

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

Contributors

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BOROUGH OF LAMBETH

Public Health Committee

(appointed by the Council on the 25th May, 1951).

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR OF LAMBETH

(Alderman Mrs. E. L. Boltz, J.P.) *ex-officio*

ALDERMEN:

Mrs. E. S. BARNES, J.P.

G. K. RETTIE

COUNCILLORS:

Dr. J. BRAND

Mrs. M. D. BROWNETT

T. CLEASBY

Chairman

Mrs. L. A. A. EVANS

Mrs. B. M. GRANTHAM

E. E. HARRIS

Miss K. L. JENNER

W. LAVERICK

Mrs. M. MAROCK

M. MODLYN

W. A. PHELPS

Mrs. J. ROBINSON

Vice-Chairman

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

Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the 95th Annual Report upon the health of the Borough of Lambeth. The general health of the population has been good and the mortality among children has been almost negligible from dangerous infectious diseases which have been conspicuously absent. The Registrar General has estimated the population to be 229,100 which is some 1,900 less than in the previous year. The birth rate was 15.40, again lower than the previous year, but the general mortality rate at 12.86 per 1,000 population is nearly a point higher than in 1950.

There has been an increase again in the coloured population during the year mainly from Jamaica and West Africa, which is presenting a problem the answer to which is still awaited. The Council requested the Metropolitan Boroughs' Standing Joint Committee to take action on their behalf and consultations have been held with officials of the Ministry of Local Government and Planning and with the Colonial Office. More special action has as a result been taken to prevent stowaways from reaching the British Isles, but these are a relatively small minority of the newcomers. Coloured members of populations in the British Empire are rightly entitled to a British passport and if they are able to land here they are entitled to stay and to enjoy also all the benefits of the Welfare State. Their way of life is so different from ours, however, that they are unable to mix easily, quite apart from the colour question. The higher standard of living here which they enjoy whether in work or no is an attraction which encourages others to follow their friends to Britain. They are cold-shouldered in some directions and encouraged, almost pampered, in others and are almost always at odds with the white population. Whether the practical solution accepted and adopted by France will ever be favoured here is a matter of conjecture, but the problem is here, a small one now, but growing. It would seem to be expedient to attack it before it assumes the proportions reached in other parts of the world.

There have been a number of retirements and resignations from the Sanitary Inspectors since the war, and replacement is increasingly difficult. The present number is still one short out of nineteen. The course of training for the qualifying certificate is longer and the examination more difficult than it was before the war, and wider knowledge is required. The scale of salary fixed by the Whitley Council has not kept pace with modern trends and is not high enough to attract students whose numbers have fallen steeply in the last two years. It is to be

hoped that the efforts now being made to effect an improvement will not meet with further delay, I would draw the attention of all members of the Council to the valuable work done by the staff of the Public Health Department, and particularly to the extra work undertaken in consequence of the vacancies in the Inspectorial staff.

I am glad to express my gratitude for the consideration and help so readily accorded by the Chief Officers of the Council and to thank the Public Health Committee and other members of the Council for their assistance and understanding.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. C. C. Thompson

July, 1952.

STAFF of the PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT
at 31st DECEMBER, 1951.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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

PUBLIC ANALYST (*part-time*)

J. E. WOODHEAD, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., Ph.C.

CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

H. P. WRIGHT

CLERICAL STAFF

A. W. Bayley, V. W. Edgar, Mrs. G. Hopkins, N. Jupp,
J. D. Leeson, E. F. Mannerson, Mrs. J. Rose,
Miss E. Yelverton

SANITARY INSPECTORS

(a) District Inspectors

S. G. FORD	Cert. S. I. E. B.	(Meat and other foods)
J. BOWERS	"	(Meat and other foods and smoke)
S. G. STARLING	"	(Meat and other foods)
D. T. EVANS	"	
J. SMITH	"	(Meat and other foods)
E. E. MORGAN	"	(Meat and other foods)
R. G. CUTLER	"	
A. FRENCH	"	(Meat and other foods)
H. F. BRYAN	"	
T. LLOYD	"	(Meat and other foods)
J. B. SAINSBURY	"	
A. E. WHITE	"	(Meat and other foods)

(b) Food Inspectors

S. BRADLEY	"	(Meat and other foods)
C. W. IDLE	"	(Meat and other foods)

(c) Housing Inspectors

B. GOOD	"	(Meat and other foods)
F. J. HEFFIELD	"	(Meat and other foods)

SANITARY INSPECTORS - continued

(d) Rodent Officer

S. F. HEAL Cert. S.I.E.B. (Meat and other foods)

(e) Women Inspectors

Miss L. E. AUGER, Cert. S.I.E.B., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
Miss A. F. CROMBIE, " " " "

Disinfecting Station

Wanless Road, Loughborough Junction, S.E.5.

