the year most of the food premises in the Borough have been inspected. Special attention is paid during these visits to the general standard of cleanliness, especially in connexion with the storage of food. Where any sanitary defects are noticed on the premises, or any lack of suitable sanitary conveniences and cleansing facilities are apparent, such defects are noted and the information passed to the appropriate district sanitary inspector. Attention is also paid to see that the various Acts, Orders and Regulations governing food premises are being observed and that food is being stored, handled and marked in a satisfactory manner.

Any defects noticed on these occasions that appear to concern the occupier are brought to his notice, and many improvements are thereby obtained.

In addition to the shops, the market stalls are periodically inspected to see that the stall owners are carrying out the requirements of the various Acts, Orders and Regulations affecting their particular businesses.

Additions have been made from time to time, and during the past year, 47 premises were inspected and added to the ice-cream register. The total number of premises now registered is 455.

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 310, 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 these premises for which applications for registration have been received has added considerably to the work of the Department.

In addition to the special inspections reported above, the usual routine inspections of all other known food premises such as bake-houses, milkshops, general stores, the kitchens of shops, hotels,

restaurants, and public-houses, have been made during the year, as follows :—

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	389
Milkshops	...	...	...	...	1,441
Ice cream premises	...	...	...	...	1,480
Other food premises or stores	...	...	...	...	1,911
Restaurants, etc.	...	...	...	...	479

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.

(d) *Merchandise Marks Act, 1926, and Agricultural Produce Grading and Marking Act, 1928.*

The provisions of the Order requiring the marking of certain classes of meat came into operation early in the year. The basic requirement is that frozen and chilled beef, mutton, lamb and pork, shall be marked on the carcase prior to importation with an indication of origin. When, however, such meat is exposed for sale in retail shops the marking, where necessary, is done by tickets, and it is in this direction that the greatest need for supervision arises.

This particular marking Order is one that entails more responsibility and work in its application than those made previously relating to other articles of food. It is satisfactory to report that the traders have co-operated in carrying out the requirements, with the net result that the origin of almost all meat sold or exposed for sale is clear to the purchaser.

(e) *Artificial Cream Act, 1929.*

During the year one application for registration under the above-mentioned Act of premises used for the manufacture and sale of artificial cream was received.

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	—	—	9	—
Bacon	—	—	3	—
Baking Powder	—	—	6	—
Barley, Pearl	—	—	9	—
Biscuits	1	—	—	—
Bread	—	—	14	—
Butter	32	—	275	3
Cake	—	—	3	—
Cake Mixture	—	—	6	—
Cakes, Sponge	—	—	15	—
Candied Peel... ..	—	—	9	—
Cheese	—	—	10	—
Chocolate (Milk)	1	—	—	—
Cocoa	—	—	16	—
Coffee	—	—	18	—
Coffee and Chicory	—	—	7	—
Coffee and Chicory Extract	—	—	2	—
Confectionery	—	—	21	—
Cooking Fat	—	—	1	—
Cornflour	—	—	15	—
Cream	—	—	6	—
Cream, Ice	—	—	3	—
Cream, Tinned	—	—	6	—
Custard Powder	—	—	22	—
Dripping	—	—	21	—
Drugs :—				
Acid, Boric	—	—	3	—
Acid, Citric	—	—	3	—
Acid, Tartaric	—	—	3	—
Aspirin	—	—	3	—
Balsam, Friars	—	—	6	—
Borax	—	—	3	—
Camphorated Oil	—	—	3	—
Castor Oil	—	—	7	—
Cod Liver Oil	—	—	2	—
Cream of Tartar	—	—	9	—
Epsom Salts	—	—	8	—
Eucalyptus Oil	—	—	6	—
Glauber's Salts	—	—	7	—
Glycerine	—	—	5	—
Iodine Paint	—	—	1	—
Iodine, Spirit of	—	—	1	—
Linseed	—	—	6	1

