

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

Contributors

Lambeth (London, England).

Publication/Creation

[1939]

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REPORT
ON THE
HEALTH
OF THE
BOROUGH OF LAMBETH
During the Year
1938
(83RD ANNUAL REPORT.)

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

London :
TRUSLOVE & BRAY LTD.
Printers and Bookbinders
WEST NORWOOD, S.E. 27

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BOROUGH OF LAMBETH.

(1) PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE and (2) MATERNITY and CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE (appointed by the Council on the 9th November, 1938).

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR

(Mr. Councillor W. LOCKYER, J.P. L.C.C.), *ex-officio*.

Aldermen :

Mr. Alderman J. F. EVANS, M.B.E.
 " " H. W. WALLACE.
 " " C. H. WILMOT, M.A. (*Chairman*).

Councillors :

Mrs. Councillor A. J. ANSTEY, J.P.
 " " E. S. BARNES, J.P. (*Vice-Chairman*).
 Mr. " L. L. S. BICKLEY, J.P., A.C.I.I.
 Mrs. " E. L. BOLTZ.
 Mr. " S. A. BRETT (Senr.), F.A.I.
 " " W. J. GEARY, A.C.I.S.
 Mrs. " V. M. JONES.
 Mr. " J. W. MALLINSON, M.A.
 Mrs. " A. B. MARTIN.
 Mr. " W. H. PORTER.
 " " G. K. RETTIE.
 Mrs. " D. G. WILLIMAN.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Councillor E. S. BARNES, J.P. (*Chairman*).

Mr. Alderman C. H. WILMOT, M.A. (*Vice-Chairman*).

The same as the Public Health Committee (see above, but under different chairmanship), 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 L. AGELASTO, representing the North Parliamentary Division.
 Miss C. J. SKETCHLEY, representing the Kennington Parliamentary Division.
 Mrs. H. L. BREESE, A.R.R.C., J.P., representing the Brixton Parliamentary Division.
 Mrs. E. MONCKTON, 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.

Clerical Staff :

A. C. PUTTOCK, A. W. BAYLEY, H. F. BRYAN (Cert. S.I.E.B.), F. J. COX,
J. C. RICHARDS, D. R. EELES, S. W. WESTBEY, H. P. WRIGHT, E. F. MANNERSON,
G. M. CONLON, Miss E. NYE, A. H. HAGON (temp.).

Junior Clerks : C. PRIOR and G. H. DARKINS.

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).
F. S. JOLLIFFE " " " (temporary).
E. E. MORGAN " " "
R. G. CUTLER, Cert. S.I.E.B.
A. E. WHITE, " (Meat and other Foods).
S. G. STARLING, " " "
A. E. FRENCH, " " "
(seconded for Air Raid Precautions Duty.)

(b) Food Inspectors :

S. BRADLEY, 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)

J. H. PEEL, M.A., B.M., F.R.C.S., M.C.O.G.,
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., M.C.O.G.
A. J. WRIGLEY, M.D., F.R.C.S., F.C.O.G.

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 C. F. L. WATSON, S.R.N., H.V. Cert., T.B. Cert.

Vaccination Department :

<i>Parliamentary district or hospital :</i>	<i>Public Vaccinator :</i>	<i>Vaccination Officer :</i>
North - - - -	R. PHILLIPS, M.D., B.SC. (LOND), D.P.H.	} H. J. HART
Kennington - - -	M. I. ELLIOTT, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O. (BELF.)	
Brixton - - - -	E. L. M. RUSBY, M.B. (LOND)., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	
Norwood - - - -	H. P. ORCHARD, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	} H. SNOW
Lambeth Hospital -	P. J. WATKIN, M.C., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	
Norwood Schools Hospital	H. P. ORCHARD, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	

Diphtheria Prevention Clinics.

- (a) 212 Camberwell New Road, S.E. 5. }
(b) 12 Hannen Road, S.E. 27. } G. W. J. BOUSFIELD, M.D. (LONDON).

Mortuary :

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. HAMSHERE.

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

PREFACE.

The health of the inhabitants of the district has not been subjected to the disturbance of any unusual factor during the year and is generally satisfactory.

The expected biennial epidemic of measles appeared a little later than in past years but this follows the general trend of recent years and whereas the late autumn was the usual time for it to begin, in 1938 the onset was not general until January.

The increasing average age of the population can be gauged by the fact that no less than 52.65 per cent. of all deaths occurred in the age period 65 years and over. While the number of children entering the primary schools has fallen from 3,388 in 1935 year by year to 2,845 in 1938. The drift evident in Lambeth is common to the population of the country as a whole and portrays a lugubrious future for the younger generations of supporting increasing numbers of aged people whose dead weight as non-producers must be borne on their shoulders.

The population is estimated by the Registrar-General to be 1,000 less than in the previous year while the natural increase by excess of births over deaths is 587. The corrected death rate is 11.78 per thousand population, while the infantile mortality has never before reached the low record of 51 per thousand live births.

The increasing importance of air raid precautions has laid such a burden upon every member of the public health department that it has become impossible to pay that adequate attention to detail which in the past has been found necessary for satisfactory service. It is fully realised that everyone should share in supporting the burden, but the limit has been nearly reached in the public health department on more than one occasion. The

somewhat abridged character of this annual report has been an inevitable result of the excessive A.R.P. duties which takes precedence over all others. The continuous changes in the casualty schemes have thrown much extra work upon the staff which by no means infrequently has been found to be entirely wasted effort a month or two after completion.

Thanks are gratefully tendered to the members of the Public Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees, to the general practitioners for their help and co-operation to the chief officers of the Council and principally to the staff of the Public Health Department for their loyal support and willing assistance throughout a particularly trying year.

A.G.G.T.

July, 1939.

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, 1938—272,800 (males 128,840 and females 143,960).

Density—66.81 persons per statute acre (inclusive of land and inland water, but exclusive of tidal water and foreshore).

Births (corrected)—3,846, being 14.09 per 1,000 population.

Marriages—2,652, being 9.7 per 1,000 population.

Deaths (corrected)—3,259, being 11.78* per 1,000 population.

Infantile Mortality (corrected)—196 deaths under 1 year, being 51 per 1,000 total live births.

Neonatal Mortality (corrected)—86 deaths under one month, being 22 per 1,000 live births.

Zymotic Death-rate (corrected)—0.28 per 1,000 population (total zymotic deaths, 77).

Maternal Mortality (corrected)—7 deaths, being 1.82 per 1,000 live births.

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

Rateable Value (at 1st April, 1938)—£2,345,590.

Sum represented by a penny rate (at 31st March, 1938)—£9,547.

* As adjusted by comparability factor.

Social Conditions.

There has been no marked change in the social conditions beyond the continued steady demolition of old cottage property and its replacement by blocks of flats.

The excitement occasioned by the September crisis led to the purchase of unusual quantities of goods with money withdrawn from clubs and in consequence the extent of Christmas shopping was much reduced. Fortunately beyond rather trivial repercussions of this nature the air raid precautions have given rise to no effects whatever.

Unemployment.

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

(1) AVERAGE NUMBER OF RESIDENTS REGISTERED AS UNEMPLOYED
IN 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, AND 1938.

Date			Men	Women	Juveniles	Total
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
1936	...	...	6,350	1,845	164	8,359
1937	...	...	6,272	1,838	—	8,110
1938	...	...	7,209	2,563	—	9,772

(2) NUMBER OF RESIDENTS REGISTERED AS UNEMPLOYED AT
MONTHLY DATES IN 1938.

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles*	Total
17th January ...	7,805	2,212	—	10,017
14th February ...	8,101	2,478	—	10,579
14th March ...	7,995	2,488	—	10,483
4th April ...	6,747	2,609	—	9,356
16th May ...	6,609	2,604	—	9,213
13th June ...	6,297	2,560	—	8,857
18th July ...	6,247	2,327	—	8,574
15th August ...	5,961	2,519	—	8,480
12th September ...	6,455	2,539	—	8,994
17th October ...	7,931	2,850	—	10,781
14th November ...	8,328	2,896	—	11,224
12th December ...	8,028	2,680	—	10,708

* Not available.

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 :—

	1935—3,388 CHILDREN			1936—3,123 CHILDREN		
	Good	Average	Below Normal	Good	Average	Below Normal
Children ...	587	2,430	362	441	2,371	305
Lambeth ...	17.3%	71.7%	11.0%	14.1%	75.9%	10.0%
London ...	16.4%	77.9%	5.7%	15.1%	78.6%	6.3%
	1937—3,016 CHILDREN			1938—2,845 CHILDREN		
	Good	Average	Below Normal	Good	Average	Below Normal
Children ...	482	2,227	297	551	2,118	174
Lambeth ...	16.0%	73.8%	10.2%	19.4%	74.4%	6.2%
London ...	15.3%	78.5%	6.2%	15.3%	78.2%	6.5%

Vital Statistics.

The population of the Borough of Lambeth at the mid-year 1938, has been estimated by the Registrar General to be 272,800 which is less by 1,000 than the official estimated population of 1937.

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—
3,259 100%	196 6.01%	25 0.77%	36 1.11%	59 1.81%	89 2.73%

25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—
109 3.35%	145 4.45%	352 10.80%	532 16.32%	763 23.41%	953 29.24%

During the year the number of births corrected by inward and outward transfers was 3,846, giving a corrected birth rate of 14.09 compared with 14.14 last year, a decrease of 0.5 per one thousand population.

The principal causes of death are again the same four: heart disease which claimed 968 or 29.7 per cent. of the total, cancer 505 or 15.49 per cent., diseases of the lungs 312 or 9.57 per cent., and tuberculosis 185 or 5.7 per cent.

Estimated Population, 1938 (Middle of the Year.)

I. WARDS.

Wards				Males	Females	Total
1.	Marsh	...	...	5,750	5,130	10,880
2.	Bishop's	...	...	10,790	11,220	22,010
3.	Prince's	...	...	11,370	12,120	23,490
4.	Vauxhall	...	...	13,800	14,370	28,170
5.	Oval	...	...	11,040	11,790	22,830
6.	Vassall	...	...	7,900	8,760	16,660
7.	Angell	...	...	12,600	14,850	27,510
8.	Stockwell	...	...	13,220	15,150	28,370
9.	Town Hall	...	...	6,550	7,150	13,700
10.	Herne Hill	...	...	6,300	7,400	13,700
11.	Tulse Hill	...	...	13,700	16,980	30,680
12.	Knight's Hill	...	...	15,760	19,040	34,800
Borough of Lambeth				128,840	143,960	272,800

II. REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS.

Sub-Districts				Males	Females	Total
1.	Lambeth, North	...	...	16,540	16,350	32,890
2.	Prince's	...	...	11,370	12,120	23,490
3.	Lambeth, Central	...	...	45,400	49,770	95,170
4.	Lambeth, South	...	...	55,530	65,720	121,250
Borough of Lambeth				128,840	143,960	272,800

III. PARLIAMENTARY DIVISIONS.

Parliamentary Divisions			Wards	Total
North	...	...	Marsh, Bishop's, Prince's	56,380
Kennington	...	...	Vauxhall, Oval, Vassall	67,660
Brixton	...	...	Angell, Stockwell, Town Hall	69,580
Norwood	...	...	Herne Hill, Tulse Hill, Knight's Hill	79,180
Parliamentary Area of Lambeth			...	272,800

TABLE A.

GIVING NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS IN EACH REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICT OF THE BOROUGH OF LAMBETH DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1938 (ARRANGED QUARTERLY).

Registration Sub-Districts	No. of Births			
	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
Lambeth, North*	442	423	468	433
Prince's†	277	313	256	259
Lambeth, Central‡	431	455	456	414
Lambeth, South§	256	259	270	248
BOROUGH OF LAMBETH	1,406	1,450	1,450	1,354

TOTAL FOR BOROUGH OF LAMBETH—5,660.

* Including General Lying-in Hospital (1,130 cases, of which 311 belong to Lambeth) and St. Thomas's Hospital (628 cases, of which 275 belong to Lambeth).

† Including Lambeth Hospital (1,022 cases, of which 532 belong to Lambeth)

‡ Including Clapham Maternity Hospital (603 cases, of which 129 belong to Lambeth).

§ Including King's College Hospital (781 cases, of which 167 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 1938, 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
1938	272,800	5,660	3,259	196	257	77
1937	273,800	5,582	3,616	266	333	92
1936	277,500	5,542	3,481	230	308	93
1935	279,900	5,493	3,402	225	267	71
1934	283,900	5,789	3,619	255	408	167
Averages (10 years)—						
1921-1930 (Borough) ...	304,720	7,662	3,794	354	550	171
1911-1920 (Borough) ...	286,786	8,027	4,282	619	958	326
1901-1910 (Borough) ...	314,566	8,846	4,709	1,020	1,503	475
1891-1900 (Parish) ...	294,049	9,295	5,405	1,358	2,070	700

NOTE—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 1938, 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)
1938	...	...	...	20.74	11.78	50.96	60.14	78.85	0.28
1937	...	...	...	20.38	13.06	68.68	73.56	92.09	0.33
1936	...	...	...	19.97	12.41	59.41	66.07	88.48	0.33
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
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 1938 AND PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS (1933-1937)

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
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
1935	279,900	5,493	3,823	13.65	3,551	12.68	1,529	1,380	225	59	3,402	12.02
1936	277,500	5,542	3,871	13.94	3,661	13.19	1,639	1,459	230	59	3,481	12.41
1937	273,800	5,582	3,873	14.14	3,703	13.52	1,558	1,471	266	68	3,616	13.06
Average 5 years 1933-1937	280,820	5,614	3,906	13.91	3,742	13.32	1,568	1,407	245	62	3,581	12.65
1938	272,800	5,660	3,846	14.09	3,450	12.64	1,586	1,395	196	51	3,259	11.78

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.

* 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, 1938.