Superintendent: L. BRANN

GENERAL ASSISTANTS

D. Doyle
W. Deamer (Assistant Rodent Officer)
L. Whiston (Rodent Operative)

* * *

Faded text listing names and qualifications of sanitary inspectors, including names like G. FORD, J. BOWERS, and others.

Faded text listing names and qualifications of food inspectors, including names like G. BRADLEY and G. W. HILL.

Faded text listing names and qualifications of housing inspectors, including names like A. GOOD and G. J. WHELFIELD.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Summary of Vital and Mortal Statistics, etc.

(The comparable figures for the previous year appear in brackets)

Area of Borough - 4087.5 statute acres (inclusive of land and inland water, but exclusive of tidal water and foreshore), divided into 4 Registration Sub-Districts, 3 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, 1951 - 229,100 (231,000).

Density - 56.05 (56.6) persons per statute acre (inclusive of land and inland water, but exclusive of tidal water and foreshore).

Births (corrected) - 3,829 (3,875). Birth rate per 1,000 estimated resident population *15.40 (15.60).

Deaths (corrected) - 2,947 (2,725). Death rate per 1,000 estimated resident population *12.86 (11.91).

Maternal mortality (corrected) per 1,000 total births (live and still) .51 (.25).

Infantile mortality 25.07 (28.6).

Neonatal mortality 16.19 (20.39).

Zymotic Death-rate (corrected) - 0.03 (0.04) per 1,000 population (total zymotic deaths 6 (10)).

Marriages - Marriage rate per 1,000 population 8.75 (8.19).

Rateable Value at 1st April, 1951 - £2,168,264 (£2,157,123).

Sum represented by 1d. rate - £8,806 (£8,805).

Comparable rates for England and Wales and London:-

	England and Wales		London	
Birth rate ...	15.5	(15.8)	17.8	(17.8)
Death rate ...	12.5	(11.6)	13.1	(11.8)
Infantile mortality	29.6	(29.8)	26.4	(26.3)
Puerperal causes	0.79	(0.86)	not available	

*As adjusted by comparability factor.

VITAL STATISTICS

The population of the Borough of Lambeth, at the mid year 1951 has been estimated by the Registrar-General to be 229,100 which is 1,900 less than the estimated population in 1950 and 1,005 less than that disclosed at the Census in 1951. The natural increase by births over deaths was 882.

The following table shows the actual numbers and the percentages of deaths in various age groups and no less than 39.29% of all deaths were in the age group 75 years and over. The tendency for many years has been towards an increase of the average age at death and now almost two persons out of five are living more than five years beyond three score years and ten. Old people who tend to give up the struggle and drift towards insanitary habits and conditions are still a great difficulty but the outstanding efforts of the Lambeth Old People's Welfare Association, with its 23 clubs, have saved and continue to save many from degradation. In close co-operation with the Association the 'Meals-on-Wheels' service provides many old people with a hot meal three or four days a week, while the geriatric unit at the South Western Hospital is doing great work in putting old people back on their feet after they have taken to bed for some cause or other. An old person who stays in bed for a few days from any cause frequently finds the effort to get up again too much without the expert help they get when admitted for a few days to hospital.

ALL AGES	0-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65-75	75 & OVER
2,947	96	17	19	16	162	679	800	1158
100%	3.26	0.58	0.64	0.54	5.5	23.04	27.15	39.29%

The principal causes of death were heart disease 911 (917) or 30.91 per cent. (33.65) of the total deaths, cancer 523 (485) or 17.75 per cent. (17.80), and influenza, bronchitis and pneumonia, three causes of death largely dependent upon the weather, were the cause of 501 (316) deaths or 17.0 per cent. (11.6).

During the year the number of live births corrected by inward and outward transfers was 3,829, giving a corrected birth rate of 16.71 compared with 16.77 in 1950, a decrease of 0.06 per 1,000 population.

Tuberculosis of the lung has now been exceeded by new growths or cancers of the lung as a cause of death. The tabulation of causes of death has been changed for the years 1950 and 1951 and the fresh statistics disclose that there would appear to be cause for some concern.

Neoplasms of the lung and bronchus

1946		1947		1948		1949		1950		1951	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
57	13	59	19	58	23	77	31	87	11	97	18

Age Groups	Respiratory Tuberculosis		Neoplasms of the Lung or Bronchus	
	1950	1951	1950	1951
MALES -				
0 -				
1 -				
5 -				
15 -	2	-	-	-
25 -	16	26	4	5
45 -	23	37	52	55
65 -	9	10	23	29
75 -	2	3	8	8
TOTAL MALES	52	76	87	97
FEMALES -				
0 -				
1 -				
5 -				
15 -	6	1		
25 -	16	9	1	2
45 -	11	5	2	8
65 -	3	4	5	2
75 -	-	1	3	6
TOTAL FEMALES ...	36	20	11	18

In the public mind cigarette smoking has loomed large as the probable cause, but probabilities are by no means always proved to be certainties.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

The maternal mortality is expressed as the number of deaths attributed to puerperal and post-abortive sepsis and other maternal causes for each 1,000 births. There were two maternal deaths during the year, a number too small for any rate comparison to be made.