Food and Drugs.—*continued.*

Samples	Formal		Informal	
	Number Analysed	Number Adulter- ated	Number Analysed	Number Adulter- ated
<i>Drugs—continued.</i>				
Magnesia	—	—	6	—
Ointment, Boric	—	—	15	—
Ointment, Zinc	—	—	12	—
Petroleum Jelly	—	—	2	—
Powder, Liquorice, Com- pound	—	—	12	—
Powder, Seidlitz	—	—	9	1
Soda bicarbonate	—	—	9	—
Sulphur, Flowers of	—	—	6	—
Tincture of Iodine	—	—	7	—
Do. of Quinine (Ammon).	—	—	6	1
Tincture of Rhubarb	—	—	3	—
Vaseline	—	—	1	—
Essence, Colouring	—	—	3	—
Fish Paste	—	—	4	—
Fish, Tinned	—	—	6	—
Flour	—	—	15	—
Flour, Self-raising	—	—	12	—
Fruit, Canned (Oranges)	—	—	1	—
Fruit, Dried	—	—	54	—
Ginger, Ground	—	—	6	—
Herbs, Dried	—	—	6	—
Honey	—	—	3	—
Ice Cream	—	—	8	—
Jam and Marmalade	—	—	7	—
Jelly, Table	—	—	8	—
Lard	—	—	15	—
Lemonade Powder	—	—	9	8
Lemon, Curd	—	—	9	—
Lentils	—	—	3	—
Margarine	—	—	26	—
Meat, Minced	2	2	12	4
Meat Paste	—	—	4	—
Milk	747	10	75	1
Milk Condensed Full Cream	—	—	15	—
Milk, Condensed (Machine Skimmed)	—	—	15	—
Milk, Butter	—	—	1	—
Mincemeat	—	—	12	—
Mustard	—	—	7	—
Mustard Compound	—	—	5	—

Food and Drugs.—*continued.*

Samples	Formal		Informal	
	Number Analysed	Number Adulter- ated	Number Analysed	Number Adulter- ated
Oatmeal	—	—	15	—
Olive Oil	—	—	4	—
Peas Canned	—	—	3	—
Peas Split	—	—	4	—
Pepper	—	—	12	—
Pickles	—	—	6	—
Rice	—	—	21	—
Rice, Ground	—	—	6	—
Sago	—	—	6	—
Sauce	—	—	15	—
Sausages	1	1	7	1
Sausages (Preserved)	—	—	2	—
Sausage Meat	—	—	3	—
Sausage Rolls	—	—	3	—
Scones	—	—	6	—
Sherbet	—	—	6	—
Soup Powder	—	—	3	—
Soup, Tinned	—	—	3	—
Spice, Mixed	—	—	6	—
Suet, Shredded	—	—	3	—
Sugar	—	—	6	—
Tapioca	—	—	12	—
Tea	—	—	26	—
Vegetables, Tinned	—	—	9	—
Vinegar	6	—	—	—
Water Ice	—	—	1	—
Wheat Preparation	—	—	10	—
Yeast	—	—	3	—
Totals	790	13	1,209	20

N.B.—4 summonses were issued (see page 74).

1 sample of powder from an Electric cooker was examined.

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 2,114 cases of infectious diseases (excluding tuberculosis) were reported during the year. This number is less than the number (7,718) reported in the previous year, a large proportion of which was attributable to measles.