Cities and Boroughs	Estimated Population to Mid-year 1938	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	4,062,400	13.4	11.4	—	57
WEST DISTRICTS—					
Paddington	137,400	13.74	11.33	11.21	66
Kensington	174,100	12.8	11.7	10.9	78
Hammersmith	125,100	15.5	11.3	11.6	61
Fulham	137,700	14.2	11.6	11.7	51
Chelsea	56,050	10.2	13.5	11.5	80
City of Westminster	124,400	8.3	10.4	10.7	54.9
NORTH DISTRICTS—					
St. Marylebone	90,680	8.84	11.12	11.00	60
Hampstead	90,480	11.7	11.4	10.7	57
St. Pancras	179,400	13.5	11.5	11.7	64
Islington	292,300	15.32	11.90	12.02	65
Stoke Newington... ..	50,480	13.8	11.0	10.5	43.2
Hackney	205,200	13.4	10.7	11.2	56.46
CENTRAL DISTRICTS—					
Holborn	34,350	7.28	10.51	11.25	84
Finsbury	56,960	13.0	12.9	14.1	73
City of London	8,780	6.6	10.7	11.8	51.8
EAST DISTRICTS—					
Shoreditch	80,360	14.7	11.4	12.5	64
Bethnal Green	92,910	14.2	11.3	12.8	59.3
Stepney	200,500	13.06	11.05	12.92	60.7
Poplar	134,400	14.9	11.4	12.7	60
SOUTH DISTRICTS—					
Southwark	145,300	14.0	12.5	13.4	57
Bermondsey	97,420	14.8	11.0	12.54	45
Lambeth	272,800	14.09	11.9	11.7	51
Battersea	141,700	14.92	11.82	11.70	53.45
Wandsworth	340,100	11.92	11.17	10.38	46
Camberwell	222,400	13.97	12.27	12.27	61
Deptford	95,460	14.4	11.8	—	54
Greenwich	95,770	13.64	10.89	11.1	42
Lewisham	229,000	13.9	10.49	10.5	47
Woolwich	150,900	13.6	10.4	11.0	50

TABLE F.
BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE, AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1938 (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	Diarrhoea & Enteritis (under two years)	Total Deaths under one year
England and Wales ...	15.1	0.60	11.6	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.07	0.11	5.5	53
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	15.0	0.65	11.7	0.00	—	0.05	0.01	0.03	0.07	0.10	7.8	57
148 Smaller Towns (Esti- mated Resident Popu- lations 25,000-50,000 at Census 1931)	15.4	0.60	11.0	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.06	0.11	3.6	51
London	13.4	0.48	11.4	0.00	—	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.06	13.1	57
Lambeth	14.09	0.43	11.78	0.00	—	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.06	10.92	51

The maternal Mortality rates are as follows :—

Puerperal					Puerperal				
Sepsis Others Total					Sepsis Others Total				
Per 1,000 Live Births, England & Wales	0.89	2.19	3.08		Per 1,000 Total Births, England & Wales	0.86	2.11	2.97	
Lambeth ...	0.52	1.30	1.82		Lambeth ...	0.50	1.26	1.76	

TABLE F (i).

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

Borough or City	Rate per 1,000 live births			Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still)		
	Puerperal sepsis	Other causes	Total	Puerperal sepsis	Other causes	Total
WEST DISTRICTS—						
Paddington ...	0.53	1.06	1.59	0.51	1.02	1.53
Kensington ...	0.9	1.3	2.2	0.9	1.3	2.2
Hammersmith ...	0.00	1.07	1.07	0.00	1.04	1.04
Fulham ...	0.51	0.00	0.51	0.49	0.00	0.49
Chelsea ...	3.5	1.7	5.2	3.4	1.7	5.1
Westminster ...	1.9	4.8	6.7	1.8	4.6	6.5
NORTH DISTRICTS—						
St. Marylebone ...	0.00	2.49	2.49	0.00	2.41	2.41
Hampstead ...	0.00	0.94	0.94	0.00	0.91	0.91
St. Pancras ...	0.00	0.8	0.8	0.00	0.8	0.8
Islington ...	1.12	1.56	2.68	1.08	1.52	2.60
Stoke Newington	0.00	1.4	1.4	0.00	1.4	1.4
Hackney ...	0.36	0.00	0.36	0.35	0.00	0.35
CENTRAL DISTRICTS—						
Holborn ...	0.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	3.76	3.76
Finsbury ...	0.00	4.05	4.05	0.00	3.84	3.84
City of London ...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
EAST DISTRICTS—						
Shoreditch ...	0.85	1.69	2.54	0.82	1.64	2.46
Bethnal Green ...	0.76	0.76	1.52	0.74	0.74	1.47
Stepney ...	1.145	1.145	2.29	1.11	1.11	2.22
Poplar ...	1.50	1.00	2.50	1.45	0.97	2.42
SOUTH DISTRICTS—						
Southwark ...	0.00	0.98	0.98	0.00	0.95	0.95
Bermondsey ...	0.00	2.75	2.75	0.00	2.71	2.71
Lambeth ...	0.52	1.30	1.82	0.50	1.26	1.76
Battersea ...	2.37	0.47	2.84	2.30	0.46	2.76
Wandsworth ...	0.49	2.71	3.20	0.47	2.63	3.11
Camberwell ...	0.32	2.25	2.57	0.31	2.18	2.49
Deptford ...	*	*	*	*	*	*
Greenwich ...	0.00	1.5	1.5	0.00	1.4	1.4
Lewisham ...	1.56	0.62	2.19	1.52	0.61	2.13
Woolwich ...	0.00	0.48	0.48	0.00	0.47	0.47

* Information not available.

Deaths.

The total number of deaths registered in Lambeth during the year is 3,450, of which 1,583 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 1,395. The number of deaths corrected, i.e., of all Lambethans who died both within and outside the district is 3,259. The corrected death rate is 11.78 per 1,000 living, based upon a population estimated to the middle of the year of 272,800 and adjusted with the comparability factor.

Age Periods of Corrected Deaths.

The 3,259 corrected deaths during 1938 may be further analysed and tabulated as follows :—

196	-	-	6.01 per cent. of the total corrected deaths took place under 1 year of age.
61	-	-	1.88 per cent. between 1 and 5 years.
257	-	-	7.89 per cent. under 5 years.
148	-	-	4.54 per cent. between 5 and 25 years.
254	-	-	7.80 per cent. 25 to 45 years.
884	-	-	27.12 per cent. 45 to 65 years.
763	-	-	23.41 per cent. 65 to 75 years.
953	-	-	29.24 per cent. 75 years and over.
3,002	-	-	92.11 per cent. over 5 years.

TABLE G.

SHOWING THE CORRECTED NUMBER OF DEATHS, WITH CORRECTED DEATH-RATES (GENERAL, ZYMOTIC AND DIARRHŒAL), IN EACH OF THE REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS OF THE BOROUGH DURING 1933.

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	399	12.13	—	3	—	1	—	—	11	15	0.45	0.33	
Prince's	270	11.49	—	2	—	3	—	—	6	11	0.46	0.25	
Lambeth, Central	1,124	11.81	—	11	—	4	2	—	9	26	0.27	0.09	
Lambeth, South	1,466	12.09	—	3	1	4	1	—	16	25	0.20	0.13	
BOROUGH OF LAMBETH ...	3,259	11.78	—	19	1	12	3	—	42	77	0.28	0.15	

TABLE H.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH (CORRECTED) DURING THE YEAR, 1938.

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	3,259	196	25	36	59	89	254	884	763	953
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	19	3	9	5	2	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	12	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	19	1	—	1	6	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	3	4
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	185	1	—	—	1	1	3	—	—	—
Other tuberculous diseases	24	—	2	4	2	36	64	67	13	2
Syphilis	14	—	—	—	8	2	4	3	1	—
General Paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	16	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	4	1
Cancer, malignant disease	505	—	—	1	—	—	3	9	3	1
Diabetes	37	—	—	—	2	4	22	218	140	108
Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	169	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	16	12
Heart Disease	968	—	1	—	2	10	34	209	277	435

Aneurysm	12	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	7	—
Other circulatory diseases	131	1	—	1	—	—	2	31	45	51
Bronchitis	79	4	—	—	—	1	1	29	14	30
Pneumonia (all forms)	209	40	4	3	6	3	15	55	44	39
Other respiratory diseases	26	—	—	—	1	1	5	7	6	6
Peptic Ulcer	59	—	—	—	—	—	8	34	8	10
Diarrhoea, etc.	50	38	4	—	1	1	2	—	1	2
Appendicitis	19	—	—	3	1	1	3	4	3	4
Cirrhosis of Liver	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	2
Other diseases of liver, etc.	22	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	7	7
Other digestive diseases	36	2	—	1	1	1	3	12	12	4
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	83	1	—	2	4	3	8	27	20	18
Puerperal Sepsis	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Other puerperal causes	5	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc.	94	91	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Senility	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	88
Suicide	33	—	—	—	—	—	12	10	5	6
Other Violence	95	—	1	6	7	11	15	22	12	21
Other defined diseases	215	12	2	3	13	12	15	24	48	36
Causes ill-defined or unknown	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—

DEATHS IN INSTITUTIONS IN LAMBETH

	Lambethans	Strangers	Totals
Voluntary Hospitals	199	761	960
State-aided Hospitals	598	733	1,331
Homes for the dying, etc.	53	13	66

Maternal Mortality.

The maternal mortality is expressed as the number of deaths attributed to puerperal sepsis and other accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition for each 1,000 live births. The rate in Lambeth in 1938 fell to 1.82, compared with 2.06 in the previous year.

The seven maternal deaths all occurred in married women and the actual causes were sepsis following abortion (2), intracranial thrombosis (1), vomiting of pregnancy (1), caesarean section (1), antepartum haemorrhage (1), and acute inversion of the uterus (1). The maternal mortality based upon the 55 deaths and 27,688 births in Lambeth during the past seven years is 1.98.

Infantile Mortality Rates

The infantile mortality rate is based upon the number of deaths under one year of age per 1,000 live births registered. The corrected number of births was 3,846, a decrease of 27 compared with the number of births in the year previous. The corrected number of deaths was 196, giving an infantile mortality rate of 51.

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	386	30	77
Prince's	317	17	53
Lambeth Central	1,416	64	45
Lambeth South	1,727	85	49
Borough	3,846	196	51

TABLE I.

INFANTILE MORTALITY, 1938.

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	64	6	8	8	86	25	45	20	20	196
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	3
Whooping cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Nephritis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	4
Pneumonia (all forms)	—	—	2	2	4	7	14	7	8	40
Diarrhoea, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	7	20	8	3	38
Circulatory diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Digestive diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
Congenital debility and malformation } premature birth, etc.	60	6	5	6	77	7	6	—	1	91
Other defined diseases	4	—	1	—	5	2	1	—	4	12

Stillbirths.

The following particulars regarding stillbirths registered in Lambeth during 1938 have been received from the Registrar General :—

Total legitimate and illegitimate :						
Males	...	...	...	...	...	73
Females	...	...	...	...	...	47
Illegitimate :—						
Males	...	...	...	...	...	6
Females	...	...	...	...	...	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.

	1938	1937	1936	Quinquennium
				1931-1935
ESTIMATED POPULATION ...	272,800	273,800	277,500	288,200
General death-rate ...	11.78	13.06	12.41	12.59
Zymotic death-rate ...	0.28	0.33	0.33	0.39
Measles death-rate ...	0.06	0.003	0.09	0.08
Whooping Cough death-rate...	0.01	0.08	0.04	0.06
Diarrhoeal death-rate ...	0.15	0.16	0.13	0.13
Typhoid Fever death-rate ...	0.00	0.003	0.003	0.004
Tuberculosis (all forms) death-rate ...	0.76	0.87	0.76	0.90
Tuberculosis (pulmonary) death-rate ...	0.67	0.75	0.69	0.80
Scarlet Fever death-rate ...	0.003	0.01	0.00	0.00
Diphtheria death-rate ...	0.04	0.07	0.05	0.09
Small-pox death-rate ...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Infantile Mortality rate ...	51	68	59	60

Births, 1938.

The total number of Births registered (uncorrected) is 5,660, of which details are set out in Table A. The *corrected* number of births, however, is 3,846, showing a birth-rate of 14.09 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

					<i>Corrected numbers.</i>
Legitimate Males ...	...	...	...	...	1,831
Legitimate Females ...	...	...	...	...	1,750
Illegitimate Males ...	...	...	...	...	144
Illegitimate Females ...	...	...	...	...	121
Total ...	...	...	...	...	<u>3,846</u>

Notification of Births.

Public Health (London) Act, 1936.

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

Of the total 5,886 notified births, 4,719 took place in Institutions, and of these, 1,853 belong to Lambeth, and 2,866 to outside districts, thus :—

Institutions.	Lambeth Cases	Strangers	Totals
General Lying-in Hospital ...	311	819	1,130
St. Thomas's Hospital ...	275	353	628
Lambeth Hospital ...	532	490	1,022
" Annie McCall " Maternity Hospital ...	129	474	603
King's College Hospital ...	167	614	781
*Lambeth Council Maternity Home ...	379	4	383
Other Nursing Homes (private) ...	60	112	172
Totals ...	1,853	2,866	4,719

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

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Nursing in the Home.

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.

The Lambeth Nursing (Infectious Disease) Scheme was inaugurated in 1918 as the result of a letter from the then Local Government Board with the object of providing facilities through district nursing associations for the domiciliary nursing of cases of measles, whooping cough, epidemic diarrhoea and enteritis, and ophthalmia neonatorum. The scheme has been amplified following a series of regulations made by the Ministry of Health to include acute primary and acute influenzal pneumonia, dysentery, malaria, poliomyelitis and encephalitis, puerperal pyrexia, etc.

During the epidemic of measles a number of cases were visited from the district nursing associations for otitis media which is a frequent complication of measles but is not in itself an infectious disease. Other cases nursed have been of an infectious character requiring skilled nursing but not actually suffering from one of the notifiable infectious diseases.

The Lambeth maternity and child welfare scheme with the approval of the Minister as required by section 251 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, includes provision for some nursing assistance to children under the age of five years and not attending a school recognised by the Board of Education, but the general nursing arrangements had not received the official approval of the Council apart from that when the Nursing (Infectious Disease)

Scheme was inaugurated. The Council, therefore, made a formal resolution, "To enable payment to be made to the several district nursing associations for all cases nursed which in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health can properly be included in either the Lambeth Nursing (Infectious Diseases) Scheme or the Lambeth Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme and are certified to that effect by him."

