

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

### **Contributors**

Lambeth (London, England).

### **Publication/Creation**

[1960]

### **Persistent URL**

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/w6ucmeyj>

### **License and attribution**

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution, Non-commercial license.

Non-commercial use includes private study, academic research, teaching, and other activities that are not primarily intended for, or directed towards, commercial advantage or private monetary compensation. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection  
183 Euston Road  
London NW1 2BE UK  
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722  
E [library@wellcomecollection.org](mailto:library@wellcomecollection.org)  
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

AC. 4383

BHTD

Acknowledged



METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF LAMBETH



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

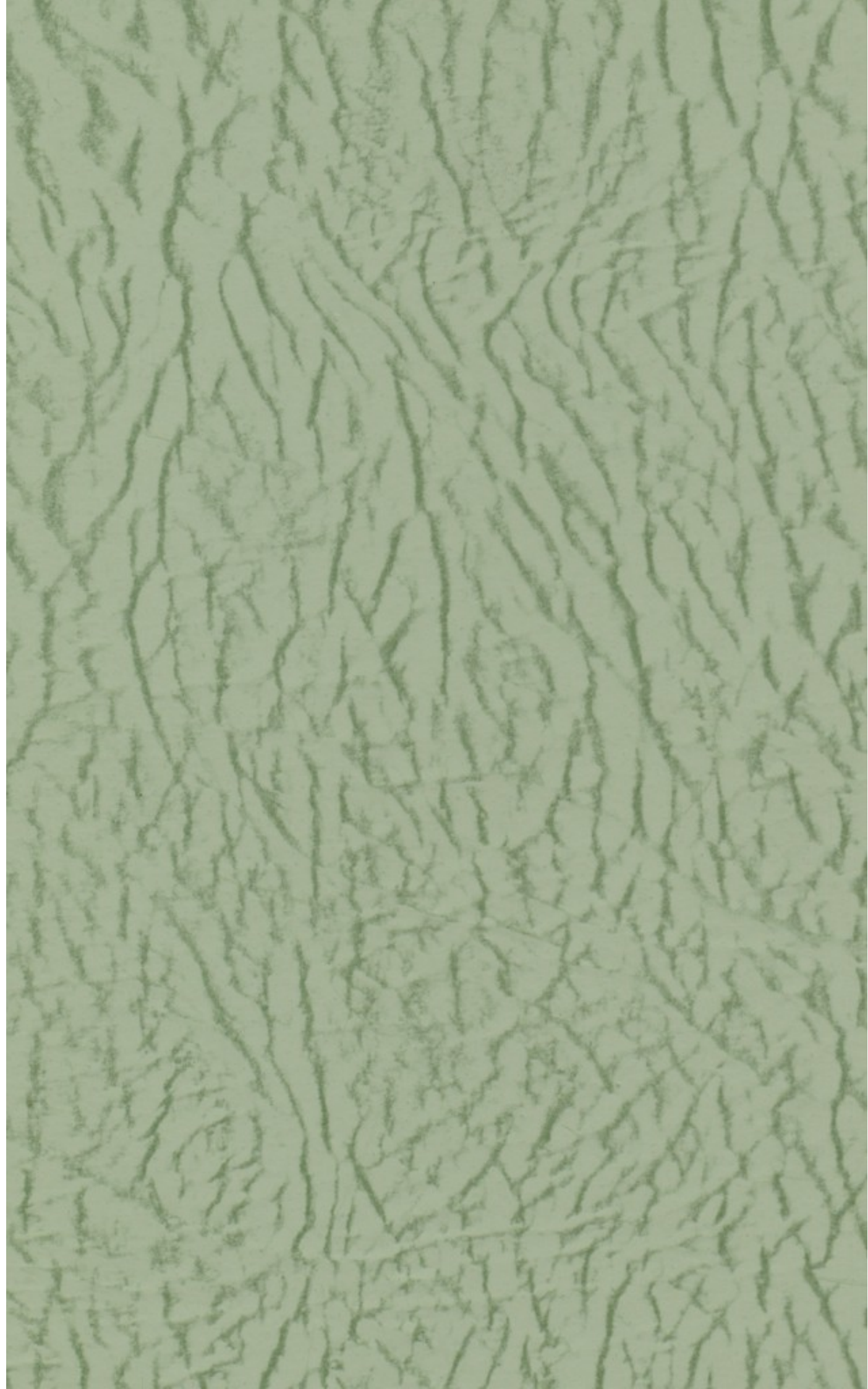
1959

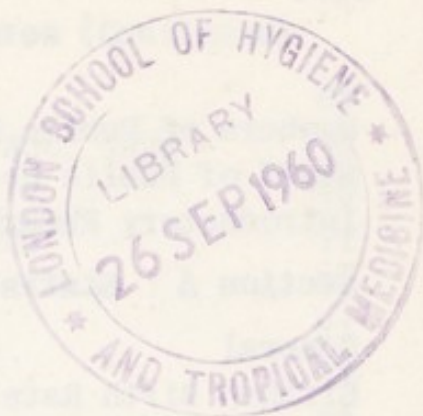


F. SUMMERS, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.  
Medical Officer of Health









METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF LAMBETH



# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1959



F. SUMMERS, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.  
Medical Officer of Health



## CONTENTS OF REPORT

	<i>Page</i>
Members of Public Health Committee	5
Staff of Public Health Department	6
Introductory Remarks of Medical Officer of Health	9
<b>Section A : Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area</b>	
General	12
Births, Birth Rate, Still-births, Still-birth Rate	12
Deaths, Death Rate	13
Maternal Mortality	14
Infantile Mortality	14
Vital Statistics for years 1950-1959	17
Classification of Deaths	18
Notes on Vital Statistics	21
Deaths from Cancer of Lung and Bronchus	23
Road Traffic Accidents	25
<b>Section B : Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious and Other Diseases</b>	
Notifications	34
Age Distribution of Infectious Diseases	35
Ward Distribution of Infectious Diseases	36
Distribution of Infectious Diseases according to Parliamentary Constituencies	37
Notes on Infectious Diseases	38
Diphtheria and Diphtheria Immunisation	41
Smallpox	42
Vaccination and International Certificates of Vaccination	43
Tuberculosis	44
Report of Chest Physician	48
<b>Section C : General Provision of Health Services for the Area</b>	
Care of the Aged	52
Action under Section 47 National Assistance Act, 1948	54
Home Bathing Service	56
Laundry Services for Aged Incontinent Persons	57
Holidays for the Elderly	58
Lambeth Old Peoples Welfare Association	60
Hospital Facilities	63
Health Services provided by the London County Council	64
Public Health Laboratory Service	65
<b>Section D : Sanitary Circumstances of the Area</b>	
Water Supply	66
Summary of Visits and Inspections by Inspectors of Staff	68

	<i>Page</i>
<b>Section D : Sanitary Circumstances of the Area (Continued)</b>	
Summary of Defects and Nuisances	69
Legal Proceedings - Public Health (London) Act, 1936	70
Dwelling Houses Rendered Fit	70
Section 95 - Public Health (London) Act, 1936	71
Drainage Plans	71
Offensive Trades	71
Disinfection	72
Disinfestation	72
Rodent Control	72
Factories Acts - 1937 and 1948	73
Rent Act, 1957	76
Rehousing and Overcrowding	77
Housing Act, 1957 - Record of Work carried out by Housing Inspectors	78
Slum Clearance Programme 1956-60	80
Slum Clearance Programme 1961-65	81
Improvement Grants	81
Standard Grant	81
Discretionary Grant	83
Atmospheric Pollution	84
Clean Air Act, 1956	87
Clean Air Exhibition	90
<b>Section E : Inspection and Supervision of Food</b>	
Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955-1957	92
Food Premises	92
Food and Drugs Act, 1955 - Section 16	93
Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959	93
Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1949-1954	93
Sampling of Food and Drugs	93
Inspection of Food	98
Unsound Food Condemned	99
Food Complaints	101
Street Markets	102
Slaughter of Animals Act	102
<b>Section F : General</b>	
Public Swimming Baths	103
National Assistance Act, 1948 - Section 50 - Burials	103
Land Charges Act, 1925	104
Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933	104
Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951	104
Pet Animals Act, 1951	104
Hairdressers and Barbers	105
Exhumations	106
Health Education	106





**METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF LAMBETH**

**PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE**

(Appointed by the Council on 20th May, 1959)

**The Worshipful the Mayor of Lambeth**

(Mr. Alderman James William Calder, J.P.,) (*ex officio*)

**Chairman**

Mr. Councillor Tiras Cleasby

**Vice-Chairman**

Mr. Councillor G. F. S. Light

**Alderman**

Mrs. Mary Marock

**Councillors**

Mrs. D. R. Colls

S. H. Gurney

Miss B. W. High

Mrs. I. L. Hunt

Miss K. L. Jenner

Mrs. E. M. Knapp

Mrs. W. E. Privett

Miss J. Williams, A. M. I. A.

D. Woodgate



**STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT****MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**

F. Summers, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

**PUBLIC ANALYST (PART - TIME)**

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

**CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT**

J.M. Roberts

**PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS**

## (a) District Inspectors

W. Bonnin	(1)	(2)
H.F. Bryan	(1)	
R.G. Cutler	(1)	
D.J. Huggins	(1)	(2)
E.E. Morgan	(1)	(2)
R.A. Newton	(1)	(2)
J.B. Sainsbury	(1)	
S.G. Starling	(1)	(2)
H. Taylor	(1)	(2)
Four vacancies		

## (b) Food Inspectors

S. Bradley	(1)	(2)
C.W. Idle	(1)	(2)

## (c) Housing Inspectors

S.G. Ford	(1)	(2)
A.E. White	(1)	(2)

## (d) Rodent Officer

S.F. Heal	(1)	(2)
-----------	-----	-----

## (e) Smoke Inspectors

J. Bowers (1) (2) (3)

F. Russell (1) (2) (3)

## (f) Woman Inspector

Miss A. F. Crombie(1) (4) (6)

## (g) Public Health Visitor

Miss M. McNair (5) (6)

**CLERICAL STAFF**

C. Agate (Resigned 1.2.59)

A. W. Bayley (Retired 17.8.59)

Mrs. J. Clark

J. F. Derham (Appointed 2.3.59)

Transferred to Borough

Treasurer's Dept. 4.8.59)

Mrs. P. Dubury (Appointed 31.8.59)

Mrs. P. Eden (Resigned 3.4.59)

Mrs. G. Hopkins

N. A. Jupp

Mrs. L. Jones (Appointed 11.5.59)

Resigned 21.6.59)

Mrs. J. Kincart (Appointed 4.8.59)

E. F. Mannerson

Mrs. K. M. O' Sullivan (Appointed 23.11.59)

Mrs. M. Rogers

J. W. Tiffney (Appointed 31.8.59)

E. Walker

Mrs. K. Williams (Resigned 31.10.59)

**DISINFECTING STATION**

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

Superintendent :- L. Brann

2 Drivers

2 Disinfectors

1 Stoker

1 Apparatus Attendant



**GENERAL ASSISTANTS**

R. G. Ayling (Resigned September 1959)  
 J. Martin (Appointed 23.11.59.)  
 W. Deamer (Assistant Rodent Officer)  
 L. Whiston (Rodent Operative)

**BATHING ATTENDANTS HOME BATHING****SCHEME FOR OLD PEOPLE**

Mrs. L. Hawkes (Appointed 4.5.59) (Part-time) (Resigned 23.9.59)  
 Mrs. F. Hones (Appointed 25.5.59) (Part-time)  
 Mrs. R. Bagge (Appointed 26.10.59) (Part-time)

- (1) Cert. S.I.E.B.
- (2) Cert. Meat and other Foods
- (3) Smoke Inspectors Certificate
- (4) Health Visitors Certificate
- (5) State Registered Nurse
- (6) State Certified Midwife.

Public Health Department  
Lambeth Town Hall,  
Brixton Hill, S. W. 2.

Tel : BRixton 7755

July, 1960

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

**Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,**

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1959 on the health of the Borough of Lambeth.

According to the estimate of the Registrar-General, the population of the Borough continued its slight fall, the mid-1959 being 223,300, a decrease of 300 on the previous year.

The corrected birth rate at 19.09 per 1,000 home population is one of the highest to be recorded since the war, whereas the death rate and infant mortality rates are virtually unchanged from last year. Of the infant deaths 68% occurred in the first week of life and 80% in the first four weeks. For the second successive year there has been one maternal death recorded.

As is to be expected heart diseases and cancer have accounted for the highest proportion of deaths, but a disturbing feature is the slow but steady increase in the number of deaths due to accidents, both on the road and elsewhere.

It is worthy of note that the number of road accidents involving children has remained at a steady level for a number of years and the increase has taken place solely in the adult groups. It would seem that road sense inculcated in the children does keep the accident rate down, at least while they remain children.

The notifications of respiratory tuberculosis show a marked fall, being 155 as against 189 last year. The Consultant Chest Physician mentions in his contribution to this report that the



maintenance of the figures at the higher levels for the past two or three years is due to the activities of the Mass Miniature Radiography Units.

The work for old people in the Borough continues undiminished, both by the Lambeth Old People's Welfare Association and the Public Health Department. In my report for 1957 I was able to report the inauguration of a laundry service for the incontinent aged which is now working to capacity. This year I have to report that a service for bathing old people in their homes has been initiated and that too is working to capacity.

In common with other local authorities up and down the country the Borough has a deficiency of Public Health Inspectors with the result that whilst it is possible to deal with complaints received, sufficient time is not available for the routine duties which are part of the work of the Public Health Inspector.

This year saw the retirement of Mr. Bayley, Senior Clerk in the Public Health Department. Mr. Bayley entered the service of the Council in June 1913 initially in the Town Clerk's Department. In March 1920 he transferred to the Public Health Department and served it well for 39 years. We wish him a long and happy retirement.

In conclusion I am pleased to acknowledge the support given to me by members of the Council and of the Public Health Committee in particular. My thanks are due also to the other Chief Officers for their co-operation during the year and to the members of the staff of the Public Health Department for their loyal and conscientious service.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant.

**F. SUMMERS**

**Medical Officer of Health**



SECTION A
-----------

**STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA**

Lambeth is one of the largest Metropolitan Boroughs, both in population and area.

It has common boundaries with Battersea, Wandsworth, Croydon, Penge, Camberwell, Southwark and the Cities of London and Westminster. The total area of the Borough is approximately  $6\frac{1}{2}$  square miles. This area excludes tidal water and foreshore, but includes approximately five acres which have been added to the Borough as a result of the new South Bank embankment, part of the river area having been reclaimed.

The land surface rises from 12 feet above sea level at the river to 50 feet at Brixton, 150 feet at West Norwood and about 379 feet at and near the Crystal Palace. The perimeter of the Borough measures  $17\frac{1}{2}$  miles.

The Borough has approximately 328 acres of open space, including Brockwell, Kennington, Ruskin, Norwood, Archbishop's and Vauxhall Parks and Myatt's Fields.

Among the world famous buildings within the boundaries are Lambeth Palace ; the Oval Cricket Ground ; the County Hall ; the Royal Festival Hall and the Headquarters of the London Fire Brigade.

For election purposes Lambeth is divided into three Parliamentary Divisions, Vauxhall, Brixton and Norwood, each returning one member of Parliament and three members to the London County Council. These Divisions are, in turn, divided into a total of 21 wards for the purpose of Borough Council elections.



## STATISTICS

### GENERAL

Area of Borough	...	...	...	...	4,087.5 acres
No. of Wards	...	...	...	...	21
No. of Parliamentary Constituencies	...	...	...	...	3
Population Figure supplied by Registrar General					
(Mid-year estimate 1959)	...	...	...	...	223,300
Density of Population i.e. number of Persons					
per acre	...	...	...	...	54.6
Number of marriages during the year	...	...	...	...	1,826
Marriage rate per 1,000 Population	...	...	...	...	8.2
Marriage rate per 1,000 Population					
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	15.0
Rateable Value of District (1959/60)	...	...	...	...	£4,249,714
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (1959/60)	...	...	...	...	£17,150
Number of separately rated houses and flats					
(1959/60)	...	...	...	...	56,344

### BIRTHS

Live Births	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Totals
Males	2,113	331	2,444
Females	1,928	313	2,241
Totals	<u>4,041</u>	<u>644</u>	<u>4,685</u>
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 Home Population ... 20.98			
Birth Rate corrected for comparison with other areas ... 19.09			
Comparability Factor supplied by Registrar General ... 0.91			
Birth Rate per 1,000 Home Population County of London ... 17.3			

Birth Rate per 1,000 Home Population,	
England and Wales ... ..	16.5
Corresponding Rate for the Borough of	
Lambeth for the year 1958 ... ..	17.12
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of	
total live births ... ..	13.7%

### STILL BIRTHS

	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Totals
Males	36	10	46
Females	38	9	47
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	74	19	93
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Total Births (i.e. live and still) ... ..	19.46
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Home Population ...	9.42
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Total Births, England and Wales ... ..	20.7

### DEATHS

	Males	Females	Total
	1,285	1,198	2,483
Death Rate per 1,000 Home Population ...			11.16
Death Rate corrected for comparison with other areas ... ..			11.38
Comparability factor supplied by Registrar General			1.02
Death Rate per 1,000 Home Population, County of London ... ..			12.1
Death Rate per 1,000 Home Population, England and Wales ... ..			11.6
Corresponding rate for the Borough of Lambeth for the year 1958 ... ..			11.65



**MATERNAL MORTALITY**

Number of women dying in consequence of childbirth	1
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Total Births	0.21
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Total Births, County of London ... ..	0.65
Comparative figure for England and Wales ...	0.38

**INFANTILE MORTALITY**

Deaths of infants under 1 year of age

	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Totals
Males	54	12	66
Females	36	14	50
Totals	<u>90</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>116</u>

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age per  
1,000 live births ... .. 24.76

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age per  
1,000 live births, County of London ... 22.0

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age per  
1,000 live births, England and Wales ... 22.0

Legitimate Infantile Mortality Rate ... 22.24

Illegitimate Infantile Mortality Rate ... 40.37

Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age -

	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Totals
Males	46	11	57
Females	24	10	34
Totals	<u>70</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>91</u>

Neo-natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births 19.4

Neo-natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births,  
County of London ... .. 15.4

Neo-natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births,  
England and Wales ... .. 15.8