TABLE J.
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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17.4
Scarlet Fever... ..	865	3.09	—	—	807	93.29	750	1056.5
Diphtheria	457	1.63	16	3.50	455	99.58	424	732.3
Membranous Croup	2	0.007	—	—	2	100.00	2	2.9
Typhus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric	4	0.01	1	25.00	4	100.00	4	18.4
Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	130	0.46	9	6.92	72	55.38	130	123.2
Puerperal Fever	24	0.85	4	16.67	12	50.00	23	28.7
Puerperal Pyrexia	44	0.15	6	13.64	4	9.09	44	48.8
Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	3	0.01	2	66.67	3	100.00	3	6.3
*Poli-myelitis	10	0.03	—	—	10	100.00	10	5.4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	41	0.14	—	—	2	4.88	41	56.2
Measles	168	0.60	2	1.19	41	24.40	153	2532.6
German Measles	118	0.42	—	—	2	1.69	117	425.1
Tuberculosis—								
Pulmonary (primary)	380	1.35	196	—	—	—	—	507.6
Non-pulmonary (primary)	87	0.31	22	—	—	—	—	104.3
Malaria	2	0.007	—	—	2	100.00	2	6.2
Dysentery	5	0.01	—	—	5	100.00	4	1.3
Primary Pneumonia (Acute)	148	0.52	51	34.46	72	48.65	145	228.2
Influenzal Pneumonia (Acute)	72	0.25	8	11.11	8	11.11	71	123.0
† Encephalitis Lethargica	2	0.007	3	—	2	100.00	2	11.1
Trench Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anthrax	1	0.003	1	—	1	100.00	1	0.2
‡ Food Poisoning	18	0.04	—	—	1	5.56	18	—

* Including 1 case of Polio Encephalitis.

† Including 1 death from Post Encephalitis Lethargica.

‡ Compulsorily notifiable from September, 1932.

N.B.—Of the cases originally notified during 1935, the following were found afterwards not to be suffering from the diseases notified :—Diphtheria, 55 ; Scarlet Fever, 37 ; Measles, 10 ; Membranous Croup, 1.

TABLE K.
DISTRIBUTION OF CASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1935.

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 North	Princes	Lambeth Central	Lambeth South	Lambeth North	Princes	Lambeth Central	Lambeth South
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwards								
Small-pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	457	6	145	225	43	29	7	2	80	33	179	165	80	33	178	164
Membranous Croup ...	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Erysipelas ...	130	1	3	12	14	26	53	21	18	19	47	46	12	10	24	26
Scarlet Fever ...	865	10	217	492	83	52	11	—	92	61	326	386	89	58	303	357
Typhus Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever ...	4	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	3
Relapsing Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever ...	24	—	—	—	10	14	—	—	4	2	10	8	1	—	6	5
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	44	—	—	—	18	26	—	—	1	3	15	25	—	—	1	3
Plague ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	380	1	2	22	98	143	99	15	44	53	149	134	—	—	—	—
Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	87	1	13	29	22	17	3	2	12	6	35	34	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	3	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	2	—	1	—	2	—	1	—
Polio-myelitis ...	10	1	4	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	5	5
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	41	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	5	14	10	1	—	1	—
Measles ...	168	18	86	58	3	3	—	—	21	51	58	38	14	12	10	5
German Measles ...	118	10	37	57	9	5	—	—	10	19	43	56	1	—	1	—
Malaria ...	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Anthrax ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Primary Pneumonia (Acute) ...	148	1	12	24	22	47	30	12	19	16	52	61	11	6	23	32
Influenzal „ (Acute) ...	72	—	12	8	7	16	19	10	14	14	20	24	1	—	1	6
Dysentery ...	5	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	1	—	1	3	1	—	1	3
Food Poisoning ...	18	—	—	—	2	11	5	—	3	2	7	6	—	—	1	—

Isolation Hospitals, Name and Situation.—Hospitals of the London County Council (one situated in the Lambeth Central 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 1935.

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 ...	73	3	76	7	13
Norwood Schools ...	Dr. E. L. Smallwood	3	110	113	—	1
Lambeth Church District	Dr. M. I. Elliot ...	215	28	243	4	19
Kennington do. ...	Dr. R. Phillips ...	186	20	206	8	12
Stockwell • do. ...	Dr. H. P. Orchard ...	353	18	371	7	9
Brixton do. ...	Dr. E. L. M. Rusby...	427	28	455	10	6
Norwood do. ...	Dr. E. L. Smallwood	208	11	219	47	13
	Totals ...	1,465	218	1,683	83	73

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 decreased from 2.81 in 1934 to 1.63 in 1935, there being 340 less cases, while the case mortality per 100 was lowered from 5.64 to 3.50.