CAUSES OF AND AGES AT DEATH (CORRECTED) DURING 1951
MORTALITY 12.86 (11.91)

CAUSES OF DEATH	AGES (both sexes)								TOTALS	
	Under 1 year	1 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	MALE	FEMALE
1. Tuberculosis, Respiratory	M	-	-	-	26	37	10	3	76	20
	F	-	-	1	9	5	4	1		
2. Tuberculosis, other	M	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	3	4
	F	-	-	-	1	-	1	-		
3. Syphilitic disease	M	-	-	-	1	4	2	2	9	6
	F	-	-	-	1	2	2	1		
4. Diphtheria	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	M	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
6. Meningococcal Infections	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Measles	M	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	M	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	4	4
	F	-	-	-	-	4	-	-		
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M	-	-	-	-	3	17	21	53	33
	F	-	-	-	-	1	7	12		
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung	M	-	-	-	-	5	55	29	97	18
Bronchus	F	-	-	-	-	2	8	2		
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	M	-	-	-	-	0	20	10	1	50
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	15		
13. Malignant neoplasm, Uterus	F	-	-	-	-	2	7	2		16
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasm	M	-	1	-	-	9	47	46	139	
	F	-	-	1	-	6	36	28		107
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	M	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	
	F	-	1	-	1	-	2	1		8
16. Diabetes	M	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	7		11
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	M	-	-	-	-	2	20	45	117	
	F	-	-	-	-	2	25	57		160
18. Coronary Disease, angina	M	-	-	-	-	6	57	64	168	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	21	51		126
19. Hypertension with heart disease	M	-	-	-	-	-	15	18	53	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	7	19		50
20. Other heart disease	M	-	-	-	-	9	25	46	203	
	F	-	-	-	1	8	24	55		311
21. Other circulatory disease	M	-	-	-	-	2	8	11	49	
	F	-	-	-	-	2	8	10		56
22. Influenza	M	-	-	-	-	-	6	10	23	
	F	-	1	-	1	4	4	15		37
23. Pneumonia	M	9	2	-	-	2	22	24	89	
	F	3	-	-	-	2	7	20		81
24. Bronchitis	M	2	-	-	-	4	55	57	164	
	F	2	2	1	-	-	10	27		107
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	M	1	-	-	-	3	7	6	20	
	F	-	-	-	-	1	2	2		9

CAUSES OF DEATH		AGES (both sexes)							TOTALS		
		Under 1 year	1 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	MALE	FEMALE
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	M	-	-	-	-	-	19	8	11	38	
	F	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	7		12
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	M	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	4	
	F	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1		3
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	M	-	-	-	-	4	2	2	2	10	
	F	-	-	-	-	4	5	2	3		14
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	M	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	14	21	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	F	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-		2
31. Congenital malformation	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	
	F	7	-	-	1	-	1	-	1		10
32. Other defined and illdefined diseases	M	32	3	7	2	8	27	12	16	107	
	F	26	1	3	1	6	26	27	32		122
33. Motor vehicle accidents	M	-	-	3	-	4	2	3	1	13	
	F	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	5		9
34. All other accidents	M	2	-	2	2	3	5	1	4	19	
	F	3	1	-	-	3	-	3	19		29
35. Suicide	M	-	-	-	3	6	4	3	3	19	
	F	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	1		6
36. Homicide and operations of war	M	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		96	17	19	10	162	679	300	1,159	1,615	1,435

BIRTH-RATES, CIVILIAN DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY,
AND CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES
IN THE YEAR 1951.

Provisional Figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns

	England and Wales	126 C. Bs. and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns Resident Population 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census	London Administrative County	Lambeth
*Rates per 1,000 population					
Live Births	15.5**	17.3	16.7	17.8	16.71
Still Births	0.36**	0.45	0.38	0.37	0.35
DEATHS:					
All causes	12.5**	13.4	12.5	13.1	12.86
Typhoid and paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-
Pneumonia	0.61	0.65	0.63	0.61	0.74
Whooping Cough	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
Influenza	0.38	0.36	0.38	0.23	0.26
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-
Tuberculosis	0.31	0.37	0.31	0.38	0.45
Acute Poliomyelitis & Poli-encephalitis	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	-
Rates per 1,000 Live Births					
Deaths under 1 year of age	29.6#	33.9	27.6	26.4	25.07
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age	1.4	1.6	1.0	0.7	0.52

* A dash (-) signifies that there were no deaths.

