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METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF LAMBETH



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1960



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





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METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF LAMBETH

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

(Appointed by the Council on 27th May, 1960)

The Worshipful the Mayor of Lambeth

(Mr. Councillor Charles Frederick Hart, 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

Miss B.W. High

Mrs. I.L. Hunt

Miss K.L. Jenner

Mrs. E.M. Knapp

A.G. McCormack

R.R.W. Nichols, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Mrs. W.E. Privett

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

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)	Retired 2.12.60.
F. Russell	(1)	(2)	(3) Appointed 7.12.60

(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)	Appointed
				Food Inspector 7.12.60

After 6.12.60 1 vacancy

(f) Woman Inspector

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

(g) Public Health Visitor

Miss M. McNair (5) (6)

CLERICAL STAFF

Mrs. J. Clark
 H.C. Collins (Appointed 23.1.60)
 Mrs. P. Dubury
 Mrs. S.E. Foulds (Appointed 24.2.60)
 Mrs. G. Hopkins (Retired 27.1.60)
 N.A. Jupp
 Mrs. J. Kincart
 E.F. Mannerson
 Mrs. K.M. O'Sullivan
 Mrs. M. Rogers
 J.W. Tiffney
 E. Walker

DISINFECTING STATION

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

Superintendent :- L. Brann

2 Drivers
 2 Disinfectors
 1 Stoker
 1 Apparatus Attendant

GENERAL ASSISTANTS

W. Deamer (Assistant Rodent Officer)
L. Whiston (Rodent Operative)
J. Martin

BATHING ATTENDANTS HOME BATHING SCHEME FOR OLD PEOPLE

Mrs. R. Bagge (Part-time)
Miss F. Hones (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, 1961

*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 1960 on the health of the Borough.

The Registrar-General's estimated mid-year population is 224,080, an increase of 780 over last year.

The death rate is lower than that of last year, 10.86 as compared with 11.38 and the birth rate at 19.55 per 1000 home population is the highest recorded in the Borough since 1947 when it was 23.10. One disturbing feature is the high proportion of illegitimate births but against this the illegitimate infantile mortality has shown a marked fall compared with last year.

The infantile mortality at 21.0 per 1000 live births is the second lowest in the past ten years.

The increase in the number of deaths from cancer of the lung which has been apparent for a number of years now continues.

In the field of infectious disease I have to record the occurrence of a small outbreak of diphtheria. These sporadic outbreaks have been occurring in various parts of the country and no doubt reflect the attitude of parents who see no urgency to get their children protected against a disease of which they have only heard. Whilst perhaps many get their children immunised in infancy the need for reinforcing injections is not appreciated. The result is that the level of immunity of the community falls and any infection which is introduced spreads more easily.

The welfare of the aged is a matter in which the Council has continued to take an active interest by its generous financial assistance to the Lambeth Old People's Welfare Association whose work has continued to expand. The provision of holidays at Margate for old age pensioners at reduced rates has been much appreciated and during the year 339 old persons availed themselves of this facility.

In December, Mr. C. W. Idle, Food Inspector, who had been on the staff of the department for 35 years, retired. He was a very loyal and valued member of the department and we wish him a long and happy retirement.

This retirement brought the number of vacancies on the inspectorial staff to five and, owing to the shortage of inspectors in the country generally, and London in particular, it is not likely that they will be filled easily.

The Council has a training scheme for Public Health Inspectors, but as the course of training is four years it will be some time before the benefits will be felt in the department.

Finally, I would like to thank the Members of the Council and of the Public Health Committee for their support and encouragement during the year and also to acknowledge the loyal and conscientious service of the staff of the department.

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 6½ 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 17½ 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.

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 1960)	...	...	...	...	224,080
Density of Population i.e. number of Persons per acre	...	...	...	...	54.8
Number of marriages during the year	...	...	...	...	1901
Marriage rate per 1,000 Population	...	...	...	...	8.5
Marriage rate per 1,000 Population England and Wales	...	...	...	...	15.0
Rateable Value of District (1960/61)	...	...	...	...	£4,269,742
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (1960/61)	...	...	...	...	£17,350
Number of separately rated houses and flats (1960/61)	...	...	...	...	56,462

BIRTHS

Live Births

	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Totals
Males	2,033	364	2397
Females	2,045	360	2405
Totals	<u>4,078</u>	<u>724</u>	<u>4802</u>

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 Home Population . . . 21.43

Birth Rate corrected for comparison with

other areas 19.55

Comparability Factor supplied by Registrar

General 0.91

Birth Rate per 1,000 Home Population			
County of London	...	...	17.8
Birth Rate per 1,000 Home Population			
England and Wales	...	...	17.1
Corresponding Rate for the Borough of Lambeth			
for the year 1959	...	...	19.09
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total			
live births	...	...	15.8%

STILL BIRTHS

	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Totals
Males	38	3	41
Females	41	6	47
Totals	<u>79</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>88</u>

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Total Births			
(i.e. live and still)	...	...	18.00
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Home Population	...	...	0.39
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Total Births			
England and Wales	...	...	19.7

DEATHS

	Males	Females	Total
	1273	1115	2388
Death Rate per 1,000 Home Population			
...	...	...	10.65
Death Rate corrected for comparison with			
other areas	...	...	10.86
Comparability Factor supplied by Registrar-General			
			1.02
Death Rate per 1,000 Home Population,			
England and Wales	...	...	11.5

Corresponding rate for the Borough of Lambeth for the
year 1959 11.38

Death Rate per 1,000 Home Population,
County of London 11.5

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Number of women dying in consequence of childbirth 2
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Total Births . . . 0.41
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Total Births
County of London 0.47

INFANTILE MORTALITY

Deaths of infants under 1 year of age

	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Totals
Males	53	7	60
Females	39	2	41
Totals	<u>92</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>101</u>

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age per
1,000 live births 21.0

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 21.7

Legitimate Infantile Mortality Rate 22.5

Illegitimate Infantile Mortality Rate 12.4

Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age:-

	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Totals
Males	36	7	43
Females	28	1	29
Totals	<u>64</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>72</u>

Neo-natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births 14.99

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

County of London 15.9

Deaths of Infants under 1 week of age:-

	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Totals
Males	34	6	40
Females	26	1	27
Totals	<u>60</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>67</u>

BOROUGH OF LAMBETH
SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE TEN YEAR PERIOD
1951 - 1960

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
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
1960	224,080	2,388	10.86	4,802	19.55	101	21.0	2	.41

* As adjusted by Comparability Factor

DEATHS OF LAMBETH RESIDENTS DURING 1960 -
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 F					1	8 1	3 2		11 4
2. Tuberculosis, other	M F			1		2		1	2	6
3. Syphilitic Disease	M F						2 1	2	2	4 3
4. Diphtheria	M F									
5. Whooping Cough	M F									
6. Meningococcal Infection	M F		1							1
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	M F									
8. Measles	M F									
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	M F			1		2		2 1		5 1
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M F					2	9 2	12 11	6 11	29 24
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung and Bronchus	M F					2 2	73 10	56 3	18 4	149 19

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 F					3	25	9	11	48
13. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	M F				1	5	6	4	1	17
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	M F	1		1	1	3 9	43 33	32 41	30 37	108 123
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	M F						4 1	2	1 1	7 2
16. Diabetes	M F					1	1 1	1 5	1 4	4 10
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	M F					1	24 25	38 38	29 92	91 156
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	M F					9 1	105 24	88 53	59 106	261 184
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	M F						3 2	8 4	8 14	19 20
20. Other Heart Disease	M F	1				7 2	16 15	24 25	44 104	92 146
21. Other Circulatory Disease	M F					4	13 9	10 13	20 47	47 69
22. Influenza	M F				1		2 1			3 1
23. Pneumonia	M F	6 8	2			1	14 5	29 12	31 39	83 64

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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
24. Bronchitis	M F	4 1	1				24 2	36 9	31 22	96 34
25. Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	M F		1				3 1	5 1	5 3	13 6
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	M F						6 1	9 4	10 6	25 11
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	M F	3					1 1	1 2	- 1	5 4
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	M F		1			3 2	4 2	3 1	2 4	13 9
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	M F							6	12	18
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	M F					2				2
31. Congenital Malformations	M F	7 7	2 1	1	1	1	1 1	1 1	1 1	15 11
32. Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	M F	39 23		1 1	1 3	4 4	18 17	17 18	19 48	99 114
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	M F			1 1	7	6	5 1	5 3	2 4	26 9
34. All other Accidents	M F	1			1	6	11	2 3	5 1	25 5
35. Suicide	M F				1	7 1	7 6	6 2	2 2	23 11
36. Homicide and Operations of War	M F				1	1	1			1 2
ALL CAUSES TOTALS	M F	60 41	7 2	4 4	12 6	59 35	397 194	396 268	338 565	1273 1115
GRAND TOTALS		101	9	8	18	94	591	664	903	2388

19

VITAL STATISTICS

Population

According to the estimated mid-year figure supplied by the Registrar General the population of Lambeth rose by 780, the population being 224,080 compared with 223,300 in 1959.

Births

The number of live births increased by 120 giving a corrected birth rate of 19.55 per 1,000 home population compared with 19.09 in 1959. The birth rate is higher than those for England and Wales and the County of London which are 17.1 and 17.8 per 1,000 home population respectively.

The number of illegitimate live births increased by 80, 724 occurring compared with 644 in 1959.

The number of live births is in excess of the number of deaths giving a natural increase of 2414 but this is probably offset by movement of population out of the Borough as the population figure supplied by the Registrar General shows an increase of only 780.

STILL BIRTHS

The number of still births fell giving a reduced still birth rate of 18.00 per 1,000 total births.

This compares favourably with the rate for England and Wales which is 19.7 per 1,000 total births.

DEATHS

The number of deaths decreased by 46, giving a corrected death rate of 10.86 compared with 11.38 per 1,000 home population in 1959.

This compares favourably with the rates for England and Wales and the County of London which are both 11.5.

Heart and associated diseases accounted for the largest number of deaths.

All forms of malignant neoplasms caused 517 deaths, an increase of 33 over the figure for 1959.

Fifteen people died from respiratory tuberculosis compared with 27 last year, a decrease of 12, but the number dying from other forms of tuberculosis increased by 4, 6 deaths occurring compared with 2 in 1959.

Unfortunately the deaths from motor vehicle accidents increased again this year, 35 deaths occurred compared with 29 last year. This increase is confined entirely to the men, 26 compared with 19. Nine women lost their lives in motor vehicle accidents compared with 10 in 1959.

The number of people taking their own lives increased from 30 in 1959 to 34 during the year under review. Twenty-three males committed suicide compared with 11 females.

Three deaths occurred as a result of homicide, the same as last year.

Infantile Mortality

The number of infants dying before reaching 1 year of life fell from 116 last year to 101, giving a reduced infantile mortality rate of 21.0 per 1,000 live births.

This rate compares favourably with that for England and Wales which is 21.7 and that for the County of London which is 22.0 per 1,000 live births.

Of the 101 deaths 92 were in respect of legitimate infants, an increase of 2 on the 1959 figure, and 9 in respect of illegitimate children a reduction of 17.

The number of infants dying in the first four weeks of life fell from 91 to 72 giving a reduced neo-natal mortality rate of 14.99 per 1,000 live births.

Maternal Mortality

Two women died as a result of childbirth giving a maternal mortality rate of 0.41 per 1,000 total births.

Deaths from Cancer of the Lung and Bronchus

Deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus increased from 125 in 1959 to 168 during the year under review.

Forty-nine more men died from the disease but the figure for women fell by 6. The deaths among males was nearly eight times as great as those for females, 149 compared with 19.

The deaths were split amongst the various age groups as follows. The figures in brackets are those for the year 1959:-

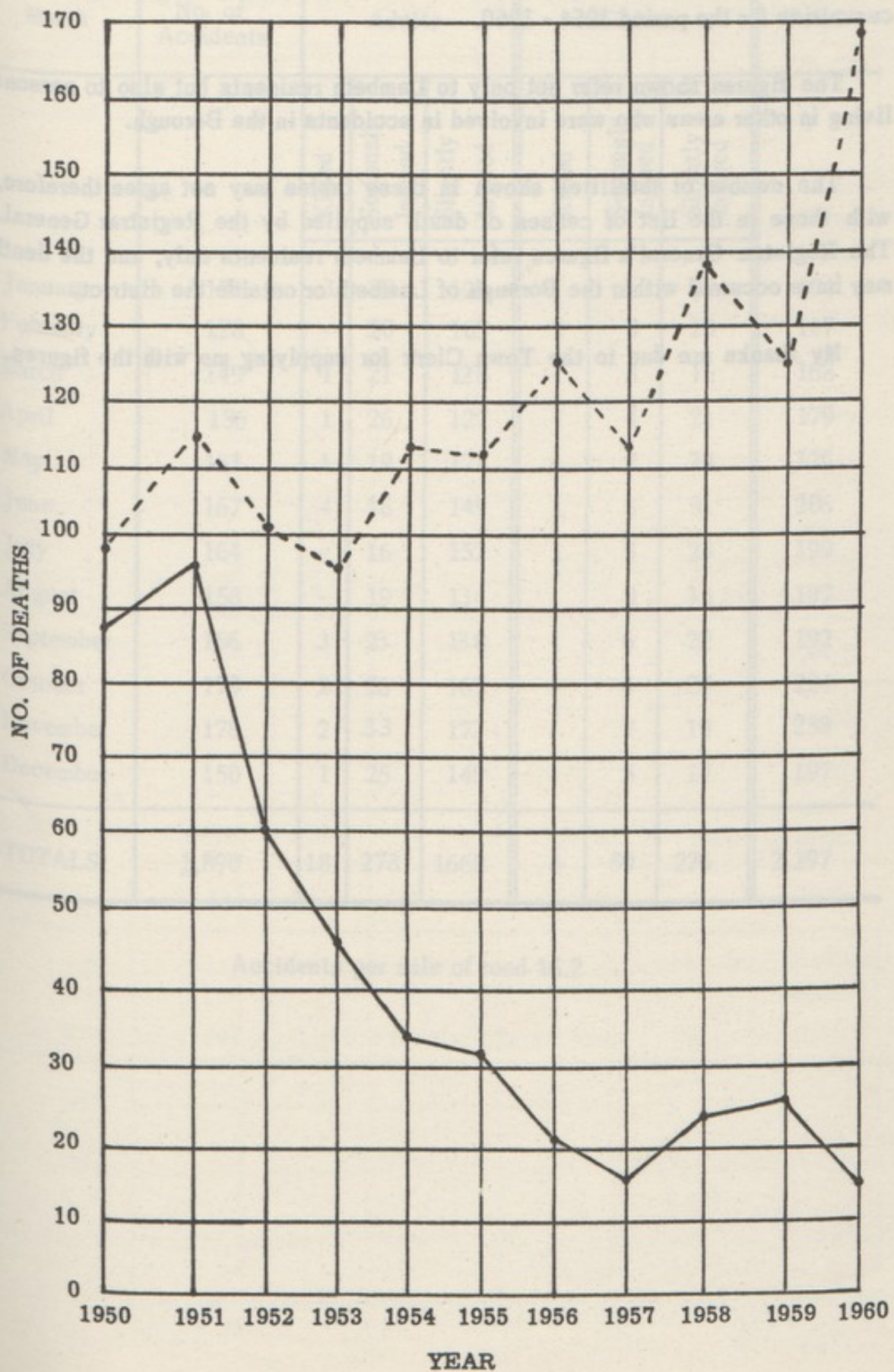
	Males		Females		Totals	
25 - 44 years	2	(2)	2	(-)	4	(2)
45 - 65 years	73	(48)	10	(12)	83	(60)
65 - 74 years	56	(37)	3	(9)	59	(46)
75 years and over	18	(13)	4	(4)	22	(17)
	<u>149</u>	<u>(100)</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>(25)</u>	<u>168</u>	<u>(125)</u>

In the last eleven years 1316 deaths have occurred from lung cancer, whilst over the same period the number of deaths from respiratory tuberculosis was 461.