The Council's two diphtheria prevention clinics continue their useful function and are well attended. The number immunised is still too small a proportion of the population to influence materially the incidence of the disease apart from the closed communities in the residential schools, from which diphtheria has been conspicuously absent since immunisation there was completed several years ago.

Diphtheria Prevention—1935.

Statistics for the year ended 31st December, 1935.

*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				5	69	34	155	60	16	339
First Test	{	Positive ... ..	...	5	64	29	122	31	5	256
		Negative ... ..	...	—	3	2	30	26	8	69
		Tested Only ... ..	...	—	2	3	3	3	3	14
Re- Test	{	Positive ... ..	...	1	—	1	2	1	—	5
		Negative ... ..	...	6	49	23	96	29	7	210
		Tested Only ... ..	...	—	3	2	10	1	1	17

Total Attendances 1,629.

* 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				3	37	13	136	54	26	269
First Test	{	Positive ... ..	...	3	35	12	96	32	19	197
		Negative ... ..	...	—	2	1	39	21	7	70
		Tested Only ... ..	...	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Re- Test	{	Positive ... ..	...	—	—	1	4	1	1	7
		Negative ... ..	...	1	28	9	88	29	6	161
		Tested Only ... ..	...	—	2	—	5	2	—	9

Total Attendances 1,294

Borough.—Total cases = 608, of whom 453 = 74.51 per cent. were Positive and 139 = 22.86 per cent. Negative, while 16 had been tested only, not yet having begun the course of immunisation.

Total Attendances = 2,923.

Average attendance per week = (49 weeks) 59.65.

Average attendance per Session = (98 sessions) 29.83.

* 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 1935, 41 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				
41	36	5	—	—	—	—

Contacts, Suspects, etc.

The Medical Officer of Health was called in consultation by medical practitioners to see 5 patients in their homes during the year. This small number compares favourably with the 748 such patients seen in 1929 at the time of the smallpox epidemic.

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 12.01 per cent. (in the previous year, 13.33 per cent).

Nature of Specimen	Result of Examination		Total
	Negative	Positive	
Swabs from nose and throat of suspected cases or carriers of diphtheria	1,699	157	1,856
Sputa from cases suspected of or suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis	741	152	893
Blood for Widal reaction and/or examination for presence of—			
B. Typhosus	3	1	—
B. Paratyphosus A, B, and C			
B. Abortus			
Miscellaneous	55	31	86
Totals	2,498	341	2,839

During 1935, 50 vials of antitoxin were distributed free of cost under the Antitoxin Order, 1910.

Disinfecting Department, 1935.

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 (137), chicken-pox (655), cancer (71), whooping cough (749), and others (scabies, ringworm, etc.), not classified (1,671); 846 verminous houses (1,153 rooms) and verminous articles, bedding (1,303), and clothing (1,661), were also dealt with.

*Summary of work carried out by the Disinfecting Department
during 1935.*

Cleansing Notices served	...	...	...	...	1,626
Total No. of Rooms disinfected by the Council	...	...	...	...	4,416
* Do. articles	do.	...	...	...	16,505
Cases in which bedding was disinfected at home	...	...	...	...	1,301
Do. do. do. at Chamber	...	...	...	...	1,767
Premises disinfected and disinfectants supplied	...	...	...	...	17,062
Certificates of Medical Practitioners received in lieu of disinfection by the Council	...	...	...	...	—
Schools disinfected (38 rooms)	...	...	...	...	11
Certificates of disinfection left with occupiers of disinfected premises	...	...	...	...	1,383
Library books disinfected	...	...	...	...	46
Mattresses re-tabbed by Council	...	...	...	...	507
Tuberculosis Dispensaries—					
Shelters loaned and erected	...	...	...	...	—
Shelters dismantled and removed	...	...	...	...	1
Bedsteads and mattresses delivered	...	...	...	...	8
Bedsteads and mattresses collected	...	...	...	...	7
Bacteriological Outfits (Swabs, etc.), delivered	...	...	...	...	2,132
Smoke machines collected and delivered	...	...	...	...	230
Cabs, etc., disinfected	...	...	...	...	5
Maternity parcels sterilised	...	...	...	...	41