**Rates per 1,000 total population.

Per 1,000 related births.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Sanitary Inspectors.

Total number of inspections	13,902
Total number of reinspections	28,385
Total number of intimation notices served	4,778
Total number of nuisance notices served	2,075

Women Sanitary Inspectors.

Total number of visits and inspections (factories, workplaces, infectious disease, etc.)	2,074
Total number of revisits	294
Total number of intimation notices served	47
Total number of nuisance notices served	1
Workshops in which defects were found	47

The lot of the owner of ageing property is one of hardship so great that numbers are unable to find money to carry out the repairs required by the sanitary notices. In such cases after the order of the Court has been ignored, the Council step in and do the work themselves and recover the cost by collecting the rent. At the end of the year there were 58 cases outstanding from which some £4,320 was owing, while in the 24 other cases the estimated cost of works approved but not yet completed was £1,690.

SCABIES AND VERMINOUS PERSONS

Cleansing Centre.

A total of 249 persons were treated at the cleansing station and given 304 treatments, compared with 231 persons treated in the previous year.

The number of cases of scabies notified, 43, compares with 40 in 1950, 68 in 1949, 125 in 1948, 310 in 1947, 758 in 1946 and 851 in 1945. More settled conditions of life and modern treatments have both conduced to this end.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 and 1951

Section 47. Removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention.

It is a relief to report that it was not necessary for any certificates to be made out for the removal and detention of any person during the year. There were a few cases in which it was feared that action would become necessary, but happily all died in the peace and comfort of their home surroundings.

Section 50. Burial or Cremation of the Dead.

Arrangements were made during the year for the burial of 43 cases, of whom 24 were males, 16 were females and 3 were newly born (1 male and 2 females).

40 were Lambeth cases and 3 were strangers. The net cost to the Council was £448.

THE PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS

During the year 1951, 865 complaints have been investigated. Of these, 642 were found to be brown (common) rats, 17 black (ship) rats, 136 mice, and 70 were found to be not justified; 1,010 baitings were carried out, and in 83 cases defective or disused drains were found to be the cause of infestations and were dealt with by the Borough Engineer and the Sanitary Inspectors. No major infestations have come to light during the year. There has been a further reduction in the number of black rat infestations, and in no case has the infestation been of a serious character.

Inspections	986
Revisits	1,033
Intimation Notices served	nil
Drainage Notices served	6

Once again, two separate sewer treatments with poison have been carried out by the Borough Engineer's department during the year in conjunction with the rodent officer and his staff.

There are every year a number of complaints of the presence of many insects, and during the year ants, clothes moths, cockroaches, steam flies, drugstore beetles, various weevils, wood-boring beetles and many others were the occasion of nuisances to ratepayers.

REHOUSING AND OVERCROWDING

1,980 cases were examined and reports sent to the County Council with copies to the Borough Council's rehousing department. Of this number, 109 Orange forms (overcrowding) were forwarded to the County Council and 74 preferential forms on medical grounds. For the Council's housing department priority recommendations numbered 52, and no preference 180. Information upon 63 cases was forwarded to other districts. Cases not overcrowded and without need for preference numbered 901, deferred cases for which no immediate grounds for giving preference was possible were 161. Points on the Council's scheme were recommended in 81 cases where the application was reinforced with a medical certificate. Consultation with the family doctor is often required in order to elucidate the exact need. The 246 remaining cases were those in which no change in circumstances was discovered on revisiting.

As a result of these activities the County Council rehoused during the year 90 Orange form and 156 preferential cases.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

This part of the report deals with the work carried out by the Food Inspectors under The Food and Drugs Act, 1938, The Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1949 and 1950, and The Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947.

1. Sampling of Food and Drugs.

(a) For Chemical analysis.

Number procured formally	200
Number procured informally	1,800

Of the 200 formal samples, 181 were of milk, none of which shewed adulteration. Of the remaining, two samples of pork sausage were found to be deficient in meat.

(b) For bacteriological and other examinations.

The following shows the number and types of samples submitted for bacteriological and other examinations:-

Bacteriological Examinations

Canned chicken	1
Ice Cream and Ice Cream Mix .. .	100
*Meat Pie	3
*Rock confectionery	1
Swab used in Ice Cream manufacture	1
Finger nail swabs	14
Rinsing solution	1
Swab from conveyor belt	1
*Meat	1
*Meat fat	1
*Meat gravy	1
Luncheon meat	1
Fish paste	1
Canned ham	2
Total	129

* These articles were suspected to have caused food poisoning but no organisms likely to cause food poisoning were isolated.