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

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

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



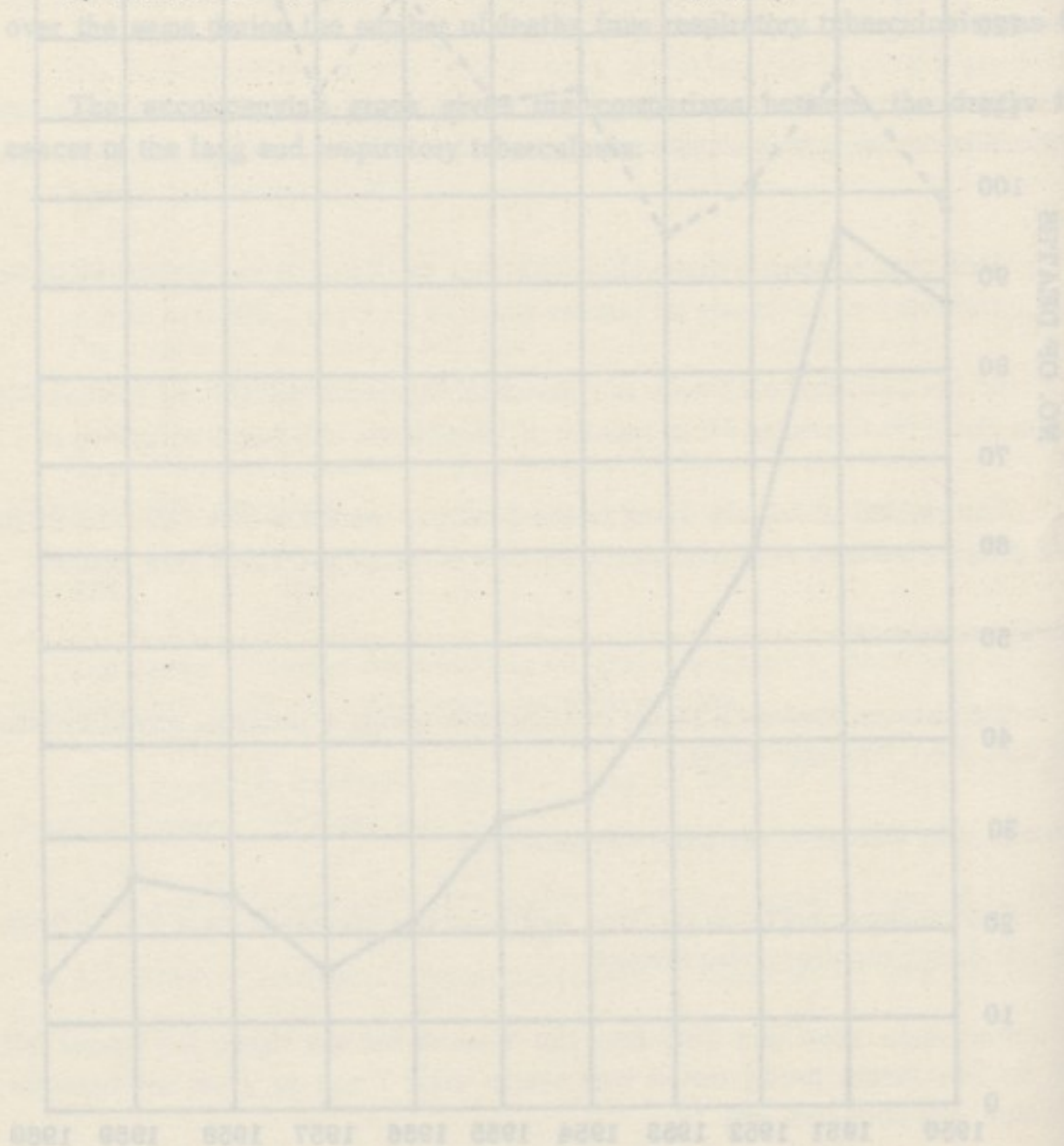
ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

The following tables show the road traffic accidents occurring within the Borough of Lambeth during the year 1960 and the comparative figures and casualties for the period 1954 - 1960.

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.

My thanks are due to the Town Clerk for supplying me with the figures.



ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS 1960
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	29	121	-	1	20	174
February	128	-	20	105	1	3	18	147
March	149	1	21	128	-	3	15	168
April	156	1	26	127	-	4	21	179
May	161	1	19	121	-	7	28	176
June	167	4	16	149	1	5	31	206
July	164	-	16	152	1	5	25	199
August	153	-	19	134	-	9	35	197
September	166	3	23	138	-	6	22	192
October	179	2	26	167	-	4	25	224
November	178	2	33	177	-	7	19	238
December	150	1	25	149	-	5	17	197
TOTALS	1,890	18	273	1668	3	59	276	2,297

Accidents per mile of road 16.2

BOROUGH OF LAMBETH

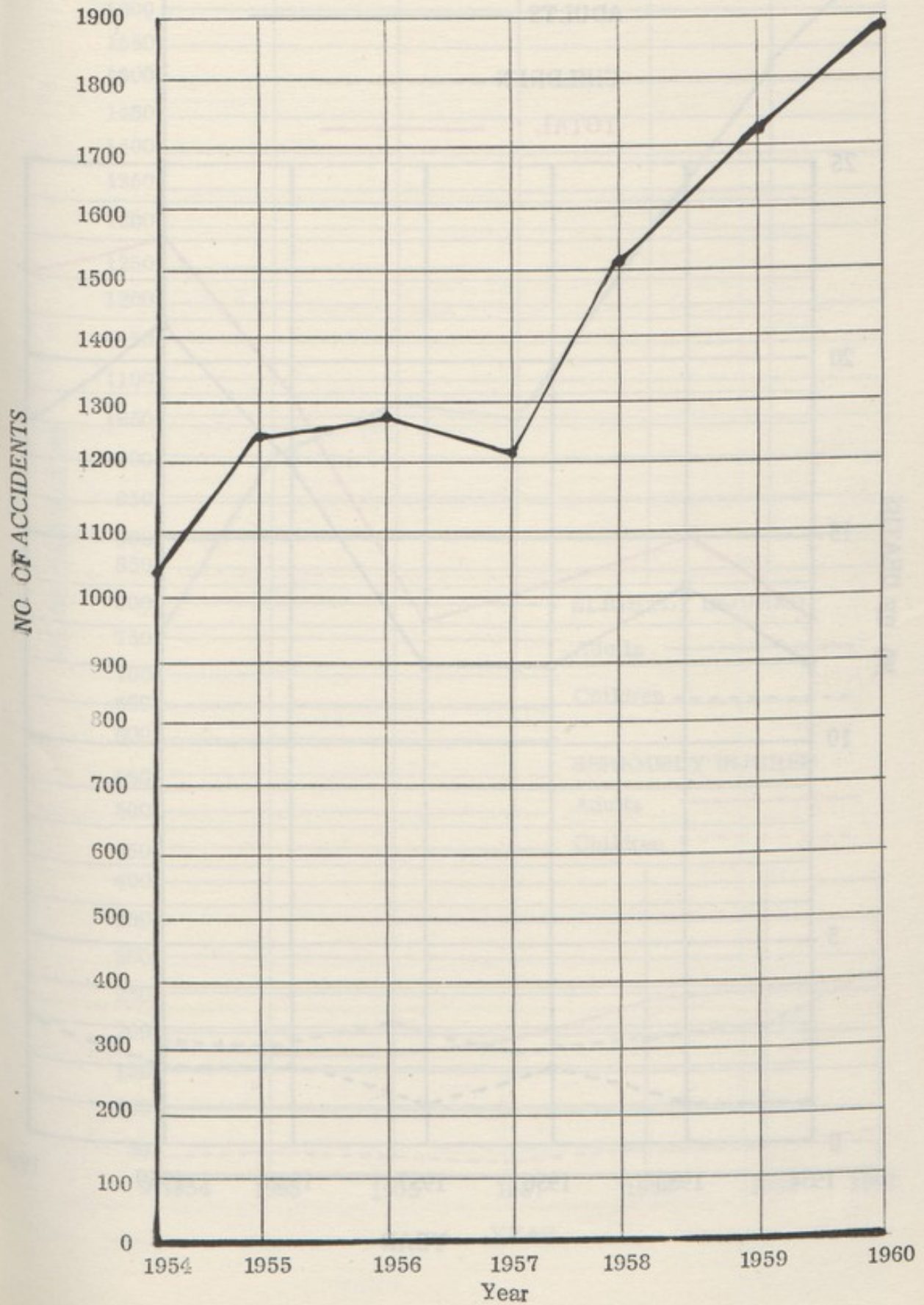
COMPARATIVE FIGURES OF ACCIDENTS

AND CASUALTIES FOR THE PERIOD 1954-1960

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Number of accidents involving personal injury	1,032	1,246	1,272	1,212	1,505	1,739	1,890
Accidents per mile of road	7.29	8.80	8.98	8.56	12.6	14.6	16.2
Casualty Figures							
Adults							
Killed	12	14	12	12	17	21	18
Seriously Injured	180	187	174	196	240	254	273
Slightly Injured	756	1,002	1,067	1,052	1,293	1,535	1,668
Totals	948	1,203	1,253	1,260	1,550	1,810	1,959
Children							
Killed	1	1	2	1	2	2	3
Seriously Injured	30	35	29	24	45	44	59
Slightly Injured	196	189	211	175	193	204	276
Totals	227	225	242	200	240	250	338
Combined Adults and Children							
Totals	1,175	1,428	1,495	1,460	1,790	2,060	2,297

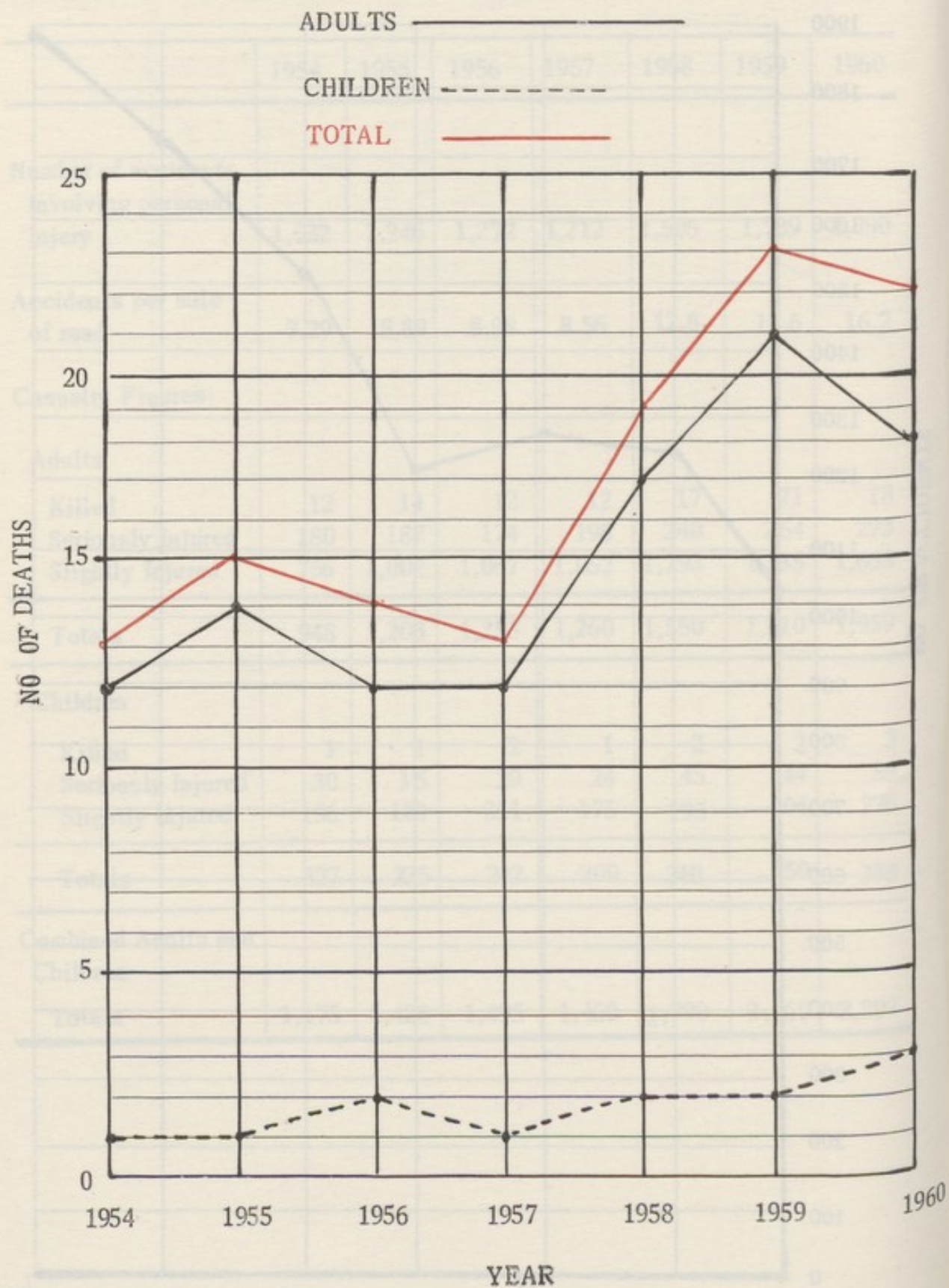
NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS
INVOLVING PERSONAL INJURY