## Deaths of Infants under 1 week of age -

	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Totals
Males	40	11	51
Females	20	8	28
Totals	<u>60</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>79</u>



CAUSES OF DEATH AND AGE AT TIME OF DEATH OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE

CAUSE	Under 1 day	1 - 7 days	1 - 2 weeks	2 - 3 weeks	3 weeks to 1 month	TOTAL UNDER 1 month	1 - 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 9 months	9 - 12 months	TOTAL UNDER 1 year
Prematurity	26	16	1			43					43
Atelectasis and Prematurity	6	1				7					7
Hypothermia and Prematurity				1		1					1
Pneumonia			1		2	3	5	4		1	13
Bronchitis							1	2		1	4
Congenital Heart Disease and Abnormality	3	3	1	1		8	1		1	2	12
Cerebral Haemorrhage	4	3				7					7
Accidents							1	1			2
Anoxia	3	1				4					4
Asphyxia	3					3					3
Hyaline Membrane Disease	1					1					1
Peritonitis							1				1
Infective Hepatitis			1			1					1
Intestinal Obstruction							1				1
Placenta Praevia	1					1					1
Thrombosis of Inferior Vena Cava				1		1					1
Uraemia			2			2					2
Cardiac Failure								1			1
Muscular Dystrophy							1				1
Spina Bifida	1					1					1
Anencephaly	1					1					1
Erythroblastosis Foetalis	1					1					1
Meningomyelocele							1				1
Rhesus Incompatibility	1					1					1
Terminal Meningitis					1	1					1
Haemolytic disease of newborn		1				1					1
Atelectasis	3					3					3
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>116</b>

**BOROUGH OF LAMBETH**  
**SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE TEN YEAR PERIOD**  
**1950 - 1959**

Year	Population	Deaths	*Death Rate	Live Births	*Live Birth Rate	Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age	Infantile Mortality Rate	Maternal Deaths	Maternal Mortality Rate
1950	231,000	2,725	11.91	3,875	15.60	111	28.6	1	.25
1951	229,100	2,947	12.86	3,829	15.40	96	25.07	2	.51
1952	230,200	2,824	12.27	3,626	14.49	92	25.37	8	2.17
1953	229,000	2,408	10.62	3,649	15.93	93	25.49	4	1.08
1954	226,200	2,298	10.26	3,684	14.33	86	23.34	6	1.59
1955	224,200	2,385	10.74	3,597	14.12	74	20.57	4	1.08
1956	223,900	2,389	11.10	3,915	15.74	83	21.20	1	.25
1957	224,300	2,359	10.83	4,205	16.82	98	23.30	Nil	Nil
1958	223,600	2,529	11.65	4,444	17.12	111	24.98	1	.22
1959	223,300	2,483	11.38	4,685	19.09	116	24.76	1	.21

\* As adjusted by Comparability Factor



**DEATHS OF LAMBETH RESIDENTS DURING 1959 -  
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE GROUPS AND SEXES**

CAUSES OF DEATH		Under 1 year	1 - 4 years	5 - 14 years	15 - 24 years	25 - 44 years	45 - 64 years	65 - 74 years	75 years and over	TOTALS
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	M					1	6	8	4	19
	F					4	1	2	1	8
2. Tuberculosis, other	M					1		1		1
	F									1
3. Syphilitic Disease	M					1	1	3	6	11
	F							2		2
4. Diphtheria	M									
	F									
5. Whooping Cough	M									
	F									
6. Meningococcal Infection	M		1							1
	F			1						1
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	M									
	F									
8. Measles	M									
	F									
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	M	1			1	1	1	1		1
	F									4
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M					1	15	7	7	30
	F					1	4	15	11	31
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung and Bronchus	M					2	48	37	13	100
	F						12	9	4	25

CAUSES OF DEATH		Under 1 year	1 - 4 years	5 - 14 years	15 - 24 years	25 - 44 years	45 - 64 years	65 - 74 years	75 years and over	TOTALS
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	M					4	24	15	12	55
	F									
13. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	M					2	11	4	4	21
	F									
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	M			2	1	7	33	34	29	104
	F					6	30	33	32	103
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	M		1				4	1	2	8
	F		2				2	3		7
16. Diabetes	M						1	2	2	5
	F						2	3	7	12
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	M					4	28	31	42	105
	F					2	27	33	95	157
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	M					9	100	83	62	254
	F					2	22	60	89	173
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	M						4	6	7	17
	F						3	3	19	25
20. Other Heart Disease	M					6	15	21	49	91
	F					5	19	22	113	159
21. Other Circulatory Disease	M				1	1	13	14	24	53
	F					2	5	10	36	53
22. Influenza	M	1					4	4	6	15
	F	1		1		1	3	8	14	28
23. Pneumonia	M	4	1		1	2	18	25	40	91
	F	7	1	1		1	4	12	52	78
24. Bronchitis	M	1				2	52	46	40	141
	F	1					7	13	27	48

CAUSES OF DEATH		Under 1 year	1 - 4 years	5 - 14 years	15 - 24 years	25 - 44 years	45 - 64 years	65 - 74 years	75 years and over	TOTALS
25. Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	M					1	2	3	6	12
	F						6	2	2	10
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	M	1					6	6	4	17
	F						1	2	7	10
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	M							1	1	2
	F	1		1		1	2	3	4	12
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	M					1	1		3	5
	F						1	1	3	5
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	M							6	8	14
	F									
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	M									
	F					1				1
31. Congenital Malformations	M	13	4	1			1	1		20
	F	5				1	1		1	8
32. Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	M	45	1	2		4	18	17	15	102
	F	33	3	2	2	3	14	20	39	116
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	M		2		5		6	4	2	19
	F						3	2	5	10
34. All other Accidents	M		2	1	4	7	4	7	3	28
	F	2	1			1	1	2	14	21
35. Suicide	M					4	8	4	1	17
	F					5	8			13
36. Homicide and Operations of War	M					1			1	2
	F					1				1
ALL CAUSES TOTALS	M	66	12	4	12	55	388	371	377	1285
	F	50	7	8	3	44	214	281	591	1198
GRAND TOTALS		116	19	12	15	99	602	652	968	2483



## VITAL STATISTICS

### Population

According to the estimated mid-year figure supplied by the Registrar General the population of Lambeth fell by 300, the population being 223,300 compared with 223,600 in 1958. This is 1,000 less than the figure for 1957 and 6,940 than that shown in census for 1951.

### Births

The number of live births recorded during the year increased by 241 giving a corrected birth rate of 19.09 per 1,000 home population compared with 17.12 in 1958. This is one of the highest rates to be recorded since the war and is higher than that for England and Wales which at 16.5 per 1,000 home population is the highest since 1949. The rate for the County of London is lower at 17.3 per 1,000 home population.

The number of live births is in excess of the number of deaths giving a natural increase of 2,202 but owing to the fact that, according to the figure supplied by the Registrar General, the population decreased during the year, some movement of population out of the Borough would seem to be indicated.

### Still Births

The number of still births recorded was the same as for 1958 but owing to the increase in the number of live births the still birth rate per 1,000 total births fell from 20.5 in 1958 to 19.46. This compares favourably with the rate for England and Wales which is 20.7.

### Deaths

The number of deaths decreased by 46, giving a corrected death rate of 11.38 compared with 11.65 per 1,000 home population in 1958. The death rate for Lambeth compares favourably with that for the County of London which is 12.1 and with that for England and Wales which is 11.6.

Heart and associated diseases, as is usual, accounted for the largest number of deaths, 1,087 people dying from these causes.

All forms of malignant neoplasms caused 484 deaths.



Deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis increased by 3, 27 occurring from this form of disease compared with 24 in 1958. The number of deaths from other forms of Tuberculosis was 2, the same as for last year.

Pneumonia, Influenza and Bronchitis caused 401 deaths, an increase of 46 on the 1958 figure. This is due to an increase of 34 in the number of deaths from Influenza and 20 from Pneumonia. There was a reduction of 8 in the number of deaths from Bronchitis.

Motor vehicle accidents accounted for the lives of 29 Lambeth residents, 19 males and 10 females, compared with 25 last year. Six more men but 2 fewer women died from this cause than in 1958.

In addition to the increase in the number of deaths from motor vehicle accidents 49 persons died from other forms of accidents; an increase of 12 over the figure for 1958. In this connection, one wonders how many of these lives might have been saved if due care had been taken.

The number of people taking their own lives decreased from 35 in 1958 to 30 during the year under review.

Three deaths occurred as a result of homicide.

### **Infantile Mortality**

Although more infants died before reaching one year of age, 116 compared with 111 in 1958, the increase in the number of live births produced a slightly reduced infantile mortality rate of 24.76 per thousand live births, compared with 24.98 last year. Of the 116 deaths, 90 were of legitimate infants, a reduction of 7 on the 1958 figure and 26 of illegitimate, an increase of 12.

The infantile mortality rate for the Borough is higher than that for England and Wales which at 22.0 per 1,000 live births was less than in 1958.

Ninety-one of the infants died before reaching the age of 4 weeks giving a neo-natal mortality rate of 19.4 per 1,000 live births compared with 15.8 for England and Wales and 16.5 for the County of London.



### Maternal Mortality

One woman died as a result of childbirth giving a maternal mortality rate of 0.21 per 1,000 total births.

### Deaths from Cancer of the Lung and Bronchus

The number of deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus fell, 125 occurring compared with 139 last year. The deaths among males was four times as great as amongst females, 100 compared with 25. Although male deaths fell by 16, female deaths increased by 2. The deaths were split amongst the various ages as follows:-

	Males	Females	Totals
25 - 44 years ...	2	-	2
45 - 64 years ...	48	12	60
65 - 74 years ...	37	9	46
75 years and over ...	13	4	17
Totals ...	<u>100</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>125</u>

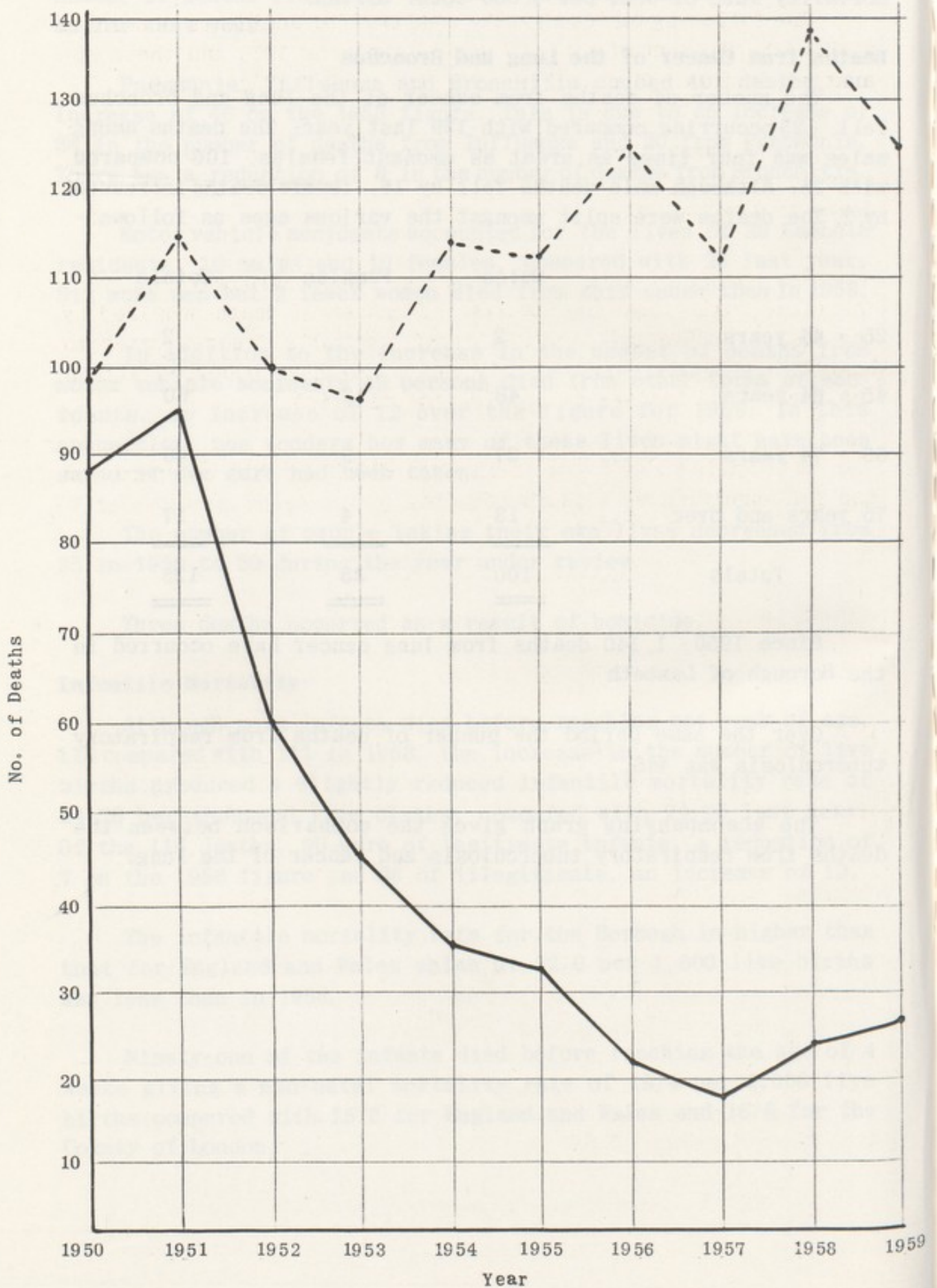
Since 1950, 1,140 deaths from lung cancer have occurred in the Borough of Lambeth

Over the same period the number of deaths from respiratory tuberculosis was 446.

The accompanying graph gives the comparison between the deaths from respiratory tuberculosis and cancer of the lung.

COMPARISON OF DEATHS FROM RESPIRATORY  
TUBERCULOSIS AND CANCER OF LUNG AND BRONCHUS

Cancer of Lung and Bronchus - - - - - Respiratory Tuberculosis - - - - -





## ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

The following tables show the road traffic accidents occurring within the Borough of Lambeth during the year 1959 and the comparative figures and casualties for the period 1954 - 1959.

The figures shown refer not only to Lambeth residents but also to persons living in other areas who were involved in accidents in the Borough.

The number of fatalities shown in these tables may not agree, therefore, with those in the list of causes of death supplied by the Registrar General. The Registrar General's figures refer to Lambeth residents only, and the death may have occurred within the Borough of Lambeth or outside the district.

Once again I have to thank the Town Clerk for his co-operation and for supplying me with the figures.

**ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS 1959**  
**WITHIN THE BOROUGH OF LAMBETH**

Month	No. of Accidents	Adults			Children			Total
		Killed	Seriously Injured	Slightly Injured	Killed	Seriously Injured	Slightly Injured	
January	134	3	22	125	-	3	11	164
February	70	2	10	58	-	3	5	78
March	139	2	24	119	-	2	20	167
April	136	1	23	116	-	7	21	168
May	162	4	15	134	-	4	27	184
June	166	1	22	153	-	-	-	176
July	166	-	22	166	-	2	22	212
August	126	-	7	102	1	6	24	140
September	168	1	24	144	1	6	23	199
October	159	1	16	141	-	4	23	185
November	142	3	26	121	-	4	14	168
December	171	3	43	156	-	3	14	219
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1,739</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>1,535</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>2,060</b>

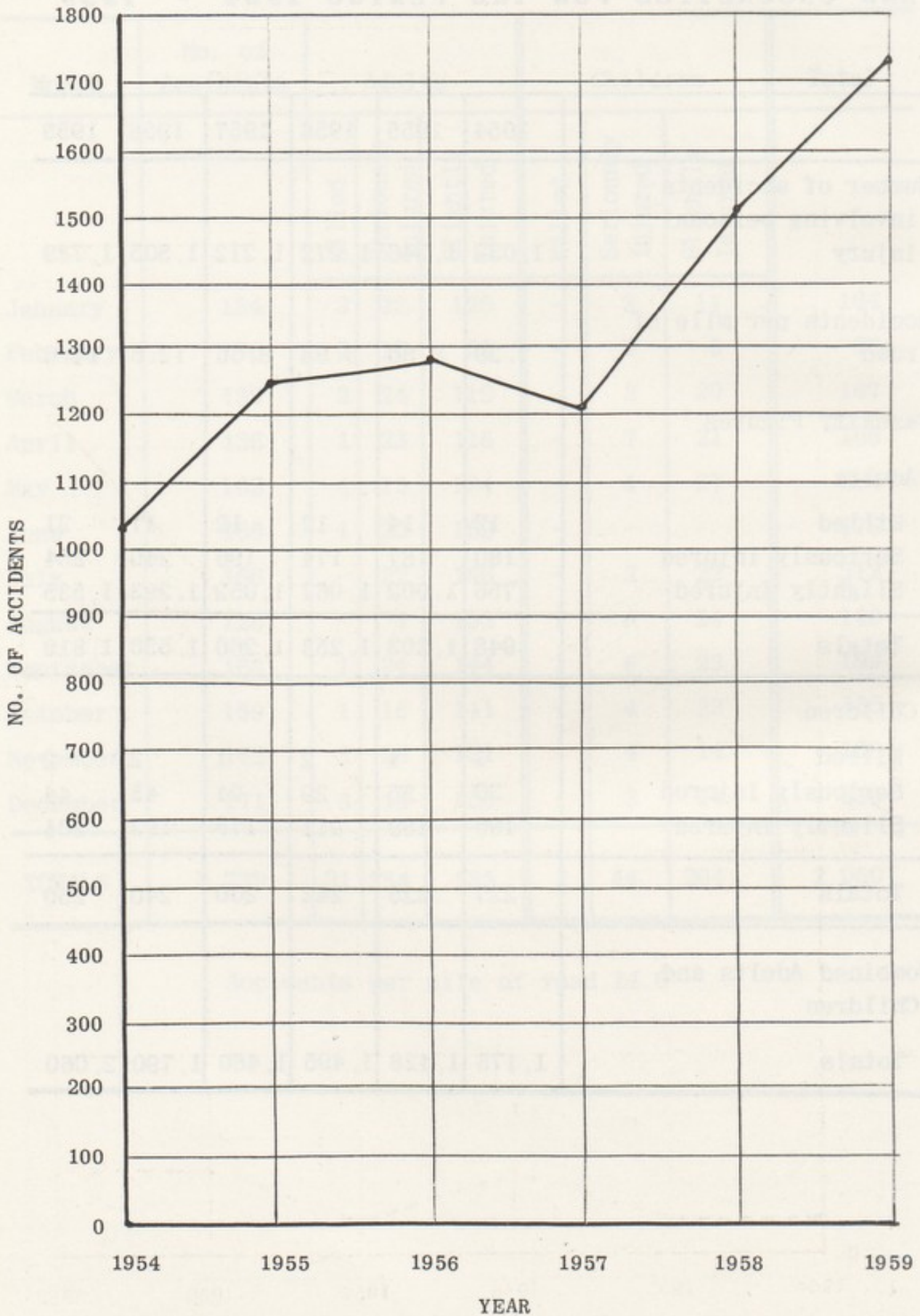
Accidents per mile of road 14.6



**BOROUGH OF LAMBETH**  
**COMPARATIVE FIGURES OF ACCIDENTS**  
**AND CASUALTIES FOR THE PERIOD 1954 - 1959**

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Number of accidents involving personal injury	1,032	1,246	1,272	1,212	1,505	1,739
Accidents per mile of road	7.29	8.80	8.98	8.56	12.6	14.6
Casualty Figures						
Adults						
Killed	12	14	12	12	17	21
Seriously Injured	180	187	174	196	240	254
Slightly Injured	756	1,002	1,067	1,052	1,293	1,535
Totals	948	1,203	1,253	1,260	1,550	1,810
Children						
Killed	1	1	2	1	2	2
Seriously Injured	30	35	29	24	45	44
Slightly Injured	196	189	211	175	193	204
Totals	227	225	242	200	240	250
Combined Adults and Children						
Totals	1,175	1,428	1,495	1,460	1,790	2,060

**NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS  
INVOLVING PERSONAL INJURY  
PERIOD 1954 - 1959**

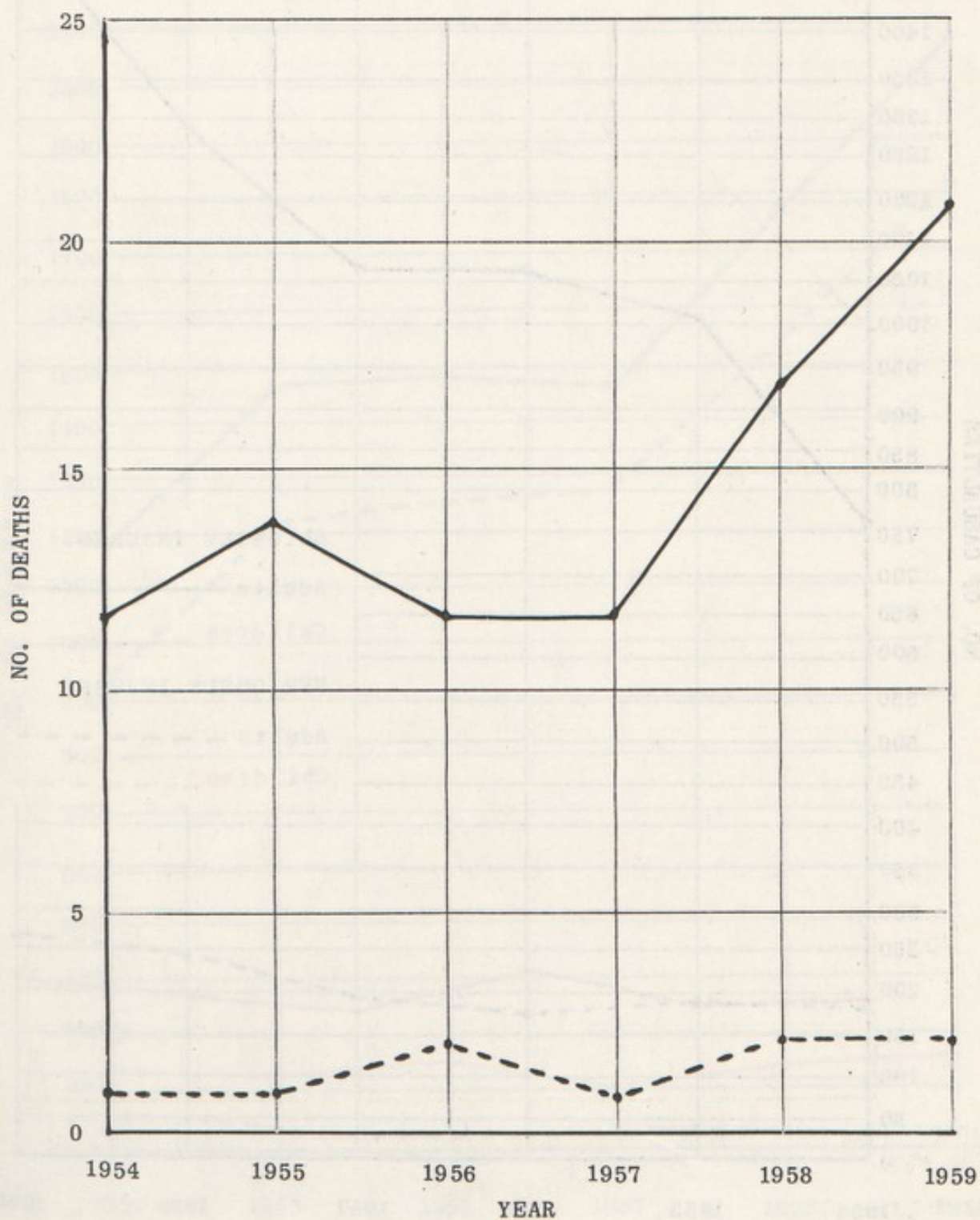




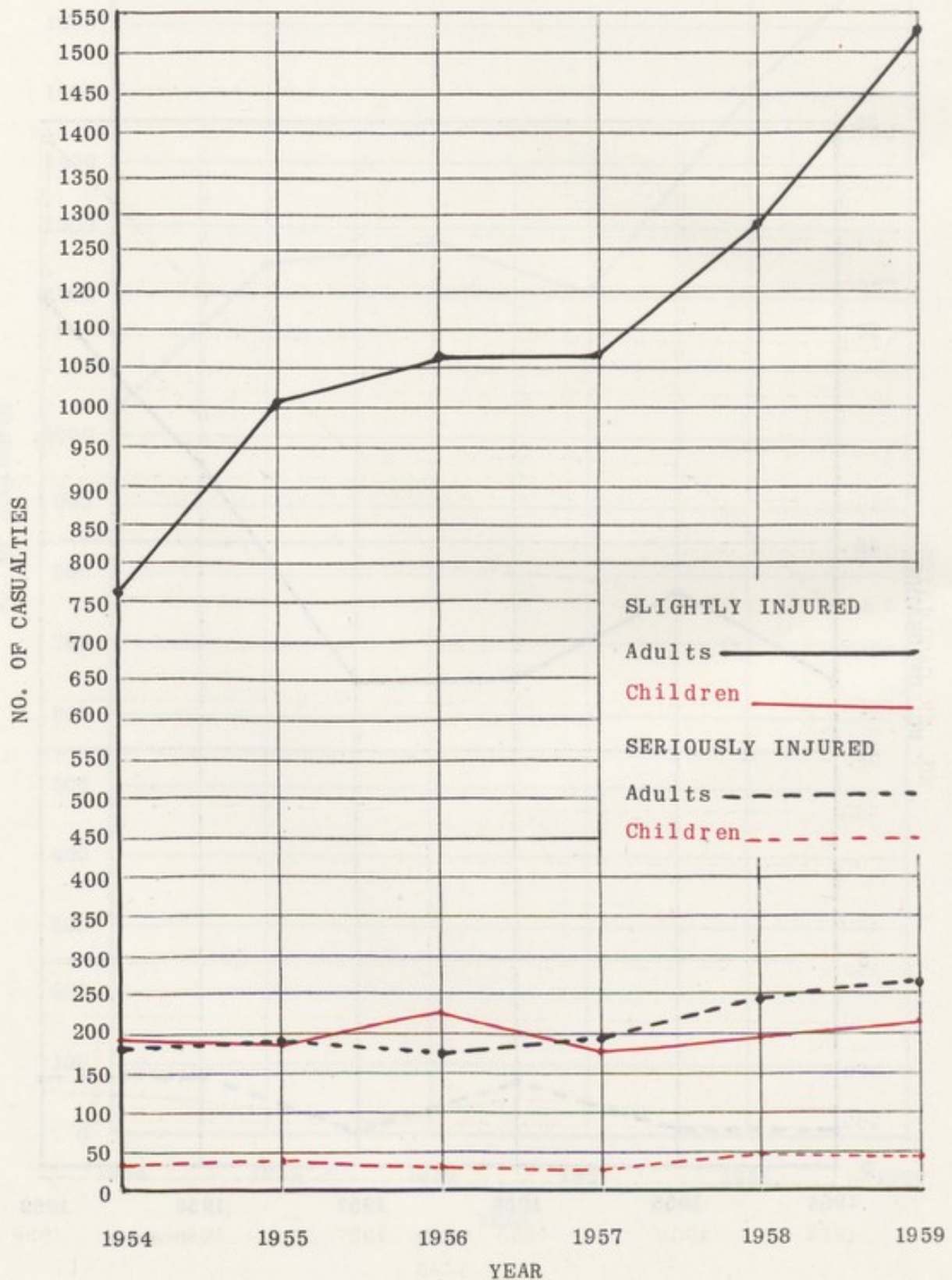
NUMBER OF PERSONS KILLED  
PERIOD 1954 - 1959

ADULTS —————

CHILDREN - - - - -



**ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS**  
**PERIOD 1954 - 1959**





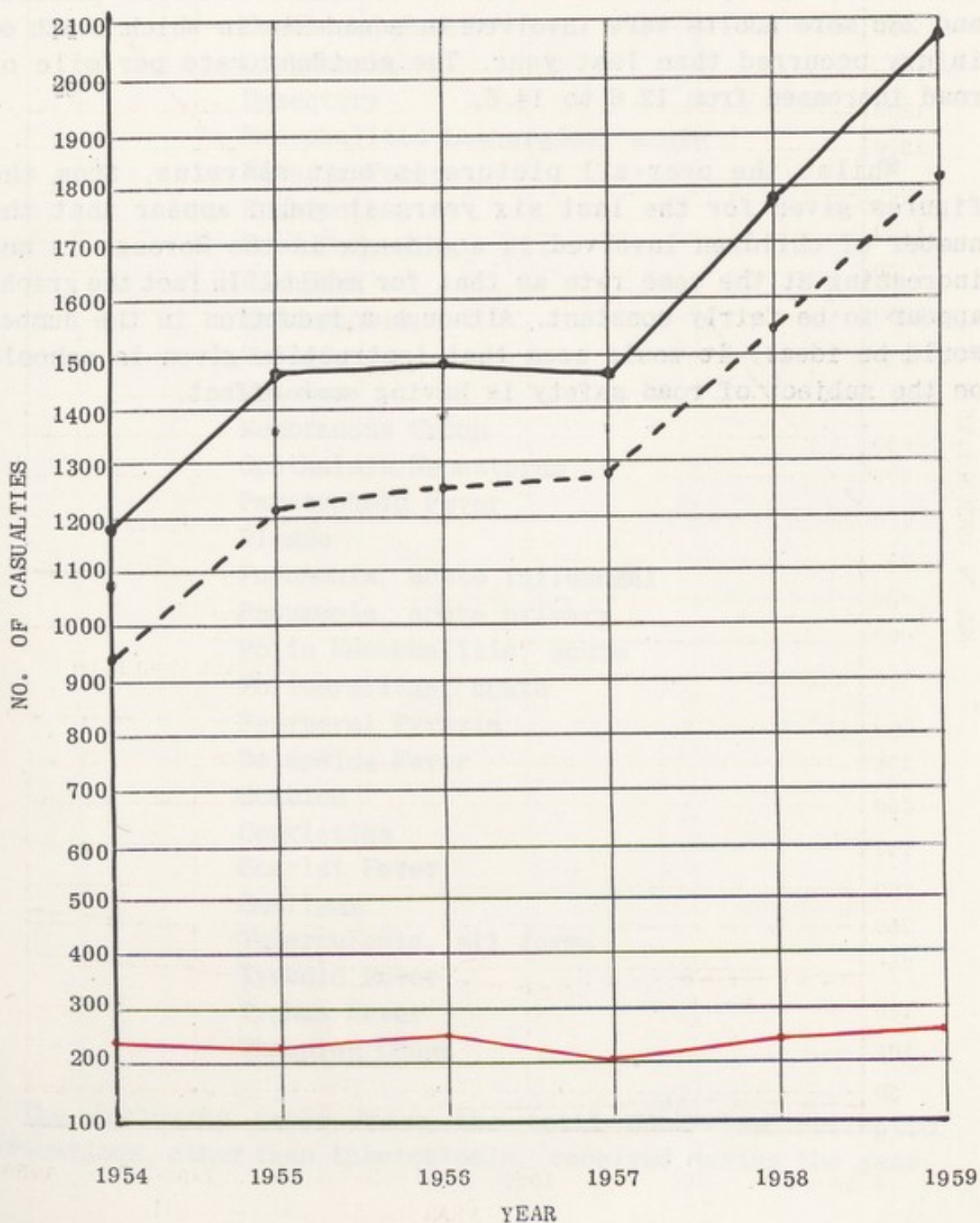
## ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

PERIOD 1954 - 1959

TOTAL CASUALTIES

TOTAL ADULT CASUALTIES

TOTAL CHILD CASUALTIES



The figures for road accidents and casualties again present a grim picture.

The number of accidents occurring in Lambeth involving personal injury increased by 234 during the year. This increase, however, was not as great as that in 1958 when the figure was 293 but is still very disturbing.

Compared with 1958 the number of fatalities increased from 19 to 23, the number of seriously injured from 285 to 298 and the number of slightly injured from 1,486 to 1,739. Ten more children and 260 more adults were involved in accidents in which death or injury occurred than last year. The accident rate per mile of road increased from 12.6 to 14.6.

Whilst the over-all picture is most alarming, from the figures given for the last six years it would appear that the number of children involved in accidents in the Borough is not increasing at the same rate as that for adults. In fact the graphs appear to be fairly constant. Although a reduction in the number would be ideal, it would seem that instruction given in schools on the subject of road safety is having some effect.



## SECTION B

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

The undermentioned diseases are compulsorily notifiable within the Borough of Lambeth.

Anthrax  
 Cholera  
 Continued Fever  
 Diphtheria  
 Dysentery  
 Encephalitis Lethargica, acute  
 Enteric Fever  
 Erysipelas  
 Food Poisoning  
 Glanders  
 Hydrophobia  
 Malaria  
 Measles  
 Membranous Croup  
 Ophthalmia Neonatorum  
 Paratyphoid Fever  
 Plague  
 Pneumonia, acute influenzal  
 Pneumonia, acute primary  
 Polio Encephalitis, acute  
 Poliomyelitis, acute  
 Puerperal Pyrexia  
 Relapsing Fever  
 Scabies  
 Scarletina  
 Scarlet Fever  
 Smallpox  
 Tuberculosis, all forms  
 Typhoid Fever  
 Typhus Fever  
 Whooping Cough

The following table shows the total number of corrected notifications, other than tuberculosis, received during the year.

**NOTIFICATIONS (CORRECTED)**

Disease	1st Quarter		2nd Quarter		3rd Quarter		4th Quarter		Totals		Grand
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total
Scarlet Fever	25	19	19	17	14	16	33	34	91	86	177
Whooping Cough	6	10	6	9	12	26	25	27	49	72	121
Acute Poliomyelitis											
Paralytic	1	-	-	-	2	1	2	2	5	3	8
Non-Paralytic	-	-	1	1	1	-	4	1	6	2	8
Measles	691	651	455	406	72	83	15	18	1233	1158	2391
Dysentery	26	15	33	37	12	23	24	39	95	114	209
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	2	3
Pneumonia	44	37	6	4	-	6	7	8	57	55	112
Paratyphoid Fever	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	3	5
Erysipelas	1	3	-	1	-	2	1	-	2	6	8
Food Poisoning	4	5	8	6	10	4	3	-	25	15	40
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	61	-	44	-	20	-	18	-	143	143
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	1	9	6	-	1	1	-	12	8	20
Scabies	5	12	5	3	7	5	5	3	22	23	45
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>806</b>	<b>815</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>1600</b>	<b>1190</b>	<b>3290</b>



**NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE - AGE DISTRIBUTION**

Age Groups	Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Acute Poliomyelitis				Measles		Dysentery		Meningococcal Infection		Scabies		TOTALS
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Under 1 year	1	-	9	7	-	-	-	-	43	49	11	14	-	1	-	-	135
1 year	1	-	5	8	-	-	-	-	171	142	13	6	-	-	1	1	348
2 years	10	3	8	9	1	-	1	-	198	170	9	7	-	-	2	1	419
3 years	7	11	9	12	-	1	2	-	161	161	4	10	-	-	3	-	381
4 years	7	12	1	9	-	-	-	-	169	158	4	4	-	1	1	-	366
5 - 9 years	41	52	13	21	1	-	3	1	474	465	27	23	1	-	4	1	1127
10 - 14 years	23	6	4	4	-	1	-	-	12	10	2	7	-	-	1	1	71
15 - 24 years	1	1	-	1	2	1	-	1	3	1	15	19	-	-	4	4	53
25 and over	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	2	10	24	-	-	6	15	62
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1233</b>	<b>1158</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>2962</b>

Age Groups	Pneumonia		Para-Typhoid Fever		Erysipelas		Food Poisoning		Puerperal Pyrexia		Ophthalmia Neonatorum		TOTALS
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Under 5 years	5	3	-	1	-	-	1	3	-	-	12	8	33
5 - 14 years	7	6	2	1	-	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	23
15 - 44 years	17	18	-	1	2	2	14	4	-	143	-	-	201
45 - 64 years	22	13	-	-	-	4	4	4	-	-	-	-	47
65 and over	6	15	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	24
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>328</b>

<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>3290</b>
--------------------	-------------

32

**WARD DISTRIBUTION**

**NUMBER OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE (CORRECTED NOTIFICATIONS) IN EACH WARD OF THE BOROUGH**

Ward	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Acute Poliomyelitis Paralytic	Acute Poliomyelitis Non-Paralytic	Measles	Dysentery	Meningococcal Infection	Pneumonia	Para-Typhoid Fever	Erysipelas	Food Poisoning	Puerperal Pyrexia	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Scabies	TOTALS
Marsh	12	5	-	1	91	15	1	7	-	1	1	88	14	1	237
Bishop's	19	18	2	4	286	34	-	7	1	1	-	-	-	1	373
Prince's	20	13	1	-	138	29	-	20	-	1	2	29	2	2	257
Oval	16	13	1	-	116	15	-	7	-	2	2	1	-	7	180
Springfield	10	4	1	-	117	18	-	1	-	1	7	-	-	-	159
Lansdowne	5	12	-	1	115	11	1	4	-	-	4	23	-	2	178
Minet	16	3	-	-	118	5	-	3	1	-	1	1	-	1	149
Angell	3	4	-	1	71	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	84
Vassall	3	16	1	-	146	14	1	9	-	1	3	-	-	1	195
Grove	1	5	1	-	120	9	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	142
Stockwell	4	6	-	-	46	4	-	8	-	-	-	1	-	8	77
Landor	2	6	-	-	66	6	-	6	-	-	1	-	1	3	91
Ferndale	6	4	-	-	140	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	158
Town Hall	5	1	-	-	119	14	-	7	-	-	5	-	-	-	151
Herne Hill	2	3	-	1	92	5	-	6	1	-	-	-	1	3	114
Effra	8	2	-	-	99	10	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	6	134
Tulse Hill	6	3	-	-	119	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	135
Thurlow Park	10	-	-	-	44	4	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	60
Romany	6	2	1	-	113	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	4	130
Leigham	13	-	-	-	78	8	-	4	-	-	5	-	-	1	109
Knight's Hill	10	1	-	-	157	4	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	1	177
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2391</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>2900</b>



**PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCIES**

Number of cases of Infectious Disease notified in each  
Parliamentary Constituency of the Borough.