The number of visits paid to children under five years of age was 5,613, and to persons over five years was 1,579. A flat rate of 1s. 3d. per visit is paid for all cases nursed.

Midwives.

There are some 60 to 70 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.

The domiciliary midwifery scheme of the County Council under the Midwives Act, 1936, has worked in close co-operation with the welfare scheme of the Borough Council and, owing to the good sense of all concerned no contretemps has arisen in the course of the first year's working. There has naturally been a marked increase in the number of reports and in the correspondence between the Public Health Department, the welfare centres, the midwives and the County Council, but these have been reduced to the minimum.

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.

"ANNIE MCCALL" 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.11. 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 connexion 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, Greet House, Frazier Street, S.E.1.
3. Holy Trinity and North Lambeth, 121 Kennington Road, S.E.11.*
4. Moffat Institute, The Institute, Aveline 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, 70 Knowle 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.27.)

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

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

† Dental Clinic.

‡ Artificial Sunlight.

and integral parts of the Lambeth scheme, and receive grants from the Council.

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, Prince's Road, S.E.11.
- (c) The Cynthia Mosley Day Nursery, The Oval, S.E. 11.†

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 bulk of the milk supplied is in liquid form and pasteurised. Milk is now available within the income scale for expectant mothers throughout pregnancy, for nursing mothers for one year after confinement if their medical condition requires it, and for infants up to the age of five years. The scale of income is as follows:—

Number in Family	Free		Half Cost	
1	14s. after deduction of rent		16s. after deduction of rent	
2	12s. per head, after deduction of rent		14s. per head, after deduction of rent	
3	10s.	do.	12s.	do.
4	9s.	do.	10s.	do.
5	8s.	do.	9s.	do.
6 and over	7s.	do.	8s.	do.

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:—

† Artificial Sunlight.

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
1935-36	3,417	14	8	—			3,417	14	8	37,909
1936-37	3,751	14	7	—			3,751	14	7	48,100
1937-38	5,556	15	8	—			5,556	15	8	68,481
TOTALS	67,037	10	2	5,572	11	10	72,610	2	0	828,323

The provision of cod liver oil free to supplement the issue of milk has been amplified and, in addition to oil, emulsion, and oil and malt, of guaranteed vitamin content, these preparations are also available in combination with iron if the medical officers consider them preferable to issue on medical grounds.

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, 1937, to 31st March, 1942, 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) Voluntary Associations (Infant Welfare Centres, etc.)	(2) Service in respect of which Contribution is payable	(3) Amount of Annual Contribution Third fixed period (1937-42)
North Marsh	Infant Welfare Centre	£ 365
Barley Mow	Do.	720
North Lambeth Babies' Care	Do.	995
Moffat Institute	Do.	1,045
" Rose McAndrew "	Do.	940
St. Anne's	Do.	755
Loughborough Junction	Do.	1,695
North Brixton	Do.	1,225
Stockwell	Do.	930
Brixton	Do.	1,300
West Norwood	Do.	1,495
St. Thomas's Hospital (Main building)	Do.	945
St. Thomas's Hospital (37 Royal Street)	Do.	750
General Lying-in Hospital	Do.	650
St. Thomas's Babies' Hostel	Ailing Babies' Home	1,030
Cynthia Mosley Day Nursery	Day Nursery	300
	Total	£15,140

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

- (a) That the Council is satisfied with 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 383 cases were admitted to the home—a decrease of 30 below the previous year's total. Since its inception in 1926, 5,005 women have been admitted to the home with only four 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. The one death which occurred during the year was due to acute inversion of the uterus and the verdict at the inquest rightly exonerated the staff from any blame. The admission rate is sensitive in a marked degree to the assessments made by the committee of management. There must inevitably be some variation in the charges made and whenever the general average is raised there is a drop in the number of applications for admission, resulting in more empty beds and a higher cost per patient week, since the overhead charges are largely independent of the number of beds occupied.

Applications dealt with during 1938.

Welfare Centre	Applications received	Applications withdrawn, refused or cancelled
Babies Care... ..	7	1
Moffat Institute	1	—
St. Anne's	3	—
Rose McAndrew	4	—
North Brixton (Belgrave Hospital)	21	2
Stockwell	65	4
Brixton	108	5
Loughborough Junction	81	10
Norwood	168	11
Total	458	33

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, who have ably supported their efforts.

Parliamentary Area	Applications received	Applications withdrawn, refused or cancelled
North	4	—
Kennington... ..	29	4
Brixton	141	13
Norwood	284	16
Total	458	33

Child 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, now consolidated in the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, was transferred to the Borough Council, and the summary of this work for the year ended the 31st December, 1938, now follows :—

No. of Foster Mothers on Register	140
No. of Nurse Children on Register	220
No. of Visits and Re-Visits paid to Nurse Children	... ... ... 1,211

Year of Birth	No. of Nurse Children	No. of Visits
1938	32	107
1937	36	184
1936	36	200
1935	24	159
1934	15	79
1933	17	116
1932	25	161
1931	9	56
1930	12	86
1929	14	63
Totals	220	1,211

No. of Visits, including verifications and registering of homes	... 2,209
No. of Foster Mothers removed from Borough	... .. 7
No. of Nurse Children legally adopted by Foster Parents	... .. 4
No. of Nurse Children taken by National Children's Aid and Adoption Society with a view to adoption —
No. of Nurse Children who attained the age of 9 years	... .. 14
No. of Deaths —
No. of Legal Proceedings taken	... .. 2
No. of emergency orders obtained	... .. 1

A prime condition for registration of a foster mother is that she shall attend regularly at her local Welfare Centre with the foster child. The attendance is now 100 per cent., which may be contrasted with the attendance of less than 25 per cent. before the Transfer of Powers Order was made.

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. 165 applications were received, 4 subsequently cancelled, 28 being emergency cases.

The expense to the council was only £100 16s. 6d., and from every point of view the money could scarcely have been better spent. The number benefiting under this service has risen year by year since it began.

(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 388 of these outfits were sold. The council has sanctioned the issue of these outfits free or at reduced cost in cases of poverty.

30 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 5s. 0d.

(iii) **Sterilization of Bed Linen, etc.** During the year 34 applications only were received from the whole area in connexion 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 1938 was 3,256 distributed as follows :—

St. Thomas's Hospital	746	} 2,272
King's College Hospital	...	...	276
General Lying-in Hospital	...	...	346
Lambeth Hospital	...	...	904

Institutions outside the Borough of Lambeth	Westminster Hospital	41	984
	Charing Cross Hospital	...	...	41
	St. George's Hospital	...	...	11
	Dulwich Hospital	...	...	755
	Middlesex Hospital	...	...	9
	Elizabeth Garratt Anderson Hospital	...	...	5
	Royal Free Hospital	...	...	5
	St. Giles' Hospital	...	...	84
	Queen Charlotte's Hospital	...	...	7
	St. Stephen's Hospital	...	...	3
	St. Olave's Hospital	...	...	5
	St. James' Hospital	...	...	10
	South London Hospital	...	...	4
	Mile End Hospital	1	
	Bethnal Green Hospital	1	
	Hammersmith Hospital	2	

(v) **Midwives.** By arrangement with the county council, the local supervising authority under the Midwives Acts (1902-1936), 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.

In the county domiciliary scheme the municipal midwives refer their cases to the welfare centres and a closer liaison exists between the midwife and the health visitor.

Applications for assistance towards the payment of the midwife were received from 63 expectant mothers, 3 of which were subsequently cancelled, and 14 were emergency cases. The cost to the council was £57 7s. 3d. This facility is, of course, only available where midwives in private practice are concerned and does not extend to the cases of the county council's midwives.

Compensation at the rate of 10s. per case is paid to those midwives in private practice 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.

It is anticipated that the private midwife will eventually be superseded almost entirely by the municipal scheme but until then it is not likely that the financial assistance service will be dropped.

(vi) **Obstetrical Consultants.**

On five occasions only during the year was one of the council's two obstetrical consultants called upon in emergency by doctors

attending confinements in the district. The cost to the council was £21.

(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. There is also a mercury vapour lamp at the Cynthia Mosley Day Nursery but its use is confined to the children there.

(ix) In a number of cases Wasserman, etc., tests are carried out in ante-natal cases and in time it is hoped that such tests will be the normal routine for every woman as the education of the public proceeds.

Toddlers.

The arrangements made for the regular medical inspection of toddlers at special clinics held for the purpose and for the free treatment of minor ailments at the four voluntary hospitals in the borough are becoming increasingly popular. The Council have extended the provisional financial arrangements with the hospitals and the service is now placed upon a permanent footing. Every effort is made to obtain the services of medical men and women in the consultant class in order that the standard of advice and medical examination of toddlers shall be as high as can be obtained.

A dental clinic has now been established at the Belgrave hospital for conservative treatment and efforts are made at all welfare centres to induce parents to agree to treatment. Ignorant opposition and inertia, however, are delaying progress.

Particulars of the numbers receiving treatment now follow :—

NUMBER OF PATIENTS RECEIVING TREATMENT, AND COST, FOR
TWELVE MONTHS, JANUARY—DECEMBER, 1938 (INCLUSIVE).

Hospitals	No. of Patients	Cost
		£ s. d.
Belgrave Hospital	193	62 14 6
King's College Hospital	71	23 1 6
St. Thomas's Hospital	81	26 6 6
Royal Waterloo Hospital	8	2 12 0
	353	£114 14 6

Cases referred by welfare centres	Belgrave	King's	St. Thomas's	Royal Waterloo
North Marsh	—	—	1	5
Barley Mow	—	—	28	—
Babies Care	28	4	3	2
Moffat Institute	2	—	—	—
St. Anne's	28	7	5	—
Rose McAndrew	25	—	10	—
North Brixton	51	1	—	1
Stockwell	16	3	2	—
Brixton	22	2	1	—
Loughborough	9	24	1	—
Norwood	11	30	3	—
St. Thomas's	1	—	26	—
General Lying-in	—	—	1	—
	193	71	81	8

SUMMARY RELATING TO THE WORK AT WELFARE CENTRES

WELFARE CENTRE		North Marsh	Barley Mow	North Lambeth Bables' Care	Moffat	"Rose McAndrew"	St. Anne's	North Brixton	Loughborough Junction	Stockwell	Brixton	West Norwood	St. Thomas's Hospital (Main Building)	St. Thomas's Hospital (37 Royal St.)	General Lying-in Hospital	Totals
TOTAL NUMBERS OF INDIVIDUAL CASES DEALT WITH	1. Ante-natal Cases	57	168	378	100	376	304	163	361	197	349	373	692	75	467	4,060
	2. Post-natal Cases	—	—	20	1	—	154	5	56	47	131	106	396	99	241	1,256
	3. Nursing Mothers	100	451	852	393	646	506	515	738	350	442	919	426	24	125	6,487
	4. Infants (under 1 year) ...	102	452	1,096	336	909	308	515	924	588	760	629	483	—	125	7,227
	5. Children (aged 1-5 years) ...	104	555	1,009	169	965	264	388	1,238	387	1,295	432	205	—	79	7,090
	Total	363	1,626	3,355	999	2,896	1,536	1,586	3,317	1,569	2,977	2,459	2,202	198	1,037	26,120
TOTAL NUMBERS OF SESSIONS HELD	1. Ante-natal	—	—	49	27	—	43	50	107	57	96	100	151	—	303	983
	2. Medical "Consultations" ...	52	50	99	85	94	48	200	245	97	215	148	103	—	148	1,585
	3. Dental	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	62	—	24	62	51	—	95	319
	4. Toddlers	12	12	26	21	52	33	47	50	12	24	47	100	—	66	502
	5. Others	44	82	33	182	90	42	50	232	—	199	93	—	190	51	1,288
	Total	108	144	207	341	236	166	347	696	166	558	450	405	190	663	4,677
TOTAL NUMBERS OF ALL ATTENDANCES AT THE SESSIONS	1. Ante-natal Cases :															
	(a) Ante-natal	—	—	—	—	—	321	326	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,918	3,565
	(b) Seen by Medical Officer	21	65	309	305	—	—	1,850	1,772	864	1,236	1,537	3,279	—	—	11,238
	(c) Otherwise dealt with...	22	36	—	—	—	—	177	—	43	383	—	—	—	—	661
	(d) Dental	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	441	—	77	254	52	—	233	1,057
	(e) Others	111	118	—	—	862	194	135	—	41	45	141	—	649	—	2,296
	Total	154	219	309	305	862	515	2,488	2,213	948	1,741	1,932	3,331	649	3,151	18,817
	Post-natal :															
	(a) Seen by Medical Officer	—	—	11	4	—	154	31	82	52	172	106	396	—	333	1,341
	(b) Otherwise dealt with...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	23
	(c) Dental	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	71	96	7	—	—	174
	(d) Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	287	196	—	1,925	—	2,408
	Total	—	—	11	4	—	154	31	82	52	553	398	403	1,925	333	3,946
	2. Nursing Mothers :															
	(a) Seen by Medical Officer	346	1,743	953	2,511	1,842	1,270	2,945	1,893	742	2,243	3,069	1,444	—	1,042	22,043
	(b) Otherwise dealt with...	493	805	1,238	2,407	1,701	1,962	3,831	—	1,933	1,470	6,944	—	—	48	22,832
	(c) Dental	—	—	—	65	—	—	—	505	—	43	32	—	—	103	748
	(d) Others	225	1,025	484	504	—	760	—	—	5	117	—	—	390	—	3,510
	Total	1,064	3,573	2,675	5,487	3,543	3,992	6,776	2,398	2,680	3,873	10,045	1,444	390	1,193	49,133