* Including { 78 families (1,255 articles) for L.C.C. (Slum Clearance).
20 „ (635 articles) for Church Army.

Tuberculosis.

The numbers of cases of tuberculosis on the Lambeth Register of Notifications on December 31st, 1935, were as follows :—

	Males	Females	Totals
Pulmonary	1,155	975	2,130
Non-pulmonary	229	167	393
Totals	1,384	1,142	2,526

TABLE L.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930.

Summary of Notifications received during the period from January 1st, 1935,
to December 31st, 1935.

Age Periods	Formal Notifications													*Total Notifications (i.e., including cases previously notified)
	Number of Primary Notifications of new cases of Tuberculosis													
	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	2	2	8	16	30	45	43	16	31	10	234	333	
Females ...	—	—	8	4	18	31	39	16	11	11	5	146	213	
Non-Pulmonary—														
Males ...	—	8	9	9	5	3	3	4	—	2	1	44	49	
Females ...	1	5	3	8	8	6	5	5	—	1	1	43	51	

* Re-notifications (Form A) = 166 (males 99, females 67) pulmonary, and 13 (males 5, females 8) non-pulmonary.

N.B.—Pulmonary—81 private ; 183 hospitals, 116 dispensaries = 380 total primary notifications.

Non-pulmonary—11 private, 59 hospitals, 17 dispensaries = 87 total primary notifications.

Institutional treatment.—Notifications were also received during the period stated above respecting 545 pulmonary and 46 non-pulmonary admissions, and 460 pulmonary and 48 non-pulmonary discharges.

TABLE L (1).

Summary of new cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the period from the 1st January, 1935 to the 31st December, 1935, 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 ...	—	—	—	—	2	1	13	3	4	5	2	30
Females ...	—	—	—	—	3	4	1	3	3	1	2	17
Non-Pulmonary—												
Males ...	—	1	2	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	6
Females ...	—	1	1	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	6

2.—SOURCE OF INFORMATION.

	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
Death Returns { from local Registrars ...	9	2
{ transferable from R.G.O. ...	3	—
Posthumous notifications ...	2	—
"Transfers" from other areas ...	33	10
Other Sources ...	—	—
Totals ...	47	12

The ratio of deaths of previously notified cases of tuberculosis to deaths due to tuberculosis not notified during life is 14 to 1 in the year under review.

TABLE I. (2).

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS REGULATIONS, 1930.

Summary of Notification Certificates, etc., received during the period from January 1st, 1935, to December 31st, 1935.

Registration Sub-Districts	FORMAL NOTIFICATIONS (TABLE I.)								OTHERS (TABLE I. 1)	
	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 North	44	67	43	33	12	15	8	4	5	—
Princes	53	77	46	45	6	6	4	3	7	—
Lambeth Central	149	210	218	176	35	39	15	19	16	7
Lambeth South	134	192	238	206	34	40	19	22	19	5
Borough of Lambeth ...	380	546	545	460	87	100	46	48	47	12

Deaths from Tuberculosis.