Disease	Parliamentary Constituency			Totals
	Vauxhall	Brixton	Norwood	
Scarlet Fever	82	40	55	177
Whooping Cough	65	45	11	121
Acute Poliomyelitis Paralytic	5	2	1	8
Acute Poliomyelitis Non-Paralytic	6	1	1	8
Measles	863	826	702	2391
Dysentery	122	55	32	209
Meningococcal Infection	2	1	-	3
Pneumonia	46	44	22	112
Para-Typhoid Fever	1	1	3	5
Erysipelas	6	1	1	8
Food Poisoning	16	13	11	40
Puerperal Pyrexia	141	2	-	143
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	16	1	3	20
Scabies	13	15	17	45
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1384</b>	<b>1047</b>	<b>859</b>	<b>3290</b>

## NOTIFICATIONS OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS

The total number of corrected notifications received during the year, excluding tuberculosis, was 3,290. This was an increase of 1,982 on the figure for 1958.

This increase is practically accounted for by the increase in the number of notifications of measles which assumed epidemic proportions during the year. A total of 2,391 cases of measles was notified compared with 600 in 1958.

### Scarlet Fever

There was an increase in the number of cases of Scarlet Fever notified, 177 cases occurring compared with 153 in 1958.

### Whooping Cough

This disease showed a decrease on the 1958 figure, 121 cases being notified compared with 132 last year.

### Poliomyelitis

Sixteen cases of Poliomyelitis (8 paralytic and 8 non-paralytic) were notified during the year. This is an increase on the figure for 1958 when 6 cases (5 paralytic and 1 non-paralytic) occurred but is one less than in 1957.

The disease was spread throughout the various wards of the Borough as follows :-

Bishop's	6
Marsh	1
Prince's	1
Oval	1
Springfield	1
Lansdowne	1
Angell	1
Vassall	1
Grove	1
Herne Hill	1
Romany	1



The cases were spread throughout the year as follows :-

First Quarter	1
Second Quarter	2
Third Quarter	4
Fourth Quarter	9
	<hr/>
	16
	<hr/> <hr/>

Eleven males suffered from the disease compared with 5 females and eleven of the cases occurred in children under the age of 14 years.

### Food Poisoning

There was a reduction of 12 in the number of cases of Food Poisoning notified, 40 cases compared with 52 in 1958.

The cases were distributed throughout the year as follows :-

First Quarter	9
Second Quarter	14
Third Quarter	14
Fourth Quarter	3
	<hr/>
	40
	<hr/> <hr/>

The agent was identified in 7 cases.

Salmonella Typhi-murium	-	5
Salmonella Kiambu	-	1
Salmonella Cholerae-suis	-	1

In the remaining 33 cases notified the cause was unknown.

The cases occurred in different families scattered throughout the Borough. In addition to the above mentioned cases which were notified, an outbreak of food poisoning was brought to the notice of the Public Health Department. On the 27th May the secretary of a factory reported illness among 12 members of the firm's staff which he attributed to food they had eaten in the canteen run by the firm.

Each of the 12 complained of violent stomach pains followed by diarrhoea, maximum duration of 7 hours. The food suspected was the mid-day meal which consisted of roast beef, yorkshire pudding,



boiled cabbage, roast and boiled potatoes and gravy, eaten between 12.30 p.m. and 1.30 p.m. on 26th May. One of the twelve had cottage pie instead of roast beef, and a few had soup also. The sweets consisted of pineapple and evaporated milk or apple tart and custard.

The number at risk was 40. The onset of the first symptoms was 12 hours and of the last symptoms 20 hours after consumption of the meal. Samples of the remains of the cooked beef and of the stock which formed the basic ingredient of the soup were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at County Hall. No gravy was available for sampling. Samples of the beef and soup stock proved to be negative.

Faeces specimens were obtained from 5 cases and 4 foodhandlers. Of the 5 cases, 3 were negative and 2 were positive for *Clostridium Welchii*. The four food handlers were negative. Repeat faeces specimens from the cases from whom the causative organism was isolated were examined and the reports were negative.

For various reasons it was not found possible to obtain specimens from the remainder of the 12 cases.

The meal consumed by the cases was prepared in the following way.

The meat, which weighed  $10\frac{1}{2}$  lbs., was prepared and rolled ready for cooking by a local butcher, who sold it to the canteen on the morning of the 25th May. On the same morning it was boiled for 2 hours, then cooled in the kitchen for  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours and afterwards placed in a refrigerator. About 16 hours later, on the morning of the 26th May, the meat was sliced and placed on plates. Gravy, made two hours previously with the liquor from the boiled beef, flour, browning and seasoning, was poured over the meat. Hot vegetables were then placed on the plates and the whole meal put on to a preheated hot plate for  $\frac{3}{4}$  hour.

Although the evidence is not conclusive it is probable that the origin of the infection was the gravy made from the liquor of the boiled brisket of beef, cooled and reheated.



The cooking and food preparation arrangements were discussed with the canteen manageress and the secretary of the firm and notes regarding the technique for cooking, preparing and storing food likely to give rise to food poisoning were supplied to them for reference.

### **Dysentery**

The number of cases of dysentery notified during the year again increased, 209 cases occurring compared with 128 in 1958. One hundred and twenty two of them occurred in the Vauxhall Parliamentary Constituency, mainly in the Bishop's and Prince's wards, 55 in Brixton and 32 in Norwood.

### **Paratyphoid B**

During the year 5 cases of paratyphoid fever were notified as occurring in the Borough.

There was no apparent connection between them either in the time or place of their occurrence. Two of the organisms were typed and found to be of the phage type Taunton but these occurred at widely separated parts of the Borough and some 4 months apart.

The ages of the patients ranged from 5 months to 17 years and no positive cultures were obtained from stools of contacts and in no instance was it possible to incriminate any particular article of food.

### **Diphtheria**

No case of Diphtheria occurred during the year.

While this is gratifying there are no grounds for complacency. The need for immunisation is still as great as ever. In view of the comparative rarity of the disease parents fail to appreciate the value of having their children immunised.

Diphtheria immunisation is the responsibility of the London County Council but may also be carried out by general practitioners and I am indebted to the Divisional Medical Officer of Division 8, Dr. W.H.S. Wallace, for supplying me with the following figures regarding immunisation carried out in the Borough of Lambeth during the year 1959.



**BOROUGH OF LAMBETH**  
**IMMUNISATION - 1959**

Completed cases	Welfare Centres and Nurseries		General Practitioners		Totals
	Under 5 years	5 - 14 years	Under 5 years	5 - 14 years	
Diphtheria Prophylaxis only	179	83	59	11	332
Combined antigen- Diphtheria and Whooping Cough	424	14	128	7	573
Triple antigen- Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus	1748	36	556	21	2371
Diphtheria Boosting doses - all ages	938		307		1245
Whooping Cough only - all ages (completed cases)	39		39		78

### Smallpox

No case of smallpox occurred in the Borough during the year.

There is still the need, however, for increased vaccination. The number of people being vaccinated against smallpox is not as high as it should be and a large proportion of the population is therefore unprotected against the disease.



## INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATES OF VACCINATION

International Certificates of vaccination for persons travelling to certain countries abroad are required in respect of Smallpox, Yellow Fever and Cholera.

Vaccination against any disease other than yellow fever can be done by a person's own doctor, or exceptionally (by arrangement) at a hospital. So long as vaccination is done under the National Health Service, whether by a person's own doctor or at a hospital, no charge may be made for it, but in either case the doctor may charge for issuing an International Certificate.

Yellow fever vaccination must, for international and technical reasons, be done only at a Centre designated by the Government: in London the Hospital for Tropical Diseases, 4, St. Pancras Way, N.W.1., Medical Department, Unilever House, Blackfriars E.C.4., and West London Designated Vaccinating Centre, 53, Great Cumberland Place, W.1.

An International Certificate of vaccination against yellow fever will be supplied, after vaccination, at the Centre at which the vaccination is done.

The International Certificates for smallpox and cholera (for completion by the person's own doctor) must be obtained by the traveller himself and taken to the doctor, it is NOT for the doctor, or a Local Authority, or their Medical Officer of Health, to supply them. The forms can usually be obtained by the traveller from the Company arranging his transport, or he can get them from the Ministry of Health, Saville Row, London, W.1.

After completion by the vaccinator, certificates must be franked with an approved stamp.

Approved stamps have been prescribed for the United Kingdom. If the Vaccinator is not himself an authorised user of a stamp, the person vaccinated must take or send the certificate for stamping to a Local Authority.

In England and Wales this is the Town Council, Urban District Council or Rural District in whose area the Vaccinator practices. It should be noted that this is not necessarily the area in which the person vaccinated lives.

During the year, 2891 International Certificates of Vaccination were stamped by the Public Health Department.



## TUBERCULOSIS

### Notification

The following table shows the number of cases of tuberculosis notified for the first time during the year 1959, excluding transfers into the district and cases brought to notice other than by formal notification.

Age Group	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total all Forms
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Under 5 years	5	3	1	-	9
5 - 14 years	1	5	-	-	6
15 - 24 years	10	13	2	2	27
25 - 44 years	31	26	5	4	66
45 - 65 years	37	11	-	1	49
65 years and over	13	-	-	-	13
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>170</b>

These primary notifications were distributed amongst the Parliamentary Constituencies as follows :-

Norwood	53
Brixton	65
Vauxhall	52

The number of cases of tuberculosis remaining on the Register at the end of the year is as follows :-

Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total	
M	F	M	F	M	F
1675	1415	105	123	1780	1538
3090		228		3318	



The following table shows the number of patients admitted or discharged from hospitals, sanatoria etc., during the year :-

Parliamentary Constituency	Respiratory				Non-Respiratory			
	Admitted		Discharged		Admitted		Discharged	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Vauxhall	25	7	28	5	1	1	1	1
Brixton	16	10	18	11	2	-	1	-
Norwood	7	2	12	2	1	-	1	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>

According to the figures supplied by the Registrar General the following deaths from tuberculosis occurred during the year.

Tuberculosis of Respiratory system			Other forms of Tuberculosis			All forms of Tuberculosis		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
19	8	27	1	1	2	20	9	29

The following table shows the primary notification of tuberculosis for the ten year period 1950 - 1959.

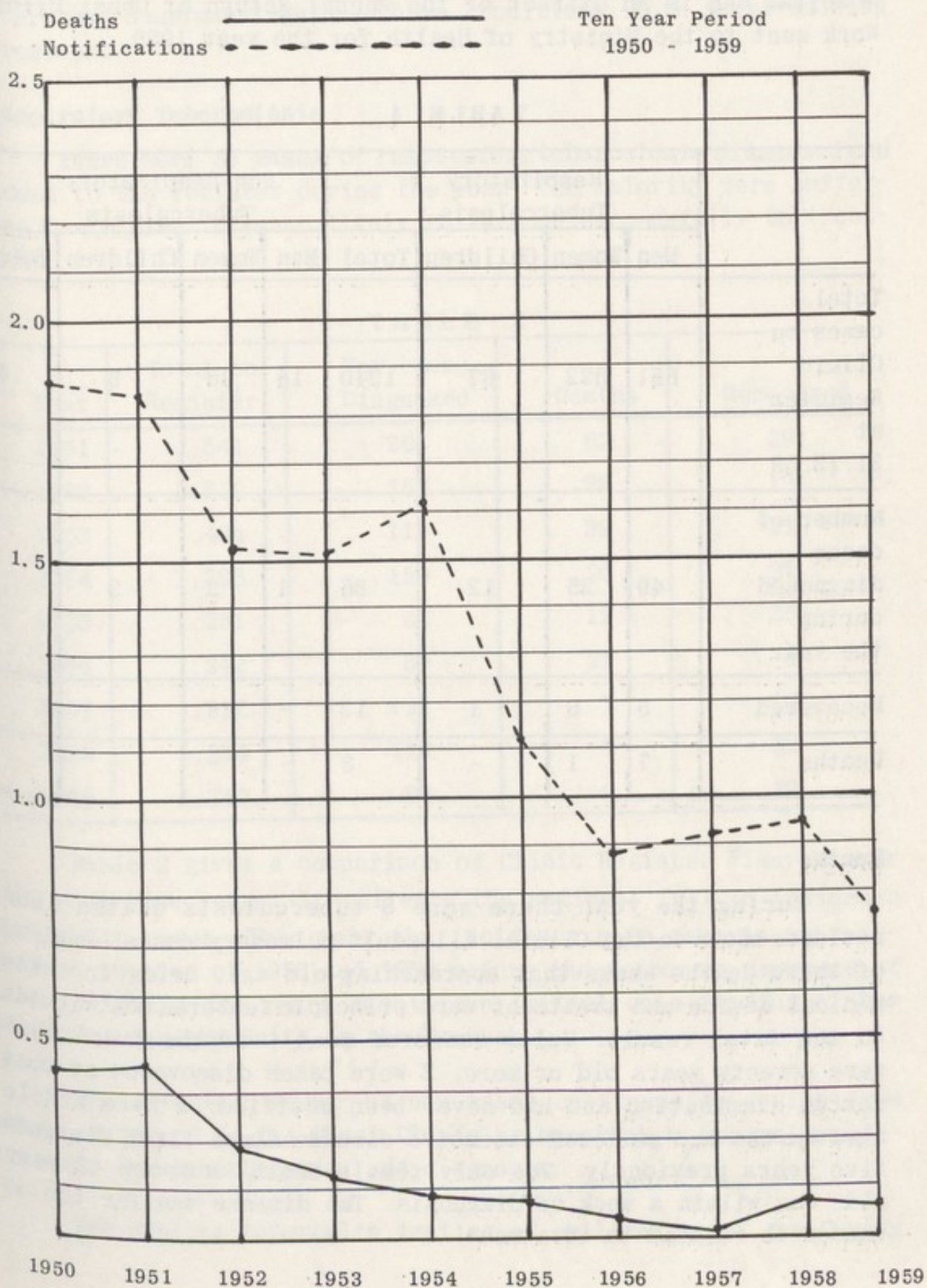
Year	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Totals	Rate per 1,000 population
1950	400	31	431	1.87
1951	396	31	427	1.86
1952	323	34	357	1.55
1953	318	29	347	1.52
1954	352	17	369	1.63
1955	232	21	253	1.13
1956	180	18	198	0.88
1957	199	10	209	0.93
1958	189	21	210	0.94
1959	155	15	170	0.76

The following table shows the number of deaths from tuberculosis for the ten year period 1950 - 1959.

Year	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Totals	Rate per 1,000 population
1950	88	12	100	0.43
1951	96	7	103	0.45
1952	60	5	65	0.28
1953	46	7	53	0.23
1954	34	7	41	0.18
1955	32	4	36	0.16
1956	22	-	22	0.11
1957	17	5	22	0.10
1958	24	2	26	0.13
1959	27	2	29	0.13



DEATH RATE FROM ALL FORMS  
OF TUBERCULOSIS PER 1,000 POPULATION  
AND NOTIFICATION RATE PER  
1,000 POPULATION



I am indebted to Dr. Price, Consultant Chest Physician at St. Francis' Hospital for the following report on the work of the Chest Clinic during the year.

Table 1 refers to the work of the Chest Clinic at St. Francis' Hospital and is an extract of the Annual Return of Chest Clinic Work sent to the Ministry of Health for the year 1959.

**TABLE 1**

	Respiratory Tuberculosis				Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis			
	Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children	Total
Total cases on Clinic Register at 31.12.59	651	522	67	1240	15	20	8	43
Number of cases diagnosed during the year	49	25	12	86	1	2	2	5
Recovered	5	6	1	12	-	-	-	-
Deaths	7	1	-	8	-	-	-	-

### Deaths

During the year there were 8 tuberculosis deaths among patients known to the Clinic, all adult pulmonary cases. Analysis of these deaths shows that approaching old age, delay in taking medical advice and treatment were principle features contributing to the fatal result. Males suffered most ; of the 7 deaths, 3 were seventy years old or more, 2 were cases discovered at post-mortem examination and had never been notified, 2 were middle-aged men who had suffered extensive disease since first diagnosed five years previously. The only female death, a women 43 years old, was within a week of diagnosis. The disease was far too advanced to respond to treatment.



### Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis

The few cases of non-respiratory tuberculosis were all associated with cases of respiratory disease by contact and none was due to bovine infection. The two children recorded were both negroes and were cases of meningitis acquired by contact under overcrowded and unenlightened home conditions. Both survived with treatment.

### Respiratory Tuberculosis

There were 86 cases of respiratory tuberculosis diagnosed and added to the register during the year, the majority were suffering from minimal disease likely to respond successfully to treatment.