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	356	1,263	1,607	1,506	3,055	1,078	2,937	3,646	1,651	3,990	2,233	2,238	—	1,042	26,602
	(b) Otherwise dealt with...	506	514	1,713	748	2,143	1,665	3,850	—	5,172	2,961	3,932	—	—	91	23,295
	(c) Dental	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
	(d) Others	231	469	—	158	—	—	—	—	12	438	232	—	—	—	1,540
	Total	1,093	2,246	3,320	2,417	5,198	2,743	6,787	3,646	6,835	7,389	6,397	2,238	—	1,133	51,442
	4. Children (aged 1-5 years) :															
	(a) Seen by Medical Officer	477	1,260	1,535	1,333	1,880	1,199	1,827	2,702	1,137	2,059	1,174	1,254	—	768	18,605
	(b) Otherwise dealt with...	583	400	1,181	454	1,375	456	2,394	—	3,704	2,414	2,235	—	—	105	15,301
	(c) Dental	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	226	—	102	105	14	—	—	463
	(d) Others	322	249	—	1,717	—	—	—	—	33	549	138	—	—	—	3,008
	Total	1,382	1,909	2,716	3,520	3,255	1,655	4,221	2,928	4,874	5,124	3,652	1,268	—	873	37,377
VISITS AND RE-VISITS PAID TO HOMES	Ante-natal Cases :															
	(a) First Visits	49	93	285	143	297	194	303	341	194	228	114	—	147	77	2,465
	(b) Re-visits	197	577	558	209	1,223	947	159	615	162	397	234	—	794	187	6,259
	Total Visits	246	670	843	352	1,520	1,141	462	956	356	625	348	—	941	264	8,724
	1. Post-natal :															
	(a) First Visits	26	—	26	95	—	249	359	467	69	409	443	—	19	55	2,217
	(b) Re-visits	17	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	149	—	—	52	—	219
	Total Visits	43	—	27	95	—	249	359	467	69	558	443	—	71	55	2,436
	2. Nursing Mothers :															
	(a) First Visits	55	173	385	107	402	281	359	547	262	313	—	—	136	34	3,054
	(b) Re-visits	693	4,160	1,368	723	1,664	6,405	1,146	659	836	747	2,483	—	1,122	618	22,624
	Total Visits	748	4,333	1,753	830	2,066	6,686	1,505	1,206	1,098	1,060	2,483	—	1,258	652	25,673
	3. Infants (under 1 year) :															
	(a) First Visits	56	136	488	204	506	268	356	698	288	574	415	—	98	56	4,143
	(b) Re-visits	713	1,639	2,857	928	2,383	3,020	1,141	1,869	2,029	1,873	2,561	—	452	650	22,115
	Total Visits	769	1,775	3,345	1,132	2,889	3,288	1,497	2,567	2,317	2,447	2,976	—	550	706	26,258
	4. Children (aged 1-5 years) :															
	(a) First Visits	59	79	118	158	503	264	135	368	46	723	44	—	74	58	2,629
	(b) Re-visits	1,595	5,153	4,390	3,089	2,935	3,387	2,454	1,814	3,877	2,631	4,840	—	2,755	1,007	39,927
	Total Visits	1,654	5,232	4,508	3,247	3,438	3,651	2,589	2,182	3,923	3,354	4,884	—	2,829	1,065	42,556

The Cynthia Mosley Day Nursery

The day nursery has continued its successful career during the year, and the need for further nurseries is emphasised by the demand. Applications for admission are rather more than double the numbers which can be accommodated, and the disappointment caused to so many unsuccessful applicants renders the provision of other nurseries a matter of some urgency. The Council have agreed in principle to three more nurseries so that there shall be one in each of the four Parliamentary divisions, and the plans of one in the Norwood division on the County Council's Tulse Hill estate are now practically complete. Incorporated in the one building besides the nursery are a welfare centre and a school clinic.

The day nursery forms an integral part of the Lambeth Maternity and Child Welfare scheme, and is now included in the scheme of the Minister of Health made under section 101 (6) Local Government Act, 1929. It has also been recognised by the Board of Education as a nursery school in respect of the toddlers' side. To meet the requirements of the Board the number of children accommodated has been reduced from 50 to 45 in the winter months, of whom 30 belong to the nursery school. There were 10,315 attendances during the year upon 248 working days, giving an average daily total of 41 children accommodated. The gross cost per child per day has risen to over three shillings and sevenpence compared with two shillings and five pence in 1937. The increase is due to a number of causes of which the cost of food is one, but the largest item is the rent and upkeep of a flat taken over in the middle of the year to enable the staff to be adequately housed. Proposals were made by the voluntary committee for the extension of the premises at a cost of some £5,000 early in 1937. It had been found then that the staff accommodation was much below the standard in many other institutions and it was increasingly difficult to obtain and keep a happy and contented staff in the overcrowded conditions. The committee of the council deferred action for a year for various reasons and then were unable to put forward any recommendation to the Council for a grant towards the cost of building. The voluntary committee of the nursery were obliged to drop the extension scheme altogether and rented a flat to meet the urgent requirements. This course is by no means

so satisfactory as the extension but there was no other alternative.

The medical officer in charge examines half the children each week and prescribes special treatment as required, such as ultra violet light, from the apparatus installed on the premises.

Applications for admission are made at the welfare centres in order to insure that those most in need are accepted, and each must obtain a recommendation from the health visiting staff of the local welfare centre, who, naturally, have first-hand intimate knowledge of the home conditions.

The administration is directed by an executive committee composed of representatives of the voluntary subscribers and of the Borough Council.

Developments and Changes in the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme during the Year

(i) *Institutional provision for Mothers and Children.*

One bed at the Zachary Merton Convalescent Home, Rustington, maintained by the Borough Council, has been filled throughout the whole period from the time the home was opened on the 28th April, 1937. The demand was greater than the accommodation could provide and the Council therefore decided to maintain a second bed from the 8th February, 1938. Each bed includes accommodation for an infant and a toddler with the mother.

From the time the home opened until the end of December, 1938, the beds have been kept full and have accommodated 60 mothers with 56 babies and 15 toddlers. They usually stay for two weeks and exceptionally for one month.

(ii) *Free Meals.*

The Council agreed with the Invalid Kitchens of London to pay, with the consent of the Minister, a grant of £50 towards the establishment expenses of a kitchen and the charges for meals to expectant and nursing mothers, and children under the age of five

years sent to the kitchen from the welfare centres. The charge for an adult's meal is 8d., and for a child's 4d. During the twelve months the kitchen provided 7,001 meals, 4,145 for adults and 2,856 for children, at a cost of £185 15s. 4d, exclusive of the £50 grant. The kitchen has been of great use in the area within easy reach and while some few cases have been referred to the kitchen, which is situated at the north end of the borough in the Lambeth Road, from the centre of the borough, none at all have been able to avail themselves of it from the southern half of the borough owing to the distance from their homes. The suggestion of setting up a second kitchen to meet the needs of the southern half of the borough has not yet received consideration.

Great care is exercised to ensure that only the necessitous are given free meals and then only upon the certificate of the medical officer of their welfare centre.

The kitchen has been visited regularly by the health visitors and experience has shown that really good well-cooked food has always been served and has been consumed by the persons for whom it was intended. The addition of one regular good meal a day over a period has had a great influence upon the standard of nutrition and the addition to the diet has done much to ameliorate the circumstances of the necessitous recipients.

The Council have approved the continuation of the financial arrangements with the Invalid Kitchens of London for a second year.

Summary

The table on pages 42 and 43 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	23,008 13 6	59	57.1
1936	22,651 17 1	59	46.3
1937	26,676 14 6	68	50.6
1938	30,219 7 1	51	47.2

Summary of Work carried out (Visits Paid) by the 4 Whole-time Official Health Visitors during 1938.

Ante-natal Visits	...	...	...	...	...	1,588
Do. Re-visits	...	...	...	...	...	90
Births, 1st Visits...	...	...	...	...	...	1,052
Do. Re-visits	...	...	...	...	...	420
Do. Stillborn	...	...	...	...	...	92
Ophthalmia, 1st Visits	...	...	...	...	...	78
Do. Re-visits	...	...	...	...	...	76

Infantile Deaths, Visits ...	...	...	...	...	21
Welfare Centre Attendances ...	...	...	...	...	534
Diphtheria Prevention Clinic Attendances ...	...	...	...	...	102
Visits—No result ...	...	...	...	...	1,436
Visits to Children 1-5 ...	...	...	...	...	873
Puerperal Pyrexia, 1st Visits ...	...	...	...	...	36
Do. Re-visits ...	...	...	...	...	17
Post-natal Visits ...	...	...	...	...	1,366
Do. Re-visits ...	...	...	...	...	17

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 connexion 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 65, of which 34 occurred in primiparae, 26 in multiparae, while the particulars of the remaining 5 were not ascertained.

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

Cause	Primiparae	Multiparae	Medical Ante-natal care	
			Yes	No
Manual interference	1	3	4	—
Abortion	3	6	—	9
Caesarean section	3	—	2	1
Mastitis	9	2	10	1
Influenza, Bronchitis, etc. ...	3	3	6	—
Pyelitis, cystitis	6	4	10	—
Sepsis	6	6	9	3
Various	3	2	4	1
Totals	34	26	45	15

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 disposed of by a system of controlled tipping.

ABSTRACT OF THE ANNUAL RETURN MADE TO THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

HOUSE AND TRADE REFUSE.

Table showing Costs for the Year ended 31st March, 1938.

Item	Particulars	Total including Depreciation or Loan Charges
		£
	<i>Revenue Account—</i>	
1	Gross Expenditure	55,221
2	Gross Income	2,705
3	Net Cost	52,516
	<i>Unit Costs—</i>	s. d.
4	Gross Expenditure, per ton	17 9
5	Gross Income, per ton	10
6	Net cost, per ton	16 11
7	Net cost per 1,000 population	£191.8
8	Net cost per 1,000 houses or premises from which refuse is collected	£1,050.3
9	Total refuse collected	62,223 tons
10	Population : Midsummer, 1937	273,800
11	Area (statute acres)	4,083
12	Weight per 1,000 population per day (365 days to year)	12.45 cwts.
13	Number of houses and premises	50,000 approx.

14	Method of Collection	No. of vehicles	Percentage of refuse collected
	Horse vehicles	Nil	% —
	Mechanical vehicles	3 lorries and 2 freighters with mechanical horses for portable refuse containers	13
	Container system (combination of mechanical and horse vehicles)	6 lorries and 23 containers	87

15 Method of disposal Controlled tipping

16 Average length of haul to point of disposal
at wharf 1.86 miles

STREET CLEANSING.

Table showing Costs for the Year ended 31st March, 1938.

Item	Particulars	Street Sweeping and Watering	Gully Cleansing	Snow Removal
		£	£	£
	<i>Revenue Account—</i>			
1	*Gross Expenditure ...	43,753	2,382	64
2	Gross Income	1,794	—	—
3	Net cost	41,959	2,382	64
	<i>Unit Costs—</i>			
4	Net cost per 10,000 square yards cleansed... ..	10s. 4d.	—	—
5	Net cost per 1,000 gullies cleansed	—	£58.14	—
6	Net cost per 1,000 of population	£155.25	£8.7	£0.23

* Including loan charges, depreciation, etc.

7 (a) Square yards of streets cleansed, inclusive of footpaths 2,093,625

(b) Number of square yards of streets cleansed multiplied by number of cleansings during year 609,188,000

8	(a)	Total number of Gullies cleansed	...	...	approx. 11,000
	(b)	Number of gullies cleansed multiplied by number of cleansings during year	...	...	40,969
9		Total mileage of streets cleansed	...	...	142.34
10		Approximate mileage cleansed three times daily...			10.7
		" " " twice " "			10.3
		" " " once " "			45.63
11		" " " four times weekly			4.5
		" " " three " "			29.31
12		" " " twice " "			41.90
13		" " " once " "			—
14		" " " less than once weekly			—
15		Average length of haul to point of disposal	...		1.5 miles
16		No. of employees, other than clerical :—			
		Foremen	...	...	3
		Others	...	...	168

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

4,920 Notices were served during the year 1938, as follows :—

PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1936, HOUSING ACT, 1936, ETC.

(a) District Sanitary Inspectors.

Preliminary or Intimation Notices.

(1)	Male Inspectors	...	...	3,130	
(2)	Women Inspectors	...	...	267	
				—	3,397

Nuisance Notices.

(1)	Male Inspectors.				
	P.H. Act	...	...	259	
(2)	Women Inspectors	...	...	1	
				—	260

Disinfection Notices	1,188
----------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------

(b) Food Inspectors.

(1)	Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924	...	40	
(2)	Public Health (London) Act, 1936	...	—	
			—	40

Carried forward ... 4,885

	Brought forward	...	...	...	...	4,885
(c) <i>Housing Inspectors.</i>						
Informal Schedules	...	...	...	...	21	
Formal Notices	...	...	...	...	14	
					<hr/>	35
Total	...	...	...	...		<hr/>4,920 <hr/>

7 Summonses were issued, with results as follows :—

Public Health (London) Act, 1936.

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

Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.

Convictions	...	...	...	...	5	
Summons withdrawn	...	...	...	...	—
Summons dismissed	...	...	...	...	—
Summons dismissed on costs	...	...	...	...	—
					<hr/>	5

Pharmacy Poisons Act, 1933.