		Age Periods											Total
		0	1	5	10	15	20	25	35	45	55	65 and upwards	
Pulmonary—													
Males	...	—	—	—	1	5	10	21	30	21	27	12	127
Females	...	—	—	—	2	5	15	9	15	8	9	6	69
Non-Pulmonary—													
Males	...	—	1	2	1	2	1	2	—	1	—	—	10
Females	...	2	—	1	1	4	—	3	—	1	—	—	12
Totals	...	2	1	3	5	16	26	35	45	31	36	18	218

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 North ...	31	3	34	0.86	0.94
Princes ...	29	3	32	1.17	1.30
Lambeth Central ...	57	7	64	0.60	0.68
Lambeth South ...	79	9	88	0.62	0.70
Borough of Lambeth ...	196	22	218	0.70	0.78

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

Years					BOROUGH MORTALITY		BOROUGH INCIDENCE	
					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
1935	...	...	...		0.70	0.78	1.36	1.67

8.	Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officer to Homes (including personal consultations) ...	692
9.	Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to Homes for Dispensary purposes ...	2,405
10.	Number of—	
	(a) Specimens of Sputum, etc., examined ...	534
	(b) X-Ray Examinations made in connection with Dispensary work ...	608
11.	Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A (a) and A (b) above ...	4
12.	Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st ...	370

LAMBETH MUNICIPAL TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARIES SCHEME.

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

Ministry of Health Table—FORM T. 145—(Continued).

RETURN (PREPARED BY THE TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER) OF THE WORK CARRIED OUT IN
CONNECTION WITH THE BRANCH DISPENSARY FOR THE YEAR 1935.

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

BRANCH DISPENSARY (St. Thomas's Hospital).

DIAGNOSIS	PULMONARY				NON-PULMONARY				TOTAL			
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
A.—New Cases examined during the year (excluding contacts):—												
(a) Definitely tuberculous	54	32	—	1	5	5	5	5	59	37	5	6
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	15	—	—
(c) Non-tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	104	86	12	14
B.—Contacts examined during the year:—												
(a) Definitely tuberculous	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
(c) Non-tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	62	72	70
C.—Cases written off the Dispensary Register as:—												
(a) Recovered	26	9	4	1	3	4	3	—	29	13	7	1
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered in the Dispensary Register as Tuberculous) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	146	148	84	84
D.—Number of Cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st, 1935:—												
(a) Definitely tuberculous	258	151	3	6	16	14	21	16	274	165	24	22
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	19	5	5

1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st, 1935...	531
2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous year	28
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of"	62
4. Cases written off during the year as dead (all causes)	56
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts)	2,921
6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on December 31st	125
7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners:—	
(a) Personal	19
(b) Other	701

8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to Homes (including personal consultations) ...	216
9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to Homes for Dispensary purposes	2,267
10. Number of—	
(a) Specimens of Sputum, etc., examined	625
(b) X-Ray Examinations made in connection with Dispensary work	686
11. Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A (a) and A (b) above	2
12. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st	268

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	
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935
Bodies Received ...	14 (M. 11 F. 3)	—	85 (M. 38 F. 47)	61 (M. 28 F. 33)	99	61
Post-mortem examinations conducted	13	—	80	59	93	59
Inquests held ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Court sittings ...	—	—	—	—	—	—

Coroner : A. Douglas Cowburn, Esq.

* Since closed.

Appendix A.

Diphtheria Prevention.

The Medical Officer of Health was instructed by the Public Health Committee to report upon "the measures in force in the Borough of Lambeth for the prevention of Diphtheria and for improving them."

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE COUNCIL.

We have received the following report from the Medical Officer of Health on the above matter which we submit for the information of the Council :—

Report.

There are two clinics in the district where Schick testing and immunizing injections are available free, one at 212 Camberwell New Road at 2.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and the other at Hannen House, Hannen Road, West Norwood, at 10.30 a.m. on Fridays. The clinics were inaugurated in May and July, 1928, respectively, and both have continued since without a break, although the numbers attending have varied considerably depending as they do almost entirely upon the success of propaganda and upon individual fear of infection.

The Council's Notice Boards have been made use of on various occasions for posters, while over fifty-five thousands of leaflets have been distributed during the last seven years through Welfare Centres, at London County Council Schools (by permission of the Education Authority), by the disinfecting staff to all premises for whatever cause they may be visited, through the Tuberculosis Dispensaries, through the Libraries, from the Town Hall, and once at a Church where the Vicar had made a request for a supply.