PERIOD 1954 - 1960



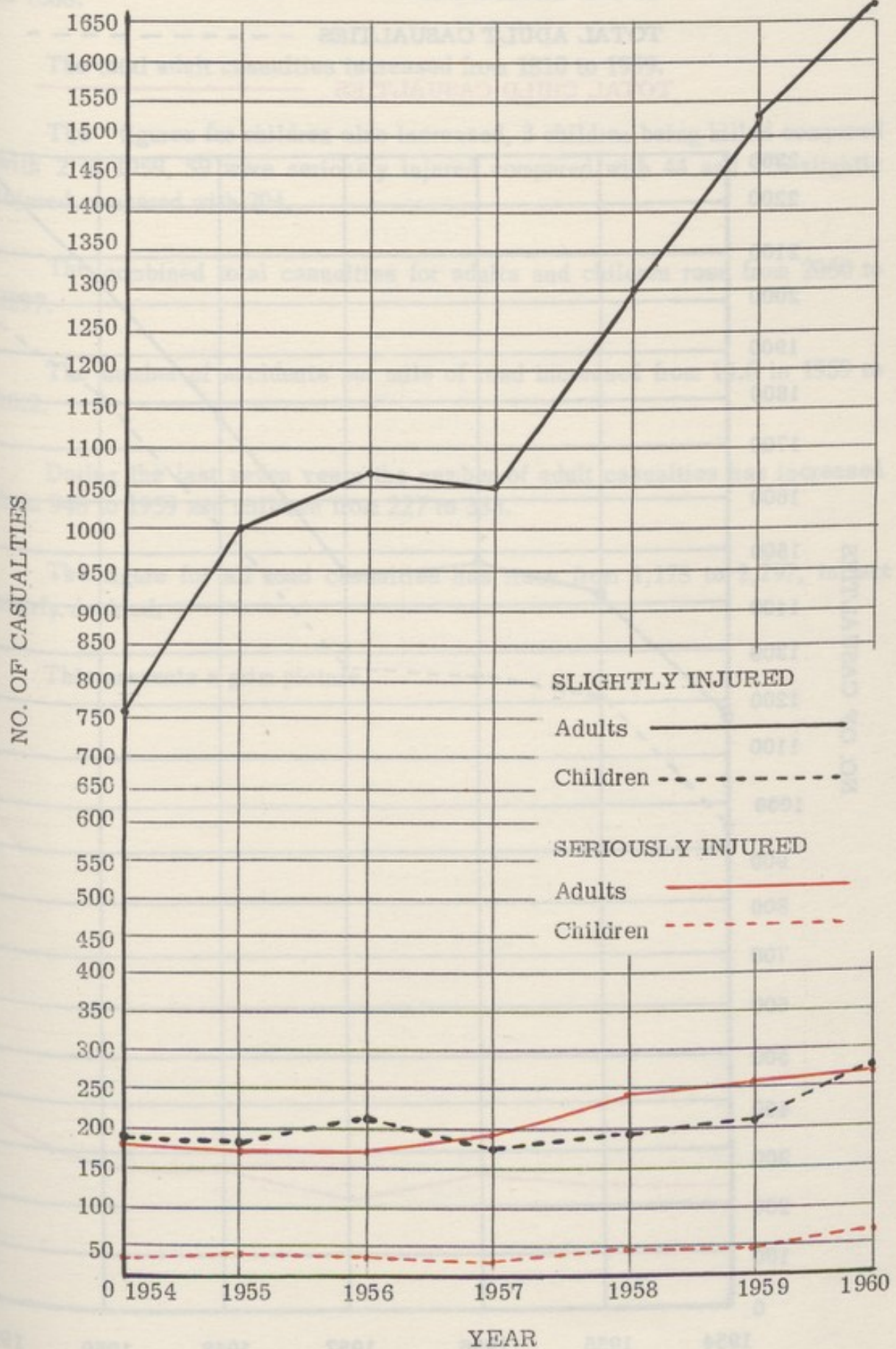
NUMBER OF PERSONS KILLED

PERIOD 1954-1960



ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

PERIOD 1954 - 1960



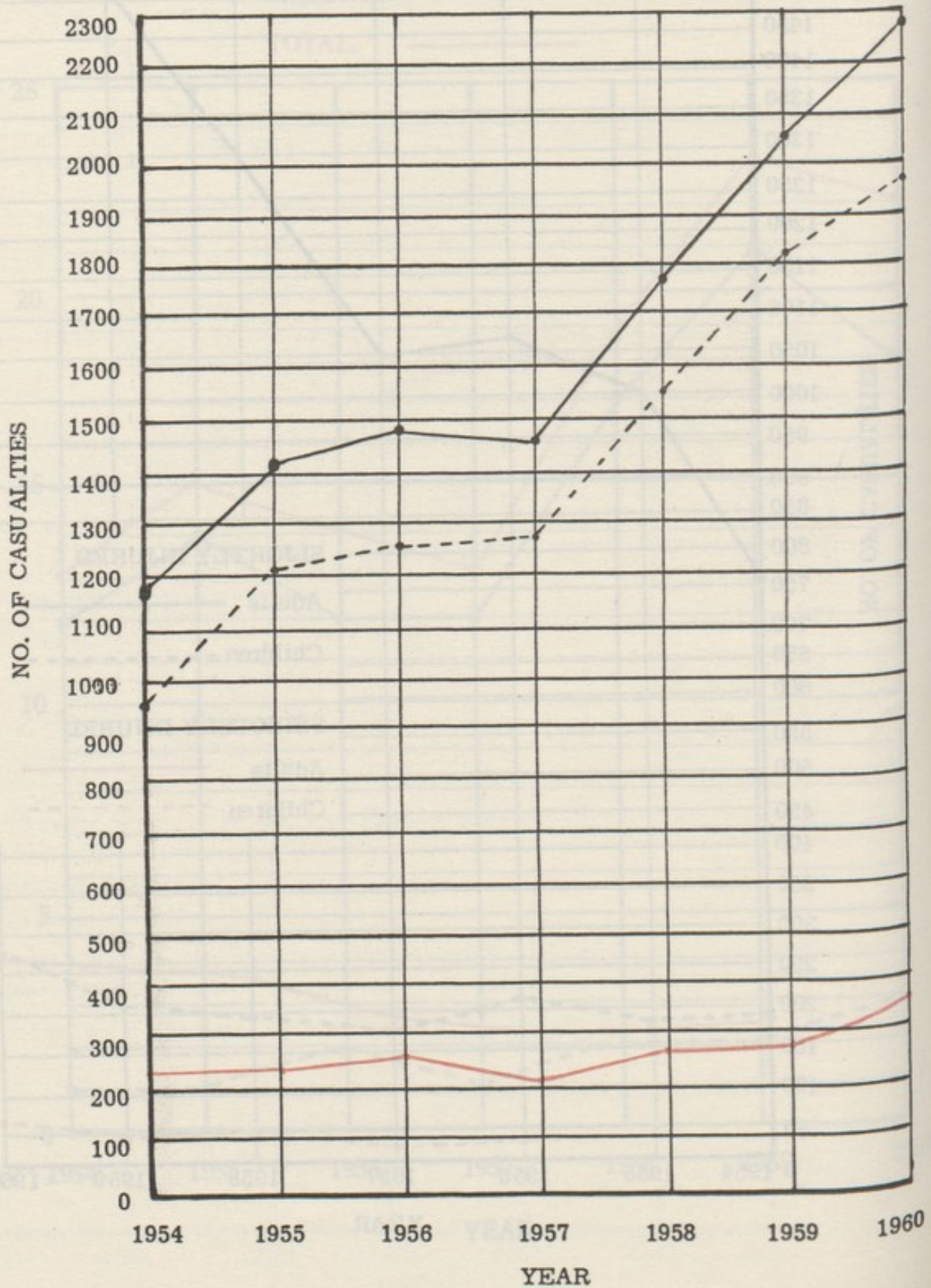
ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

PERIOD 1954-1960

TOTAL CASUALTIES

TOTAL ADULT CASUALTIES

TOTAL CHILD CASUALTIES



Although the number of adults killed on the roads decreased by 3, 18 persons being killed compared with 21 in 1959, the number of seriously injured adults increased from 255 to 273 and the number of slightly injured from 1535 to 1668.

The total adult casualties increased from 1810 to 1959.

The figures for children also increased, 3 children being killed compared with 2 in 1959, 59 were seriously injured compared with 44 and 276 slightly injured compared with 204.

The combined total casualties for adults and children rose from 2060 to 2297.

The number of accidents per mile of road increased from 14.6 in 1959 to 16.2.

During the last seven years the number of adult casualties has increased from 948 to 1959 and children from 227 to 338.

The figure for all road casualties has risen from 1,175 to 2,297, in fact nearly doubled.

This presents a grim picture.

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

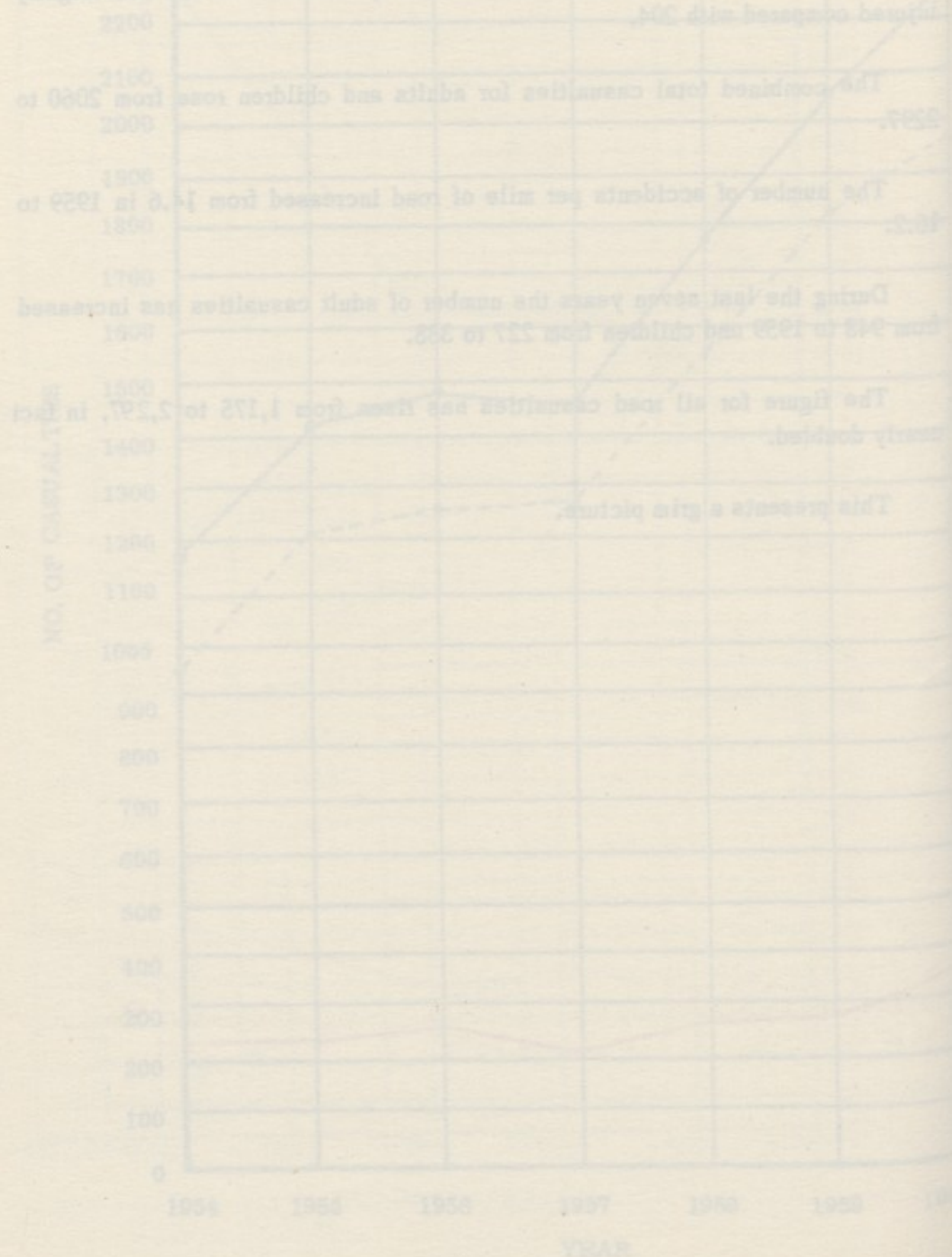
ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

Although the number of adults killed on the roads decreased by 3, 18 persons being killed compared with 21 in 1959, the number of seriously injured adults increased from 252 to 273 and the number of slightly injured from 1232 to 1268.

ADULT CASUALTIES

The total adult casualties increased from 1810 in 1959.

The figures for children also increased, 3 children being killed compared with 2 in 1959, 59 were seriously injured compared with 44 and 276 slightly injured compared with 304.



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, acute
Enteric Fever
Erysipelas
Food Poisoning
Glanders
Hydrophobia
Malaria
Measles
Membranous Croup
Meningococcal Infection
Ophthalmia Neonatorum
Paratyphoid Fever
Plague
Pneumonia, acute influenzal
Pneumonia, acute primary
Poliomyelitis, acute
Puerperal Pyrexia
Relapsing Fever
Scabies
Scarlet Fever
Smallpox
Tuberculosis, all forms
Typhoid Fever
Typhus Fever
Whooping Cough

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

NOTIFICATIONS (CORRECTED) EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS

Disease	1st Quarter		2nd Quarter		3rd Quarter		4th Quarter		Totals		Grand Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Scarlet Fever	21	24	8	11	8	4	10	11	47	50	97
Whooping Cough	34	48	40	42	58	63	34	42	166	195	361
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	2	4
Paralytic	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Non-Paralytic	13	9	96	118	91	83	73	59	273	269	542
Measles	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	3
Diphtheria	66	79	55	72	21	29	15	24	157	204	361
Dysentery	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	3	-	3
Meningococcal Infection	10	9	7	7	3	1	6	2	26	19	45
Pneumonia	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	2
Acute Encephalitis (Infective)	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3
Paratyphoid Fever	2	-	-	-	2	3	2	-	6	3	9
Erysipelas	10	9	5	13	5	9	2	1	22	32	54
Food Poisoning	-	16	-	12	-	3	-	30	-	61	61
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	3	1	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	2	1	-	1	3	3	4	8	9	17
Scabies											
TOTALS	161	197	215	278	195	198	149	176	720	849	1569

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE - AGE DISTRIBUTION

Age Groups	Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Acute Poliomyelitis		Measles		Diphtheria		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	2	20	30	-	3	10	13	-	-	11	13	1	-	-	-	104
1 year	2	2	23	27	-	-	29	47	-	-	14	16	1	-	-	-	161
2 years	2	1	26	28	1	-	44	41	1	-	17	11	-	-	-	1	173
3 years	4	4	16	21	1	-	59	33	-	-	6	8	-	-	1	1	154
4 years	8	7	9	20	-	-	31	24	-	-	8	9	1	-	-	-	117
5 - 9 years	22	29	67	62	-	-	94	105	1	-	36	45	-	-	-	1	462
10 - 14 years	7	3	5	4	-	-	4	3	-	1	11	15	-	-	-	1	54
15 to 24 years	1	1	-	1	-	-	2	2	-	-	11	39	-	-	4	4	67
25 and over	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	43	48	-	-	3	1	99
TOTALS	47	50	166	195	2	3	273	269	2	1	157	204	3	-	8	9	1391
Age Groups	Pneumonia		Acute Encephalitis (Infective)		Paratyphoid Fever		Erysipelas		Food Poisoning		Puerperal Pyrexia		Ophthalmia Neonatorum		TOTALS		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Under 5 years	5	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	3	1	19
5 - 14 years	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
15 - 44 years	4	7	-	-	-	-	3	2	10	11	-	-	61	-	-	-	98
45 - 64 years	11	9	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
65 and over	4	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
TOTALS	26	19	2	-	3	-	6	3	22	32	-	-	61	-	3	1	178

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

WARD	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Acute Polio-myelitis	Paralytic Polio-myelitis	Acute Polio-myelitis	Non-Paralytic	Measles	Diphtheria	Dysentery	Meningococcal Infection	Scabies	Pneumonia	Acute Encephalitis (Infective)	Erysipelas	Food Poisoning	Paratyphoid Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	TOTALS
Marsh	4	16	1				14	-	59	-	1	6	-	1	-	-	34	1	137
Bishop's	9	16	1				31	1	49	-	1	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	112
Prince's	9	8	-		2		24	-	57	-	2	4	-	1	1	-	18	1	127
Oval	7	7	-				16	2	23	-	-	1	-	2	5	-	-	-	63
Springfield	1	25	1				7	-	39	1	1	1	-	1	15	-	-	-	92
Lansdowne	9	24	-				13	-	26	-	1	3	-	-	11	-	6	-	92
Minet	-	9	-				16	-	10	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
Angell	3	8	-				40	-	7	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	62
Vassall	2	47	-				21	-	18	-	2	9	-	1	3	-	1	-	99
Grove	2	36	-				10	-	9	1	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	66
Stockwell	7	9	-				31	-	5	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	1	-	58
Landor	5	14	-				30	-	9	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	62
Ferndale	5	21	-				50	-	10	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	90
Town Hall	3	13	-		1		21	-	4	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	46
Herne Hill	4	8	-				24	-	5	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	46
Effra	5	25	-				44	-	9	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	88
Tulse Hill	4	13	-				77	-	2	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	105
Thurlow Park	5	4	-				14	-	3	-	2	1	-	-	8	-	-	1	38
Leigham	2	14	1				50	-	5	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	76
Knight's Hill	5	26	-				5	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	47
Romany	6	13	-				4	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	27
TOTALS	97	361	4		3		542	3	361	3	17	45	2	9	54	3	61	4	1569

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	39	27	31	97
Whooping Cough	96	157	108	361
Acute Poliomyelitis Paralytic	3	-	1	4
Acute Poliomyelitis Non-Paralytic	2	1	-	3
Measles	105	219	218	542
Diphtheria	3	-	-	3
Dysentery	253	72	36	361
Meningococcal Infection	1	1	1	3
Scabies	5	4	8	17
Pneumonia	15	23	7	45
Acute Encephalitis (Infective)	-	1	1	2
Paratyphoid Fever	2	-	1	3
Erysipelas	6	2	1	9
Food Poisoning	33	9	12	54
Puerperal Pyrexia	58	2	1	61
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	1	1	4
TOTALS	623	519	427	1569

NOTIFICATIONS OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS

The total number of notifications, excluding tuberculosis, received during the year fell considerably, 1569 corrected notifications being received compared with 3290 in 1959.

This decrease is accounted for, in the main, by a reduction of 1849 in the number of cases of measles notified. The year 1959 was a "measles" year and as the disease tends to occur in epidemic form every two years it was to be expected that the incidence in 1960 would be low. It is anticipated, therefore, that measles will again assume epidemic proportions in 1961.

Poliomyelitis

It is pleasing to report that only 7 cases of Poliomyelitis (4 paralytic and 3 non-paralytic) were notified during the year compared with 16 cases (8 paralytic and 8 non-paralytic) during 1959. No deaths occurred from this disease.

The cases were spread throughout the year as follows :-

First Quarter	1
Second Quarter	3
Third Quarter	NIL
Fourth Quarter	3
	<hr/>
	7
	<hr/>

The ward distribution was as follows :-

Marsh	1
Bishop's	1
Springfield	1
Leigham	1
Princes	2
Town Hall	1
	<hr/>
	7
	<hr/>

Two males suffered from the disease compared with five females in the in the following age groups :-

	M.	F.	Total
Under 1 year	-	3	3
2 years	1	-	1
3 years	1	-	1
15-24 years	-	2	2
	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>

Scabies

It is still necessary, even in 1960, to treat people for Scabies. In this connection 17 notifications were received in the Public Health Department. This is, however, a reduction of 28 on the number notified during 1959.

An arrangement exists with the Metropolitan Boroughs of Southwark and Battersea for the cleansing of such persons.

Scarlet Fever

There was a decrease in the number of cases of Scarlet Fever notified, 97 cases occurring compared with 177 in 1959.

Whooping Cough

This disease showed an increase on the 1959 figure, 361 cases being notified compared with 121 last year.

Pneumonia

Considerably fewer cases of pneumonia were notified during the year, 45 compared with 112 in 1959.

Dysentery

There was a considerable increase in the number of cases of dysentery notified, 361 cases occurring compared with 209 in 1959.

More than two thirds of them occurred in the Vauxhall Parliamentary Constituency mainly in Marsh, Bishop's and Prince's Wards.

Seventy two cases occurred in the Brixton Constituency and 36 in Norwood.

The cases were spread throughout the year as follows:-

First Quarter	145
Second Quarter	127
Third Quarter	50
Fourth Quarter	39
	<hr/>
	361
	<hr/>

Food Poisoning

Fifty Four notifications of food poisoning were received during the year compared with 40 in 1959.

In addition 9 cases were otherwise ascertained.

The cases were distributed throughout the year as follows:-

Notifications (corrected) as returned to Registrar-General.

First Quarter	19
Second Quarter	18
Third Quarter	14
Fourth Quarter	3
	<hr/>
	54
	<hr/>

Cases otherwise ascertained

First Quarter	-
Second Quarter	-
Third Quarter	9
Fourth Quarter	-
	<hr/>
	9
	<hr/>

Included in the above mentioned 63 cases there was one outbreak of food poisoning involving 17 persons.

The agent was identified in 22 cases.

Salmonella Typhimurium	3
Salmonella Dublin	1
Salmonella Newport	1
Clostridium Welchii	17

The outbreak of food poisoning occurred in a Welfare Home for the aged in the Borough.

The food causing the outbreak was suspected to be ox tongue and the agent heat resistant clostridium welchii. All the cases occurred at 4 a.m. on Saturday, 20th August, 1960, there were no fatalities.

Clinical Features

Average interval ingestion to onset - 16 hours

Main Symptoms - Pains in abdomen and diarrhoea, no vomiting

Severity of illness - Moderately severe

Duration of illness - 6 staff : 12 hours

11 elderly residents : 32 hours.