TABLE 2

Year	Total on Register	New cases Diagnosed	Deaths	Recovered
1951	1,541	266	62	29
1952	1,512	152	38	19
1953	1,434	115	39	31
1954	1,395	159	20	27
1955	1,281	86	12	25
1956	1,242	80	21	9
1957	1,252	128	7	12
1958	1,214	118	7	32
1959	1,240	86	8	12

Table 2 gives a comparison of Clinic Register Figures over the past nine years. It reflects the national fall in incidence and death rates. This year the incidence rate reverts approximately to that of 1955 and 1956 before the temporary increase of the following two years due to the initial case finding of the Mass Radiography Units in the Borough.

The greatest number of new cases continues to derive from those referred to the Chest Clinic or hospital by general practitioners for investigation and diagnosis.

The routine tuberculin testing of children under the County



Council's scheme for the B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis of older groups of schoolchildren has revealed very few cases of primary contact infection causing disease. Strongly positive reactors are referred to the Chest Clinic for observation and diagnosis, and the routine examination of their contacts has revealed very few source cases of infection previously unknown.

The number of negative reactors in older schoolchildren has increased in recent years and reflects success in reducing the number of infectious cases among the population. This is testimony to the efficacy of modern out-patient treatment of those suffering from the disease.

### **Treatment**

Whilst most new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis require initial hospital treatment, the majority are able to continue with chemotherapy as Chest Clinic out-patients. A small minority of suitable cases in need of surgical treatment are re-admitted for operation. There was a total of 20 such admissions during the year.

Old standing chronic cases, now usually in the older male age groups, need hospital treatment from time to time, and 25 such admissions were arranged by the Chest Clinic during the year. Most of them were admitted to Dulwich Hospital from the Hostel for Tuberculous Men at Knight's Hill. A tuberculous ward for males is available at Dulwich Hospital under the clinical charge of the Consultant Chest Physician.

The Tuberculosis Hostel provides excellent accommodation for chronic tuberculous men and experience over the past two years has confirmed the need for such establishments and its success in restricting the infector pool.

### **Lambeth (South) Chest Clinic**

Although situated outside the area of South Lambeth, which it serves, the Clinic is well attended and is well used by local practitioners who refer their cases for diagnosis and treatment. There were 4476 patient attendances during the year. Whilst other diseases of the chest are diagnosed and treated, tuberculosis continues to be the main concern of the Clinic and its service is directed to deal with the tuberculosis problem. It provides



specialist treatment and advice for sufferers of whom during the year there were, at any one time, about 250 cases receiving chemotherapy under Chest Clinic control and guidance.

The provision of Tuberculosis Health Visitors and a Welfare organisation is a London County Council responsibility centred on the Chest Clinic. During the year the Health Visitors paid 3,462 visits to homes, 409 patients were given extra nourishment in the form of milk, eggs and butter under a Council grant, and 28 cases were given home help assistance.

## SECTION C

**GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES  
FOR THE AREA****Care of the Aged**

Work in connection with the aged has continued to expand and the number of visits made by the Woman Public Health Visitor increased by 206.

During the year 593 new cases were brought to the notice of the Public Health Department, an increase of 82 over the number of new cases for 1958. In addition a scheme for the home bathing of elderly people was inaugurated, details of which appear later in the report.

It was necessary to take statutory action in only three cases and this emphasises the considerable amount of work which is done by the lady visitor in persuading old people to accept help and treatment voluntarily. Individual cases required constant supervision entailing many visits.

The duties carried out by the Public Health Department in connection with the elderly are rapidly reaching a stage when it will be practically impossible for the Public Health Visitor to take on additional work. Consideration may have to be given, therefore, to providing her with assistance. A similar expansion is to be expected in the Home Bathing Service and in this connection also it may be necessary to increase the number of female bathing attendants employed on a part-time basis or alternatively to employ the existing staff full-time.

As in previous years I pay tribute to the work done by the staff of the Public Health Department in connection with old people and acknowledge the help given by Lambeth Old People's Welfare Association, and the London County Council through its Domestic Help and Nursing Services. The co-operation of the Geriatricians and the Hospitals is also appreciated. I am very grateful to all these organisations for without their co-operation and help the task of the Public Health Department would be much more difficult.



Set out below is a summary of the work of the Public Health Visitor during the year giving a comparison with 1958.

	1959	1958
No. of new cases ... ..	503	421
No. of cases removed to Hospital or Institution (voluntarily) ... ..	143	147
No. of cases removed under National Assistance Act, 1948, as amended by National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951 ... ..	1	1
No. of cases removed under National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47 ...	2	-
No. of cases removed by a Duly Authorised Officer ... ..	2	7
<b>TOTAL NO. OF VISITS MADE BY VISITOR</b>	<b>2,522</b>	<b>2,316</b>
No. of cases who received help ... ..	412	364
No. of cases in which help was not required ... ..	54	40
No. of cases in which help was refused	37	17
No. of deaths ... ..	151	163
No. of cases on Register at end of year	1,192	838

The 503 new cases fall into the following age groups :-

Age Groups	Male	Female	Totals
65 - 69 years	28	60	88
70 - 74 years	19	62	81
75 - 79 years	32	72	104
80 - 84 years	34	108	142
85 - 89 years	23	50	73
90 - 94 years	4	10	14
95 - 100 years	1	-	1
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>503</b>

From these figures it might appear that the ladies are much more troublesome than the men! In fact however, there are more females in the older age groups of the population, they appear to be more subject to infirmity and disability and are more reluctant to surrender their independence than men.



**NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, SECTION 47**  
**NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951**

Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, deals with securing the necessary care and attention for persons who :-

- (a) are suffering from grave chronic disease or, being aged, infirm or physically incapacitated, are living in insanitary conditions and
- (b) are unable to devote to themselves, and are not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention.

This Act enables a Local Authority, on the certificate of the Medical Officer of Health, to apply to a Court for an Order to remove a person in need of care and attention to a home or hospital for a period of up to three months.

Before granting the Order, the Court must be satisfied that certain conditions laid down in the Act are met.

Action under the main Act may be protracted, therefore the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951, was passed enabling the Medical Officer of Health, under delegated powers, to apply to the Court himself in an emergency. If the amending legislation is used, a second medical certificate is required, and the maximum period of detention is three weeks.

During the year under review action was taken under the main Act in 2 cases and under the amended legislation in 1 case.

Details of the cases are set out below :-

**Case No. 1**

This was an old lady of 81 years of age, crippled and living on the ground floor of a house which she owned. The rooms she occupied were very dirty, especially her bedroom and her bedding and mattress were filthy and heavily contaminated by urine and faeces. Vermin were found in the mattress and a cat with young kittens was perpetually in the bed. The old lady was resentful of any offers of help but did agree to the mattress, bed and bedding being destroyed. This was done and the disinfection and cleaning of the room was carried out. The bedding was replaced by means of gifts. The home bathing service was arranged but was



discontinued by the old lady after two baths. She once more became aggressive and refused all help offered.

Conditions reverted to the original state. The premises were visited by the Medical Officer of Health. The old lady steadfastly refused to go into a home or accept help. Another clean mattress was supplied and the bedding removed once again. A further visit was paid by the Medical Officer of Health with the private practitioner and removal was enforced under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948. The old lady settled down in the home and was most appreciative of the comforts she enjoyed. Her cats were taken away by the Blue Cross Kennels.

### Case No. 2

This was an old lady aged 86 years. She first came to the notice of the Public Health Department in October 1956. Her speech was affected as a result of a stroke she had years previously. She occupied ground floor accommodation consisting of 2 rooms and a scullery but only lived in one room which was sparsely furnished and reasonably clean. Frequent visits were paid by the Public Health Visitor between October 1956 and January 1959. Admission to hospital was arranged on two occasions and a home help was provided, the old lady being quite co-operative.

However in January 1959, there was a marked deterioration in her condition. The old lady became difficult and refused to allow the Home Help to clean. Her bedding became verminous and she was incontinent on the floors and in the bed. These conditions continued until February when the Home Help Organiser stated that she could not get the Home Help to go into the house as the old lady was so dirty in her habits.

The Medical Officer of Health visited but the old lady refused to go into a home. She was rapidly becoming emaciated and unable to care for herself.

Statutory action was taken under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, as amended by the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951, and removal was accomplished on 26th February, 1959.

The old lady settled down fairly well but died on 11th April, 1959.



### Case No. 3

This old lady, aged 79 years, became known to the Public Health Department in 1958, when she was quite mobile, clean, tidy and co-operative. In January 1959, her only daughter died and she became distrustful of people. In June 1959, due to drunkenness, the old lady had a fall in the street, was admitted to hospital and was discharged in August. She was unable to look after herself. The accommodation she occupied was sparsely furnished but reasonably clean. The old lady was seen after her discharge when she was most aggressive and abusive to everyone who tried to help her, including another tenant in the house. She demanded constant attention day and night. Due to her habits and constant state of inebriation it became very difficult to obtain voluntary help. She was visited by the Duly Authorised Officer but no action could be taken under the Mental Health Acts. Conditions deteriorated to such an extent that it became necessary for the Medical Officer of Health to take action under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948. The old lady was removed to a home on 7th October, 1959. She did not settle in and was still aggressive and difficult. The Order for her detention was renewed on 18th November, 1959, and she was still in the home at the end of the year. In all 30 visits were made in connection with this case by the Public Health Visitor.

### Home Bathing Service

In January 1959, the Public Health Committee submitted to the Council proposals for the provision of Home Baths for aged persons. These proposals were agreed to. Brief notes on the scheme are set out below.

### Authority for the provision of the scheme

This is contained in Section 43 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1953, as follows :-

“Power to sanitary authority to cleanse aged and feeble persons in their homes - (1) where it appears to a sanitary authority upon a report from the Medical Officer of Health or a sanitary inspector for their district that any aged person within their district -

- (a) is verminous or is for any other reason in need of cleansing in order to prevent injury or the danger of injury to health ; and



- (b) is so enfeebled that he is unable to avail himself of any facilities for cleansing himself provided by the authority under any enactment or to cleanse himself properly.

The authority may on the application or with the consent of that person (but not otherwise) cause him to be cleansed free of charge at the place where he resides or at any other suitable place.

- (2) A sanitary authority may make all such arrangements and provide all such apparatus and things as may be necessary for the convenient exercise of the powers conferred by the foregoing sub-section.
- (3) This section shall be read and construed as one with Part III of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936. "

### **Details of the Scheme**

Two part-time female bathing attendants are employed on a sessional basis five mornings a week. Each woman is provided with a bag containing the necessary kit, i.e. towel, soap, scissors, nail brush, etc. The facilities in the old person's house are utilised and the old person is given a blanket bath together with hair washing. Each old person is visited fortnightly. Allowing for travelling time each attendant deals with 3/4 cases in a morning. Before the baths are provided all applications are referred to the Public Health Visitor who visits to assess the need and the suitability of the old person.

The scheme came into operation on 4th May, 1959, and has worked well with very few teething troubles, and the two attendants are working to capacity. Since the inception of the scheme 112 people have benefited. Of this number 10 have died, 15 are permanently in hospitals and homes and the baths have been cancelled in 16 cases. This leaves 71 old people on the register. The total number of baths given by the attendants is 747.

### **Laundry Service for Aged Incontinent Persons**

The arrangements made with the Southwark Borough Council for carrying out this service continued during the year.

Before the service is granted, each case is visited by the lady visitor to ascertain whether it may be dealt with in accordance with Section 122 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936.



and collection and deliveries are made twice weekly.

The total number of persons receiving benefit from the scheme during the year was 101, the total visits made were 1,885, and the number of soiled articles collected and taken to the Southwark Cleansing Station was 17,337.

The total weight of the laundry cleansed was 17,266 lbs.

### Holidays for the Elderly

The scheme to send old age pensioners to the sea-side for a week's holiday at the cost of £1 each was continued during 1959.

In order to participate in the scheme a person must be an old age pensioner, have lived in the Borough of Lambeth for at least three years and during the same period must not have had a holiday.

The holidays were arranged at Margate in the Spring and Autumn, the first period being in May and the second in September.

Applications for the Spring holiday were received at a much greater rate than hitherto - 321 forms being issued and 279 returned duly completed. Of this number 30 applicants proved ineligible on the grounds either of having had a holiday within the 3 years qualifying period, insufficient residential qualifications or too high an income.

The remaining 249 old folk were all interviewed but subsequently 11 cancellations reduced the actual number of old people going on holiday to 238, as under :-

Parliamentary Constituencies	Males			Females			Totals	Married Couples included in previous column
	65/75	76/85	Over 85	60/75	76/85	Over 85		
Vauxhall	11	7	-	36	15	-	69	8
Brixton	13	5	-	29	18	1	66	10
Norwood	12	8	1	50	32	-	103	12
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>30</b>



Five further cancellations were made too late to fill the vacancies.

In the Autumn, 160 old folk were taken to Margate in two parties on 12th and 19th September, respectively.

While at Margate the second party was visited by His Worship the Mayor of Lambeth accompanied by the Mayoress, the Chairman of the Public Health Committee and the Medical Officer of Health.

The following particulars show the number of people who participated in the Autumn holiday with age groups, Parliamentary Constituencies etc.

Age Groups	60		65		70		75		80 & over		Totals
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Vauxhall	2	2	5	13	6	7	4	-	6	45	
Brixton	4	4	7	3	19	7	8	3	8	63	
Norwood	3	5	6	6	14	3	9	5	1	52	
<b>TOTALS</b>	9	11	18	22	39	17	21	8	15	160	

The above figures include 23 married couples.

The following table shows the numbers, age groups and Parliamentary Constituencies for the Spring and Autumn holidays combined.

Age Groups	Males			Females			Totals	Married Couples included in previous columns
	65/75	76/85	85 & over	60/75	76/85	85 & over		
Vauxhall	26	14	-	49	25	-	114	14
Brixton	20	15	-	59	34	1	129	17
Norwood	23	16	1	73	42	-	155	22
<b>TOTALS</b>	69	45	1	181	101	1	398	53



## **Lambeth Old People's Welfare Association**

The work of the Lambeth Old People's Welfare Association continued throughout the year. The Association receives considerable financial assistance from the Lambeth Borough Council and acts as the Council's agent in those activities which the Council is unable to carry on directly.

The following details of the work of the Association have been obtained from its latest report, and refer to the year ending 31st March, 1960.

"In reporting the steady progress which has taken place during the year under review it will be interesting to look back to the early days in the life of this Association and to see what has been accomplished.

In December 1945, the inaugural meeting was held in Lambeth Town Hall and His Worship the Mayor presided as President of the Association, a tradition which has been continued each successive year by the Mayor in office. At this meeting it was agreed that the most important needs were the provision of meals and clubs and the visiting of lonely or sick people but it was not until September 1946 that the Meals Service started and it is reported that eleven people had meals twice a week - Tuesdays and Thursdays.

### **Meals**

The present position is very different. In the Northern end of the Borough which is served by the Association the total number of meals served in the year under review was 28,276 of which 6,004 were served in bulk to clubs and 22,272 to individuals in their homes. In the Southern end of the Borough which is served by the W.V.S. 27,460 meals were served all to old people in their homes, making a total of 55,736 and benefitting 235 individual people in the Borough.

### **Clubs**

In April 1946 it was reported that the third Darby and Joan Club had just been opened and that the clubs were proving a great success. In Lambeth there are now 30 Darby and Joan Clubs all doing wonderful work. In recent years clubs have been opened which are entirely run by the old folk themselves under the leadership of one of their members and in each case the experiment has proved a great success.



In November 1948 the first competition and exhibition of work was held and nearly 100 entries were received. This year well over 500 entries were exhibited, the Challenge Shield being won by the King George VI Memorial Club.

In the early days the clubs were open only three hours once a week but in recent years it has been possible for some leaders to open their club all day for at least four days a week for the purpose of serving mid-day meals.

### **Visiting**

During the year under review 842 welfare visits were made by the staff and in addition a considerable number of visits were made by voluntary visitors who do so much in befriending the house bound old people.

### **Case Work**

1,299 new cases were brought to notice during the year and in addition 2,436 cases previously known to the Association were again helped and advised.

### **Foot Clinics**

In 1949 a Chiropody Service was started, the office of the Association in Chester Way being used. A chiropodist attended one afternoon a week and treated seven old people. Rapid strides have been made since then and now the Association has six Foot Clinics working 28 sessions per week and a Domiciliary Service working 6 sessions per week. There are 2,551 old people receiving treatment in the Centres and 379 in their homes.

### **Holidays**

In the early days of the Association holidays were arranged for a few old people under the age of 70 years but now very many old people are sent away under the various holiday schemes in operation. During the year under review the Association arranged for 72 elderly people to have two weeks holiday by the sea and 20 infirm people were sent to seaside convalescent homes for varying periods. In addition old people were recommended for holidays under the scheme sponsored by the Borough Council.



The Geriatricians of the South Western and St. Francis Hospitals continued to help the Association by taking into their hospital infirm old people for short periods so that their relations may have a much needed holiday secure in the knowledge that their old folk were being well cared for.

### **King George VI Memorial Club**

This club for the homebound elderly, which is run jointly with Camberwell Old People's Welfare Association is now entering its fourth year. 382 members belonged to the club during the year, and 311 were still on the register at the end of the year, 57 of these being people who had first joined the club in its first weeks in 1957. Some of them have made quite startling improvements in general health in the intervening years.

During the year there were 193 applications for membership and a formal waiting list had to be established. The usual waiting period is about six months, but priority is given to those who appear particularly urgently in need of the club's services. 107 members joined during the year and 114 names were removed from the register, the majority by reason of the death of the member. Altogether the 382 members made 11,139 attendances between them at an average cost of 8s.9d.

The members normally attend once a week, being fetched and taken home by the club's own ambulances. The club aims to provide as many auxiliary services as possible in order to make the fullest use of the transport, which accounts for about two-fifths of the total running costs. These services include a hot midday meal, bathing, chiropody, shopping and hairdressing; some of them are limited by the amount of voluntary help available to staff them. Through its Adult Education Service, the London County Council provides a daily teacher for handwork classes which have always been a feature of the club's programme. Until this year the handwork classes were staffed by voluntary helpers; having a skilled instructor to organise the classes has been a great step forward. Other activities include summer outings, parties at Christmas and for the members birthdays; the latter being collective affairs held once a month for each club day. Similarly each club day has a monthly concert or other entertainment.