The suggestion of a personal letter to each individual head of a family from the Medical Officer of Health would doubtless lead to an increase in the numbers attending the Clinics for immunization, but the actual work entailed in sending such a letter to the 83,777 families in the Borough would be prodigious and quite impossible for the present existing staff of the Public Health Department to carry out.

Meanwhile, the propaganda in the daily papers has had a marked effect on the numbers attending the Clinics. So much so that on one occasion applicants were turned away as all the prophylactic material in hand had been used up. Owing to the increasing numbers, with the consent of the Chairman and as a matter of urgency, the Medical Officer of Health has made arrangements for an additional

medical practitioner to assist at the Clinic held on Tuesday afternoons at 212 Camberwell New Road. The numbers attending both Clinics have been mounting rapidly in the past two or three weeks and unless applicants are to be turned away some such increase in the facilities available becomes obligatory. An increase in the annual expenditure is unavoidable, and a provision has been suggested in the estimates for next year as well as for the current quarter.

There is, however, another aspect of the question which the Council has not yet considered. The local medical practitioners have upon numerous occasions voiced their wish to co-operate in some way with the Council in improving the health of the community by raising the standard of immunity to diphtheria. There is every hope that in practice the employment indirectly of the local medical practitioners would lead to the immunization of much larger numbers than the Council's present Clinics could possibly deal with. A scheme of this kind has been in operation in other districts in and around London, which is proving successful. Medical practitioners are paid a sum of ten shillings by the Local Authority for every person immunized by them, the cost of material, visits, etc., being borne entirely by the doctor concerned. Moreover, the Public Medical Service for London still further encourages and assists its members by supplying them with materials at reduced prices.

The scheme of co-operation briefly outlined above should receive the earnest consideration of the Council, as calculated both to popularise immunization by securing the goodwill of the medical profession and to improve the co-operation which already exists between the family doctor and the Medical Officer of Health.

A. G. G. THOMPSON, M.D.

Medical Officer of Health.

4th February, 1935.

Received.

Appendix B.

Anthrax.

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE COUNCIL,
26TH SEPTEMBER, 1935.

A case of anthrax was officially notified on the 9th July last, together with the news that the patient had unfortunately died two days previously.

From inquiries made it appears that the malignant pustule was noticed on the cheek on the 3rd July, but, unfortunately, the

family doctor was not called in until the 6th July, and on his arrival the patient was moribund and died from Anthrax Septicaemia.

The patient's shaving brush was found to contain anthrax spores and bacilli, and had been purchased, according to the widow, two years or more previously. The brush was somewhat similar to, but, owing to its worn condition, not definitely identifiable as, the brush missing from a consignment of twelve seized in June, 1932 (*Minutes* 1931-2, *pages* 696-7). At that time the hospitals in the district were warned to be on the look out for malignant pustule in order that no time should be lost before the serum was given, but as no case occurred it was believed that the customer was not a Lambeth resident.

The patient, aged 50 years, was a cobbler with his own small business and had purchased some leather on the 2nd July. As the leather was tanned and dressed ready for the repair of boots it did not appear a likely source of infection, but samples were nevertheless taken with the expected negative result.

He almost invariably shaved himself and the last time he was shaved by a barber was at least a fortnight before the onset of his illness, and after enquiry no suspicion was attached to the barber's utensils.

The man's shaving brush seems to have been the obvious source of the disease, but its prolonged use without giving rise to infection is amazing from a medical point of view.

We desire to place on record an appreciation of the thorough manner in which the Medical Officer of Health has carried out his investigations in connection with the foregoing.

Received.

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REPORT

HEALTH

BOROUGH OF LAMBETH

During the Year

1936

General Report

J. G. THORNTON, M.A., M.C., M.B.

Sanitary Officer of Health

Lambeth

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