Results of Laboratory Investigations

- (i) Cases : Faecal specimens obtainable only from ten persons - heat-resistant clostridium welchii present in all specimens.
- (ii) Food handlers:- One cook included in the above ten (a second and subsequent test was negative).
- (iii) Food sample:- Ox tongue - no pathogenic organisms isolated. (The sample of ox tongue may not have been representative of that thought to have caused the outbreak).

Preparation of Food causing illness

Early on Wednesday, 17th August, 1960, twenty seven pounds of ox tongues were delivered to the home. They were steamed for eight hours and then placed in a "cool room". Early the following morning the tongues were placed in a refrigerator. At about 11 a.m. half of them were sliced and covered with warm gravy. Lunch was served at 12.30 p.m. with no consequent illness.

On Friday 19th August, the remainder of the ox tongues were removed from the refrigerator (excepting one whole tongue). They were sliced and served cold for lunch (No gravy served).

Number of consumers at risk

75 elderly residents

6 staff

Probable origin of infection or contamination of food

Not Known

OUTBREAK OF EPIDEMIC NAUSEA AND VOMITING

On the afternoon of 26th January, 1960, information was received of an outbreak of suspected food poisoning affecting mainly members of the nursing staff at a hospital in the Borough. At that time 17 cases had occurred.

The following day a visit was paid to the hospital when the total had risen to 26. The onset was sudden, characterised by nausea, diarrhoea and vomiting, the course of the illness being about 48 hours. At that time the impression was obtained that there were two peaks, one about 21st and 22nd January and the second on the 25th and 26th January. Bacteriological investigations had yielded negative results.

An inspection of the kitchens which served both patients and staff showed nothing abnormal, except that one kitchen employee had an unhealed vaccination on her leg which she was dressing herself. This was swabbed, and the person temporarily put off duty. This swab failed to grow pathogens.

The following day the total of cases was 37 and it was becoming obvious that this was not an outbreak of food poisoning, and the alternative diagnosis of epidemic nausea and vomiting was considered.

By 29th December, 45 cases had occurred mostly amongst the staff, and detailed histories from a number of the victims was obtained. The onset was usually abrupt with nausea and/or vomiting although at least one case started with a bout of diarrhoea. There was some pyrexia and generalised aches and pains and it was reported that the patients usually "slept for hours" after going to bed. The illness usually lasted for about 48 hours, the victims being up and about although feeling a little exhausted at the end of that period.

Apart from a few odd cases, the outbreak came to an end about 28th January, the last case reported occurring on the 3rd February.

Retrospectively a few cases not originally reported were found and in all 58 persons were affected, 49 staff and 9 patients.

Naturally, at the height of the outbreak the question of closing the hospital for admissions was raised, and after consideration it was agreed that admission should only be denied in those cases where vomiting or diarrhoea would constitute a hazard e.g. those needing gastric surgery.

Diphtheria

In February a small outbreak of diphtheria occurred in the Borough involving three cases (two of which were notified) and seventeen carriers.

The original case was diagnosed clinically by a local general practitioner, in a boy of six years who had been immunised in infancy but not since.

Upon notification of this case the London County Council arranged for the swabbing of the school contacts whilst the Borough Council staff investigated the family contacts.

As a result of these investigations ten positive swabs were obtained. This was followed by investigation of the families of these carriers when a further ten positive swabs were obtained although not all at the first attempt.

All of these except one adult were admitted to hospital and two of them, Cases 2 and 3, were considered on admission to be clinically diphtheria.

The family of Case 2 consisted of mother and father and seven children. The family was originally investigated as a result of finding a positive swab in a contact of Case 1. The first swab results of the family taken on the day of removal of the carrier were negative.

A week later swabbing of the family gave five positive results and the following day another member of the family returned a positive.

Thus in this family of nine there were two cases and five carriers including the father. The negative swabs were from the mother and a boy aged 7. The immunisation state of the parents was not discovered.

The two cases in the family were not immunised. The remainder of the family were immunised in infancy and had boosters in 1956 with the exception of the boy aged 12 who had his booster in 1952.

Another family with a school contact of Case 1 returned four positive swabs including the mother. Three members of the family returned negative swabs. The whole of this family with the exception of the parents gave a history of immunisation.

No other families had more than one carrier.

The following table gives brief details of the cases:-

Date	Sex	Age	Immunised	Type	Notes
1. 9.2.60	M	6 yrs.	Infancy No booster	Diphtheria Mitis "Toxagenic in the laboratory"	
2. 26.2.60	M	2 yrs.	Not Immunised	Diphtheria Mitis	Brother of school contact of above case.
3. 26.2.60	F	1 year	Not Immunised	Diphtheria Mitis	Sister of Case 2

BOROUGH OF LAMBETH

IMMUNISATION - 1960

Completed Cases	Welfare Centres and Nurseries		General Practitioners		Totals
	Under 5 years	5 - 14 years	Under 5 years	5 - 14 years	
Diphtheria Prophylaxis only	93	295	43	38	469
Combined Antigen - Diphtheria and Whooping Cough	53	1	81	18	153
Triple Antigen - Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus	2795	44	849	95	3783
Diphtheria and Tetanus	45	85	3	8	141
Diphtheria - boosting doses - all ages	2056		632		2688
Whooping Cough only all ages (completed cases)	14		28		42

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

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 Hall, 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, 1884 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 1960, 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	2	2	1	-	5
5 - 14 years	1	1	1	-	3
15 - 24 years	19	14	-	1	34
25 - 44 years	21	16	3	3	43
45 - 65 years	41	10	-	-	51
65 years and over	6	4	-	-	10
TOTAL	90	47	5	4	146

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

Norwood	43
Brixton	64
Vauxhall	39

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

	Respiratory	Non-respiratory	Total
Men	1665	75	1740
Women	1350	94	1444
Children	163	60	223
TOTAL	3178	229	3407

HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

Parliamentary Constituency	Respiratory				Non-respiratory			
	Admitted		Discharged		Admitted		Discharged	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Vauxhall	49	8	42	12	4	2	3	3
Brixton	50	17	34	13	1	-	4	1
Norwood	23	9	21	6	1	-	1	-
TOTAL	122	34	97	31	6	2	8	4

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
11	4	15	-	6	6	11	10	21

The following table shows the primary notification of tuberculosis for the ten year period 1951 - 1960

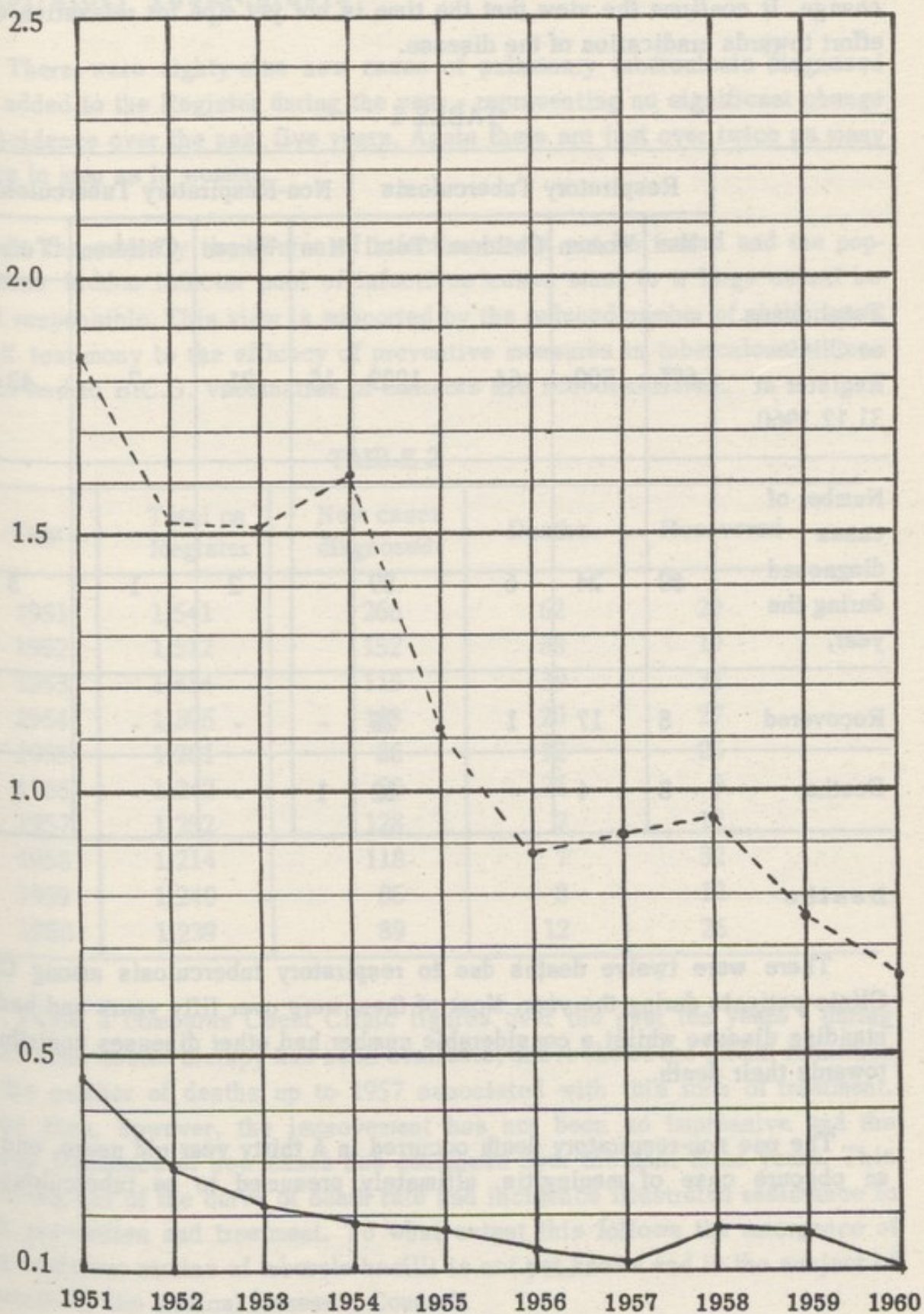
Year	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Totals	Rate per 1,000 population
1951	396	31	427	1.86
1952	323	34	357	1.55
1953	318	29	347	1.52
1954	352	17	369	1.63
1955	232	21	253	1.13
1956	180	18	198	0.88
1957	199	10	209	0.93
1958	189	21	210	0.94
1959	155	15	170	0.76
1960	137	9	146	0.65

The following table shows the number of deaths from tuberculosis for the ten year period 1951 – 1960

Year	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Totals	Rate per 1,000 population
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
1960	15	6	21	0.09

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

Deaths ————— Ten Year Period
Notifications - - - - - 1951 - 1960



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 is an extract of the Annual Return of Chest Clinic work sent to the Ministry of Health for the year 1960, and refers to the Lambeth (South) Chest Clinic, situated in St. Francis' Hospital.

If the table is compared with that for 1959, it would be seen to show little change. It confirms the view that the time is not yet ripe for relaxation of any effort towards eradication of the disease.

TABLE 1

	Respiratory Tuberculosis				Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis			
	Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children	Total
Total cases on Clinic Register at 31.12.1960.	675	500	64	1239	15	21	7	43
Number of cases diagnosed during the year,	59	24	6	89	-	2	1	3
Recovered	8	17	1	26	-	-	-	-
Deaths	8	4	-	12	1	-	-	1

Deaths

There were twelve deaths due to respiratory tuberculosis among Chest Clinic patients during the year. Most of them were over fifty years and had old-standing disease whilst a considerable number had other diseases contributing towards their death.

The one non-respiratory death occurred in a thirty year old negro, and was an obscure case of meningitis, ultimately presumed to be tuberculous.

Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis

The three new cases diagnosed during the year were not due to bovine tuberculosis, of which no new case is recorded in the Borough. They were all secondary to an original pulmonary infection.

Respiratory Tuberculosis

There were eighty-nine new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis diagnosed and added to the Register during the year - representing no significant change in incidence over the past five years. Again there are just over twice as many cases in men as in women.

In the majority the source of infection could not be traced and the population's hidden infector pool of infectious cases must to a large extent be held responsible. This view is supported by the reduced number of child cases, itself testimony to the efficacy of preventive measures in tuberculous households and to B.C.G. vaccination of contacts and school-children.

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
1960	1,239	89	12	26

Table 2 compares Chest Clinic figures over the past ten years - during which time chemo-therapy has been available, and it shows the initial reduction in the number of deaths up to 1957 associated with this form of treatment. Since then, however, the improvement has not been so impressive and the steady incidence of new cases has continued over the past three years. This levelling out of the curve of death rate and incidence illustrates resistance to both prevention and treatment. To what extent this follows the emergence of drug resistant strains of tubercle bacilli is not yet known and is the subject of research by the Medical Research Council.

Most new cases continue to be discovered as a result of chest X-ray examination advised by General Practitioners. A certain number are found by routine mass radiography unit examinations, but is a diminishing percentage as a higher proportion of examinations are repeat X-rays of individuals passed normal in previous years.

On an estimated population of 120,000 served by the Lambeth (South) Chest Clinic, with a total of 1,239 cases on the Register, 1% of the community is in need of supervision and advice for tuberculosis.

Treatment

Approximately half the number of newly diagnosed cases were in need of initial hospital or sanatorium treatment, and there were 41 new case admissions during the year. Immediate vacancies were available.

Most patients in need of long term treatment were given chemo-therapy under Chest Clinic outpatient supervision, and there were 250 such patients treated during the year. Most were able to continue at work.

The Chest Clinic was well attended by patients and used by General Practitioners during 1960, and there were 4,400 patient attendances.

The London County Council tuberculosis health visitors paid 3,200 visits to patients' homes and at any one time during the year about 100 patients were receiving extra milk, butter and eggs provided by the Council.

Many cases of non-tuberculous respiratory disease are now seen at the Chest Clinic, including chronic bronchitis where there is a casual relationship with the polluted London atmosphere. Cancer of the lung is becoming a more common finding and close liaison with King's College Hospital and the Specialist Chest Hospitals is maintained in arrangements for treatment. The Chest Clinic is taking part in the further investigation of smoking as a possible cause of this disease, organised by the Research Committee of the British Tuberculosis Association.

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

The care of the aged is a matter which is constantly engaging the attention of the department. Unfortunately it is not always possible to intervene directly in the welfare of old people unless there is a nuisance or danger to health. However close contact is maintained with the officers of the Lambeth Old People's Welfare Association and through them it is often possible to assist. Similarly, officers of the Public Health Department are frequently able to help the Old People's Welfare Association in dealing with cases.

Factors which contribute to the unhappy state of many of these old people are varied. Many of the old people are often alone in the world, have a small fixed income and some are reluctant to apply for National Assistance. Consequently they live in one room, usually in a basement or at the top of the house, and get insufficient to eat.

It often appears at first sight that some of those who have children are neglected by them. This may be true in some instances but on the other hand investigation may show that there is some real obstacle such as the housing circumstances of these children which will not permit them to give shelter to their parents.

Another factor which is often overlooked is the independence of the old persons themselves, who will carry on long after they should have had help, but are reluctant to do anything which in the slightest way suggests a whittling away of their independence.

It is pathetic when one comes across an old person who steadfastly refuses to accept the services which are available because it felt that independence will be lost by so doing. This is the type of case which usually becomes the subject of court-action under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948. This action is distasteful and is only taken after all methods of persuasion have failed.

During the year 474 new cases were brought to the notice of the Public Health Department, 29 fewer than in 1959, but the Woman Public Health Visitor made 200 more visits, 2722 compared with 2522 last year.

It was necessary to take statutory action in only one case, and this speaks highly of the persuasive powers of the lady visitor in getting old people into hospital or institutions voluntarily.

Once more I acknowledge the considerable work done by various members of my staff in connection with old people. The co-operation of Lambeth Old People's Welfare Association, The London County Council through its Domestic Help and Nursing Services, the Geriatricians and the Hospitals has continued throughout the year. These organisations have helped to make the task of the Public Health Department less difficult and to them my thanks are due.

Set out below is a summary of the work of the Public Health Visitor during the year giving a comparison with the years 1958 and 1959.

	1960	1959	1958
No. of new cases	474	503	421
No. of cases removed to Hospital or Institution (Voluntarily)	121	143	147
No. of cases removed under National Assistance Act, 1948, as amended by National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951	1	1	1
No. of cases removed under National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47	-	2	-
No. of cases removed by a Duly Authorised Officer	11	2	7
TOTAL NO. OF VISITS MADE BY VISITOR	2722	2522	2316
No. of cases who received help	420	412	364
No. of cases in which help was not required	39	54	40
No. of cases in which help was refused	15	37	17
No. of Deaths	151	151	163
No. of cases on Register at end of year	1519	1192	823

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 amended legislation in 1 case.

Details of this case are set out below:-

This was an old lady of 86 years of age. She was practically housebound and lived alone in a furnished room. The landlord was anxious to obtain possession. She was incontinent and refused any help offered. Visits paid by the Public Health Visitor were resented and on 30th March, 1960, the General Practitioner attending her telephoned the Public Health Department to say that in her opinion the old lady should be moved. She was visited by the Medical Officer of Health and the Public Health Visitor and in spite of persuasion refused to go into hospital.

The Medical Officer of Health and the Public Health Visitor again called on 4th April and conditions were such that action had to be taken under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948 as amended by the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951.