## Work Centre

The numbers attending the Work Centre fell to 41 at the end of the year, largely owing to increasing infirmity and difficulties in travelling.

There are 38 women and 3 men. Work for the women is easier to find but the employment of men has been more difficult especially as the use of a power tool has had to be discontinued due to the inability of the electricity circuits to take the load safely. Recently however a contract for box making which can be done by men as well as women has been obtained.

The women still continue to do button carding and darning and during the year the packing of foam cistern floats and curtain making has been carried out. Articles have also been made for direct sale and a sale of work was held on the 5th December in addition to a stall at the Autumn Fair. A handicraft instructor from the London County Council attends the Centre once a week.

The subsidiary centre at Chester Way moved to the Duke of Clarence Club in Orsett Street on 30th November where 8 ladies attend in the morning only.

The lease of the premises at 58 Lansdowne Way will expire next year but plans are well ahead for the building of a new centre.

## Office

The Office of the Lambeth Old People's Welfare Association is situated in Room 1 at the Town Hall, Brixton Hill, S.W.2. (Telephone - Brixton 7755, Extension 18). The Organisation Secretary of the Association is Mrs. I.K. Frampton and the office hours are from 9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Mondays to Fridays and 10 a.m. to 12 noon on Saturdays.

## Hospitals

Lambeth is within the catchment of two hospital groups, the Lambeth and Camberwell Groups. These in turn are administered by two different Regional Hospital Boards, the South West Metropolitan and South East Metropolitan respectively. The areas served by the two hospital groups extend beyond the Borough boundaries. The Lambeth Group has premises outside the Borough whilst the Camberwell Group has none within it.



In addition to hospitals within the normal hospital framework of the National Health Service there are two teaching hospitals in the Borough, King's College Hospital and St. Thomas's Hospital each with its own board of Governors.

The following is a list of hospitals within the Borough.

#### LAMBETH HOSPITAL GROUP (S.W. REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD)

Lambeth Hospital, Brook Drive, S.E.11.  
 South Western Hospital, Landor Road, S.W.9.  
 Annie McCall Maternity Hospital, Jeffreys Road, S.W.4.

#### KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL GROUP

King's College Hospital, Denmark Hill, S.E.5.  
 Belgrave Hospital for Children, Clapham Road, S.W.9.

#### ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL GROUP

St. Thomas's Hospital, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1.  
 St. Thomas's Babies' Hostel, Black Prince Road, S.E.11.  
 General Lying-in-Hospital, York Road, S.E.1.  
 Royal Waterloo Hospital, Waterloo Road, S.E.1.

### Personal Health Services

It is the duty of the Local Health Authority, in the case of the Borough of Lambeth, the London County Council, either to provide these services or arrange for their provision by some other organisation.

The County Council does in fact administer the maternity and child welfare services, the vaccination and immunisation, health visiting and domestic help services from the Divisional Health Offices, 128 Brook Drive, S.E.11.

Vaccination and immunisation is also done by general practitioners.

The midwifery, ambulance and mental health services are administered direct from the Public Health Department, County Hall, S.E.1 and home nursing is carried out on behalf of the County Council by voluntary organisations.



The voluntary nursing associations working in the Borough are as follows :-

Brixton District Nursing Association  
 Camberwell District Nursing Association  
 Norwood and District Nursing Association  
 Ranyard Nurses  
 Roman Catholic Nurses' Institute  
 South London District Nursing Association  
 Southwark, Newington and Walworth District  
 Nursing Associations

### **Public Health Laboratory Service**

The Public Health Laboratory Service provides a comprehensive service for the examination of specimens submitted by local authorities and general practitioners. The local laboratory is situated at County Hall and is under the direction of Dr. A.J.H. Tomlinson.

**SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA****Water Supply**

I am indebted to Dr. E. Windle Taylor, Director of Water Examination, Metropolitan Water Board for the following report on the water supplied to the Borough.

" The supply to the Lambeth area has been satisfactory both in quantity and quality during the year 1959.

The water is all River Thames derived. It is stored in the Board's reservoirs at Staines, Laleham and Walton and treated in the Board's works at Hampton, Surbiton and Walton. The method of purification is by storage, filtration and terminal chlorination and contact tanks are in operation at Hampton and Walton to ensure efficient disinfection of the water.

Samples are collected on five days in every week and more frequently if required, from each stage of the purification process and in the distribution system. Tests include physical, chemical and micro-biological examination of the water.

All new and repaired mains are chlorinated before being restored to services and samples of water from them are tested bacteriologically to ensure that its quality is up to that normally supplied.

The water supplied to the Borough of Lambeth is not plumbo-solvent. "

During the year samples of water supplied by the Metropolitan Water Board to the Borough of Lambeth were taken for chemical and bacteriological examination.

The number of samples taken during the year from the Thames Valley Southern Group for chemical examination was 156 and the number taken for bacteriological examination 1748.

The average results were as follows : -



**Chemical Examination**

Description of sample	Milligrammes per litre (unless otherwise stated)
Thames derived filtered water	
Ammonia nitrogen ... ..	0.032
Albuminoid nitrogen ... ..	0.073
Oxidised nitrogen-nitrate ... ..	3.8
Chlorides as Cl ... ..	29.0
Oxygen abs. from Permanganate 4 hours at 27 °C ... ..	1.06
Turbidity in terms of silica ... ..	0.4
Colour m.m. brown 2 ft tube Burgess's Tintometer ... ..	10.0
Hardness (total) ... ..	244.0
Hardness (non-carbonate) ... ..	54.0
pH value ... ..	7.7
Phosphate as PO <sub>4</sub> ... ..	1.0
Silicate as SiO <sub>2</sub> ... ..	9.0
Sulphate as SO <sub>4</sub> ... ..	54.0
Fluoride as F ... ..	0.2
Magnesium as Mg ... ..	4.0
Electrical Conductivity (Gemmos) ... ..	525.0

**Bacteriological Examination after Chlorination**

(Water passing into supply)

Plate counts (average per ml.)	
Colonies counted on agar 37°C (20-24 hours)	8.1
Coliform count percentage samples negative in 100 ml ... ..	99.31
Escherichia count percentage samples negative in 100 ml ... ..	99.94

**Water from Wells**

There are a number of wells in use, the majority of which however supply water used only for industrial purposes. The water from two wells is used for drinking purposes, or for the preparation of food. Reports of the analyses of water from these two wells are received regularly and have been satisfactory for the year under review.

**SUMMARY OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS  
BY INSPECTORIAL STAFF**

	Visits	Re-visits
<b>Dwellinghouses</b>		
In respect of nuisances under Public Health (London) Act, 1936	2,212	6,942
In respect of Certificates under the Rent Act, 1957	149	194
In respect of Rehousing	124	54
In respect of Infectious Diseases	493	11
Other reasons	583	138
<b>Clean Air Act, 1956</b>		
Timed observations	17	-
Untimed observations	788	-
Other visits, private and industrial premises	1,219	1,895
Bakehouses	93	19
Butchers Shops	499	-
Restaurants	416	53
Fried Fish Shops	56	1
Ice Cream Premises	127	5
Milkshops	274	5
Public Houses	50	5
Street Traders	1	-
Other Food Premises	426	30
<b>Factories Acts</b>		
Factories with mechanical power	408	15
Factories without mechanical power	148	-
Outworkers	287	-
<b>Drainage</b>		
New Buildings	36	1,769
Alteration to existing drainage, etc.	399	3,174



**SUMMARY OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS  
BY INSPECTORIAL STAFF**

(Continued)

Animals improperly kept	...	32	18
Personal uncleanness	...	52	17
Exhumations	... ..	1	-
Hairdressers and Barbers	...	111	30
Pet Animals Act, 1951	...	28	3
Rodent Control	... ..	1,421	1,216
Unclassified	... ..	751	145
		<u>11,201</u>	<u>15,739</u>

**COMPLAINTS**

The number of complaints received, including rat and mouse infestations, was 3,678

**DRAIN TESTING**

Number of Drains tested by District Inspectors	2,647
Number of Drains tested by Rodent Officer	150
	<u>2,797</u>

**DANGEROUS STRUCTURES**

Dangerous structures notified to London County Council 79

**SUMMARY OF DEFECTS AND NUISANCES**

**FOUND AS A RESULT OF ROUTINE**

**INSPECTION AND INSPECTION FOLLOWING COMPLAINT**

Dirty Premises	...	47
Verminous Premises	...	432
Defective Roofs	...	384
Defective rainwater pipes and gutters		208
Damp Premises	...	458
Defective drainage and sanitary fittings		513

**SUMMARY OF DEFECTS AND NUISANCES  
FOUND AS A RESULT OF ROUTINE  
INSPECTION AND INSPECTION FOLLOWING COMPLAINT**

(Continued)

Choked drainage	...	...	316
Lighting and ventilation	...	...	266
Defective water supplies	...	...	66
Dustbins etc.	...	...	41
General defects and dilapidations	...	...	658

**NOTICES SERVED**

Number of Intimation Notices Served	...	<u>1,308</u>
Number served under Public Health (London) Act, 1936 -		
Section 40	...	330
Section 82	...	316
Section 93	...	18
Section 108	...	187
Under the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1955 -		
Section 27	...	48
Under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	...	10
		<u>904</u>

**LEGAL PROCEEDINGS**

**PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1936**

In respect of 54 summonses returnable to the Lambeth Magistrates Court and Petty Sessional Court, 13 Abatement Orders were made, 22 cases were adjourned sine die, 1 was dismissed and 18 were withdrawn, the nuisances being abated by the respective owners by the date of the hearing.

**DWELLING HOUSES RENDERED FIT**

Number of dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action	...	984
---	-----	-----



**DWELLING HOUSES RENDERED FIT**

(Continued)

Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice

(a) by landlords	875
(b) by Council in default of landlords under the Fifth Schedule of Public Health (London) Act, 1936	16
Under Sections 40, 93 and 108 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936 and Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	52
Under Section 27 of London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1955	14
	82

Outstanding cases from previous year are included.

**SECTION 95 PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1936**

In 1959 Certificates of Habitation were issued in respect of 396 new dwellings in regard to the provision of a proper and sufficient water supply. Out of 396 dwellings 52 were Borough Council properties.

**DRAINAGE PLANS**

All plans are registered with the Borough Engineer but the Public Health Inspectors are responsible for seeing that the work is carried out in accordance with the drainage bye-laws.

40 plans of new buildings and 86 plans of alterations to existing drains were deposited. Combined drainage was carried out in 29 cases.

**OFFENSIVE TRADES**

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

These two orders are renewed annually.



## DISINFECTION

The following is a summary of the work carried out by the staff of the Wanless Road Disinfecting Station :-

Number of premises sprayed in which cases of Infectious Disease have occurred ...	368
Number of rooms included in above ...	445
Total number of rooms sprayed for all purposes	2,539
Number of articles disinfected ...	12,127
Number of library books disinfected ...	716
Number of disinfection certificates issued	236

## DISINFESTATION

### Bed Bugs

Number of houses visited ...	287
Number of rooms sprayed ...	913
Number of houses revisited ...	81

The rooms were sprayed with a preparation of 5 per cent D.D.T. with Pyrethrum as a "knockdown".

The total number of visits made by the staff of the Disinfecting Station for all purposes was 4,103.

There were many complaints during the year of insect infestation. The usual offenders were wood boring beetle, ants, cockroaches, drug store beetles, carpet beetles, clothes moths, weevils, clover mites and silver fish.

## PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS

### ACT, 1949

Rodent destruction in dwelling houses and business premises is carried out under the direction of the Rodent Officer, an Assistant Rodent Officer and a Rodent operative working under his supervision. Sewer treatment is carried out by the department of the Borough Engineer in conjunction with the Rodent Officer and his staff.

In all cases of dwelling houses treatment is undertaken by



**PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949**

**RODENT CONTROL**

(Continued)

the Local Authority free of charge, but in the case of business Premises a charge is made.

During the year 997 complaints were received. Of this number 112 were not justified. One was in respect of black rats, 744 were in respect of brown rats, and 140 in respect of mice. During the course of investigation 1009 baitings were made and 65 defective drains discovered.

Of 27 Statutory Notices served under the Public Health (London) Act, 1936 and Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, 12 were referred to the Town Clerk for the necessary action.

**FACTORIES ACT, 1937 AND 1948**

**PART 1 OF THE ACT**

1. **Inspections** for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Written Notices
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities *	154	148	1
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	682	535	14
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ** (excluding out-workers' premises)	64	64	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>15</b>

2. Cases in which Defects were found -

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found			
	Found	Remedied	Referred	
			To H. M. Inspector	By H. M. Inspector
Want of Cleanliness (S.1.)	6	5	-	3
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) -				
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	5	3	-	5
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	4	2	-	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11</b>

NO PROSECUTIONS WERE INSTITUTED



## PART VIII OF THE ACT

## OUTWORK

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c) (3)
Wearing } Making, etc. Apparel } Cleaning and washing	246
Household linen	4
Curtains and furniture hangings	1
Artificial flowers	2
Paper bags	4
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	22
Carding, etc., of buttons, etc.	38
Cosaques, Christmas crackers, Christmas stockings, etc.	4
Lampshades	45
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>366</b>

NO NOTICES WERE SERVED OR PROSECUTIONS INSTITUTED

## RENT ACT, 1957

(a) Applications for Certificates of Disrepair	109	
Applications outstanding from 1958	<u>28</u>	<u>137</u>
Applications withdrawn		29
Decisions not to issue Certificates		1
Decisions to issue Certificates		
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	68	
(b) in respect of all defects	<u>38</u>	106
Applications awaiting action at end of year		<u>1</u>
		<u>137</u>
(b) Number of cases where decisions were made to issue Certificates but were awaiting action by the landlords at the end of 1958		<u>26</u>
Undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule of the Act		65
Undertakings refused under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule of the Act		6
Certificates of disrepair issued		50
Certificates still to be issued or undertakings still to be received from landlords at end of year		<u>11</u>
		<u>132</u>
(c) Applications for Certificates as to the remedying of defects specified in a landlord's undertaking		
(a) by landlords		54
(b) by tenants		18
(c) applications outstanding from 1958		<u>2</u>
		<u>74</u>
Certificates issued		
(a) defects remedied		33
(b) defects not remedied		34
(c) applications awaiting action at end of year		<u>7</u>
		<u>74</u>



**RENT ACT, 1957**

(Continued)

(d) Applications by landlords for cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair	62
Applications outstanding from 1958	6
	<u>68</u>
Certificates cancelled	45
Certificates refused	19
Applications still to be dealt with at the of year	4
	<u>68</u>

In connection with the applications from landlords for cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair objections to cancellation were lodged in 24 cases.

**REHOUSING AND OVERCROWDING**

During the year the following cases have been investigated:-

**London County Council**

	Cases
Overcrowding	6
Medical Grounds	12
Insanitary conditions	6

**Lambeth Borough Council**

Overcrowding	9
Medical Grounds	453
Insanitary conditions	83
Demolition and Closing Orders	6
Enquiries from other sources	21

During the same period cases have been rehoused by various authorities as under :-

London County Council	92
Lambeth Borough Council	13

**HOUSING ACT, 1957**  
**RECORD OF WORK CARRIED OUT**  
**BY HOUSING INSPECTORS**

**Section 17 - Individual Unfit Houses**

Inspected - no action under Housing Act

58 Claylands Road  
 56 Fitzalan Street  
 24 Flaxman Road  
 33 Lollard Street  
 17 Old Paradise Street  
 19 Old Paradise Street  
 1 Weaver Walk

Inspected - in abeyance

6 Pownall Terrace

Inspected - to be represented

166 Black Prince Road

Represented 1958 - Closing Order made

19 Southville

Closing Orders determined - premises made fit

42 Landor Road  
 38 Wynne Road

Undertaking - premises made fit

26 Burton Road

**Section 18 - Underground rooms and parts of buildings**

Inspected - no action under Housing Acts

3 Alaska Street  
 35 Alderbert Terrace  
 170 Coldharbour Lane  
 75 Effra Road  
 4 Grove Way  
 11 Grove Way  
 157 Kennington Road  
 125 Mayall Road  
 1 Patmos Road  
 9 Penford Place  
 222 South Lambeth Road  
 58 Vauxhall Grove  
 124 Vauxhall Walk



## Section 18 - Underground rooms and parts of buildings

Inspected - no action under Housing Acts (Continued)

142 Vauxhall Walk  
216 Wandsworth Road  
1 Wincott Street

Inspected - in abeyance

38 Bellefields Road  
42 Bellefields Road  
9 Langmead Street  
447 Norwood Road  
18 St. Martins Road  
14 St. Michaels Road

Represented 1958 - Closing Orders made

2 Alaska Street  
89 Fairbairn Road  
23 Industry Terrace  
26 Industry Terrace  
28 Industry Terrace  
29 Industry Terrace  
6 Medwin Street

Represented - Orders not yet made

1 Brailsford Road  
46 Eastlake Road  
48 Eastlake Road  
24 Thurlow Hill

Represented - Closing Order made

7 Langmead Street

Made fit voluntarily

47 Burton Road  
18 Knowle Road  
63 Acre Lane  
2 Lunham Road  
5 Mount Villas  
85 Rosendale Road

Made fit - Closing Orders determined

76 Bartley Road  
109 Bedford Road  
31 Ferndale Road

**Section 18 - Underground rooms and parts of buildings**

Work in hand to make fit voluntarily

- 47 Effra Road
- 1 Ferndale Road
- 3 Ferndale Road
- 6 Hannen Road
- 11 Methley Street
- 60 Victoria Crescent

**Section 36 - Houses let in lodgings**

Inspected - voluntary action by owner

- 47 Hanover Gardens

**PART III - Slum Clearance Programme 1956-60****Somers Road Area**

- 1 - 7 (odd) Somers Road

Represented 12th January, 1959

Declared 28th January, 1959

Clearance Order made 30th June, 1959

Confirmed by the Minister without modification

8th October, 1959

**Bowden Street Area**

- 3 - 11 (odd) Bowden Street

56 Methley Street

Represented 13th April, 1959

Declared 29th April, 1959

Compulsory Purchase Order made 24th November, 1959

**Cambria Road Area**

- 2 - 10 (Even) Cambria Road

13 - 19 (odd) Padfield Road

- 1 - 7 (odd) Southwell Road

Represented 7th September, 1959

Declared 23rd September, 1959

Compulsory Purchase Order made 28th March, 1960

Of the programme agreed with the London County Council for Slum Clearance during the period 1956-60, only two Areas remain to be dealt with by the Lambeth Borough Council. Preliminary



inspections have been made of thirty-four houses and the remainder will be inspected during 1960.