Convictions	...	...	...	...	1	
					<hr/>	1
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—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 1938.*

Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,670
Re-visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,206

Complaints received	...	...	...	...	...	3,620
Water Certificates issued (1,951 separate houses or tenements including 56 blocks of tenements)	...	...	...	...	...	107
Drains tested (with chemical, water or smoke test)	...	...	...	...	...	3,750
Sanitary Works completed	...	...	...	...	...	3,921
Sanitary Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	13,356

1. Bath Waste :

(a) directly connected to drain	...	...	...	...	2
(b) improperly trapped or untrapped ; defective	...	...	...	...	59

2. Basement dwellings :

(a) inspections	...	...	...	...	24
(b) reinspections	...	...	...	...	6

3. Ceilings and walls : defective

... 1,206

4. Chimney : defective

... 92

5. Copper : defective

... 119

6. Damp condition of premises

... 875

7. Dilapidated condition of premises

... 110

8. Door : defective

... 152

9. Drains :

(a) defective	...	...	...	...	265
(b) fresh air inlet defective	...	...	...	...	139
(c) gulley defective	...	...	...	...	137
(d) manhole defective	...	...	...	...	62
(e) plunging eye defective	...	...	...	...	41
(f) soil pipe defective	...	...	...	...	86
(g) stopped	...	...	...	...	292
(h) trap insufficient	...	...	...	...	4
(i) ventilation insufficient	...	...	...	...	17
(j) vent pipe defective	...	...	...	...	72

10. Dustbins :

(a) defective or dilapidated	...	...	...	...	61
(b) absence of	...	...	...	...	79

11.	Fireplace : defective	...	...	...	...	355
12.	Floors : defective	...	...	...	...	376
13.	Lavatory waste : directly connected to drain, improperly trapped or untrapped	...	...	...	...	18
14.	Paving (yard or area) :					
	(a) defective	...	...	...	...	218
	(b) undrained	...	...	...	...	8
15.	Rainwater pipe and gutters :					
	(a) rainwater pipe defective	...	...	...	...	240
	(b) gutters defective	...	...	...	...	305
	(c) rainwater pipe directly connected to drain					7
16.	Roof : defective	...	...	...	...	1,031
17.	Sinks :					
	(a) defective	...	...	...	...	241
	(b) directly connected to drain	...	...	...	...	6
	(c) improperly trapped or untrapped	...	...	...	...	144
	(d) waste defective	...	...	...	...	245
18.	Stable :					
	(a) absence of proper manure receptacle	...	...	...	...	4
	(b) drain defective	...	...	...	...	2
	(c) paving defective	...	...	...	...	1
	(d) undrained	...	...	...	...	2
19.	Washhouse :					
	(a) roof defective	...	...	...	...	56
	(b) paving defective	...	...	...	...	53
	(c) undrained	...	...	...	...	1
20.	Water closet :					
	(a) defective so as to be a nuisance	...	...	...	...	216
	(b) improperly constructed so as to be a nuisance	...	...	...	...	34
	(c) insufficient or improper accommodation	...	...	...	...	11
	(d) pan and trap defective	...	...	...	...	298
	(e) deficient or defective water supply	...	...	...	...	182

21.	Water supply :					
	(a) cut off ...	...	...	...	...	61
	(b) draw-off from main required	...	...	...	...	5
	(c) no supply	...	...	...	...	18
	(d) pipes, taps, etc., defective	...	...	...	...	146
	(e) storage cistern defective or uncovered	...	...	...	...	17
	(f) storage cistern so foul as to be a nuisance	...	...	...	...	10
	(g) tenement houses supplied	...	...	...	...	10
22.	Windows : defective	...	...	...	...	566
23.	Animals : improperly kept	...	...	...	...	29
24.	Bakehouses :					
	(a) inspections	...	...	...	...	196
	(b) reinspections	...	...	...	...	95
	(c) dirty	...	...	...	...	74
25.	Dirty premises :					
	(a) walls and ceilings of rooms dirty	...	...	...	...	2,717
	(b) rooms, etc., verminous	...	...	...	...	522
	(c) stable premises dirty	...	...	...	...	5
	(d) washhouse walls and ceilings dirty	...	...	...	...	346
	(e) water closet walls and ceilings dirty	...	...	...	...	424
	(f) workshops and factories	...	...	...	...	25
26.	Effluvium nuisance :					
	(a) from industrial premises	...	...	...	...	11
	(b) from private premises	...	...	...	...	19
27.	Lighting and ventilation : defective	...	...	...	...	14
28.	Manure : accumulation or deposit injurious to health	...	...	...	...	3
29.	Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	2
30.	Rats infestation :					
	(a) Industrial premises	...	...	...	...	15
	(b) Private premises	...	...	...	...	169
31.	Refuse accumulations	...	...	...	...	158
32.	Smoke nuisance :					
	(a) from industrial premises	...	...	...	...	40
	(b) from private premises	...	...	...	...	18

33. Stagnant water : accumulation	28
34. Underground rooms : occupied as a dwelling ...	9
35. Urinal : foul	15

In addition, the district sanitary inspectors carried out during 1938 routine duties connected with the inspection of unsound and unwholesome food, the supervision of bakehouses, slaughter-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 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 connexion 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, 1920-38.

During the year 9 inspections were made and 9 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.

Action taken under section 224, Public Health (London) Act, 1936.

In eight cases only was it necessary to obtain a magistrate's 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, and Other Premises.

1.—INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH.
Including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices (3)	Occupiers prosecuted (4)
FACTORIES :			
With mechanical power ...	332	33	—
Without mechanical power ...	296	28	—
OTHER PREMISES under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises)	414	10	—
Total ...	1,042	71	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars (1)	Number of Defects			Number of defects in respect of which prosecutions were instituted (5)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	
Want of cleanliness (S. 1) ...	123	107	—	—
Overcrowding (S. 2) ...	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S. 3) ...	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S. 4)	11	11	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6) ...	2	1	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S. 7) :				
Insufficient ...	—	—	—	—
Unsuitable or defective ...	24	15	—	—
Not separate for sexes ...	6	5	—	—
Other offences ...	20	13	—	—
(Not including offences re- lating to Home Work or offences under the Sec- tions mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937)				
Total ...	186	152	—	—

Outwork in Unwholesome Premises.

NATURE OF WORK	Instances	Notices served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Wearing Apparel—			
Making, etc.	137	—	—
Cleaning and washing	—	—	—
Household linen	—	—	—
Lace, lace curtains and nets	2	—	—
Curtains and furniture hangings... ..	—	—	—
Furniture and upholstery	—	—	—
Electro-plate	—	—	—
File making	—	—	—
Brass and brass articles	—	—	—
Fur pulling	—	—	—
Cables and chains	—	—	—
Anchors and grapnels	—	—	—
Cart gear	—	—	—
Locks, latches and keys	—	—	—
Umbrellas, etc.	1	—	—
Artificial flowers	—	—	—
Nets, other than wire nets	—	—	—
Tents	—	—	—
Sacks	—	—	—
Racquet and tennis balls	—	—	—
Paper, etc., boxes, paper bags	15	—	—
Brush making	2	—	—
Pea picking	—	—	—
Feather sorting	—	—	—
Carding, etc., of buttons, etc.	3	—	—
Stuffed toys	2	—	—
Basket making	—	—	—
Chocolates and sweetmeats	—	—	—
Cosaques, Christmas crackers, Christmas stockings, etc.	1	—	—
Textile weaving	—	—	—
Lampshades	—	—	—
Fancy articles, pin cushions, milk bottle covers, etc.	5	—	—
Stringing cotton bags	13	—	—
Pot scourers	2	—	—
Total	183	—	—

Summary of Work carried out by the Women Sanitary Inspectors during 1938.

Factories visited and inspected	...	...	...	...	645
„ workrooms therein measured	...	...	...	...	6
„ newly discovered and registered	...	...	...	...	6
Premises visited, but not inspected, owing to the persons or patients concerned being out, or, if employees, being no longer employed	...	...	...	...	456
Women's Conveniences visited and inspected, etc. (visits paid)	...	...	...	...	964
Special places visited and inspected :					
(a) Restaurants	...	...	...	...	395
(b) Housing enquiries	...	...	...	...	560
(c) Outworkers	...	...	...	...	180
(d) Complaints, Infectious diseases, etc.	...	...	...	...	67
				—	1,202
Re-inspections :					
(a) Restaurants	...	...	...	...	74
(b) Housing enquiries	...	...	...	...	53
(c) Outworkers	...	...	...	...	3
(d) Complaints, etc.	...	...	...	...	19
				—	149
Written intimation and nuisance notices served	...	...	...	...	268
Visits to factories in which defects were found	...	...	...	...	305
Visits to factories in which no defects were found	...	...	...	...	1,734
Nuisances referred to M.O.H., for attention by male inspectors	...	...	...	...	6

Particulars of Defects found by Women Inspectors.

Factories :—

Workrooms :

Dirty, etc.	2
-------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Defective or dirty :

Yards, floors, roofs, windows, walls and ceilings, rain water pipes, sink wastes, or premises generally	80
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Sanitary Appliances :

Water Closets—dirty, unventilated, choked, defective or with defective cistern or water supplies	...	...	...	...	...	18
Drainage—defective	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dustbins—wanting or defective	...	...	...	...	...	8
Lavatories—dirty or defective	...	...	...	...	...	—
No separate suitable sufficient W.C. accommodation for the sexes	...	...	...	...	...	1
No W.C. accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	—

Factories.

Thirty-five new factories dealing with various trades were added to the register in the course of the year.

Out-workers.

Fifteen February and fourteen August lists were received, dealing with 137 and 109 out-workers respectively. Of the 246 out-workers 141 belonged to Lambeth and the remainder lived in other areas. Particulars of the latter were sent to the authorities concerned, while in return, 91 lists were received from various outside authorities dealing with 465 out-workers living in Lambeth.

Of the total Lambeth out-workers reported 38 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 Act, 1937, 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 follows :—

(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, at 72-74 Gipsy Hill, 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) (F. J. Crouch).
- 60 Kennington Park Road (T. H. Grellier).

Ten slaughterers' 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 71.)

(f) *Ice Cream Vendors.*

At the end of the year there were 267 known vendors of ice cream in Lambeth. All premises used for the manu-

facture and/or sale of ice cream are registered in accordance with the requirements of section 187 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936.

(g) *Bakehouses.*

There are 116 bakehouses on the Register compared with 222, 214, 214 and 140 for the years 1901, 1911, 1921 and 1931 respectively; 43 are underground, and machinery is installed in 106.

(h) *Food Premises.* (See page 74.)

Shops Act, 1934

Thirteen inspections and two reinspections 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. No exemption certificates were granted regarding the provision on the premises of sanitary conveniences owing to restricted accommodation or other special circumstances affecting the premises.

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	...	...	...	...	40
No. of intimation notices served	...	...	...	...	40
No. of observations made	...	...	...	...	58

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

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 also an open-air pool in Brockwell Park, S.W. 2, fitted with a continuous filtration and chlorination plant.

Eighteen samples of water from the public swimming baths in the borough were submitted for bacteriological examination. There is at present no legal standard of cleanliness of such water but the results of the analyses of the samples taken may be regarded as satisfactory.

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

Repair, Maintenance and Sanitary Condition of Houses.

Housing Act, 1936. Part II.

SECTION 9.

Surveys made during the year	21
" " but no action called for	9
Premises made fit after service of legal notices	28
" " " by informal schedules	48
" where works were outstanding on 31st December ...	7
Service of legal notices during the year	14

SECTION 10.

Nos. 22 to 64 Knowle Road—22 houses were repaired by the Council, and the costs recovered.

SECTION 11.

Representations (Demolition Orders) made during the year ...	20
Demolition Orders made (7), Undertakings accepted (3) ...	10
" " not made before 31st December ...	10
" " complied with ...	6
" " not yet complied with ...	3
Premises surveyed but not yet represented ...	10
" " but no action found to be necessary ...	14

SECTION 12.

Representations made during the year ...	109
(a) Underground rooms (210).	
(b) Parts of buildings (27 rooms).	

Formal action.

Closing Orders made (55); Undertakings accepted (24) ...	79
" " not yet made ...	26
" " determined (5) ; complied with (46) ...	51
" " or undertakings not yet complied with ...	24
Premises made fit after representation ...	52
" vacated or closed after representation ...	36
" surveyed but not yet represented ...	13

Informal action.

Premises made fit after informal action ...	103
(a) Underground rooms (218).	
(b) Parts of buildings (14 rooms).	
Premises closed or vacated after informal action ...	46
" where works are still outstanding after informal action ...	11
" surveyed but no action found necessary ...	92
(a) Underground rooms (195).	
(b) Parts of buildings (5 rooms).	

Drain tests made (chemical, smoke and water) ...	408
Total visits (revisits 9,717) ...	10,112

Clearance Areas.

Housing Act, 1936. Part III.

The London County Council made an order for Reedworth Street clearance area 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.

Abatement of Overcrowding.

Housing Act, 1936. Part IV.

The appointed day on which the provisions of Part IV Housing Act, 1936, came into force was 1st July, 1937.

A.—NUMBER OF DWELLINGS OVERCROWDED AT END OF 1937	2,549
Number of families dwelling therein	2,549
Number of persons dwelling therein	13,179½

B.—NUMBER OF NEW CASES OF OVERCROWDING REPORTED
DURING THE YEAR :—

132 cases—584½ persons concerned.

C.—(1) NUMBER OF CASES OF OVERCROWDING RELIEVED
DURING THE YEAR :—

County Council	276	}	745
Borough Council	25		
Otherwise relieved	444		

(2) NUMBER OF PERSONS CONCERNED IN SUCH CASES :—

County Council	1,372½	}	3,566
Borough Council	119		
Otherwise	2,074½		

D.—PARTICULARS OF ANY CASES IN WHICH DWELLING-HOUSES
HAVE BECOME OVERCROWDED AFTER THE L.A. HAVE
TAKEN STEPS FOR THE ABATEMENT OF OVERCROWDING

4

1 No. 9 BENTON'S LANE, S.E. 27.

Four rooms, permitted number $7\frac{1}{2}$ units, family of $8\frac{1}{2}$ units rehoused on 8th November, 1937. Relet by owner to a family of 5 units in November but gradually other members of the family came to reside there until by April there were $8\frac{1}{2}$ units coupled with a rag and bone business and considerable arrears of rent. The owner was requested to take steps to abate the overcrowding and the family then moved.

2 No. 27 LAMBETH WALK, S.E. 11.

Two rooms permitted number 3 units, family of $5\frac{1}{2}$ units accommodated on 1st November, 1937. Relet by tenant to a family of 4 units. Owner requested to take steps to abate overcrowding which was effected by one member sleeping at the grandmother's home.

3 No. 37 BURDETT BUILDINGS, S.E. 1.

Two rooms, permitted number 3 units, family of 4 units rehoused in September, 1936. Premises were relet in June, 1937, to a family of 3 units but after possession was taken five more boys, equalling 4 units, appeared in the family circle making 9 persons (7 units) in all. The owner gave notice to quit but nothing was done until on pressure the owner obtained a court order for possession and the family were rehoused by the County Council.

4 No. 101 BRISCOE BUILDINGS, S.W. 2.

Three rooms, permitted number 5 units, family of $5\frac{1}{2}$ units rehoused in June, 1936. Premises were relet in June, 1936, to a family of 5 units and became overcrowded in June, 1938, owing to one child attaining the age of ten years. Owing to the financial circumstances the family were unable to take a larger flat and were still overcrowded at the end of the year. A four-roomed flat was to be offered when opportunity arose.