The necessary Order was obtained and the old lady was removed to hospital on 6th April. She died in hospital on 13th April, 1960.

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 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 140 (101), the total visits made were 2,152 (1,885) and the total number of soiled articles collected and taken to Southwark Cleansing Station 20,421 (17,337). The total weight of the laundry cleansed was 19,137 lbs. (17,266 lbs.). The figures given in brackets are those for the year 1959.

Home Bathing Service

Notes on this scheme were set out in my Annual Report for 1959.

An increasing number of aged persons are benefiting from this service. During the year 1,791 Baths were given. This compares with a figure of 747 for the year 1959, but it should be remembered that the scheme did not come into operation until 4th May, 1959. Should the home bathing service continue to expand 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.

Holidays for the elderly

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

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.

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

In the Spring 190 old people went on holiday and in the Autumn 149 making a total of 339 for the year as shown in the following tables.

OLD PEOPLE'S HOLIDAYS, 1960

SPRING

Ward	Males			Females				Married Couples	Totals
	65/70	71/75	76/80	Over 80	60/65	66/70	71/75	76/80	Over 80
Vauxhall	2	1	2	2	8	14	14	4	4
Brixton	4	5	2	4	10	14	13	7	6
Norwood	7	6	7	8	7	12	15	6	6
Totals	13	12	11	14	25	40	42	17	16

AUTUMN

Vauxhall	1	2	3	3	2	5	10	8	4	6	38
Brixton	5	6	6	1	7	16	3	6	2	11	52
Norwood	4	5	7	3	3	10	14	8	5	8	59
Totals	10	13	16	7	12	31	27	22	11	25	149
Totals for Year	23	25	27	21	37	71	69	39	27	44	339

LAMBETH OLD PEOPLE'S WELFARE ASSOCIATION

During the year under review 1,316 new people were brought to the notice of the Association. It is interesting to observe the changes since 1954. There was a steady increase in new clients from 535 in that year to a peak of 1,914 in 1958; the number fell to 1,504 in 1959 and since then has become steady at about 1,300. This would appear to be a healthy sign especially when coupled with the considerable increase in assistance given to people already known to the Association; 2,436 were dealt with last year and 3,613 during the year under review.

It is hoped that help, or at least advice, can be given whatever the problem an elderly person may have. Some want no more than factual information about the services that are available, others have problems requiring case work, visiting and follow up. There are a few with problems which just cannot be solved and all that can be given is sympathy and a "shoulder to weep on". It is vital that all elderly members of the community should feel able to look to the Association for help, advice and support whatever their difficulty.

Visiting

The visiting undertaken or arranged by the Association falls into three main categories. Firstly, visits made to ascertain the needs of homebound people newly referred to the Association. Secondly, periodical follow-up visits to the more infirm to ensure that they are still managing and to remind them to approach the Association if they should be in difficulty. Lastly, efforts are made to find voluntary workers who will "adopt" elderly people who are without relatives and friends nearby, this provides the feeling that somebody cares for them and they are still part of the community.

The Association is indebted to all the voluntary workers who help to make this service possible, and is always anxious to recruit more workers and expand the service.

Meals-on-wheels

During the year under review 27,765 meals were delivered by the Association in the Northern part of the Borough: 23,530 to people in their own homes and 4,234 to lunch clubs. The Southern part of the Borough is served by the W.V.S. which delivered 28,981 meals, all to people in their own homes. Taking this Borough as a whole the largest number of people who were served on any one day was 338, of which 50 were at lunch clubs. Meals are delivered to people's homes on four days a week, and an extra meal for Saturday can be left on Friday. The lunch club at the Work Centre receives meals on four days, and the Northcote House Senior Club on three days a week.

Through this service the Association is able to supervise quite closely the welfare of the more helpless members of the community, most of whom look upon the meals staff as friends who render services which do not come within their official duties. It is hoped that every elderly person in the Borough, who through illness or infirmity is unable to prepare or make provision for meals, is brought to the notice of the Association.

Foot Clinics

There appears to be an ever increasing demand for this service. The Association has six clinics providing 27 three hour sessions per week and 7 sessions of mobile chiropody. During the year a total of 12,673 treatments were given. 2,012 people attended the clinics and 443 infirm people received treatment in their own homes. At the end of the year the period between appointments was lengthening and waiting lists had to be started. It is hoped that the L.C.C. will permit expansion in the near future.

During the year under review the Association has been 100 per cent grant aided by the L.C.C. Treatment was free for only those in receipt of National Assistance until January when it became free for all those in receipt of retirement or old age pensions irrespective of other income. There is widespread appreciation of the service but expansion is essential to keep pace with growing demand.

The Association would like to thank all those who act as voluntary receptionists at the clinics and thereby help to keep the service working efficiently and the chiropodists who often provide a sympathetic ear as well as professional treatment.

Holidays

For most people a holiday is something to look forward to and something to remember. For elderly people, whose lives are becoming restricted through infirmity and limited means, holidays are especially important. This year 46 people saved with the Association for two weeks summer holiday under the auspices of the Women's Holiday Fund and two for ten days holiday at Christmas. In addition old people were recommended for holidays under the scheme sponsored by the Borough Council. Eight infirm people were also assisted.

Inexpensive private addresses were given to those who wanted to make their own arrangements and where appropriate people were referred to other organisations and agencies which arrange holidays. The Association greatly appreciates the co-operation it receives in its efforts to secure holidays for as many people as possible.

Clubs

The thirty clubs represented on the Association show considerable variety, 24 are open one afternoon a week, and one of these starts early with lunch; two are open three afternoons a week; one open four days a week and provides lunches and one opens six days a week but there is no provision for lunches. There are also a daily club held in a London County Council Old People's Home and the George VI Memorial Club for the housebound which is described elsewhere. Club activities cover a wide range including outings, concerts, parties and visiting of sick members. It is impossible to overemphasise the value of club activities, and the work put in by leaders and helpers.

Through the co-operation of the clubs the Association is able to advertise its main annual activities: the Church Service and Inter-Borough Talent Competition in the Spring; the Inter-Club Competition and Exhibition of Work in the Autumn; and the Old People's Concert at Christmas.

King George VI Memorial Club

The Association has five representatives on the Management Committee of of this day club which is open to housebound people living in Camberwell and Lambeth. Normally attendance is limited to one day a week, and transport is provided by the club.

During the year under review there was a record total of 12,037 attendances. 450 different people attended the club, but at any one time membership was about 300; 45 members attended on every possible occasion. 131 new people joined the club and 113 members were lost; 185 were put on the waiting list which is approximately the same number as last year. The waiting period for admission is about six months but priority is given to those urgently in need of the club's services. In addition to usual activities such as outings, parties and entertainments the club aims to provide bathing, chiropody, hairdressing, handicraft instruction and help with shopping. A number of summer holidays were arranged, some with financial help from the Association.

Work Centre

During the year the number of people attending the Centre has ranged between 37 and 47, of which only a few were men. Two men and one woman left on being found part-time jobs. Several people were forced to leave due to increasing age and infirmity but some struggled on because they found life rather dreary without their two hours a day at the Centre.

The bulk of the work done during the year has been on the three permanent contracts of button carding, theatrical hose darning and the packing of foam cistern floats. In addition members continue to sort tin foil donated by the public. Various types of new work have been tried mostly comprising the assembly of cardboard containers and advertising materials. This type of work was not a great success as it had to be completed within a specified time. Such commitments are difficult to meet since the Centre has no transport of its own and the old people have in the past been encouraged to work at their own pace.

Gifts of scrap materials were used to make articles for sale, and in March the Employment Fellowship offered the Centre display space at an Exhibition and Market held in Marylebone where the work was commended.

Everyone is looking forward eagerly to the opening of the new Centre which is under construction and should be ready for occupation during 1961-62.

Finance

The Association is grateful to the Borough Council for its generous grant without which the work for elderly people in Lambeth could not be undertaken. It is hoped that the Borough Council will continue to show its confidence in this generous manner.

The Association would also like to take this opportunity to thank those who have made donations.

Co-operation

The task of helping elderly people would be very difficult indeed without the co-operation of the many statutory and voluntary bodies represented on the Old People's Welfare Association. Contact has been maintained with the National Old People's Welfare Council, the London Council of Social Service and the Central Consultative Committee on the Welfare of Old People from which much useful information has been received. The Association appreciates the help and advice received throughout the year from the Medical Officer of Health and other officers of the Borough Council.

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 office hours are from 9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday to Fridays and 10 a.m. to 12 noon on Saturdays.

HOSPITALS

Lambeth is within the catchment area 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 in 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 Governor's.

The following is a list of hospitals within the Borough:

Lambeth Hospital Group (S.W. Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board)

Lambeth Hospital, Brook Drive, S.E.11.

South Western Hospital, London 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 Hospital, 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 & 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.

SECTION D

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 Borough of Lambeth has been satisfactory both in quantity and quality during the year 1960.

There were no new important extensions of trunk mains nor any changes in the general scheme of supply to your area during 1960 but the length of new mains laid amounted to 1539 yards. All new and repaired mains are chlorinated before being restored to service and samples of water from them are tested bacteriologically to ensure that its quality is up to that normally supplied"

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 1874.

The average results were as follows:-

Chemical Examination

Description of sample	Milligrammes per litre (unless otherwise stated)
Thames derived filtered water	
Ammonia nitrogen	0.038
Albuminoid nitrogen	0.080
Oxidised nitrogen-nitrate	4.0
Chlorides as Cl	28.0
Oxygen abs. from Permanganate	
4 hours at 27°C	1.26
Turbidity units	0.3
Colour m.m. brown 2 ft. tube	
Burgess's Tintometer	14.0
Hardness (total)	254.0
Hardness (non-carbonate)	68.0
pH value	7.8
Phosphate as PO ₄	1.00

Milligrams per litre (unless
otherwise stated)

Silicate as SiO_2	...	...	...	9.0
Sulphate as SO_4	...	...	...	58.0
Fluoride as F	...	...	...	0.25
Magnesium as Mg	...	...	...	4.0
Surface Active material as Manoxol	...			0.12
Electrical Conductivity (Gemmhos)	...			525.0

Bacteriological Examination after Chlorination

(Water passing into supply)

Plate counts (average per ml.)	
Colonies counted on agar 37°C (20-24 hours)	8.6
Coliform count percentage samples negative in 101 ml	99.57
Escherichia count percentage samples negative in 100 ml	100.0

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.

Sewers

The Council's annual programme of reconstruction of sewers (£27,000 per annum for several years) is related to sewers which are very old and possibly defective and which may cause rat infestation. Definite improvement results from these schemes not only in the immediate locality, but also due to the greater capacity of the sewers with improved flow of sewage and storm water. During long periods of heavy rain of the last nine months there have been no reports of flooding of premises arising from defective sewers.

Sewers in the following streets were reconstructed in 1960-61 (work in Christchurch Road in progress March 1961).

Monkton Street Length 660 ft. average depth 11 ft.

Cleaver Street Length 270 ft. average depth 15 ft.

Knowle Road Length 726 ft. average depth 9 ft.

Christchurch Road " 715 ft. " " 18 ft.

The Council's programme of sewer reconstruction is additional to that for repair and maintenance of sewers (£10,000 per annum) and of gully maintenance and replacement (£10,000 per annum).

I am indebted to the Borough Engineer for supplying me with the above information.

SUMMARY OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS BY INSPECTORIAL STAFF

Dwellingshouses	Visits	Re-visits
In respect of nuisances	2,333	6,839
In respect of Certificates under the Rent Act, 1957	83	122
In respect of Rehousing	122	70
In respect of Infectious Diseases	451	63
Other reasons	578	173

Clean Air Act, 1956

Timed observations	146	-
Untimed observations	1,251	-
Other visits, private and industrial premises	673	3,868
Bakehouses	86	10
Butchers Shops	506	-
Restaurants	419	108
Fried Fish Shops	66	5
Ice Cream Premises	61	5
Milkshops	327	7
Public Houses	17	4
Other Food Premises	467	35

Factories Acts

Factories with mechanical power	509	16
Factories without mechanical power	120	-
Outworkers	203	-

Drainage	Visits	Re-visits
New Buildings	32	1,507
Alteration to existing drainage, etc.	464	3,669
Animals improperly kept	23	6
Personal uncleanness	28	7
Exhumations	1	9
Hairdressers and Barbers	109	40
Pet Animals Act, 1951	26	1
Rodent Control	1,329	1,208
Unclassified	402	82
	<u>10,822</u>	<u>17,854</u>

COMPLAINTS

The number of complaints received, including rat and mouse infestations, was	3,571
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DRAIN TESTING

Number of Drains tested by District Inspectors	2,173
Number of Drains tested by Rodent Officer	119
	<u>2,292</u>

DANGEROUS STRUCTURES

Dangerous structures notified to London County Council	112
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SUMMARY OF DEFECTS AND NUISANCES

FOUND AS A RESULT OF ROUTINE

INSPECTION AND INSPECTION FOLLOWING COMPLAINT

Dirty Premises	33
Verminous Premises	412

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

(Continued)

Defective Roofs	...	...	...	...	...	519
Defective rainwater pipes and gutters	...	...	...	...	...	266
Damp Premises	...	...	...	...	...	473
Defective drainage and sanitary fittings	...	...	...	...	...	474
Choked drainage	...	...	...	...	...	310
Lighting and ventilation	...	...	...	...	...	240
Defective water supplies	...	...	...	...	...	76
Dustbins etc.	...	...	...	...	...	31
General defects and dilapidations	591

NOTICES SERVED

Number of Intimation Notices Served	<u>1,357</u>
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Number served under Public Health (London) Act, 1936 -

Section 40	306
Section 82	346
Section 93	...	...	...	...	16
Section 105	...	...	...	...	2
Section 108/9	173

Under the London County Council (General Powers)
 Act, 1955 -

Section 27	83
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Under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	...	12
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Under the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1956 - Section 63 Lambeth Borough Council Bye-laws	14
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LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1936

In respect of 62 summonses returnable to the Lambeth Magistrates Court and Petty Sessional Court, 26 Abatement Orders were made, 18 cases were adjourned sine die 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	699
Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice	
(a) by landlords	775
(b) by Council in default of landlords under the Fifth Schedule of Public Health (London) Act, 1936 . . .	14
Under Sections 40 and 108/109 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936 and Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	103
Under Section 27 of London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1955	139

Outstanding cases from previous year are included.

SECTION 95 PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1936

In 1960 Certificates of Habitation were issued in respect of 565 new dwellings in regard to the provision of a proper and sufficient water supply. Out of 565 dwellings 198 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.

27 plans of new buildings and 97 plans of alterations to existing drains were deposited. Combined drainage was carried out in 16 cases.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

An Establishment Order has been granted to a company which carries on the offensive trade of fellmonger.

The order is 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	...	...	...	168
Number of rooms included in above	...	...	...	254
Total number of rooms sprayed for all purposes	..	...	...	2,996
Number of articles disinfected	...	...	...	5,825
Number of library books disinfected	...	...	...	1,144
Number of disinfection certificates issued	...	...	...	192

DISINFESTATION

Bed Bugs

Number of houses visited	...	...	...	...	268
Number of rooms sprayed	...	...	...	...	865
Number of houses re-visited	...	...	...	...	48

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

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

The total number of visits made by the staff of the Disinfecting Station for all purposes was 3231.

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

During the year 988 complaints were received. Of this number 89 were not justified. 748 were in respect of brown rats, and 151 in respect of mice. During the course of investigation 1118 baitings were made and 66 defective drains discovered.

16 Statutory Notices were served under the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, and 12 under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

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.	215	120	1
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	744	621	13
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	71	71	-
TOTAL	1030	812	14

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.)	4	4	-	4
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) -				
(a) Insufficient	2	2	-	2
(b) Unsuitable or defective	5	5	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	6	6	-	2
TOTAL	17	17	-	8

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	234
Household linen	2
Curtains and furniture hangings	1
Furniture and Upholstery	3
Artificial flowers	1
Paper bags	1
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	21
Carding etc., of buttons etc.	36
Stuffed toys	50
Cosaques, Christmas crackers, Christmas stockings, etc.	3
Lampshades	65
TOTAL	417

NO NOTICES WERE SERVED OR PROSECUTIONS INSTITUTED.

RENT ACT, 1957

(a) Applications for Certificates of Disrepair	59	
Applications outstanding from 1959	<u>1</u>	<u>60</u>
Decisions not to issue Certificates		-
Decisions to issue Certificates		
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	40	
(b) in respect of all defects	<u>18</u>	58
Applications awaiting action at end of year		<u>2</u>
		<u>60</u>
(b) Number of cases where decisions were made to issue Certificates but were awaiting action by the landlords at the end of 1959		<u>11</u>
Undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule of the Act		30
Undertakings refused under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule of the Act		2
Certificates of disrepair issued		27
Certificates still to be issued or undertakings still to be received from landlords at end of year		<u>10</u>
		<u>69</u>
(c) Applications for Certificates as to the remedying of defects specified in a landlord's undertaking		
(a) by landlords		60
(b) by tenants		7
(c) applications outstanding from 1959		<u>7</u>
		<u>74</u>

Certificates issued

(a) defects remedied	29
(b) defects not remedied	33
(c) applications awaiting action at end of year	12

 74

(d) Applications by landlords for cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair	43
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Applications outstanding from 1959	4
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 47

Certificates cancelled	37
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Certificates refused	6
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Applications still to be dealt with at the end of year	4
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 47

In connection with the applications from landlords for cancellation of
Certificates of Disrepair objections to cancellation were lodged in 14 cases.