### **Slum Clearance Programme 1961-65**

A preliminary survey of the Borough has been made with a view to formulating a programme for slum clearance during the third five year period, 1961-65. As a result, approximately 700 Properties were listed for possible inclusion. After further consideration and discussion with the London County Council the number of properties considered suitable has been reduced to a finally agreed total of 474. It is proposed that approximately a quarter of these should be dealt with by the Lambeth Borough Council.

### **Improvement Grants**

In September 1959 the Council rescinded its former resolution to suspend the making of grants. During the period of suspension, where the premises were likely to rank for grant applicants were advised to consult the London County Council. Since the reintroduction of the scheme the number of applications for Discretionary Grants has increased but owing to the comparatively high standard of fitness required only a small proportion have been recommended for approval. The main obstacles in the conditions imposed are that the premises must provide satisfactory housing for 30 years and must be self-contained. The restrictions imposed on rents have also caused some applications to be withdrawn.

In June, 1959, a new Grant was formulated by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959. Known as a Standard Grant, it covers half the cost, up to a maximum of £155, of installing five basic improvements - a bath or shower, a wash-hand basin, a water closet, a hot water system and a food store.

The conditions imposed are less onerous than those of a Discretionary Grant and many more applications are received and approved, either for all or some of the improvements.

### **Standard Grant**

Inspected - no action

47 Barnwell Road

1 Berridge Road

41 Bramah Road

**Standard Grant**

## Inspected - no action (Continued)

- 45 Chancellor Grove
- 118 Dalyell Road
- 43 Elm Park
- 13 Endymion Road
- 54 Gipsy Hill
- 220 Gipsy Road
- 32 Goldsboro' Road
- 35 Kestrel Avenue
- 2 Leeson Road
- 12 Lower Marsh
- 76 Mayall Road
- 158 Mayall Road
- 18 Northway Road
- 93 Norwood Road
- 100 Norwood Road
- 122 Norwood High Street
- 27 Railton Road
- 144 Rosendale Road
- 29 St. Louis Road
- 10 St. Saviours Road
- 182 Stockwell Road
- 32 Thornlaw Road
- 32 Thurlby Road
- 97 Tradescant Road
- 176a Wandsworth Road

## In abeyance

- 55 Hackford Road

## To be approved

- 272 Brixton Road
- 7 Camden Hill Road
- 63 Dalberg Road
- 10 Ladas Road
- 43 Selsdon Road
- 22 Tindal Street

## Approved

- 4 Alderton Road
- 29 Dalberg Road
- 3-18 Daryngton House (10 Flats)
- 5 Elm Park



**Standard Grant**

## Approved (Continued)

72 Fitzalan Street

18 Herne Place

19 Lothian Road

193 Lyham Road

7 Mountford Place

**Discretionary Grant**

## Inspected - no action

172 Clapham Road

29 Durand Gardens

111 Helix Road

50 Lambert Road

12 Selsdon Road

52 Tulse Hill

## Inspected - in abeyance

8 Brixton Road

9 Groveway

42 Groveway

## Approved

7 Caron Almshouses

**Loan - Repairs**

## Inspected - no action

22 Beechdale Road

TOTAL INSPECTIONS AND REVISITS DURING THE YEAR -- 1125

## ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

There are seven combined smoke and sulphur dioxide atmospheric pollution stations in the Borough and details of the measurements of pollution are given in the following tables.

Two types of pollution are measured, namely smoke and sulphur dioxide. Smoke pollution of the atmosphere includes all types of suspended matter collected on the filter paper (these filter papers are changed daily) but consists largely of smoke from the burning of coal.

Smoke concentration is assessed by means of a Reflectometer and the results are expressed as milligrammes of smoke per 100 cubic metres.

Sulphur dioxide which is given off in the burning of coal, coke and oil in varying amounts according to the amount of sulphur in the original fuel is measured by a chemical process. The amount of sulphur dioxide is determined by combining the sulphur dioxide in a known quantity of air with hydrogen peroxide to give a dilute solution of sulphuric acid. The concentration of sulphuric acid is determined by chemical titration and from this figure the amount of sulphur dioxide can be calculated, the results being expressed as parts of sulphur dioxide per hundred million parts of air.

Atmospheric pollution in any given place depends on a number of important factors, e.g. rainfall, direction and speed of prevailing wind, turbulence, and seasonal and daily variations, (daily variations may be considerable, but sometimes variation between night and day is even greater).

There is one distinct advantage in the measurement of these types of pollution in that over a period of years changes in the general trend of pollution can be observed.



**1959**  
**ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION**  
**DEPOSITS AND SULPHUR DIOXIDE**

MONTH	Rainfall in mm		Deposited Matter in Tons per Square Mile						SO <sub>2</sub> in mgs. per Day on 100 Sq. cms.		
			Insoluble Deposits		Soluble Deposits		Total Solids				
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	3	4
January	44	52	7.5	13.9	7.4	5.8	14.9	19.7	6.6	7.6	5.8
February	-	-	-	15.1	-	7.2	-	22.3	5.9	6.4	5.8
March	39	39	8.1	18.0	8.5	6.0	16.6	24.0	3.1	4.3	3.5
April	38	49	4.9	17.1	6.3	7.1	11.2	24.2	3.0	3.9	3.1
May	14	18	8.1	11.6	4.6	4.1	12.7	15.7	2.6	2.5	2.2
June	13	27	9.0	14.4	3.6	4.9	12.6	19.3	1.7	2.1	1.8
July	29	33	8.0	12.3	4.4	4.6	12.4	16.9	0.6	1.7	1.2
August	49	26	7.6	9.9	5.5	3.4	13.1	13.3	1.8	1.9	1.7
September	-	6	8.1	14.4	4.8	4.9	12.9	19.3	2.6	2.5	2.4
October	45	51	5.8	15.4	5.8	7.3	11.6	22.7	2.9	4.5	3.5
November	64	62	3.7	13.5	6.5	8.5	10.2	22.0	3.2	4.7	3.5
December	72	75	3.7	12.0	6.5	7.3	10.2	19.3	3.7	4.8	2.7

Station controlled by Lambeth Borough Council :-

1. Metropolitan Water Board,  
Brixton Hill

Stations controlled by London County Council :-

2. Archbishop's Park
3. County Hall, N.E. Roof
4. County Hall, S.W. Roof

1959

CONCENTRATION OF SMOKE AND SULPHUR DIOXIDE

MONTH	SMOKE (Milligrammes per 100 Cubic Metres)														SULPHUR DIOXIDE (Parts per Hundred Million Parts of Air)													
	MONTHLY AVERAGE							HIGHEST DAILY AVERAGE							MONTHLY AVERAGE							HIGHEST DAILY AVERAGE						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
January	35	43	46	61	46	76	39	121	143	168	225	172	218	133	21	23	23	23	12	13	19	74	82	80	94	80	65	65
February	21	41	37	47	37	51	33	93	114	161	200	149	172	117	17	21	22	23	20	15	21	75	73	93	92	89	65	82
March	10	24	18	27	22	31	19	27	48	40	73	52	62	48	9	14	9	13	11	9	10	15	32	18	29	29	16	26
April	5	15	11	21	17	22	13	16	34	37	56	49	43	31	8	11	9	13	10	7	10	24	44	24	37	31	22	32
May	3	11	6	15	14	11	11	8	26	19	48	45	15	33	7	9	9	8	7	6	7	14	21	18	21	22	11	22
June	3	8	4	12	10	8	9	10	18	12	34	27	18	20	6	11	7	7	5	4	5	13	21	18	14	13	11	14
July	3	8	3	9	9	7	8	19	15	7	15	21	13	16	5	9	5	5	4	3	4	9	20	11	9	14	7	14
August	3	9	5	11	12	10	9	5	17	12	23	25	16	17	6	10	7	6	5	5	6	13	23	20	20	16	13	19
September	3	12	8	16	16	12	12	11	35	25	34	40	27	27	8	10	8	7	7	5	7	19	25	17	22	20	11	21
October	7	11	9	20	22	22	17	17	30	26	42	39	50	28	8	10	10	13	11	6	11	14	20	20	22	22	14	25
November	16	25	31	35	38	53	32	72	77	142	118	141	198	119	9	14	14	17	14	13	14	31	48	49	47	49	41	43
December	4	11	12	23	23	30	21	22	54	72	89	83	75	84	8	10	10	14	10	8	10	23	40	38	39	37	25	35

STATIONS CONTROLLED BY LAMBETH BOROUGH COUNCIL :-

1. LAMBETH TOWN HALL
2. LIBRARY, SOUTH LAMBETH ROAD
3. KENNINGTON SECONDARY SCHOOL, HACKFORD ROAD

STATIONS CONTROLLED BY LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL :-

4. COUNTY HALL, LAB. ROOF
5. ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL
6. AMBULANCE STATION, LANDOR ROAD
7. COUNTY HALL, GROUND FLOOR



## CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

The Minister of Housing and Local Government confirmed The Lambeth (No.1) Smoke Control Order on 28th January, 1959. The order came into operation on 1st October, 1959.

In spite of assurances given by various Government Departments regarding supplies of smokeless fuel quite a number of owners and occupiers complain that they are unable to obtain adequate supplies of this type of fuel.

During the year a circular was received from the Minister of Housing and Local Government inviting Councils in "Black Areas" to furnish information concerning the estimated number of premises and acreage of land to be covered by Smoke Control Orders made during 1959-63 (5-year Programme), the total number it is intended ultimately to cover, and the target year for the completion of the programme.

In addition to the declared Smoke Control Area No.1, bounded on the north side by Prima Road, on the east by Brixton Road, on the south-west by Stockwell Road and on the west and north-west by Clapham Road, it has been decided to proceed with a further two areas adjacent to the present area as follows :-

### Area No. 2

An area lying immediately to the south-west of Area No.1 being bounded on the north-west by the south side of Stockwell Park Road, on the east by the west side of Brixton Road, on the south-west by Stockwell Road and on the west by the east side of Clapham Road.

### Area No. 3

An area lying immediately to the west and north-west of Area No.2, being bounded on the north by Harleyford Road and Kennington Oval, on the east by the west side of Clapham Road and on the south-west and west by South Lambeth Road.

It is anticipated that with the area already declared, areas Nos.2 & 3 will cover the period from 1959 to 1962.

It is suggested that the years 1962 and 1963 might be devoted to areas in which there are already large properties which do not require adaption, i.e. large blocks of flats built by the London

County Council and the Borough Council in which approved appliances are already installed. This arrangement would also provide some leeway for the completion of any work outstanding in respect of areas Nos. 2 and 3.

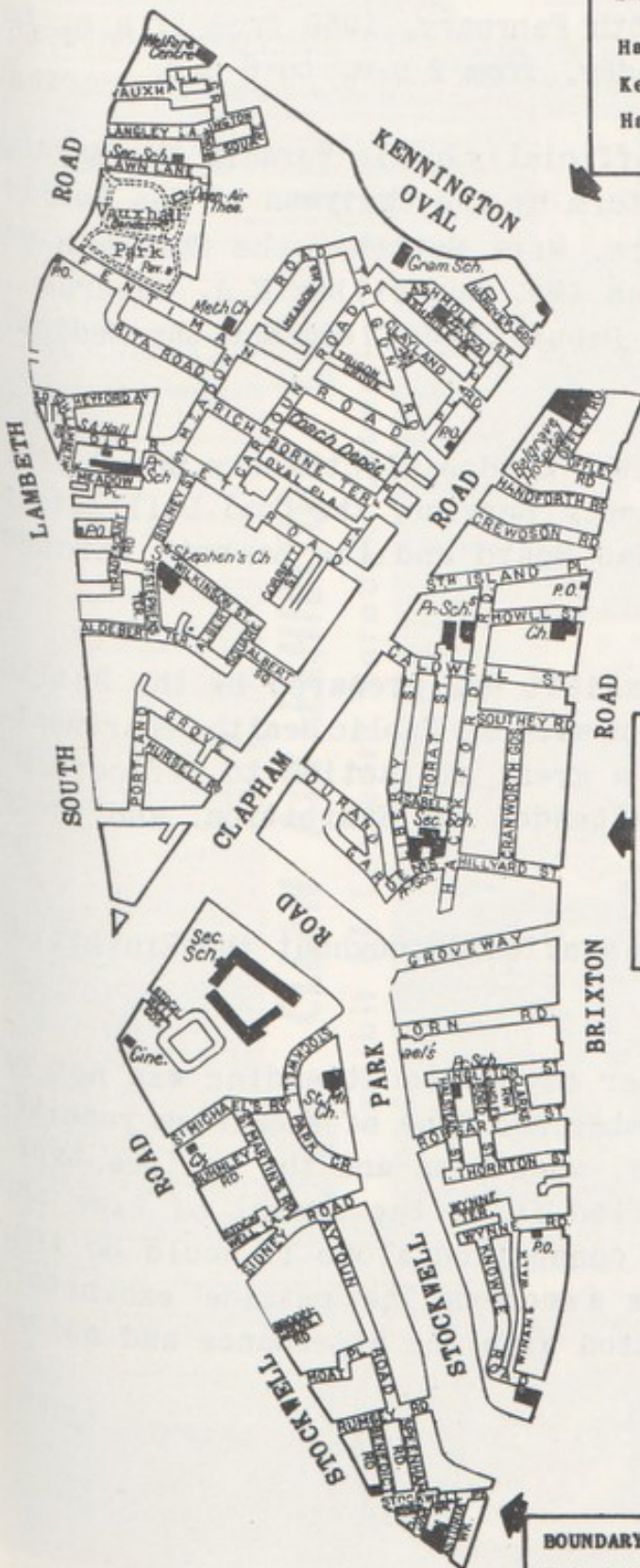
The following are figures regarding work in connection with atmospheric pollution carried out by the Smoke Inspectors during the year :-

	Visits	Re-visits
Timed observations ... ..	17	-
Untimed observations ... ..	788	-
Other visits, private and industrial premises ...	1219	1895



**CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956**

**SMOKE CONTROL AREAS**



**BOUNDARY ROADS**

**NO. 3 AREA (Proposed)**

Kennington Park Road -	
Oval Underground Station to 336	(Even)
Clapham Road	2 - 252 (Even)
Stockwell Terrace	1 - 8 (Cons)
South Lambeth Road	5 - 273 (Odd)

Harleyford Street	} South side of each road only from Oval underground station to where Harleyford Road joins South Lambeth Road.
Kennington Oval	
Harleyford Road	

**BOUNDARY ROADS**

**NO. 1 AREA (In operation from 1.10.59)**

Brixton Road	2 - 368 (Even)
Stockwell Park Road	1 - 169 (Odd)
Clapham Road - Belgrave Hospital and from 15 - 169	(Odd)
Prima Road	Whole Road

**BOUNDARY ROADS**

**NO. 2 AREA (Proposed)**

Brixton Road	370 - 410 (Even)
Stockwell Road	5 - 223 (Odd)
Clapham Road	171 - 213 (Odd)
Stockwell Park Road	2 - 184 (Even)



## CLEAN AIR EXHIBITION

This Exhibition was held in the Assembly Hall from Friday, 19th February to Wednesday, 25th February, 1959 from 11 a.m. to 8 p.m. each day, including Sunday, from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.

The Exhibition was opened officially by His Worship the Mayor, who was supported on the platform by the Chairman of the Public Health Committee (Alderman Mrs. Mary Marock), the Chairman of the Public Relations Committee (Mr. Councillor E.J. Edwards), Mr. Alderman A.E. Cotton, the Deputy Town Clerk and the Medical Officer of Health.

The Exhibitors included the London Electricity Board, the National Industrial Fuel Efficiency Service, the Coal Utilisation Council, the South Eastern Gas Board and the Lambeth Borough Council.

The Borough Council's exhibit was prepared by the Public Relations Officer in conjunction with the Public Health Department. This particular stand proved a great attraction to officers of other local authorities who attended the Exhibition, and their comments were very favourable.

The information desk was staffed throughout the Exhibition by the Smoke Inspectors.

Whilst perhaps the number of people attending was not as large as one would wish, the number and type of enquiries received regarding smoke control areas, adaptations and the various types of appliances on view justified fully the amount of time and labour expended, and in this connection alone it would be true to say that the Exhibition was a success. The 'outside' exhibitors all expressed their satisfaction with the attendance and number of enquiries.





**CLEAN AIR EXHIBITION**  
Exhibit of Lambeth Borough Council

SECTION 8

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

## Food Hygiene Regulations 1955 - 1957

The inspection of food premises was continued throughout the year and it is gratifying that no major contravention of the Regulations was reported.

Traders have continued to give their co-operation and where infringements were found the work necessary was generally carried out on the inspectors' request.

## Food Premises

During the year under review, 2,059 inspections and revisits were made to food premises in the Borough.

These inspections and revisits were made up as follows :-

	Inspections	Re-visits
Bakehouses .. .. .	93	19
Butchers .. .. .	499	-
Fried Fish Shops .. .. .	56	1
Ice Cream Premises .. .. .	127	5
Milk Shops .. .. .	274	5
Public Houses .. .. .	50	5
Restaurants .. .. .	416	53
Other .. .. .	426	30
	<u>1,941</u>	<u>118</u>

The approximate number of food premises by type of business in the area is as follows :-

Grocery and provisions .. .. .	400
Greengrocery and fruit .. .. .	168
Fish shops, wet, dry and fried .. .. .	102
Bakers .. .. .	96
Butchers .. .. .	154
Restaurants .. .. .	237
Confectioners .. .. .	281



**Food and Drugs Act, 1955 - Section 16**

The number of registered premises is as follows :-

Manufacture and/or sale of ice cream ..	576
Manufacture of sausages and preparation of preserved etc. food .. .. .	324

**Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959 - Regulation 8**

The number of registered distributors is	277
The number of registered dairies is ..	2

**Milk (Special Designation) Regulations**

The following table shows the number of licences issued under the above-mentioned Regulations during 1959.