Lambeth was included in the Schedule to the Housing Act 1935, (Operation of Overcrowding Provisions) Order (No. 4), 1936, in which the appointed day for the purposes of section 6 of the Act (which provides for entry in rent books or similar documents of a summary in the prescribed form of certain provisions of the Act relating to overcrowding) is January 1st, 1937, and the appointed day for the purposes of sections 3 and 8 (which contain provisions relating to overcrowding offences) and sections 4 and 68 of the Act is July 1st, 1937.

Rehousing.

During the year, 325 cases of overcrowding were referred to the County Authority with a view to the provision of suitable alternative accommodation. The total number of cases submitted in this way since the beginning of 1936 is 1,312.

274 families were rehoused during the year, and the total number of cases rehoused by the County Authority in connexion with the

abatement of overcrowding is 556. In a further 305 cases overcrowding has been abated by other means such as the family obtaining alternative accommodation.

Rehousing other than overcrowded cases.

During the year 236 fresh applications for housing accommodation were received in the Public Health Department (mostly from the applicant in person), and of these 58 were sent forward to the county authority for attention or preferential treatment, while in addition, 49 applications were recommended for housing on the Lambeth Council Estates. The remaining 129 after careful scrutiny, could not be recommended for various reasons, such as insufficient income or other circumstances. Of the 107 cases referred to, 20 have been accommodated (16 by L.C.C. and 4 by L.B.C.) leaving 87 pending decision and allocation.

The following table shows particulars of the 236 applications received.

HOUSING APPLICATIONS, 1938.

Number of Persons in Family	Number of Rooms Occupied						Total Persons
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
1	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
2	—	15	6	1	1	—	46
3	3	40	21	6	1	—	213
4	1	25	26	11	3	2	272
5	—	7	23	11	2	1	220
6	—	—	9	7	—	—	96
7	—	—	3	6	1	—	70
8	—	—	—	1	—	—	8
9	—	—	—	—	1	—	9
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Families 236	5	88	88	43	9	3	
Total Persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	936

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)	13,065
(b)	Number of Inspections made for the purpose*	32,923
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations	21
(b)	Number of Inspections made for the purpose*	189
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	20
(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	109

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	3,710
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3—ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR.

A.—*Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.*

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	14
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices—	
(a)	By owners	28
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	22

B.—*Proceedings under Public Health Acts.*

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	259
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices—	
(a)	By owners	207
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	—

* Total re-inspections during 1938.

C.—*Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.*

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	7
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	6

D.—*Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.*

(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	55
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	51

INSPECTION & SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) Milk Supply.

61 applications were approved by the Borough Council for registration under the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926. 29 of the applications were change of purveyor at registered premises, 57 were for the sale of milk in sealed bottles only.

Special licences were issued in accordance with the Milk (Special Designations) Orders, 1936 and 1938, as follows :—

Tuberculin Tested, 21 ; " Pasteurised " Milk, 34 (Pasteuriser's Licence 1, Dealer's Licence 33) (63 premises) ; Supplementary Licences, 11 ; Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised), 3.

(b) Meat and Other Foods.

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

(1) Number of *visits paid to slaughterhouses	...	...	...	102
(2) Number of *visits paid to meat shops, meat stalls, and meat stores	...	...	...	809
(3) Number of actual slaughterings at which one or other of the food inspectors was present, consisting of sheep (502), pigs (200), and calves (8)	...	...	...	710
(4) Carcases, or portions of carcases, condemned	...	...	...	14

* Visits include re-visits also.

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle (excluding) cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and lambs	Pigs
Number killed	—	—	8	502	200
Number inspected	—	—	8	502	200
All diseases, except tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis only (whole car- cases condemned)	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases, of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	14
Percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	7

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

<i>Meat—</i>	<i>tons</i>	<i>cwts.</i>	<i>qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Veal	0	0	0	22
Pork	0	7	3	27
Bacon and Ham	0	3	3	20
Rabbits (141)	0	3	1	2
<i>Poultry—</i>				
Ducks (15)	0	0	2	23
Fowls and Hens (219)	0	6	—	24
Turkeys (16)	0	1	1	26
<i>Game—</i>				
Pheasant (1)	0	0	0	2
Wood pigeons (2)	0	0	0	2
<i>Fruit and Vegetables—</i>				
Pears	0	1	1	10
Plums	0	2	2	—
Gherkins	0	—	2	—
Beetroots	0	8	—	—
Potatoes	0	1	—	—
<i>Fish—</i>				
Cod Fillets	0	0	0	14
Haddock	0	0	2	24
Skate	0	0	0	21
Shrimps	0	0	0	9
Herrings	0	0	3	22
Dogfish	0	0	2	—
*Canned Food and Groceries	5	2	0	8

* Including 2 tons 2 cwts. of canned food and groceries condemned and destroyed by order of Justices, in respect of which four summonses were issued against a firm of canned goods merchants for depositing unsound food for the purpose of sale, and fines totalling £20 with £5 5s. costs were imposed.

(c) Adulteration, etc.

During the year under review 2,000 samples of food and drugs were submitted to the Public Analyst : of these 800 including milk, vinegar, butter, ice cream, condensed milk, pepper and spirits were taken with the formalities prescribed by the Act. The remaining 1,200 samples were procured informally and consisted of a large variety of foods and a selection of drugs.

24 formal samples (4 of vinegar, 9 of condensed milk, 1 of borax, 1 of dripping, 2 of whisky and 7 of milk) or 3 per cent. of the number taken were reported by the Public Analyst to be adulterated. In 6 cases proceedings were instituted against the offenders, and in 9 cases letters were sent to the vendors pointing out the adulteration and warning them against a repetition of the offence.

The remaining 9 adulterated samples were of unsweetened condensed milk forming part of a representative batch of samples from a consignment of approximately 26,000 tins which had been imported into this country and which were lying at a wharf in this borough. The tins of milk were not labelled in accordance with the provisions of the Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923, and although the tins were being relabelled to comply with the regulations a stop notice was placed on the goods until samples had been taken and the analyses had been received. Of 50 samples 9 were found to be below the required standard and, as a result, an arrangement was made with the owners of the milk to dispose of it for purposes other than for human consumption.

661 samples of milk were procured from various sources as set out in the following table :—

From retailers	...	...	...	...	445
On delivery to retailers	...	...	...	...	27
„ „ „ schools	...	...	...	...	27
„ „ „ hospitals and institutions	...	...	...	...	108
At railway stations	...	...	...	...	54

Of the 445 samples of milk procured from retailers 347 were taken during the day time. 98 samples were obtained from roundsmen in the early morning.

Warning Letters.

The number of formal samples found to be adulterated was 24. Legal proceedings were instituted in six 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 an offence against the Food and Drugs Act :—

<i>Case No.</i>	<i>Offence</i>	<i>Result</i>
53	Selling borax containing 170 parts per million excess arsenic	Dismissed under Probation Act on payment of 3 guineas costs
266	Selling milk (to a retailer) containing 3 per cent. extraneous water and being 3 per cent. deficient in milk fat	Dismissed under Probation Act on payment of 5 guineas costs
383	Selling whisky diluted with water 9.6° over legal limit	£8 fine and £5 5s. costs
527	Selling milk (to an institution) 4 per cent. deficient in milk fat	Fined £10 and 5 guineas costs
599	Selling milk 21 per cent. deficient in milk fat	Dismissed under Probation Act on payment of one guinea costs
650	Selling milk (to an institution) containing 6 per cent. extraneous water	Fined £30 and 5 guineas costs

Inspection of Food Premises.

During the year all food premises in the borough have been inspected by the two sampling officers. 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.

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 343, 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 bakehouses, milkshops, general stores, the kitchens of shops, hotels, restaurants, and public-houses, have been made during the year, as follows :—

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	291
Milkshops	...	...	...	...	1,066
Ice cream premises	...	...	...	...	384
Restaurants, etc.	...	...	...	...	469

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

Merchandise Marks Act, 1926.

No prosecutions have been instituted during the year for offences against this Act; the requirements of the Marking Orders have been generally observed by traders although the exercise of constant supervision has been necessary. With regard to the marking of imported eggs, however, suspicions have been entertained that there have been instances of imported eggs being offered for sale as "English" after removal of the marking on the shell. Owing to difficulty in obtaining positive evidence it has not been possible to institute proceedings but the matter is still receiving attention.

Artificial Cream Act, 1929.

During the year no application for registration under the above-mentioned Act of premises used for the manufacture and sale of artificial cream was received.

Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933. (Part II—Poisons.)

Five samples of poison or of substances suspected of containing poison were submitted to the Public Analyst: two of oven cleaner (informal); two of strong ammonia (one formal and one informal); and one of Lysol B.P. (informal).

The samples of strong ammonia did not comply with the requirements of the Poisons Act and Rules as to labelling, and type of container. As the vendor had been previously warned against a repetition of this offence proceedings were instituted and fines totalling £3 and 5 guineas costs were imposed.

The results of samples of oven cleaner showed that they were exempt from the operation of the Act and the sample of lysol that the particulars on the container were correct.

Periodical visits have been made to the premises of listed sellers of poisons.

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
Aerated Waters	—	—	8	—
Apples	—	—	6	—
Arrowroot	—	—	9	—
Baking Powder	—	—	10	—
Barley, Pearl	—	—	9	—
Biscuits	—	—	10	—
Black Pudding	—	—	1	—
Blanc mange powder	—	—	6	—
Bread	—	—	21	—

Food and Drugs.—*continued.*

Samples	Formal		Informal	
	Number Analysed	Number Adulter- ated	Number Analysed	Number Adulter- ated
Bunflour	—	—	5	—
Butter	36	—	166	1
Cake	—	—	2	—
Cakes, Sponge	—	—	12	—
Cheese	—	—	12	—
Cheese, Wrapped	—	—	9	—
Chocolate Powder	—	—	1	—
Cocoa	—	—	26	—
Coconut, Dessiccated	—	—	4	—
Coffee	—	—	18	—
Coffee and Chicory	—	—	3	—
Coffee and Chicory Extract	—	—	6	—
Confectionery	—	—	11	—
Cooking Fat	—	—	6	—
Corn Flakes	—	—	1	—
Cornflour	—	—	6	—
Cream	—	—	10	—
Cream, Tinned	—	—	7	—
Curry Powder	—	—	9	3
Custard Powder	—	—	6	—
Dripping	1	1	18	—
Drugs :—				
Acid, Boric	—	—	6	—
Acid, Citric	—	—	6	—
Acid, Tartaric	—	—	3	—
Almond Oil	—	—	6	—
Alum	—	—	6	—
Aspirin	—	—	6	—
Borax	1	1	12	1
Camphorated Oil	—	—	6	—
Castor Oil	—	—	3	—
Cod Liver Oil	2	—	3	1
Cream of Tartar	—	—	4	—
Epsom Salts	—	—	18	—
Eucalyptus Oil	—	—	3	—
Friars Balsam	—	—	3	—
Glauber's Salts	—	—	3	—
Gregory's Powder	—	—	3	—
Iodine Solution	—	—	1	1
Liniment Oil of Wintergreen	—	—	1	—
Linseed Crushed	—	—	3	—
Magnesium Carbonate	—	—	3	—
Magnesium Citrate	—	—	3	—
Ointment, Boric	—	—	6	1

Food and Drugs.—*continued.*

Samples	Formal		Informal	
	Number Analysed	Number Adulter- ated	Number Analysed	Number Adulter- ated
<i>Drugs—continued.</i>				
Ointment, Iodine ...	—	—	3	—
Ointment, Mercury ...	—	—	1	—
Ointment, White Precipitate ...	—	—	1	—
Ointment, Zinc ...	1	—	12	1
Paraffin, Liquid ...	—	—	3	—
Powder, Liquorice Compound ...	—	—	9	1
Rochelle Salt ...	—	—	3	—
Sal Volatile ...	—	—	6	—
Soda bicarbonate ...	—	—	7	—
Sulphur, Flowers of ...	—	—	4	—
Sulphur, Milk of ...	—	—	3	—
Sulphur Roll ...	—	—	2	—
Syrup of Figs ...	—	—	7	—
Tincture of Arnica ...	—	—	6	—
Tincture of Iodine ...	—	—	4	—
Do. of Quinine (Ammon). ...	—	—	6	—
Vaseline ...	—	—	3	—
Wintergreen Oil ...	—	—	2	—
Egg Substitute Powder ...	—	—	5	—
Essence, Flavouring ...	—	—	9	—
Fish Paste ...	—	—	5	—
Fish, Tinned ...	—	—	10	—
Flour ...	—	—	11	—
Flour, Self-raising ...	—	—	11	—
Fruit, Canned ...	—	—	18	—
Fruit, Dried ...	—	—	55	1
Ginger ...	—	—	3	—
Ginger, Crystallised ...	—	—	3	—
Ginger, Ground ...	—	—	3	—
Grapefruit, Lemon, Lime and Barley Crystals ...	—	—	1	—
Herbs, Dried ...	—	—	14	—
Honey ...	—	—	3	—
Honey, Prepared ...	—	—	2	—
Ice Cream ...	2	—	—	—
Jam and Marmalade ...	—	—	17	—
Jelly, Table ...	—	—	13	—
Lard ...	—	—	39	—
Lemonade Powder ...	—	—	3	2
Lemon Syrup ...	—	—	1	—
Lemon, Curd ...	—	—	6	—
Lentils ...	—	—	7	—

Food and Drugs—*continued.*

Samples	Formal		Informal	
	Number Analysed	Number Adulter- ated	Number Analysed	Number Adulter- ated
Margarine	—	—	26	—
Meat, Minced	—	—	6	—
Meat Pie	—	—	6	—
Meat	—	—	9	—
Meat, Bacon	—	—	3	—
Meat Paste	—	—	5	—
Milk	652	7	23	—
Milk Condensed Full Cream	50	9	4	1
Milk, Condensed (Machine Skimmed)	—	—	6	—
Mincemeat	—	—	6	—
Mustard	—	—	5	—
Mustard Compound ...	—	—	4	—
Oats, Flaked	—	—	2	—
Oatmeal	—	—	9	—
Olive Oil	—	—	9	—
Peaflour	—	—	3	—
Peel, Candied	—	—	6	—
Pepper	1	—	9	—
Pickles	—	—	5	—
Pudding Powder	—	—	2	—
Rice	—	—	6	—
Rice, Flaked	—	—	3	—
Rice, Ground	—	—	13	—
Sago	—	—	9	1
Sauce	—	—	8	—
Sausages	—	—	2	—
Sausage, Breakfast ...	—	—	2	—
Sausage, Preserved ...	—	—	1	—
Sausage Rolls	—	—	5	—
Sausage Saveloy	—	—	1	—
Sausage, Smoked	—	—	1	—
Sage and Onion Stuffing	—	—	1	—
Salt	—	—	14	—
Salad Cream	—	—	1	1
Sherbet	—	—	6	—
Soup Powder	—	—	7	—
Soup, Tinned	—	—	6	—
Spice, Mixed	—	—	5	—
Sponge Mixture	—	—	1	—
Spirits :—				
Whisky	10	2	4	1
Suet, Shredded	—	—	6	—
Sugar	—	—	15	—
Syrup, Golden	—	—	2	—

Food and Drugs—*continued.*

Samples	Formal		Informal	
	Number Analysed	Number Adulter- ated	Number Analysed	Number Adulter- ated
Tapioca	—	—	6	—
Tea	—	—	23	—
Treacle and Syrup	—	—	3	—
Vegetables, Dried	—	—	9	—
Vegetables, Tinned	—	—	22	—
Vinegar	31	4	—	—
Vinegar, Non-brewed	10	—	1	—
Vinegar, Spirit	3	—	1	—
Wheat Preparations	—	—	11	—
Wine	—	—	3	—
Wine, British	—	—	1	—
Yeast	—	—	6	—
Totals	800	24	1,200	17

N.B.—6 summonses were issued (see page 74)

Bacteriological Examinations.