REHOUSING AND OVERCROWDING

During the year the following cases have been investigated:-

London County Council					Cases
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	6
Medical Grounds	...	...	...	...	20
Insanitary conditions	..	...	...	...	12
Lambeth Borough Council					
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	21
Medical Grounds	...	...	...	...	416
Insanitary conditions					73

	Cases
Enquiries from other sources	7

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

London County Council	57
Lambeth Borough Council	31

HOUSING ACT, 1957

RECORD OF WORK CARRIED OUT BY HOUSING INSPECTORS

Section 17 - Individual Unfit Houses

Inspected - no action under Housing Act

164 Black Prince Road
79 Fitzalan Street
80 Fitzalan Street
3 Hamilton Road
53 Landor Road
131 Norwood Road
13 Stockwell Lane

Represented - Closing Order made

44 Brooklands Road
166 Black Prince Road

Section 18 - Underground rooms and parts of buildings

Inspected - no action under Housing Act

17 Bloom Grove
152 Farmers Road
22 Oakden Street
24 Oakden Street
26 Oakden Street
6 St. Gothards Road

Section 18 - Underground rooms and parts of buildings (cont.)

To be represented

4 Morley Street

Represented - Closing Order not yet made

12 Gipsy Hill

5 Gresham Road

198 Lambeth Walk

100 Lothian Road

Represented 1959 - Closing Order made

1 Brailsford Road

46 Eastlake Road

48 Eastlake Road

24 Thurlow Hill

Voluntarily closed

9 Langmead Street

75 Norwood High Street

208 South Lambeth Road

21 Wincott Street

23 Wincott Street

25 Wincott Street

Made fit - Closing Order determined

122 Christchurch Road

42 Guildford Road

5 Victoria Crescent

Made fit voluntarily

70 Acre Lane

72 Acre Lane

38 Bellefields Road

152 Brixton Road

154 Brixton Road

156 Brixton Road

158 Brixton Road

160 Brixton Road

Section 18 - Underground rooms and parts of buildings (cont.)

Made fit voluntarily (cont.)

52 Durand Gardens
 54 Durand Gardens
 47 Effra Road
 1 Ferndale Road
 3 Ferndale Road
 6 Hannen Road
 48 Harleyford Road
 52 Monkton Street
 54 Monkton Street
 56 Monkton Street
 67 Monkton Street
 69 Monkton Street
 71 Monkton Street
 73 Monkton Street
 75 Monkton Street
 77 Monkton Street
 18 Wincott Street

Work in hand to make fit

61 Acre Lane
 62 Acre Lane
 75 Akerman Road
 49 Auckland Hill
 63 Bedford Road
 36 Cleaver Square
 39 Dulwich Road
 54 Fentiman Road
 121 Gipsy Road
 175 Gipsy Road
 6 Irving Grove
 7 Irving Grove
 8 Irving Grove
 152 Lambeth Road
 41 Lorn Road
 5 Maley Avenue
 12 St. Michaels Road
 14 St. Michaels Road
 13 Treherne Road

Section 18 - Underground rooms and parts of buildings (cont.)

Work in hand to make fit (cont.)

121 Tulse Hill

59 Vauxhall Grove

PART III - Slum Clearance Programme 1956-1960

Somers Road Area

1 - 7 (odd) Somers Road

Clearance Order made 30th June 1959

Confirmed without modification by the Minister

8th October, 1959

Demolished 1960

Bowden Street Area

3 - 11 (odd) Bowden Street

56 Methley Street

Compulsory Purchase Order made 24th November 1959

Confirmed, with modifications, by the Minister,

June, 1960

Cambria Road Area

2 - 10 (even) Cambria Road

13 - 19 (odd) Padfield Road

1 - 7 (odd) Southwell Road

Compulsory Purchase Order made 28th March 1960

Public Enquiry October 1960

Decision of the Minister awaited

Flaxman Road Area

125 - 147 (odd) Flaxman Road

71 - 79 (odd) Lilford Road

Represented 10th October, 1960

Declared 26th October, 1960

The one area remaining under this programme, comprising some 105 houses, will be dealt with in 1961.

Slum Clearance Programme 1961-65

The joint proposals for a Slum Clearance Programme for 1961-65 have been discussed and agreement has been reached with the London County Council. The preliminary survey indicated that approximately 470 houses were suitable for clearance. The majority will be dealt with by the London County Council and the Lambeth Borough Council will be responsible for 132 houses.

Improvement Grants

The number of applications for Improvement Grants has continued to increase, but the proportion of Discretionary Grants approved is still low. This is mainly due to the comparatively high standard of fitness required as the premises must provide satisfactory housing for thirty years. Further obstacles are the restrictions imposed on rents and the necessity for the accommodation to be self-contained.

Standard Grants, which were introduced under the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959, cover 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. Grants may be made for all or some of these improvements and the conditions imposed are less rigorous than those for Discretionary Grants. More applications have been received and the proportion approved is larger.

Discretionary Grants

Inspected - No action

- 1 Albert Square
- 45 Archbishops Place
- 69 Arlingford Road
- 188 Casewick Road
- 13 Herne Place
- 23 Herne Place
- 100 Knollys Road
- 17 Lancaster Avenue
- 158 Lowden Road
- 1-22 New Palace Buildings
- 159 Rosendale Road
- 63 St. Julians Farm Road
- 123 St. Julians Farm Road
- 81 Thurstlestone Road

Approved

166 Knights Hill

K Block Peabody Buildings (14 flats)

In Abeyance

1-36 Mitre Road

1-18 Garden Houses

St. Andrew's House, Roupell Street

47 Trinity Gardens	} Improvements subsequently
46 Trinity Gardens	

Standard Grants

Inspected - No action

35 Albert Square

15 Arlesford Road

23 Birkbeck Hill

2 Blenheim Gardens

16 Brighton Terrace

265 Croxted Road

1a Distin Street

11 Durban Road

173 Gipsy Road

55 Hackford Road

71 Hamilton Road

348 Kennington Lane

16 Kimberley Road

141 Knollys Road

25 Myatt Road

199 Norwood Road

237 Norwood Road

13 Penford Street

76 Richborne Terrace

64 Salters Hill

62 Sandmere Road

19 Stockwell Green

6 Stockwell Park Road

66 Thornlaw Road

18 Thorparch Road

15 Thurstone Road

22 Tindal Street

2 Victoria Crescent

In Abeyance

- 26 Acre Lane
- 48 Barnwell Road
- 13 Cleaver Square
- 88 St. Julians Farm Road
- 21 Trinity Gardens
- 49 Wiltshire Road

Approved

- 46 Archbishops Place
- 59 Barnwell Road
- 3 Brading Road
- 43 Brading Road
- 272 Brixton Road
- 7 Camden Hill Road
- 44 Canterbury Grove
- 24 Cleaver Square
- 37 Cleaver Square
- 36 Cleaver Street
- 29 Clive Road
- 63 Dalberg Road
- 31 Darlington Road
- 52 Hamilton Road
- 39 Handforth Road
- 6 Herne Place
- 10 Ladas Road
- 47 Mauleverer Road
- 32 Meadow Road
- 19 Rita Road
- 19 Peabody Cottages
- 20 Peabody Cottages
- 39 Roupell Street
- 4 Royal Circus
- 5 Shakespeare Road
- 43 Selsdon Road
- 26 Solon Road
- 2 Spencer Road
- 5 Theed Street
- 6 Theed Street
- 9 Tivoli Road
- 39 Tivoli Road
- 40 Tivoli Road
- 26 Whiteley Road

Approved (cont.)

26 Whittlesey Street
9 Wilkinson Street

TOTAL INSPECTIONS AND REVISITS DURING THE YEAR - 1573

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.

1960

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION DEPOSITS AND SULPHUR DIOXIDE

MONTH	Rainfall in mm		Deposited Matter in Tons per Square Mile						SO ₂ 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	35	37	5.6	15.0	4.6	6.6	10.2	21.6	4.0	4.7	3.7	
February	36	42	5.9	13.0	5.0	6.1	10.9	19.1	4.2	4.5	3.4	
March	35	42	6.9	18.5	9.4	8.2	16.3	26.7	4.5	4.6	4.3	
April	14	11	4.0	10.7	3.8	4.2	7.8	14.9	2.4	2.5	2.2	
May	32	41	8.0	13.2	5.2	5.8	13.2	19.0	2.7	2.6	2.5	
June	25	30	6.2	12.9	5.0	4.6	11.2	17.5	1.8	2.0	1.8	
July	72	72	3.0	14.6	4.4	4.7	7.4	19.3	1.0	1.7	1.2	
August	71	73	5.5	11.1	5.4	3.8	10.9	14.9	1.2	1.6	1.2	
September	93	129	6.0	11.9	5.9	8.4	11.9	20.3	2.0	2.5	2.0	
October	123	123	5.9	10.5	8.1	8.5	14.0	19.0	3.1	3.7	3.1	
November	85	82	2.5	11.2	5.0	5.9	7.5	17.2	3.0	4.8	2.7	
December	62	63	7.1	24.2	6.0	7.0	13.1	31.2	4.5	5.3	3.9	

Station controlled by Lambeth Borough Council :-

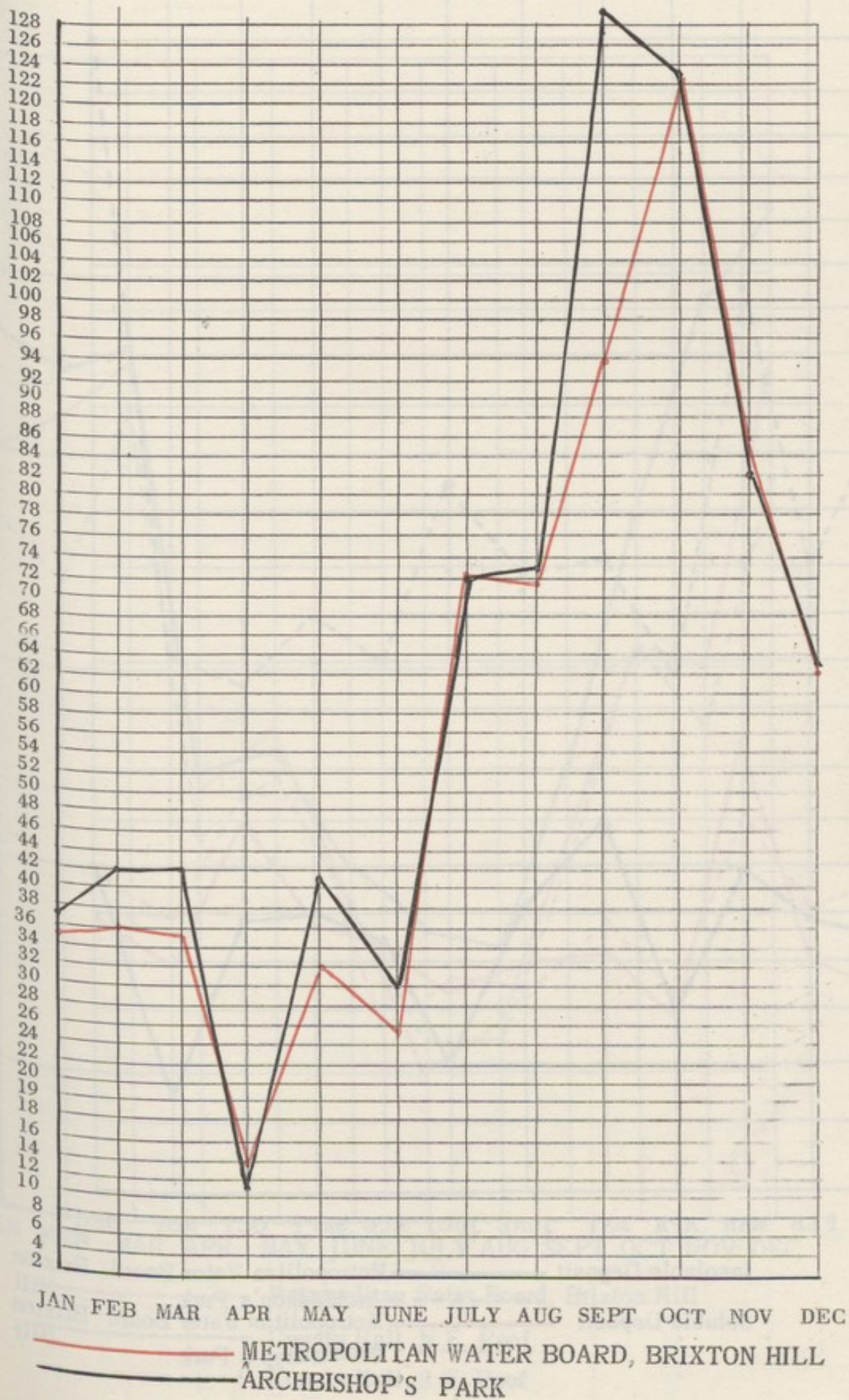
1. Metropolitan Water Board,
Brixton Hill

Stations controlled by London County Council :-

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

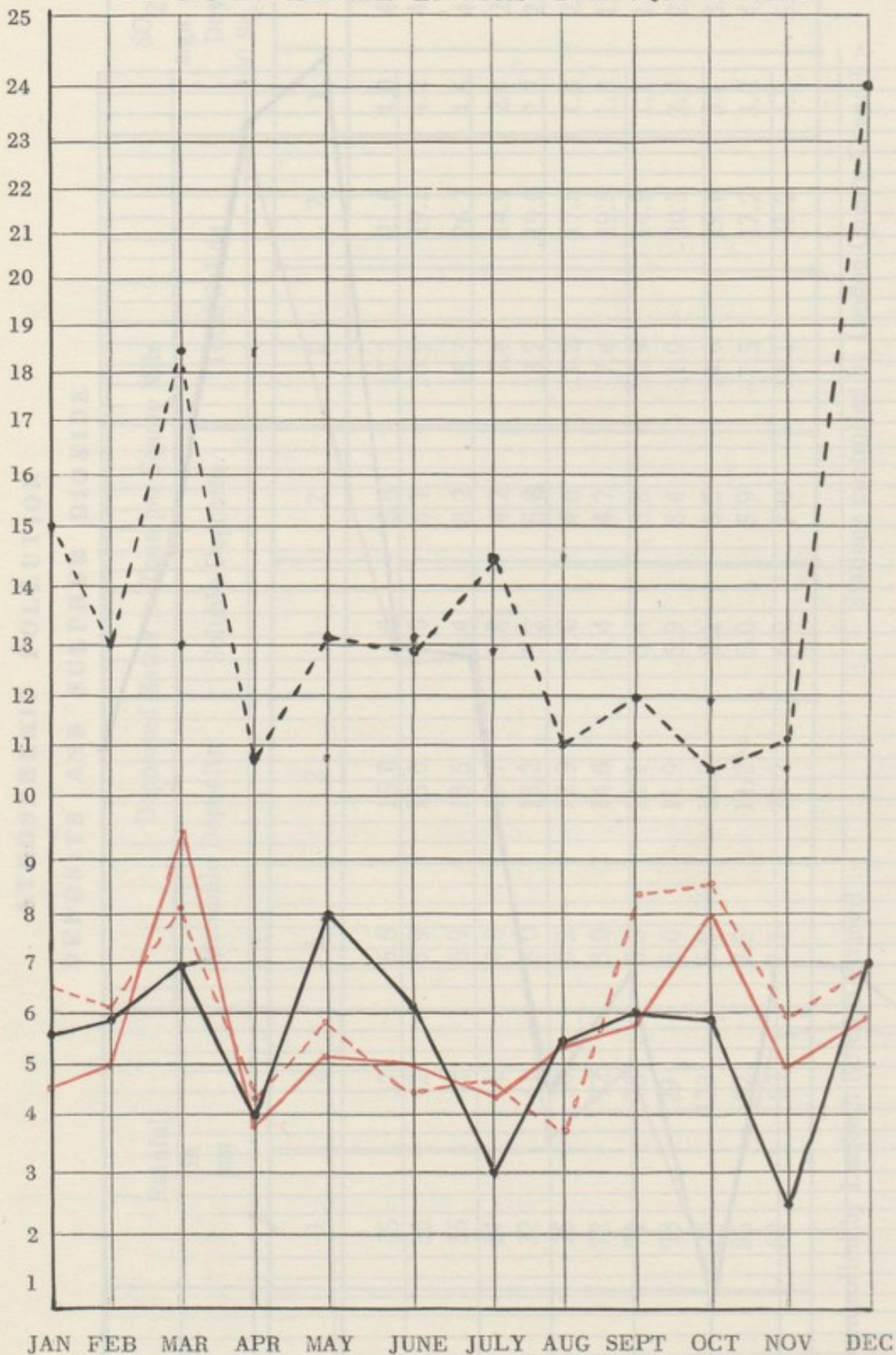
1960

RAINFALL IN MM.