Type of Test	Milk		
	Samples No. procured	No. passing test	No. failing to pass test
Methylene Blue ...	82	79	3
Phosphatase	74	74	nil

2. Inspection of Food.

(i) At the Slaughterhouse:

Two pigs only were slaughtered here and no portions were condemned. Six other pigs were slaughtered privately in the presence of the food inspector and no parts were condemned.

(ii) At shops, stores and factories:

Fresh meat, fish, poultry, vegetables,
prepared and canned foods63 tons 12 cwt. 0 qrs. 9½ lbs.

Complaints about food continue to increase. This year 67 were received. 53 of these were justified and a list of them is set out below:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Glass in luncheon galantine. | 27. Nails in cake. |
| 2. Mouse excrement in fancy pastry. | 28. Glass-like substance in chocolate spread. |
| 3. Piece of metal in bread. | 29. String in wrapped sliced loaf. |
| 4. Glass in milk. | 30. Nail in sausages. |
| 5. Inner surface of foil cap corroded and black particles floating on surface of milk. | 31. Dirty milk bottle. |
| 6. Foreign matter in bread. | 32. Part of insect in bread. |
| 7. Foreign matter in bread. | 33. Mould in milk. |
| 8. Deposit in milk. | 34. Maggots in stuffed dates. |
| 9. Dirty wrapping on bread. | 35. Insect in bread. |
| 10. Glass in pickles. | 36. Part of flour bag label in bread. |
| 11. Maggots in marmalade. | 37. Grit in bread. |
| 12. Mouse excrement in carton of diced pineapple. | 38. Insect larva in bread. |
| 13. Foreign matter in meat pie. | 39. Glass in custard tart. |
| 14. Beetle in bread. | 40. Metal link in bread. |
| 15. String in bread. | 41. String in wrapped sliced bread. |
| 16. Cockroach in pastry. | 42. Mould in wrapped bread. |
| 17. String in bread. | 43. Insects in canned beans. |
| 18. Dirt in bread. | 44. Walnuts unfit for human consumption. |
| 19. Nail in cake. | 45. Wire in bread. |
| 20. String in bread. | 46. Fly in custard tart. |
| 21. Nail in bread. | 47. Insects in bread. |
| 22. Wrapped loaves affected with mould. | 48. Insect larva in chocolate cream bar. |
| 23. Grease and iron particles in bread. | 49. Insect larva in chocolate cream bar. |
| 24. Mineral water having unpleasant taste and smell. | 50. Dirty milk bottle. |
| 25. Mineral water having unpleasant taste and smell. | 51. Part of label in bread. |
| 26. Mould in apricot tart. | 52. Glass in linctus. |
| | 53. Fish sold as hake which was not hake. |

Legal proceedings were instituted in the under-mentioned cases, with the results shown:-

2. Mouse excrement in fancy pastry.	Withdrawn.
12. Mouse excrement in carton of diced pineapple. Offence against Labelling of Food Order, 1950.	Fined £5 - £3. 3s. costs. Fined £5
19. Nail in cake.	Fined £10 - £5.5s. costs.
31. Dirty milk bottle	Fined £3 - £2. 2s. costs.
35. Insect in bread.	Fined £1.
44. Walnuts unfit for human consumption	Walnuts condemned and order made for destruction.
53. Fish sold as hake.	Fined £1 - £1. 1s. costs.

3. Clean Food Campaign

The Lambeth Clean Food Association is flourishing and extending its membership. The general standard of cleanliness in food shops everywhere is higher than it has been but still leaves much to be desired. Where there is a recognised bacteriological and chemical standard, as there is now for ice cream, it is expected that all the samples taken will be found in grades 1 and 2; it is increasingly rare to find grade 3, and still more, grade 4 results. Applications to join the Association have now reached 291 with 32 cancellations, and of these 199 have been approved by the Executive Committee as the premises comply with the requirements of the Association. The number of certificates issued is 266 of which 33 have been surrendered as the members have gone out of business. The number of badges worn by employees is now 454. Swabs of fingers are taken at irregular intervals by the sanitary inspectors for examination for faecal *Bacillus coli*. Of the 683 taken 16 only have yielded a growth of faecal organisms and no member has offended twice.

4. Ice Cream Samples (Methylene Blue test)

Year	No. of samples	Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV
1951	96	76	15	4	1
1949	99	22	27	29	21

5. Food Poisoning

There have been 47 cases of food poisoning notified during the year, none of which were found to have been connected with any other case. In only one was a food poisoning organism recognised and that was *Typhi-murium* isolated from the patient and also from the remains of duck's eggs eaten by her.