The following number of samples were submitted for bacteriological examination:—

Milk	23
Ice Cream	18
Ham	4
Cheese	1
Butter	1
Gelatine	1
Fish Paste	1

Of the samples of milk four were procured from an institution, three from schools and the remaining 16 from vendors throughout the borough.

In most cases the samples were taken after bottling and before delivery to the consumer, thus ensuring control, not only over the milk as delivered by the wholesaler, but also over the cleanliness of the apparatus and general methods of distribution by the retailer.

The reports of the bacteriologist show that in every case the milk attained a satisfactory standard of cleanliness.

As the above table shows, the majority of the remaining samples were of ice cream. No legal bacteriological standard is laid down for this commodity, but the results of these examinations are useful in revealing sources of contamination in the various processes of manufacture.

Nutrition.

No steps have been taken to increase the knowledge of the general public on the subject by means of lectures, films, etc., but talks are regularly given to the mothers attending all the welfare centres upon the marketing and preparation of food, and, of course, in the individual homes by the health visitors.

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

Under the compulsory notification sections of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, and the orders and regulations made thereunder 5,959 cases of infectious diseases (excluding tuberculosis) were reported during the year. This number is more than the number (1,990) reported in the previous year, a large proportion being attributable to measles.

Measles has been a compulsorily notifiable disease in Lambeth since 1916 and although the desirability of making the disease compulsorily notifiable throughout the metropolis was first advocated in 1928 and subsequently on many occasions it was not until the County of London (Measles and Whooping Cough) Regulations made the disease notifiable in London on the 1st October, 1938 that the objective was achieved.

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	463	1.70	1	.22	370	79.91	423	1056.5
Diphtheria	610	2.24	12	1.97	608	99.67	533	732.3
Membranous Croup	1	.003	—	—	1	100.00	1	2.9
Typhus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric	8	.03	—	—	8	100.00	8	18.4
Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	109	.40	1	.92	65	59.63	108	123.2
Puerperal Fever	19	.07	2	10.53	15	78.94	19	28.7
Puerperal Pyrexia	46	.17	5	10.87	7	15.21	46	48.8
Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	18	.06	5	27.78	18	100.00	18	6.3
Polio-myelitis... ..	5	.02	—	—	4	80.00	5	5.4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	50	.18	1	2.00	13	26.00	50	56.2
Measles	4,025	14.75	19	.47	784	19.47	3,483	2532.6
*German Measles	236	.86	—	—	58	24.57	183	425.1
Tuberculosis—								
Pulmonary (primary)	399	1.46	185	—	—	—	—	507.6
Non-pulmonary (primary)..	75	.27	24	—	—	—	—	104.3
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.2
Dysentery	18	.07	—	—	17	94.44	18	1.3
Primary Pneumonia (Acute)	166	.61	69	41.57	82	49.39	164	228.2
Influenzal Pneumonia (Acute)	56	.21	1	1.29	6	10.71	56	123.0
†Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.1
Trench Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2
‡Food Poisoning	25	.001	—	—	1	4.00	23	—
§Whooping Cough	104	.381	3	2.88	23	22.11	87	—

* Notification discontinued from the 30th September, 1938.

† Deaths from Post Encephalitis Lethargica.

‡ Compulsorily notifiable from September, 1932.

§ Compulsorily notifiable from 1st October, 1938.

N.B.—Of the cases originally notified during 1938, the following were found afterwards not to be suffering from the diseases notified :—Diphtheria, 64 ; Scarlet Fever, 11 ; Measles, 3 ; Whooping Cough, 1 ; Typhoid Fever, 2.

DISTRIBUTION OF CASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1938.

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	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65								
Small-pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	610	9	21	47	39	59	279	70	26	47	9	4	77	46	207	280	75	46	207	280
Membranous Croup ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	109	1	1	—	2	—	4	5	12	22	9	39	18	7	41	43	11	5	27	22
Scarlet Fever ...	463	8	27	30	50	39	182	67	20	31	8	1	38	10	191	224	31	9	163	167
Typhus Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever ...	8	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	3	1	1	4	—	2	2	4	—	2	2
Relapsing Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever ...	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	13	5	—	1	—	4	14	1	—	3	11
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	35	6	—	9	—	15	22	1	—	5	4
Plague ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	398	2	1	—	—	—	11	8	36	149	73	101	42	48	167	141	—	—	—	—
Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	75	—	—	6	3	2	15	12	8	23	4	1	6	7	30	32	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	18	—	1	2	—	1	2	1	3	5	1	2	4	1	5	8	4	1	5	8
Polio-myelitis ...	5	—	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	—	—	2	2
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	50	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	6	13	20	—	1	4	8
Measles ...	4025	156	431	449	547	633	1599	127	37	42	3	1	456	319	1437	1813	137	75	316	256
German Measles ...	236	17	25	28	21	15	70	20	21	19	—	—	19	18	56	143	2	2	5	49
Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anthrax ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Primary Pneumonia (Acute) ...	166	7	4	2	9	1	24	5	7	28	29	35	21	11	69	65	13	6	24	39
Influenzal ... (Acute) ...	56	1	4	5	2	4	5	3	6	5	6	11	16	6	16	18	1	—	2	3
Dysentery ...	18	2	1	2	2	—	4	—	—	2	3	—	3	—	8	7	2	—	8	6
Food Poisoning ...	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	6	4	9	8	3	9	5	—	—	—	1
Whooping Cough ...	104	12	15	19	11	17	26	2	—	—	—	2	25	12	22	45	1	2	5	15

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, 1938.

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 ...	80	1	81	15	12
Norwood Schools ...	Dr. H. P. Orchard ...	8	26	34	—	—
North District ...	Dr. R. Phillips ...	300	33	333	10	12
Kennington District ...	Dr. M. I. Elliot ...	376	16	392	20	48
Brixton do. ...	Dr. E. L. M. Rusby ...	403	23	426	17	—
Norwood do. ...	Dr. H. P. Orchard ...	400	34	434	43	9
Totals		1,567	133	1,700	105	81

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.

There were 103 more cases of diphtheria notified than in the previous year and the incidence per 1,000 population rose from 1.85 to 2.23 in 1938. The case mortality dropped from 3.94 per cent. to 1.96 per cent. a decrease of 50 per cent.

The two diphtheria prevention clinics were better attended than in the previous year but the number immunised is still far too small to affect to an appreciable extent the incidence among the population. In view of the greater efficiency of alum precipitated toxoid compared with toxoid antitoxin mixture shown in the annual report of 1936, both clinics now use the former almost exclusively.

One case was admitted to hospital with a sore throat of two days duration and a positive swab result after immunisation. Clinically the condition was a follicular tonsillitis with a temperature of 103°. The Dick reaction was positive but a striptococcal tonsillitis associated with a diphtheria carrier condition was excluded; antidiphtheritic serum was given as a precaution and the case cleared up in five days.

The modified clinical picture and rapid disappearance of diphtheria bacilli were almost certainly attributable to the partial immunity resulting from the prophylactic injections.

Diphtheria Prevention—1938.

Statistics for the year ended 31st December, 1938.

*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				13	138	60	144	47	19	421
First Test Tested Only	{	Positive ... ..	...	13	133	60	121	27	11	365
		Negative ... ..	...	—	4	—	21	20	7	52
		Tested Only ... ..	...	—	1	—	2	—	1	4
Re- Test Tested Only	{	Positive ... ..	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Negative ... ..	...	6	100	39	134	20	7	306
		Tested Only ... ..	...	—	4	2	—	—	1	7

Total Attendances 1,833.

*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				7	156	44	176	37	15	435
First Test Tested Only	{	Positive ... ..	...	6	150	43	128	19	5	351
		Negative ... ..	...	1	3	1	43	17	10	75
		Tested Only ... ..	...	—	3	—	5	1	—	9
Re- Test Tested Only	{	Positive ... ..	...	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
		Negative ... ..	...	2	95	39	95	15	2	248
		Tested Only ... ..	...	—	8	3	7	—	—	18

Total Attendances 1,548.

Borough.—Total cases = 856, of whom 716 = 83.65 per cent. were positive and 127 = 14.84 per cent. negative, while 13 had been tested only, not yet having begun the course of immunisation.

Total attendances = 3,381.

Average attendance per week = (49 weeks) 69.

Average attendance per session = (98 sessions) 34.5.

* 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 1938, 50 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				
50	40	10	48	—	—	2*

* One death occurred on 12th January, 1939.

Contacts, Suspects, etc.

The Medical Officer of Health was called in consultation by medical practitioners to see 11 patients in their homes during the year.

Municipal Bacteriological Laboratory.

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

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

The proportion of specimens found to be positive out of all those submitted was 13.8 per cent. (in the previous year, 13.5 per cent).

Nature of Specimen	Result of Examination		Total
	Negative	Positive	
Swabs from nose and throat of suspected cases or carriers of diphtheria	1,898	224	2,122
Sputa from cases suspected of or suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis	679	120	799
Blood for Widal reaction and/or examination for presence of— B. Typhosus B. Paratyphosus A, B, and C B. Abortus	11	3	14
Miscellaneous	58	79	137
Totals	2,646	426	3,072

During 1938, 14 vials of antitoxin were distributed free of cost under the Antitoxin Order, 1910.

Disinfecting Department, 1938.

Details of work done in connexion with the disinfecting department are subjoined. In addition to the cases of infectious diseases dealt with, notified compulsorily by medical men, the following diseases were reported by parents, school teachers and others, viz.: measles (1,762), chicken-pox (1,107), cancer (43), whooping cough (219), mumps (178), and others (scabies, ringworm, etc.), not classified (1,307); 869 verminous houses (1,312 rooms) and verminous articles, bedding (2,135) and clothing (4,596), were also treated.

*Summary of work carried out by the Disinfecting Department
during 1938.*

Cleansing notices served	...	...	...	...	1,188
Total no. of rooms disinfected by the council	...	...	...	...	3,890
* do. articles	do.	...	...	...	11,917
Cases in which bedding was disinfected at home	...	...	...	...	1,467
do. do. do. at chamber	...	...	...	...	1,573
Premises disinfected and disinfectants supplied	...	...	...	...	25,879
Certificates of medical practitioners received in lieu of disinfection by the council	...	...	...	...	4
Schools disinfected (25 rooms)	...	...	...	...	10
Certificates of disinfection left with occupiers of disinfected premises	...	...	...	...	1,199
Library books disinfected	...	...	...	...	456
Mattresses re-tabbed by council	...	...	...	...	302
Tuberculosis Dispensaries—					
Shelters lent and erected	...	...	...	...	3
Shelters dismantled and removed	...	...	...	...	2
Bedsteads and mattresses delivered	...	...	...	...	14
Bedsteads and mattresses collected	...	...	...	...	5
Bacteriological outfits (swabs, etc.), delivered	...	...	...	...	2,469
Smoke machines collected and delivered	...	...	...	...	220
Cabs, etc., disinfected	...	...	...	...	12
Maternity parcels sterilised	...	...	...	...	34

* Including { 97 families (5,917 articles) for Lambeth Borough Council
(Hemans Street Area).

Eradication of Bed-bugs.

(1) The number of houses found to be verminous and disinfested during the year was :—

Council houses, 32 ; other houses, 837.

(2) The method employed for disinfesting verminous rooms is to strip the wall paper, to loosen architraves, skirtings and picture rails, and to apply a blowlamp to the back of the removed mouldings and to the walls where they were fixed. The room is then thoroughly

sprayed with "Slatford." All bedding is taken away and treated in the steam disinfecter. After fumigation holes are filled and the walls distempered or lime washed and the repapering left until all signs of infestation have disappeared. Recently "Keritox" has been used without the preliminary removal of mouldings with good effect.

(3) When families are removed from verminous houses in clearance areas their goods are all treated with hydrogen cyanide in a pantechnicon under the careful supervision of a sanitary inspector, with the exception of the bedding, which is treated in a steam disinfecter.

(4) The cyanide part of the process is carried out by contractors.

(5) After disinfestation occupiers are warned to be on the look out to prevent reinfestation.

Nuisance from Pigeons.

Owing to complaints from many parts of the district of the nuisance and damage to property caused by pigeons, the Council reversed their previous decisions and agreed to the employment of a trapper under the provisions of section 121 Public Health (London) Act, 1936.