1960

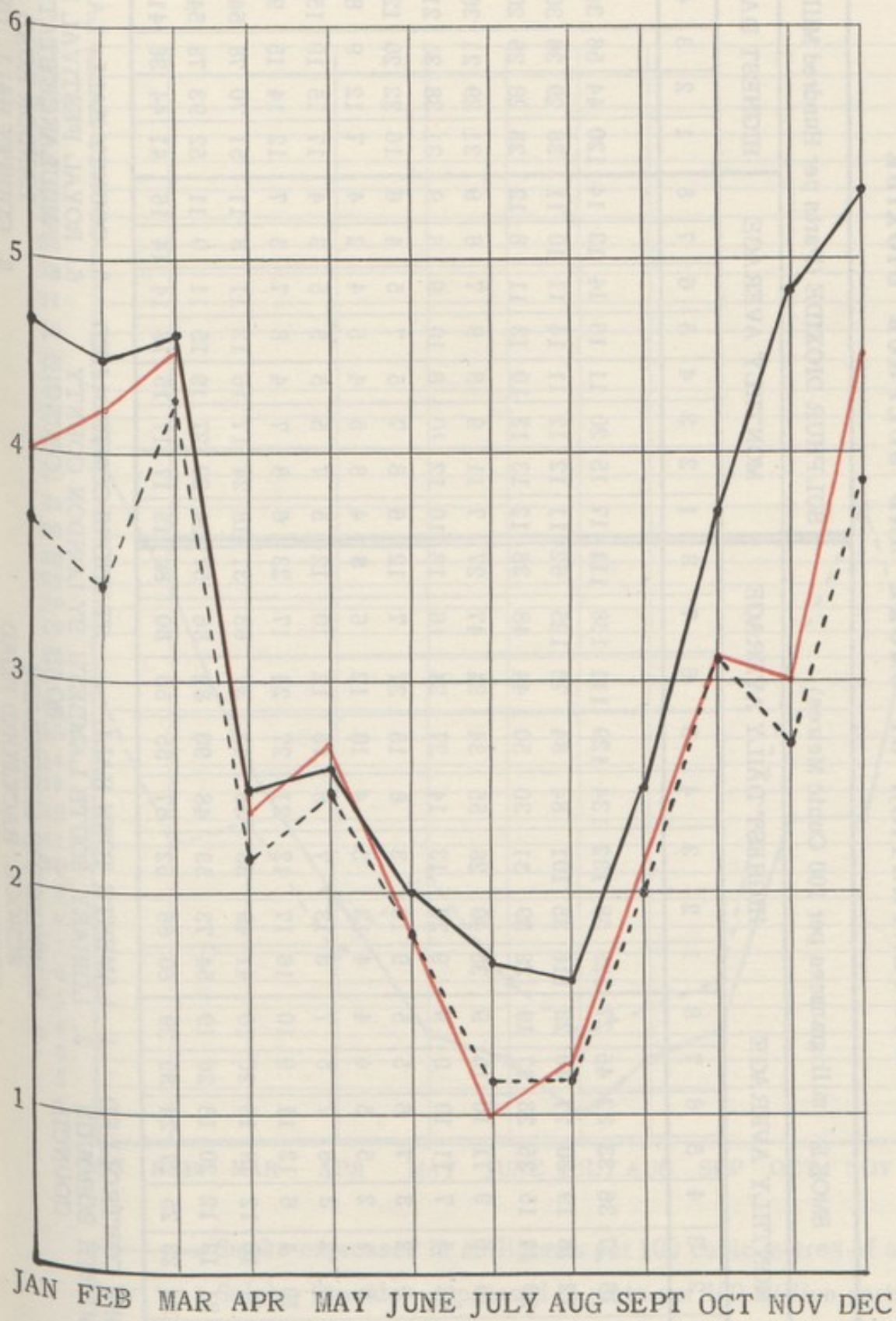
DEPOSITED MATTER IN TONS PER SQUARE MILE



Insoluble Deposit ——— Metropolitan Water Board Brixton Hill
 ——— Archbishop's Park
 Soluble Deposit ——— Metropolitan Water Board Brixton Hill
 ——— Archbishop's Park

1960

SO₂ IN MGS. PER DAY ON 100 SQ. CMS.



— Metropolitan Water Board, Brixton Hill
 — County Hall N.E. Roof
 - - - County Hall, S.W. Roof

1960

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	8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
January	26	16	27	36	33	32	45	27	128	58	132	134	129	111	168	111	17	15	20	11	16	14	13	14	120	44	56	34	49	46	44	44
February	21	12	18	19	30	27	40	23	116	35	101	84	84	78	125	62	11	12	12	11	14	11	10	11	38	29	36	30	28	26	30	25
March	14	20	14	15	25	23	27	19	29	39	31	30	50	44	48	36	12	13	13	10	13	11	8	12	25	28	25	20	27	27	19	25
April	9	15	6	9	11	10	15	9	35	40	28	55	34	34	47	27	7	11	9	8	9	7	6	9	21	29	21	36	19	19	21	17
May	4	12	5	7	11	10	9	9	9	26	13	14	27	24	16	18	10	12	10	8	10	9	6	9	31	38	31	21	26	23	11	23
June	3	6	2	3	7	6	5	5	9	10	3	8	15	27	7	12	6	8	7	5	7	5	4	6	16	22	20	12	25	13	12	21
July	1	8	1	2	5	5	4	4	4	13	5	4	10	12	6	8	4	8	5	4	5	4	2	4	7	12	9	8	7	5	3	8
August	3	8	2	3	8	7	5	7	8	13	7	8	15	12	10	12	5	7	5	5	5	3	4	4	17	15	19	15	8	13	6	7
September	4	10	4	6	13	11	9	10	16	17	12	21	27	24	17	23	6	8	7	4	8	7	5	7	12	14	15	9	19	17	8	17
October	12	17	10	12	19	18	20	16	41	49	38	36	42	37	63	31	18	24	17	16	13	11	8	11	51	70	78	54	26	19	20	22
November	12	21	13	12	20	18	26	19	54	73	53	48	90	82	86	57	24	29	27	19	15	11	9	11	52	93	78	54	34	28	23	27
December	24	33	23	25	27	24	39	29	60	66	52	67	55	50	80	89	15	17	17	15	18	14	14	16	41	44	36	41	43	37	40	45

STATIONS CONTROLLED BY LAMBETH BOROUGH COUNCIL :-

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

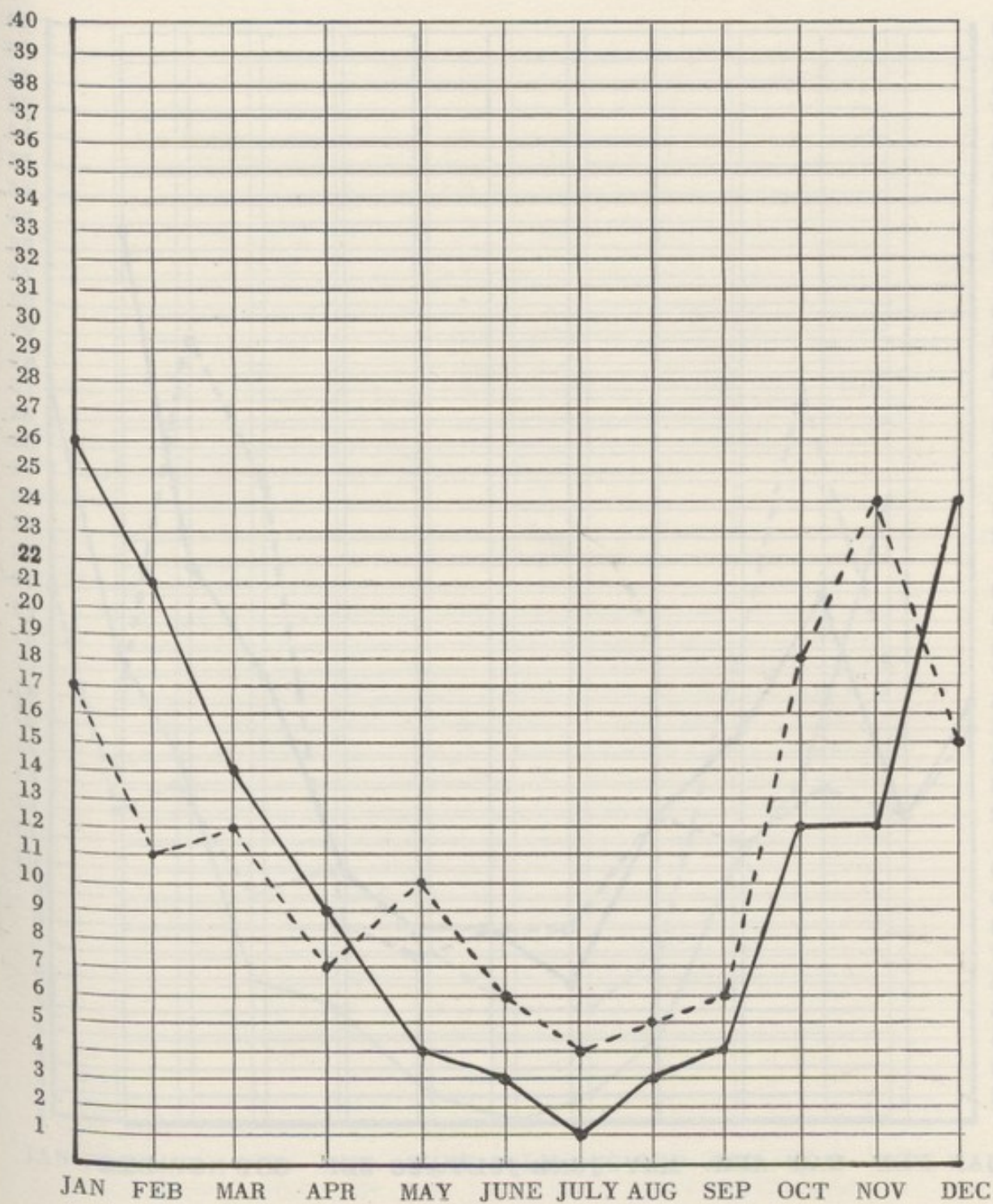
STATIONS CONTROLLED BY LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL :-

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

1960

LAMBETH TOWN HALL

HACKFORD ROAD

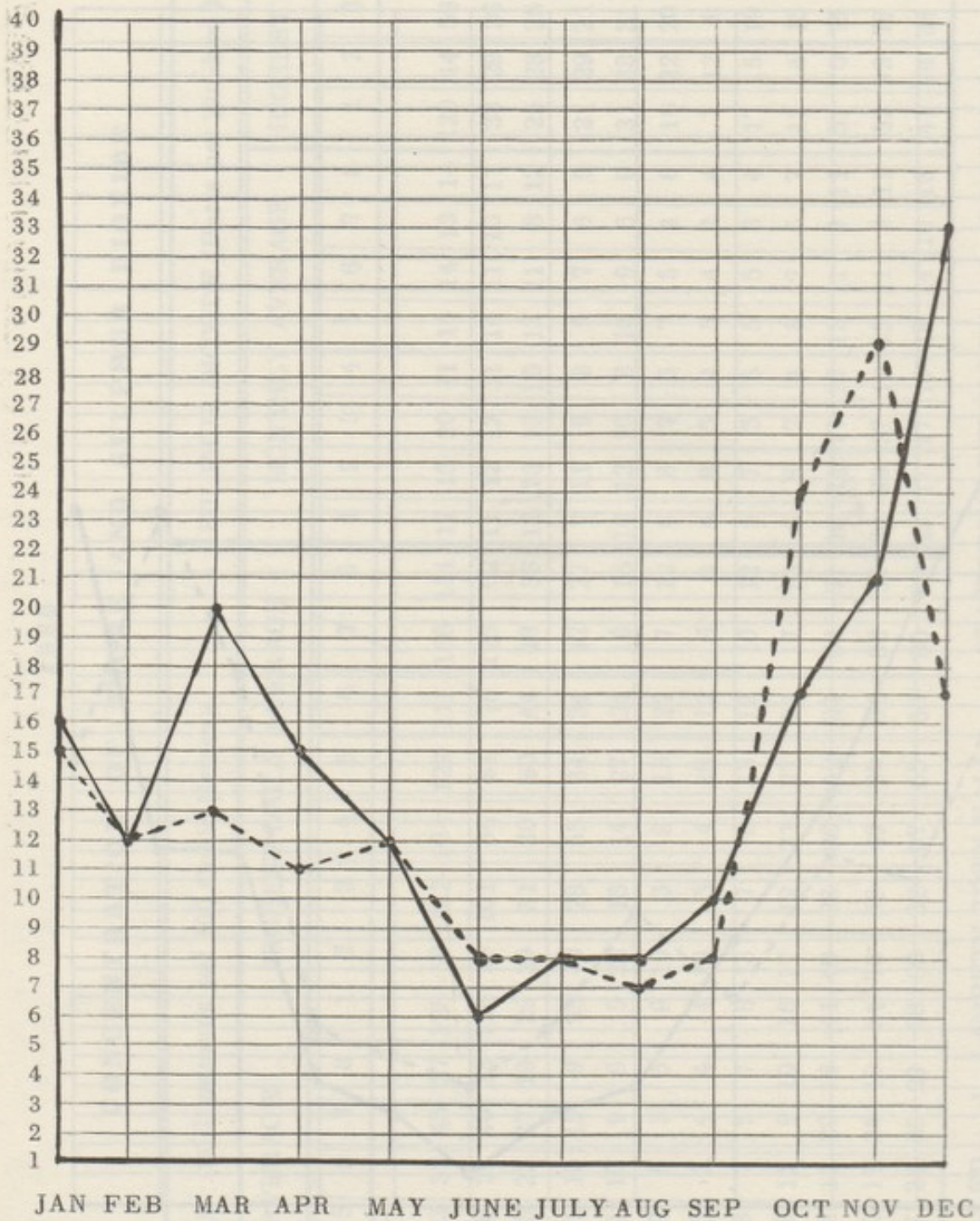


— Smoke-expressed in milligrams per 100 cubic metres of air.

- - - Sulphur Dioxide - expressed in parts per 100 million parts of air.

1960

LIBRARY, SOUTH LAMBETH ROAD

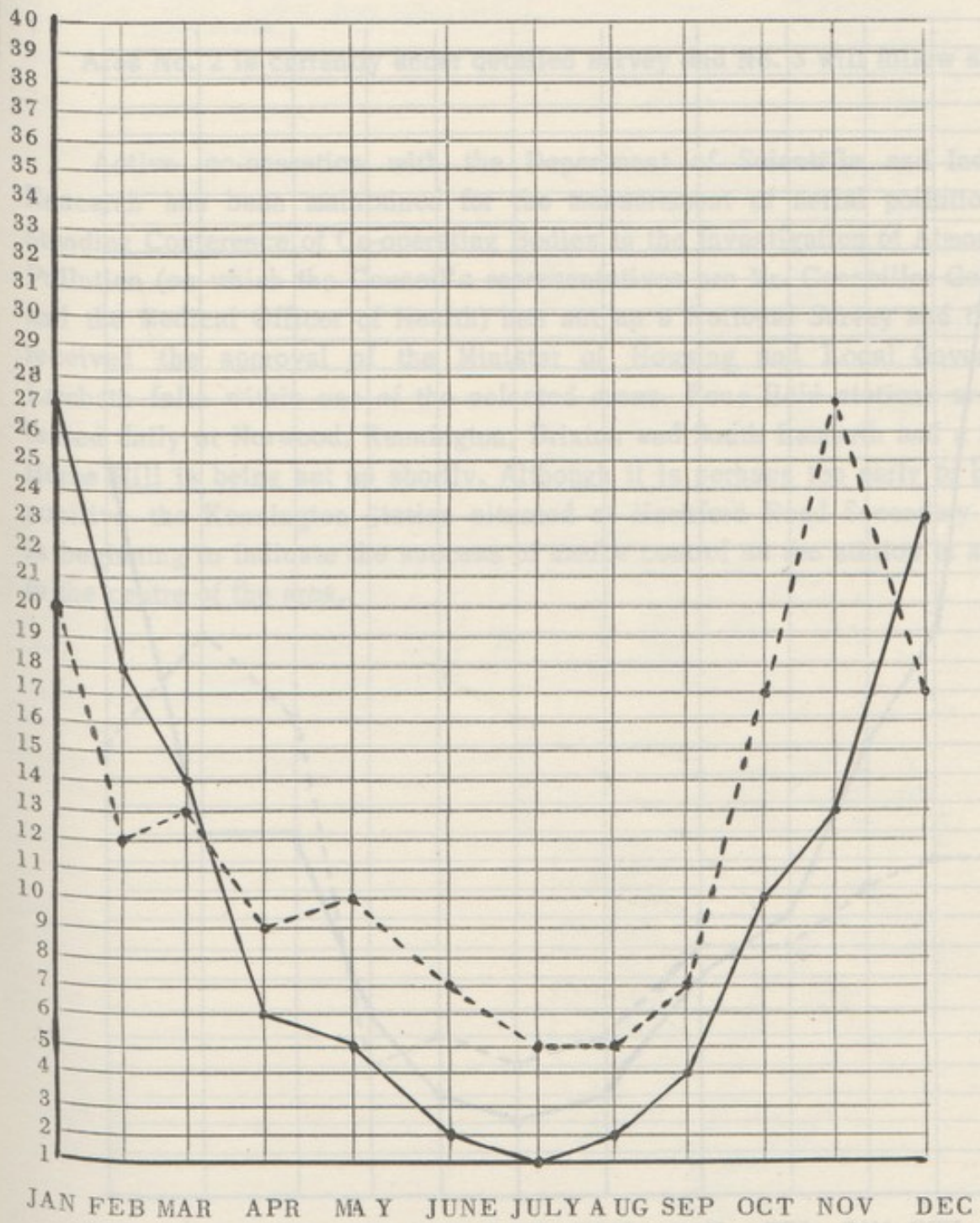


— Smoke - expressed in milligrams per 100 cubic metres of air
- - - Sulphur Dioxide - expressed in parts per 100 million parts of air