6. Slaughterhouses.

There is only one licensed slaughterhouse in the district in which only two pigs were slaughtered during the year.

SMOKE EMISSION

During the year 18 complaints were received of nuisance from smoke from factory shafts. With the active co-operation of firms and the Ministry of Fuel and Power it has been possible in several instances to improve the quality of the fuel supplied. In one instance in particular great improvement has been effected by the installation of grit arrestors, and an additional shaft, which with the supply of better fuel has practically eliminated smoke emission there.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

Establishment Orders have been granted to two companies who carry on the offensive trades respectively of (a) fellmonger and (b) fatboiler.

- (a) Messrs. Gaston Morrell, Ferndale Road.
- (b) Messrs. Lepard, Wandsworth Road.

These two orders are renewable annually.

An application was received from another fellmonger who had established the trade without first obtaining consent, thinking apparently that the approval of the Board of Trade and the dollar-earning aspect was all sufficient. The factory, however, was so close to dwellings directly abutting upon the yards behind them that complaints of smell and blow-flies were bound to be made sooner or later. The Public Health Committee heard both the company and the complaining ratepayers and after most careful consideration found themselves obliged to refuse consent to the establishment of the offensive trade in that factory.

DRAINAGE PLANS

All plans are registered with the Borough Engineer but the Sanitary Inspectors are responsible for seeing that the work is carried out in accordance with the drainage by-laws. 24 plans of new buildings and 91 plans of alteration to existing drains were deposited. In addition combined drainage was carried out in 15 cases of which 3 were cases of relaying defective combined drains for which no order had been made by the Council and no plans could be found, and which therefore were deemed to be sewers repairable by the Council.

RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST RESTRICTIONS ACTS

Applications were made accompanied by the statutory fee of one shilling for the issue of 26 certificates enabling the statutory tenant to withhold a portion of the rent and for the issue of 17 determining certificates to cancel corresponding enabling certificates previously issued.

DANGEROUS STRUCTURES

Information was forwarded to the District Surveyor on 127 occasions during the year of the presence of structures which were considered to be dangerous to life or limb.

REGISTRATIONS

Under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, 120 distributors of milk and 19 dairies were registered. Under the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949 and the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949, there were 122 registrations with 14 supplementary licences and two Pasteurisers licences.

The number registered under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933 (Section 21) Part II was 195.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

Under the provisions of this Act 11 premises were registered during the year.

EXHUMATION ORDERS

The Home Secretary issued an order for the removal of human remains from one grave in the district to another. The sanitary inspector was present to see that the terms of the order were fulfilled and that no nuisance or danger to the public health was permitted.

STREET MARKETS

Markets are held in The Cut, Lower Marsh, Lambeth Walk and Wilcox Road in the inner wards, and in Popes Road, Electric Avenue and Brixton Station Road. All these are inspected regularly.

HOUSING ACT, 1936

The work carried out under this Act during the year presented a considerable increase beyond any previous post war years. 114 detailed inspections of premises were made, arising out of which in 32 cases it was found necessary to take informal or official action to acquire the desired results.

(a) Closing Orders.

Closing orders after representation were made on two premises, while an undertaking was given in respect of one other property.

In addition, one closing order was made by a magistrate's order under the Public Health (London) Act, 1936.

(b) Demolition Orders.

7 demolition orders were made during the year after representation in 1950, and the premises were all demolished during the year. In one other case the premises were demolished before the order was made but after representation in 1950.

One property was demolished as a result of a demolition order made in 1950 but not enforced for the time being.

10 other premises were demolished during the year after representation in previous years, but which were not made the subject of demolition orders for various reasons.

(c) Underground rooms and parts of buildings made fit.

5 underground rooms or parts of buildings were made fit after the closing orders and undertakings had been made operative. In one case an undertaking had been operative since 1937.

(d) Clearance areas.

2 small clearance areas, involving 19 premises, were inspected for subsequent representation.

HOUSING ACT, 1949

Some survey work has been carried out under Section 20 of this Act in respect of facilities afforded for loans to private persons for improvement of housing accommodation.