It is unfortunate that the metropolitan boroughs standing joint committee were unable to find any unanimity for concerted action on the part of the borough councils, as it is well known that the birds travel considerable distances from their nests to feeding grounds. Trapping in one borough is likely therefore to improve conditions in neighbouring districts whose councils ought to bear their share.

The council agreed to the trapping of 500 pigeons at first and then agreed to an expenditure for the year of not more than £50. The trapper was successful in catching 1,250 birds during the year which were painlessly destroyed under supervision at the council's wharf and disposed of as refuse since there is no sale for them. The cost to the council at sixpence each was £31 5s.

Tuberculosis.

The numbers of cases of tuberculosis on the Lambeth register of notifications on December 31st, 1938, were as follows :—

				Males	Females	Totals
Pulmonary	...	...	...	1,061	904	1,965
Non-pulmonary	...	...	...	162	139	301
Totals	...	...	...	1,223	1,043	2,266

TABLE L.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930.

Summary of notifications received during the period from January 1st, 1938, to December 31st, 1938.

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	65 and upwards	Total		
Pulmonary—														
Males	—	—	6	4	18	20	52	49	37	37	13	236	302	
Females	2	1	5	4	18	25	52	24	17	10	4	162	203	
Non-Pulmonary—														
Males	—	5	12	6	6	3	4	2	1	—	—	39	42	
Females	—	6	3	6	2	4	12	2	—	—	1	36	39	

* Re-notifications (Form A) = 107 (males 66, females 41) pulmonary, and 6 (males 3, females 3) non-pulmonary.

Pulmonary— 97 private, 195 hospitals, 106 dispensaries = 398 total primary notifications.

Non-pulmonary—10 private, 57 hospitals, 8 dispensaries = 75 total primary notifications.

Institutional treatment.—Notifications were also received during the period stated above respecting 545 pulmonary and 38 non-pulmonary admissions, and 423 pulmonary and 46 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, 1938 to the 31st December, 1938, 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	5	6	3	3	1	20
Females ...	—	—	—	1	1	5	13	3	1	1	1	26
Non-Pulmonary—												
Males ...	—	2	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	6
Females ...	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	7

2.—SOURCE OF INFORMATION.

	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
Death Returns { from local Registrars ...	2	4
{ transferable from R.G.O. ...	5	1
Posthumous notifications ...	—	—
"Transfers" from other areas ...	39	8
Other Sources ...	—	—
Totals ...	46	13

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

TABLE L (2).

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930.

Summary of notification certificates, etc., received during the period from January 1st, 1933, to December 31st, 1933.

Registration sub-districts	FORMAL NOTIFICATIONS (TABLE L)								OTHERS (TABLE L 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 ...	42	55	45	21	6	7	4	2	6	—
Prince's ...	48	66	49	29	7	8	5	4	4	1
Lambeth Central ...	167	218	251	197	30	31	14	16	19	8
Lambeth South ...	141	166	200	176	32	35	15	24	17	4
Borough of Lambeth ...	398	505	545	423	75	81	38	46	46	13

Deaths from Tuberculosis.

	Age Periods											
	0	1	5	10	15	20	25	35	45	55	65 and upwards	Total
Pulmonary—												
Males ...	—	—	—	1	6	10	20	20	21	34	10	122
Females ...	1	—	—	1	8	12	17	7	6	6	5	63
Non-pulmonary—												
Males ...	—	2	2	1	2	—	2	1	3	—	1	14
Females ...	—	4	1	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	10
Totals ...	1	6	3	7	16	22	40	28	30	40	16	209

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 ...	25	3	28	0.76	0.85
Prince's ...	18	1	19	0.76	0.80
Lambeth Central ...	79	9	88	0.83	0.92
Lambeth South ...	63	11	74	0.52	0.61
Borough of Lambeth ...	185	24	209	0.67	0.76

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
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
1936	...	...	...		0.69	0.76	1.25	1.45
1937	...	...	...		0.76	0.87	1.38	1.67
1938	...	...	...		0.68	0.77	1.46	1.73

8.	Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officer to Homes (including personal consultations) ...	698
9.	Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to Homes for Dispensary purposes	2,546
10.	Number of—	
	(a) Specimens of Sputum, etc., examined	536
	(b) X-Ray Examinations made in connexion with Dispensary work	781
11.	Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A (a) and A (b) above	7
12.	Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st	416

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
CONNEXION WITH THE BRANCH DISPENSARY FOR THE YEAR 1938.

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				GRAND 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 ...	57	34	1	—	3	2	5	3	60	36	6	3	} 355	
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	5	2	1		
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	85	98	24	26		
B.—Contacts examined during the year :—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	} 212	
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—		
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66	80	24	40		
C.—Cases written off the Dispensary Register as :—														
(a) Recovered ...	6	4	—	—	4	1	1	2	10	5	1	2	} 475	
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered in the Dispensary Register as Tuberculous) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	157	182	55	63		
D.—Number of Cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st, 1938 :														
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	227	140	2	5	17	11	18	17	244	151	20	22	} 490	
(b) Diagnosis not completed ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	20	3	5		

1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st, 1938...	482
2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous year ...	21
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of" ...	58
4. Cases written off during the year as dead (all causes) ...	47
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts)	2,263
6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on December 31st ...	167
7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners:—	
(a) Personal ...	12
(b) Other ...	832

8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to Homes (including personal consultations) ...	211
9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to Homes for Dispensary purposes ...	2,037
10. Number of—	
(a) Specimens of Sputum, etc., examined ...	651
(b) X-Ray Examinations made in connexion with Dispensary work ...	668
11. Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A (a) and A (b) above ...	—
12. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st ...	234

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

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

Mortuary.

Details of the work carried out in connexion with the Lambeth Mortuary :—

	Wanless Road, S.E. 24	
	1937	1938
Bodies received	60 (M. 35, F. 25)	32 (M. 18, F. 14)
Post-mortem examinations conducted	59	32

Coroner : A. Douglas Cowburn, Esq.

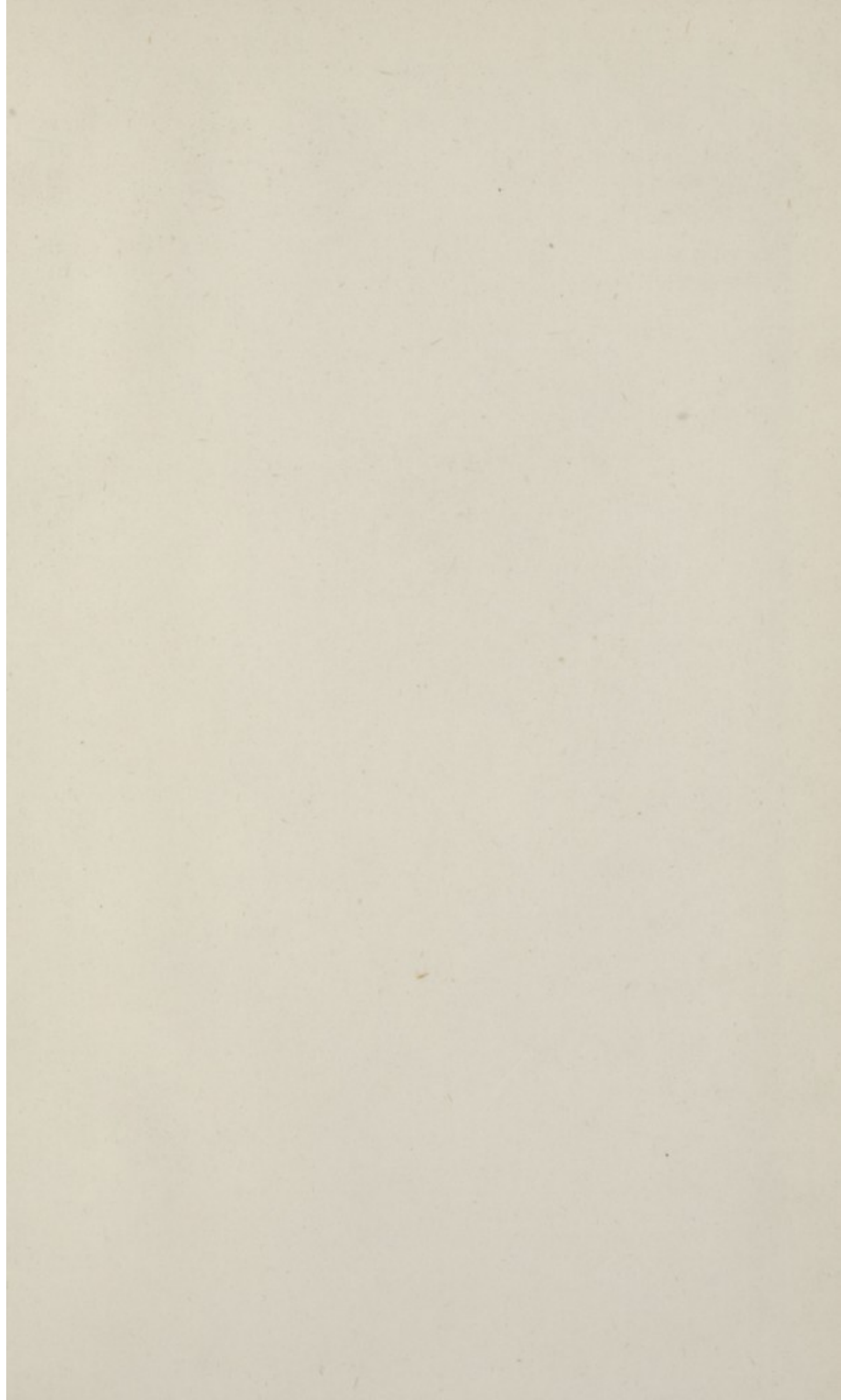
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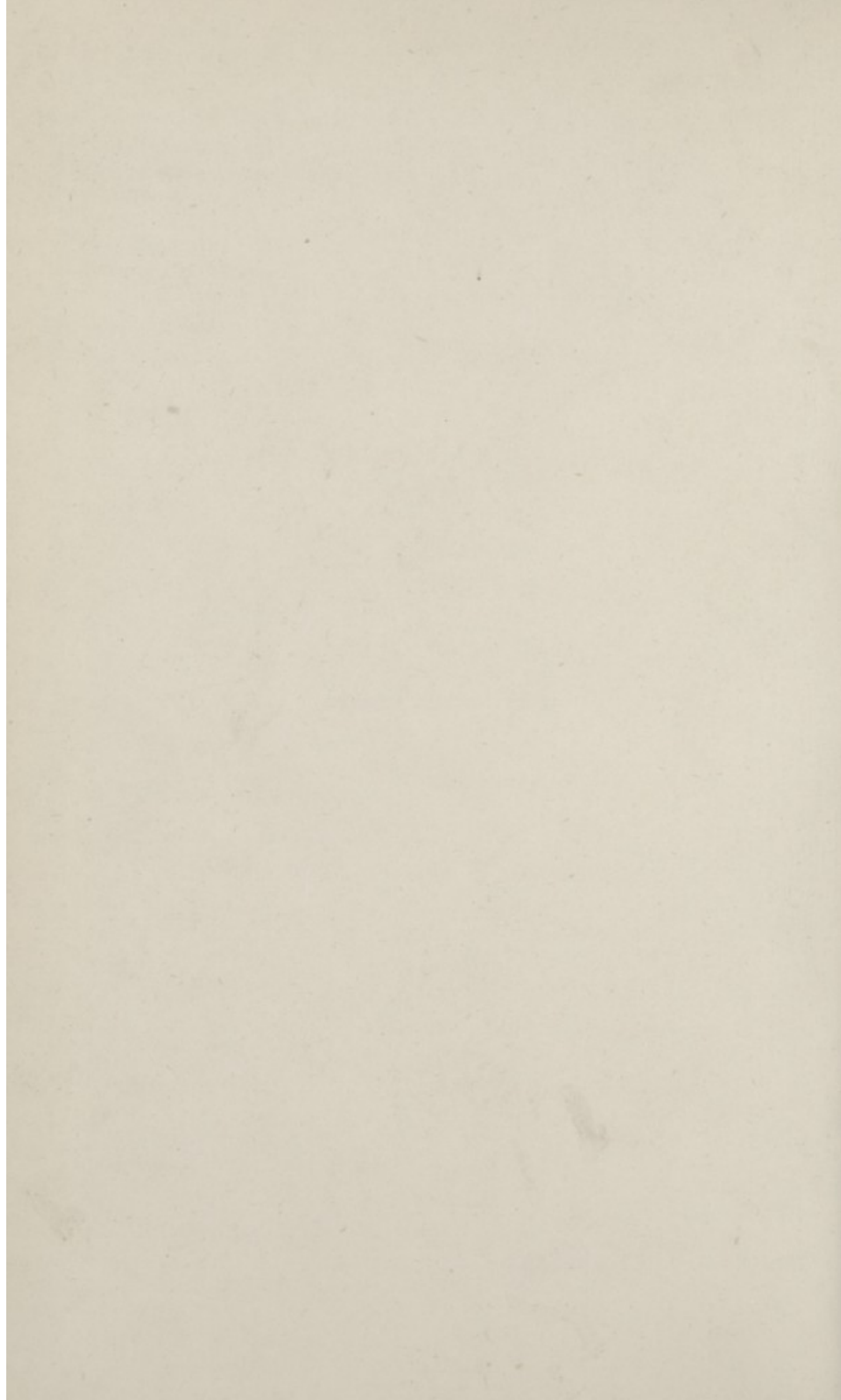
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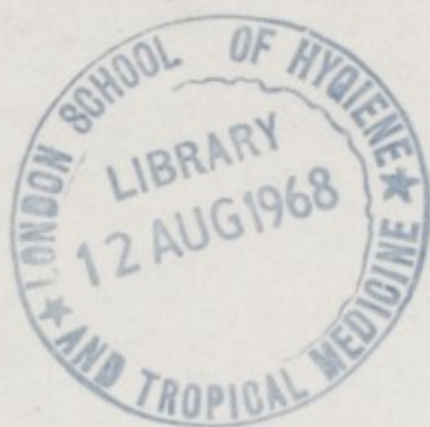
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