**Dealers' Licences :-**

Tuberculin Tested .. .. .	153
Pasteurised .. .. .	228
Sterilised .. .. .	262

**Dealers' Supplementary Licences :-**

Tuberculin Tested .. .. .	17
Pasteurised .. .. .	19
Sterilised .. .. .	21

Dealers (Pasteuriser's) Licence .. ..	2
---------------------------------------	---

**SAMPLING OF FOOD AND DRUGS****Chemical Analysis**

200 samples were procured formally, 145 of which were of milk, and 1,300 samples were procured informally.

Set out below is a table of samples reported by the Public Analyst to be adulterated showing action taken in each case:

**Formal Samples**

Article	Result of Analysis	Action Taken
Non-staining Iodine ointment	55% Deficient in iodine.	Vendor prosecuted. Given absolute discharge on payment of costs.

**Formal Samples (Continued)**

Article	Result of Analysis	Action Taken
Non-staining Iodine ointment	23% Deficient in iodine	Vendor prosecuted. Case dismissed on warranty defence.
Non-alcoholic Port	Labelling offence	None

**Informal Samples**

Milk bottle	Small portions of dried leaf present	Referred to Local Authority in whose area the bottling dairy was situated
Meat pie	Contained a threadless screw	Brought to notice of manufacturer
Glauber's Salt	Almost free from water of crystallisation	Stock sold out. Unable to obtain formal sample
Corned beef	Contained fine particles of cement	Brought to notice of manufacturer and Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
Milk	Added water, 2%	Further samples taken and reported genuine
Lemonade	Some disinfectant cresol type present	Brought to the notice of manufacturer
Zinc and Castor oil B.P.	20% Deficient in zinc oxide	Stock exhausted. Further samples taken
Milk bottle	Contained lime and sand	Brought to notice of dairyman
Jellied pork	Corned beef supplied	Considered isolated case in which genuine mistake was made. Further sample satisfactory
Non-staining Iodine ointment	42% Deficient in iodine.	Formal sample taken



## Informal Samples (Continued)

Article	Result of Analysis	Action Taken
Non-staining Iodine ointment	34% Deficient in iodine	Formal sample taken
Non-staining Iodine ointment	22% Deficient in iodine	Formal sample taken
Milk bottle	Active moulds over surface of bottle	Brought to notice of vendor
Milk bottle	Cement on bottom of bottle	Brought to notice of vendor
Angel cake	Mycelia and spores of fungi present	Brought to notice of vendor
Currants	One live maggot found	Balance of stock inspected and dealt with as unsound food
Sultanas	One live maggot found	Balance of stock inspected and dealt with as unsound food
Chocolate drink	Labelling offence	Formal sample taken. Reported genuine
Dried prunes	A number of dead ants present	Remainder of stock inspected. No infestation discovered
Curry powder	Rust from container; moulds	Remainder of stock inspected and dealt with as unsound food
Currant bread	Cigarette end embedded.	Manufacturer warned
Borax	Loss of water of crystallisation (5%)	Further samples taken. Reported genuine
Borax	Loss of water of crystallisation (5%)	Further samples taken. Reported genuine

**Informal Samples (Continued)**

Article	Result of Analysis	Action Taken
Bottle of Milk	Dirt, including free sulphur	Referred to Local Authority in whose area the bottling dairy was situated.
Bottle of milk	Dirty; Bottle insufficiently cleaned	Brought to notice of bottling dairy
Shredded suet	Fat deficient (2.5%)	Formal sample taken and found genuine
Shredded suet	Fat deficient (2.8%)	Formal sample taken and found genuine
Tea	Contained rodent hairs; cat vomit	Investigation cast some doubt as to authenticity of complaint

**Bacteriological and other Examinations**

The following samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination. Articles marked with an asterisk were suspected of having caused food poisoning. No organisms likely to be responsible were found.

Ice cream and ice cream mix	.. .. .	206
Ice lollies	.. .. .	31
*Bakers confectionery	.. .. .	10
*Egg albumen substitute	.. .. .	1
*Dried egg	.. .. .	1
*Canned frozen egg	.. .. .	1
*Meat stock	.. .. .	1
*Cooked brisket	.. .. .	1
Prawns (frozen)	.. .. .	1
*Egg white	.. .. .	1
*Whole egg	.. .. .	2
*Brisket of beef	.. .. .	2
* Gelatine	.. .. .	1



## Bacteriological and other Examinations (Continued)

Gelatine .. .. .	2
Cream, double .. .. .	1
Cream, single .. .. .	1
*Ham and Lettuce sandwich .. .. .	1
Whole milk powder .. .. .	2
Skimmed milk powder .. .. .	9
Egg yolk ... .. .	1
Crab meat .. .. .	1
Whole dried egg .. .. .	17
Packing gland .. .. .	1
Egg white solid spray .. .. .	3
Dessicated coconut .. .. .	3
Milk .. .. .	6

Samples of milk were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, as follows :-

Methylene Blue Tests 189 (of which 16 were void, the atmospheric shade temperature being over 65°F)

Phosphatase Tests 186

All samples were satisfactory.

The 206 samples of ice-cream and ice-cream mix were submitted to the Methylene Blue Test, approximately 40% more than in 1958. This was partly because of the warmer summer and partly because some of the samples (25 in all) fell into grades 3 and 4.

Investigations into the causes of these apparently less satisfactory results (nearly all from one manufacturer) necessarily increased the degree of supervision of the operation and cleaning of the plant involved, including the number and types of samples taken. The co-operation of the Director of the Public Health Laboratory Service at the County Hall Laboratory was enlisted and plate counts and examinations for coliform and heat resistant organisms were undertaken. Ice-cream mix at various stages of production, raw material ingredients and a part of the plant as



well as the final product were so examined in addition to the routine methylene blue test on the ice cream and mix samples. The results of samples taken from the Manufacturer in question are summarised below :-

<b>Ice cream and Ice cream Mix</b>	Total No. of Samples - 48
Methylene Blue Test	Grade 1 - None
	Grade 2 - 33
	Grade 3 - 10
	Grade 4 - 5
Plate Count	Total No. of Samples - 30
Total Count	Highest 2,500 cols/ml.
	Lowest less than 100 cols/ml.
Bact. Coli	All less than 100 cols/ml.

### Ingredients and Plant

A heat resistant organism found in 5 samples of skimmed milk powder out of 11 submitted and in a packing gland in the homogeniser was identified as bacillus cereus. The countries of origin of the skimmed milk powder were Australia, New Zealand, Eire and England.

The fact that the total count for these samples was predominantly low tends to confirm what is already maintained by laboratory workers in this field that even small numbers of this organism can influence the methylene blue gradings, therefore if its incidence in an important ingredient of ice-cream is as high as suggested by this isolated example some revision in the interpretation of methylene blue results would appear to be desirable.

## INSPECTION OF FOOD

### Inspection at Shops, Stores, Factories and Wharf

Large quantities of food of all varieties were inspected and as a result the following food was surrendered as unfit for human consumption and unsound food certificates were issued.



## UN SOUND FOOD CONDEMNED

Canned	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Meat .. .. .	3	4	3	5½
Fruit .. .. .	2	10	2	6¼
Vegetables .. .. .	1	-	1	14¾
Fish .. .. .		3	-	19¾
Milk .. .. .		2	1	17¼
Soup .. .. .		4	-	2
Preserves .. .. .			3	8
Cream .. .. .				10½
Cereal .. .. .			2	5¼
Spaghetti .. .. .				26
Lard .. .. .			2	-
Fruit Juice .. .. .			2	-½
Tomato Juice .. .. .		1	-	7½
Pudding .. .. .				15¾
Sausages .. .. .				4
Beverage .. .. .				-½
	<u>7</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3½</u>

Fresh	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Pigs Heads .. .. .	2	4	3	26
Fruit .. .. .	1	10	-	-
Yams .. .. .		15	-	-
Fish .. .. .		9	3	12
Meat .. .. .		15	2	6
Offal .. .. .		4	2	26¼
Poultry .. .. .		10	2	22½
Rabbits .. .. .				25
Milk .. .. .				25
Vegetables .. .. .			1	-
	<u>6</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2¾</u>

Prepared	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Bacon .. .. .	2	15	-	25 $\frac{3}{4}$
Cereals .. .. .		1	1	$-\frac{1}{2}$
Sugar .. .. .			1	4
Pickles .. .. .		3	-	13 $\frac{1}{4}$
Suet .. .. .			1	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sauce .. .. .				12
Ham .. .. .		1	-	2
Pork .. .. .				11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dried Fruit .. .. .			3	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Preserves .. .. .				7
Cheese .. .. .		1	3	15
Coffee and Coffee Extract				5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Mustard .. .. .				4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Sausages .. .. .		3	-	16
Pies .. .. .			1	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Vinegar .. .. .				1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Salad Cream .. .. .		2	2	13
Margarine .. .. .				24
Cakes and Biscuits .. .. .		1	-	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Drinks .. .. .		1	-	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fish .. .. .			2	-
Confectionery .. .. .		1	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jelly .. .. .				2
Spaghetti .. .. .			1	12
Coconut .. .. .				$\frac{3}{4}$
Soup .. .. .				$\frac{1}{4}$
Flour .. .. .				7
Meat and Vegetable Extract				1
Vegetables .. .. .			1	3
Chips .. .. .				3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Fish .. .. .			1	18
Chicken .. .. .				11 $\frac{1}{4}$
Almonds .. .. .				1
	4	1	-	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
TOTAL WEIGHT	18	1	3	23 $\frac{3}{4}$

### The Method of Disposal of Condemned Food

Condemned animal products where possible were sent to firms specialising in the manufacture of glue and similar commodities.

Vegetable waste which was suitable was diverted to approved sources for utilisation as pig food.



## FOOD COMPLAINTS - 1959

94 complaints about food were received and set out below is a list of 66 of these which, after investigation, were considered to be justified.

1.	Bread	Contained a nut
2.	Milk	Contained small portions of dried leaf
3.	Luncheon Meat	Contained bristle
4.	Meat Pie	Contained screw
5.	Canned Marmalade	Apricot Jam
6.	Corned Beef	Contained foreign matter
7.	Lemonade	Foreign odour
8.	Milk	Sour
9.	Bread	Contained bristle
10.	Butter	Contained piece of parchment paper
11.	Sausage Roll	Mouldy
12.	Milk	Contained glass
13.	Milk	Contained lime and sand
14.	Bread	Contained fibres of sacking and string
15.	Suet	Rancid
16.	Sausage Roll	Mouldy
17.	Pastry	Mouldy
18.	Bread	Contained fibrous part of wheat flour
19.	Orange Juice	Unusual flavour
20.	Meat Pattie	Contained piece of bone
21.	Bun	Contained nail
22.	Pie/Pastry	Unpleasant taste
23.	Pies	Mouldy
24.	Plastic water bottle	Water turns pink
25.	Bread	Mouldy
26.	Angel Cake	Foreign matter
27.	Milk Bottle	Dirty on inside
28.	Meat	Contained bullet
29.	Tin of Pineapple	Contained wasp
30.	Cauliflower	Contained large caterpillar
31.	Milk Bottle	Dirty on outside
32.	Snow Cake	Mouldy
33.	Sultanas	Contained maggots
34.	Bread	Mouldy
35.	Currants	Contained maggots
36.	Chocolate	Contained maggots
37.	Bread	Contained oil
38.	Milk	Contained active moulds
39.	Bread	Mouldy
40.	Bun	Contained wasp
41.	Meat Pie	Mouldy
42.	Churns of Milk	Contained black specks, carbon
43.	Churns of Milk	Contained black specks, carbon
44.	Bread	Contained wasp
45.	Meat Pie	Mouldy
46.	Lites	Unwholesome smell
47.	Bacon	Contained cloth
48.	Chocolate	Contained maggots
49.	Pastry	Contained head of a moth
50.	Fruit Pie	Mouldy
51.	Crumpets	Mouldy
52.	Oats	Contained maggots
53.	Cheesel'ets	Stale



**FOOD COMPLAINTS (Continued)**

54.	Soup, canned	Contained stone
55.	Milk Bottle	Dirty
56.	Bread	Contained streaks of dirt
57.	Milk	Contained fungus and black specks
58.	Bread	Contained cigarette end
59.	Mincemeat	Mouldy
60.	Mincemeat	Mouldy
61.	Bottle of Lemonade	Foreign taste
62.	Milk	Contained glass
63.	Doughnut	Contained small piece of hair
64.	Dried Fruit	Contained caterpillar
65.	Meat Pie	Mouldy
66.	Bacon	Contained glass

All complaints were investigated and careful consideration was given to the action which should be taken. As a result one prosecution was instituted in the undermentioned case with the result shown :-

16. Sausage Roll - Mouldy Fined £5 Costs £1.

In all other cases, the majority of which were first complaints, the attention of the persons responsible was called to the nature of the complaint and to their liabilities.

In most cases where foreign bodies were found in food there is little doubt that they were introduced at some stage during its processing rather than during its distribution. Many of these foods were prepared outside the Borough, and a few overseas. In such cases the Medical Officer of Health of the district concerned, or, where appropriate, the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, was informed.

**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.

**Slaughter of Animals Act**

No application was made during the year for the issue of a licence under the provisions of this Act.



## GENERAL

**Public Swimming Baths**

I am indebted to the Scientific Adviser of the London County Council for the following report on the London County Council Swimming Bath situated in Brockwell Park.

The bath, of 750,000 gallons capacity, is filled with Metropolitan Water Board mains water. The bath water is treated by continuous filtration with pressure type sand filters, together with break-point chlorination, alum and soda dosing and aeration. The time of circulation is 5 hours and the bath is emptied once per year.

The results obtained from the bacteriological examinations during 1959 were as follows:

Standards	Agar Count 1 ml. 37°C. 48 hrs.			Presumptive coliform pollution without faecal	Faecal coliform pollution
	0-10	11-100	Over 100		
No. of Samples	10	1	0	0	1

Almost 300,000 bathers used the bath during 1959, which was an exceptionally heavy year for bathing. The single case of faecal pollution found was due to a small technical fault which was soon rectified.

In the circumstances the results of the bacteriological examinations are considered most satisfactory.

**NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948****Section 50 - Burials**

Under Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, the Lambeth Borough Council is required to arrange for the burial or cremation of any person who has died or been found dead in its area if in such cases it appears to the Council that no suitable arrangements for the disposal of the body have been or are being made.



**Section 50 - Burials (Continued)**

During the year, 22 funerals were arranged involving 16 males, 4 females and two still-born children.

The amount paid to funeral contractors was £241.18s.0d., the sum of £138.12s.1d. was recovered by way of grants, insurance policies and money found.

The actual cost to the Council was therefore £103.5s.11d.

**LAND CHARGES ACT, 1925**

During the year, 2,819 enquiries were received and dealt with in respect of searches under the above mentioned Act.

**PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933**

The number of persons entered or retained on the list under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933 (Section 21) Part II was 153.

**BAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING  
MATERIALS ACT, 1951**

Under this Act, it is unlawful in the course of business, to use filling materials to which the Act applies in any form of upholstery, the stuffing or lining of toys, baby carriages or articles of such other kinds as may be prescribed, except on premises registered by a local authority.

In the Borough of Lambeth 12 premises are registered under the Act.

No further applications for registration were received during the year.

**PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951**

This Act, which came into operation on 1st January, 1952, provides that no person shall keep a pet shop except under the authority of a licence granted in accordance with the provisions of the Act.



**PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951 (Continued)**

A local authority may, on application, grant to a person who is not for the time being disqualified from keeping a pet shop a licence to keep a pet shop at such premises in their area as may be specified in the application, and subject to compliance with such conditions as may be specified in the licence.

In determining whether to grant a licence for the keeping of a pet shop, a local authority shall in particular have regard to the need for securing :-

- (a) that animals will at all times be kept in accommodation suitable as respects size, temperature, lighting, ventilation and cleanliness ;
- (b) that animals will be adequately supplied with suitable food and drink and (so far as necessary) visited at suitable intervals ;
- (c) that animals, being mammals, will not be sold at too early an age ;
- (d) that all reasonable precautions will be taken to prevent the spread among animals of infectious diseases ;
- (e) that appropriate steps will be taken in case of fire or other emergency ;

During the year, 19 licences were issued under the Act.

No. of Inspections - 28

No. of Re-visits - 3

**LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS)****ACT, 1954****Hairdressers and Barbers**

On 6th July, 1955 the Lambeth Borough Council made bye-laws in respect of hairdressers and barbers under the above-mentioned Act.

During the year 14 registrations were made.



## Hairdressers and Barbers (Continued)

The total number of premises and persons on the register at the end of the year was as follows :-

Premises .. .. .	187
Persons .. .. .	203
Number of Inspections	111
Number of Re-Visits	30

## Exhumation Orders

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

## Health Education

During the year a two day course for Public Health Inspectors on "Modern Methods of Presenting Health Education" was held in the Town Hall. The Lambeth Borough Council provided the accommodation free of charge and the course was under the auspices of the Central Council for Health Education and the Public Health Department. The Chairman was the Medical Officer of Health and the Lecturer, Mr. D. Lynton Porter, Education Officer of the Central Council for Health Education.

In addition to Public Health Inspectors from Lambeth those from neighbouring boroughs attended.

The programme was as follows :-

### First Day

10 - 11 a.m. MODERN METHODS USING THE TOPIC AND PROBLEM  
CENTERED APPROACH

11.15 a.m. - DEMONSTRATIONS OF SOME INTIMATE METHODS OF  
12.30 p.m. HEALTH EDUCATION OF THE PUBLIC

2 - 3.30 p.m. THE USE OF FILMS IN HEALTH EDUCATION

Films : Everybody's Business  
Guilty Chimneys

3.30 - 4 p.m. DISCUSSION AND PREPARATION FOR PRACTICAL WORK



## Health Education (Continued)

Second Day

10 a.m. - PREPARATION OF PRACTICAL TASKS :

12.30 p.m. (i) Planning and presentation of Panel Discussion on " Clean Air, Today and Tomorrow", or " Clean Food, Today and Tomorrow".

(ii) Illustration and presentation of talk to shopkeepers and food handlers on " Clean Food ".

(iii) Illustration and presentation of talk to ratepayers' association on " Clean Air".

(iv) Planning a Health Week.

2 - 4 p.m. PRESENTATION OF PRACTICAL WORK.

It would appear that the course was entirely satisfactory and was enjoyed by those attending it.

The lecturer was excellent and thanks are due to the Central Council for Health Education for providing the opportunity to hold the course in Lambeth.