HOUSING ACT, 1936

*Tabulated results for Annual Report
1951*

Para- graph	Premises	Represent- ation	DATES OF:	
			Order	Final Action
(a)	286 Coldharbour Lane	4. 6. 51	11. 7. 51	
	147 Ethelred Street (cottage)		4. 10. 51	
	33 Lollard Street	9. 4. 51	11. 7. 51	Vacated 28. 5. 52
	74 Wincott Street		13. 2. 51	
			Mags. Closing Order	

Para- graph	Premises	Represent- ation	DATES OF	
			Order	Final Action
(b)	54 Bolton Crescent	9. 10. 50	-	Demolished 11. 7. 51
	4 Eaton Road	6. 11. 50	15. 1. 51	Demolished 12. 12. 51
	46, 47, 48 Granby Place	9. 10. 50	9. 3. 51	Demolished 28. 3. 51
	58, 60, 62 Priory Grove	6. 11. 50	15. 1. 51	Demolished 28. 3. 51
	2 Eaton Road	3. 4. 50	13. 6. 50	Demolished 12. 12. 51
	82, 84, 86, 88, 90 Broadwall	10. 1. 49	-	Demolished 28. 3. 51
	8, 9 Eythorne Road	8. 9. 50	-	Demolished 31. 1. 51
	16, 20 Finck Street	4. 12. 50	-	Demolished 28. 3. 51
	60 Foreign Street	9. 10. 50	-	Demolished 4. 7. 51

(c)	19a Alexandra Drive	13. 6. 49	11. 7. 49	Made fit 15. 1. 51
	1 Branksome Road	5. 4. 37	3. 5. 37	Made fit Undertaking 14. 6. 51
	2 Finck Street	4. 12. 50	18. 12. 50	Made fit Undertaking 28. 3. 51
	44 Guildford Road	3. 7. 39	14. 7. 39	Made fit Undertaking 15. 1. 52
	34 Park Hall Road	12. 6. 51 (Informal action)	-	Made fit 9. 8. 51

(d)	No. 1 AREA			
	1 to 15 (odd) Opal Street	For representation in 1952		
	75, 77 Kennington Lane	do.		
	No. 2 AREA			
	2, 2a Lyric Place	do.		
	3 to 9 (cons) Lyric Place	do.		

HOUSING ACT, 1949

Section 20

2 Brief Street	22. 5. 51	Improvement grant not approved.
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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 on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspection (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
FACTORIES:				
With mechanical power	568	454	42	-
Without mechanical power	207	179	8	-
OTHER PREMISES under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises)	79	99	-	-
TOTAL	854	732	50	-

2. - DEFECTS FOUND

Particulars (1)	Number of Defects			Referred by H.M. Inspector (5)	No. of defects in respect of which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)		
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ...	32	29	-	8	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	4	4	-	2	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	2	2	-	2	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
Insufficient ...	4	4	-	4	-
Unsuitable or defective ...	37	31	-	18	-
Not separate for sexes ...	4	3	-	1	-
Other offences ...	23	19	1	-	-
(Not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Sections 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 ...	106	92	1	35	-

HOME OFFICE TABLE

OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES

NATURE OF WORK	Instances	Notices served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Wearing Apparel -			
Making, etc.	89	-	-
Cleaning and washing	-	-	-
Household linen	1	-	-
Lace, lace curtains and nets	-	-	-
Curtains and furniture hangings	-	-	-
Furniture and upholstery	1	-	-
Electro-plate	-	-	-
File making	-	-	-
Brass and brass articles	-	-	-
Fur pulling	-	-	-
Cables and chains	-	-	-
Anchors and grapnels....	-	-	-
Cart gear	-	-	-
Locks, latches and keys	-	-	-
Umbrellas, etc.	-	-	-
Artificial flowers	1	-	-
Nets, other than wire nets....	-	-	-
Tents	-	-	-
Sacks	-	-	-
Racquet and tennis balls	-	-	-
Paper, etc., boxes, paper bags	36	-	-
Brush making	-	-	-
Pea picking	-	-	-
Feather sorting	-	-	-
Carding, etc., of buttons, etc.	5	-	-
Stuffed toys	-	-	-
Basket making	-	-	-
Chocolates and sweetmeats	-	-	-
Cosaques, Christmas crackers, Christmas stockings, etc.	5	-	-
Textile weaving	-	-	-
Lampshades	40	-	-
Fancy articles, pin cushions, milk bottle covers, etc.	-	-	-
Stringing cotton bags	-	-	-
Pot scourers	-	-	-
TOTAL	178	-	-

WATER

Section 95, Public Health (London) Act, 1936

The number of new dwellings for which applications were received for certificates that a proper and sufficient supply of water had been installed was 317 (649) Borough Council 192, others 125.

The water supply for the area is provided almost entirely by the Metropolitan Water Board, but there are a few deep wells of which some supply water for purposes other than human consumption, while in a few cases the supply is used for potable purposes both for drinking on the premises as well as for the manufacture of beverages and for similar trade purposes. In these latter cases a comprehensive examination of the supply both bacteriological as well as chemical is made every three months at least, which is deemed sufficient for ample warning of any serious changes to be observed before there is danger to health.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER DISEASES

The mortality from infectious disease was again almost negligible scarlet fever 0, diptheria 0, measles 1, and whooping cough 3.

Although immunisation against whooping cough is by no means certain, even with the best prophylactics now in use, because it is at present a more dangerous disease than diptheria it is no doubt expedient to satisfy the demand for immunisation against both diseases. If not there is a possibility that immunisation against diptheria may be less diligently sought.

Poliomyelitis

Although 12 notifications were received only 11 were confirmed cases of poliomyelitis, the rate per 1,000 population being 0.05. Six of them were non-paralytic and there were no deaths. In no instance was it possible to trace any contact with another case.

Puerperal pyrexia

Of the 51 cases followed up, 43 had attended an ante-natal clinic, while 6 who did not had abortions or miscarriages. 29 were primiparae, 20 multiparae and the parity of the other 2 has not been ascertained. The cause of the pyrexia was unknown in 13 cases, but 9 were due to mastitis, 5 each to caesarean and instrumental delivery, 2 each to prematurity, retained placenta, sepsis and stillbirth with macerated foetus, one each to breech delivery, twin pregnancy, ruptured perineum, post-partum haemorrhage, and pleurisy.

Tuberculosis

Notifications received during the year ended
31st December, 1951.

Respiratory	...	...	...	396	(400)
Non-respiratory	...	...	...	31	(31)
Deaths certified	...	...	...	103	(100)

The notifications per 1,000 population for the past nine years (1943-51) have been 2.21, 2.28, 2.24, 1.16, 1.68, 1.63, 2.01, 1.87, 1.86.

Notifications received during the Year ended
31st December, 1951.

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	235	(227)
Diphtheria	...	...	...	5	(6)
Erysipelas	...	...	...	21	(34)
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	72	(32)
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	11	(7)
Measles	...	...	...	3,124	(1,640)
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	608	(724)
Primary Pneumonia	...	...	...	77	(63)
Influenzal Pneumonia	...	...	...	44	(11)
Malaria (relapse)	...	...	...	1	(2)
Dysentery	...	...	...	83	(125)
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	47	(83)
Scabies	...	...	...	43	(40)
Typhoid	...	...	...	1	(2)
Paratyphoid	...	...	...	1	(1)
Polio-Myelitis (Paralytic)	...	...	...	6	(20)
Polio-Myelitis (Non-Paralytic)	...	...	...	6	(7)
Polioencephalitis	...	...	...	-	(1)
Meningococcal Infection	...	...	...	7	(8)

	England and Wales	126 C. Bs. and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns Resident Population, 25,000-50,000 at 1931 census	London Administrative County	Lambeth
Rates per 1,000 Population:-					
NOTIFICATIONS:					
Typhoid Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.00
Meningococcal Infection	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.03
Scarlet Fever	1.11	1.20	1.20	1.10	1.03
Whooping Cough	3.87	3.62	4.00	3.11	2.65
Diphtheria	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.02
Erysipelas	0.14	0.15	0.12	0.15	0.09
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-
Measles	14.07	13.93	14.82	14.64	13.64
Pneumonia	0.99	1.04	0.96	0.72	0.53
Poliomyelitis Paralytic	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03
Non do	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03
Food Poisoning	0.13	0.15	0.08	0.23	0.20

Rates per 1,000 Total Births (Live and Still):-

(a) Notifications:-

Puerperal Pyrexia	10.66	13.77	8.08	14.90	18.41
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VISIT OF MASS X-RAY UNITS

The four units of the S.E. and S.W. Regional Hospital Boards united to carry out a survey of the borough from the 17th October to the 19th December. Assistance was given in selecting premises for booking centres which were sited at the Town Hall, at the Council's Libraries, and at five local shops and stores. The units were set up at the Town Hall, St. Luke's Parish Hall, West Norwood and Alford House, Kennington, and the most mobile unit visited factories, schools and other sites in various parts of the area.

Number photographed	31,589
Number recalled for large photograph	1,478
Number normal on large film . . .	413
Number abnormal on large film .	1,041

On analysis of these last, 230 were probably significant new cases of tuberculosis, 48 were to be followed up by mass x-ray later, 150 were non tuberculous cases for further investigation 40 were previously known cases, 73 were heart lesions, 462 were abnormalities requiring no action and 38 cases were still under examination.

DISINFECTING DEPARTMENT

3,057 rooms and 4,006 articles of bedding and clothing were disinfected during the year, among them being the rooms and articles used by the 474 cases of various forms of infectious disease taken to hospital; 235 certificates of disinfection were issued, and 119 library books dealt with from the 4,536 premises visited during the year. The clean van was used regularly for the delivery of stores to the day nurseries and to the Welfare Centres.

531 houses were treated for bed bugs and in them 1,436 separate rooms were sprayed with Vermicine, a preparation of 5 per cent. D.D.T. with Pyrethrum as a 'Knock out'. It was necessary to treat 85 houses a second time.