1960

KENNINGTON SECONDARY SCHOOL

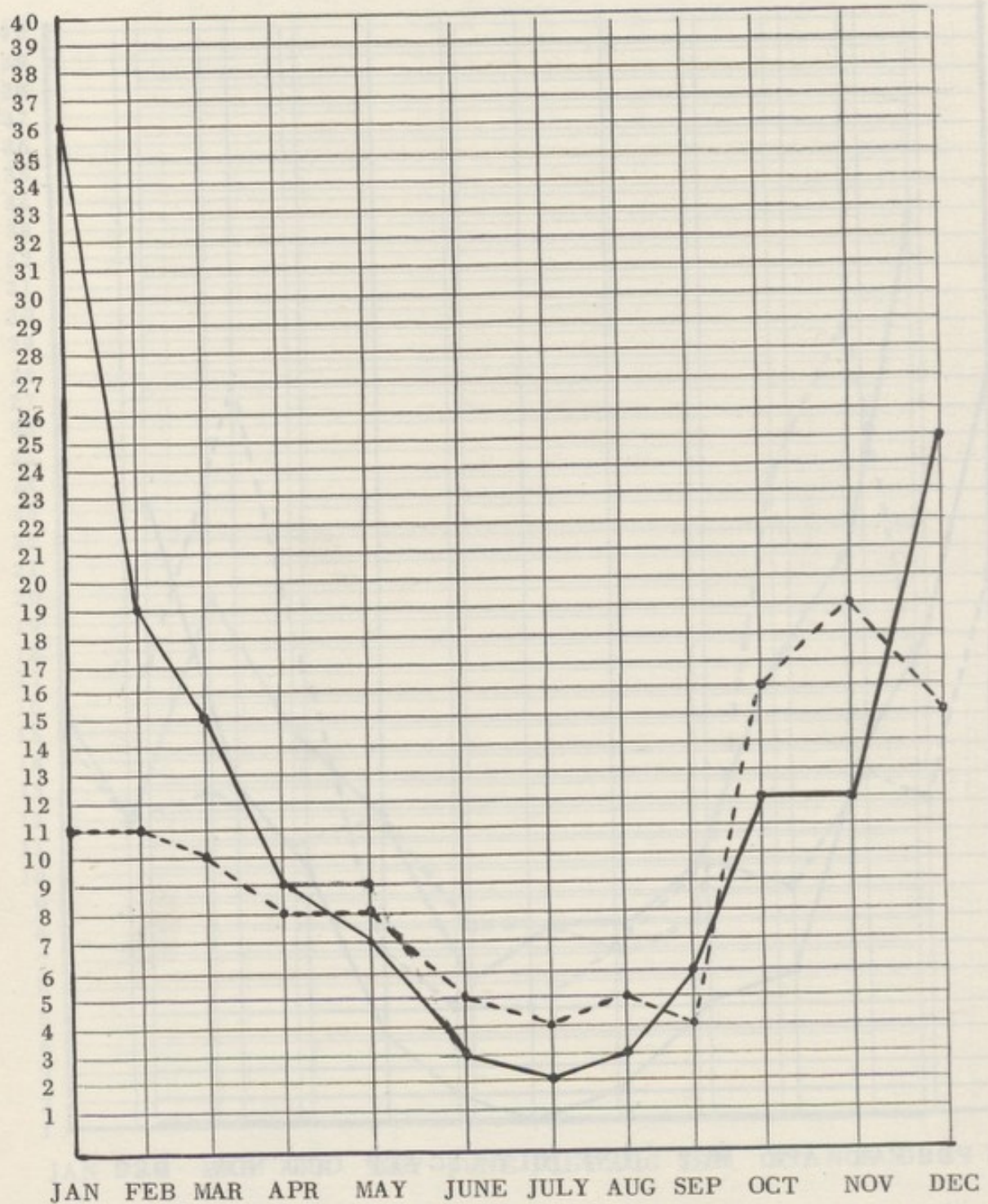
HACKFORD ROAD



— Smoke - expressed in milligrams per 100 cubic metres of air
- - - Sulphur Dioxide - expressed in parts per 100 million parts of air

1960

NORWOOD TECHNICAL COLLEGE



— Smoke - expressed in milligrams per 100 cubic metres of air

- - - Sulphur Dioxide - expressed in parts per 100 million parts of air

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

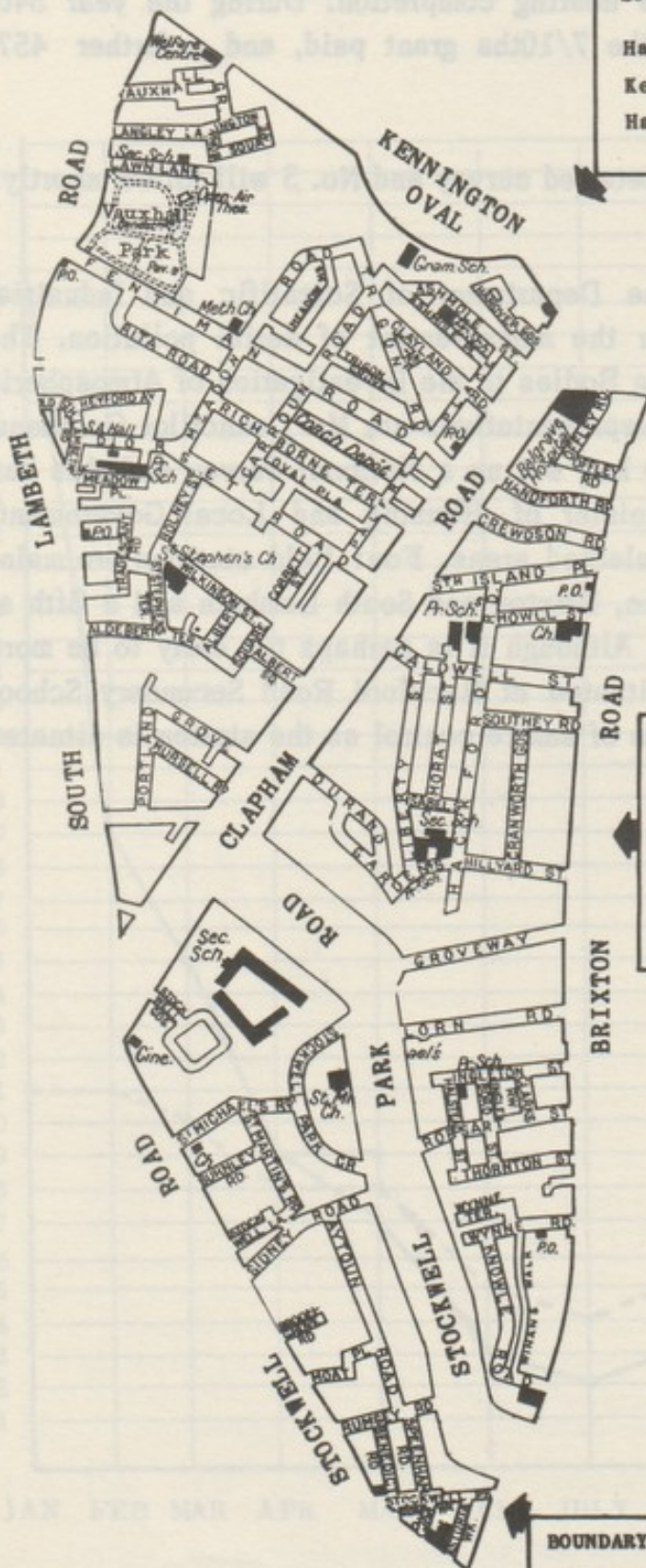
Smoke Control Area No. 1 is nearing completion. During the year 540 conversions were completed and the 7/10ths grant paid, and a further 457 estimates were approved.

Area No. 2 is currently under detailed survey and No. 3 will follow shortly.

Active co-operation with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research has been maintained for the measurement of aerial pollution. The Standing Conference of Co-operating Bodies in the Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution (on which the Council's representatives are Mr. Councillor Goldbaum and the Medical Officer of Health) has set up a National Survey and this has received the approval of the Minister of Housing and Local Government. Lambeth falls within one of the selected areas. Four field stations are maintained daily at Norwood, Kennington, Brixton and South Lambeth and a fifth at Herne Hill is being set up shortly. Although it is perhaps too early to be more positive the Kennington Station situated at Hackford Road Secondary School is beginning to indicate the success of smoke control as the station is situated in the centre of the area.



SOUTH LAMBETH	
(1956) 111 - 112	Station Road
(1956) 113 - 114	Blackwell Road
(1956) 115 - 116	Station Road
(1956) 117 - 118	Blackwell Road
(1956) 119 - 120	Station Road



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

BOUNDARY ROADS

NO. 1 AREA (In operation from 1.10.59)

Brixton Road 2 - 368 (Even)
Stockwell Park Road 1 - 189 (Odd)
Clapham Road - Belgrave
Hospital and from 15 - 189 (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)

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	146	-
Untimed observations	1,251	-
Other visits, private and industrial premises	673	3,868

SECTION E**INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD****The Food Hygiene Regulations 1955-57****The Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960****The Food Hygiene (Docks, Carriers, etc.) Regulations 1960**

The 1960 (General) Regulations amend and consolidate the 1955-57 Regulations and, with the exception of their application to ships, came into force on the 1st October, 1960. The Docks, Carriers, etc. Regulations came into force in the main on the 1st November.

During the year there has been a growing concern regarding the increase in the bird population in the borough, and this has inevitably increased the danger of contamination of food especially in food factories. It is significant that almost simultaneously the specific provisions in the 1955 Regulations relating to preventing the entry of birds into food rooms have been omitted.

In recent years there has been a general trend towards a greater concentration of the processing and packaging of food among the larger units in the food industry, and a proportionate diminution of the number of shopkeepers who themselves cook or otherwise prepare food on their own premises. This has been particularly marked in Lambeth and has called for some changes in the routine inspection of food premises and the methods of food production.

In the case of some meat factories an increase in the output of the factories had resulted in some encroachment from the raw meat side to the cooked meat side and vice versa. Steps have been taken to minimise the possibility of cross infection of food poisoning organisms from raw to cooked meat by arranging for the two types of meat to be handled in separate parts of the factories by different personnel using equipment allocated only for raw meat or for cooked meat as the case may be. In addition closer supervision of food preparation, especially in the larger factories, has been undertaken.

Food Premises

During the year under review, 2,632 inspections and revisits were made to food premises in the Borough.

These inspections and revisits were made up as follows:-

	Inspections	Revisits
Food Factories	394	115
Bakehouses	86	10
Butchers	506	-
Fried Fish Shops	66	5
Ice Cream Premises	61	5
Milk Shops	327	7
Public Houses	17	4
Restaurants	419	108
Other	469	35
	<u>2,343</u>	<u>289</u>

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

Grocery and provisions	390
Greengrocery and fruit	163
Fish shops, wet, dry and fried	99
Bakers	105
Butchers	153
Restaurants	210
Confectioners	270

Food and Drugs Act, 1955 - Section 16

The number of registered premises is as follows:-

Manufacture and/or sale of ice cream	589
Manufacture of sausages and preparation of preserved etc! food	304

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

The number of registered distributors is	284
The number of registered dairies is	3

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations

The following table shows the number of licences issued:-

Dealers' Licences:-

Tuberculin Tested	..	..	..	..	168
Pasteurised	..	..	..	..	245
Sterilised	..	..	..	..	275

Dealers' Supplementary Licences:-

Tuberculin Tested	17
Pasteurised	17
Sterilised	21

Dealers' (Pasteuriser's) Licence	2
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SAMPLING OF FOOD AND DRUGS

Chemical Analysis

200 samples were procured formally, 134 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
Instant Coffee	Sulphur Dioxide 300 parts per million.	Matter brought to notice of Importers who had already received assurances from producers that a revised method of production would prevent addition of $S.O_2$

Informal Samples

Articles	Result of Analysis	Action Taken
Milk Bottle	Contained ingredients of mortar	Brought to notice of dairyman.
Leg of Lamb	Calculi present; mainly calcium carbonate.	Dealt with as unsound food.
Bread	Dirty, mineral grease.	Brought to notice of baker.
Sweets and Sweets in tins	Contaminated with sticky material used in sealing seams of tins.	Dealt with under Regulation 6 of the Food Hygiene Regulations 1955.
Lemonade Crystals	Labelling offence.	Brought to notice of packer.
Soft Drink	Contaminated with crude cresol.	Brought to notice of manufacturer.
Medicinal Paraffin	Bottle contained dirty water.	Brought to notice of packer.
Instant Coffee	Sulphur Dioxide 230 parts per million	See Formal Sample
Pears	Arsenic 7 parts per million	Formal sample taken - genuine.
Sodamint Tablets	Labelling offence.	Brought to notice of vendor. Subsequent sample complied with Labelling Order.
Dairy Ice Cream	Margarine Fat used.	Brought to notice of vendor. Subsequent sample complied with Labelling Order.
Dripping	Water 1.5%.	Further sample taken - genuine.
Minced Beef	Sulphur Dioxide 360 parts per million.	Further sample taken - genuine.
Sal Volatile	Ammonia 5% deficient	Verbal warning to chemists followed by repeat samples which were genuine.
„	„	

Informal Samples (Continued)

Articles	Result of Analysis	Action Taken
Shredded suet	5% deficient in beef fat.	Formal sample taken. - genuine.
Menthol and Winter-green rub	16% deficient in methyl salicylate.	Formal sample taken - genuine.
Sausage	Mould present on skin.	This was a luncheon sausage. Brought to notice of vendor. Stock inspected and found in sound condition. Storage and rotation arrangements satisfactory.
Rice Pearl Barley Pearl Barley	Infested with mites	Stock inspected and where necessary dealt with as unsound food.
Jar of Marmalade	Contained glass.	Brought to notice of vendor and manufacturer.
Marmalade in Sandwich	Contained glass	Brought to notice of vendor and manufacturer.
Apples	Lead 4 parts per million.	Further samples taken - genuine.
Peanuts Peanuts	Rancid	Stock inspected and dealt with as unsound food.
Sliced Bread	Dirt in crumb	Brought to notice of baker.
Sliced Bread	Machinery dirt in crumb.	Brought to notice of baker.
Loaf of Bread	Lump of miscellaneous dirt.	Brought to notice of baker
Half Loaf of Bread	Contained needle.	Insufficient evidence to show that needle was baked in the bread or that it was in the loaf at time of sale Brought to notice of baker.

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	174
Ice Lollies	8
Pasteurised Milk (Frozen)	2
Whole Dried Egg	72
Skimmed Milk Powder	3
Whole Milk Powder	1
*Sausages	1
Spray Dried Egg Albumen	18
*Cooked Beef	1
Frozen Strawberries and Sugar	1
Strawberry Puree	2

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

Methylene Blue Tests 186 (of which 2 were void, the atmospheric shade temperature being over 65°F)

Phosphatase Tests 186

All samples were satisfactory.

The 174 samples of ice-cream and ice-cream mix were submitted to the Methylene Blue Test of which 22, 13%, were graded in provisional grades 3 and 4 as against 12% during 1959.

As in 1958 the plate counts association with these low graded samples were comparatively low, and there is little doubt that in the majority of cases the low methylene blue grading were due to a heat resistant organism such as bacillus cereus.

Again, the greater number of these apparently less satisfactory results were obtained from one manufacturer. The firm concerned was made fully aware of the results of the tests and decided to take the opportunity of renewing certain parts of its plant during the winter 1960/61. A new homogeniser, two new pumps, and a new stainless steel surface type mix cooler, with covers, are being fixed to replace the existing ones. Next season's results will be examined with interest.

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.

Canned				Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Meat .. .. .	..	..	..	3	5	2	10¾
Fruit .. .. .	..	..	..	9	11	2	5¾
Vegetables ..	..	..	..	1	3	3	7¼
Juice .. .. .	..	..	..		4	2	27¼
Fish .. .. .	..	..	..		4	3	25¾
Soup .. .. .	..	..	..		3	3	8½
Milk .. .. .	..	..	..		3	-	3
Spaghetti ..	..	..	..		1	-	21¼
Preserves ..	..	..	..			2	18½
Cereal .. .. .	..	..	..			2	11½
Cream .. .. .	..	..	..				9¾
Pudding							7
Sausages							3
				15	0	0	19¼

Fresh							
Offal .. .. .	..	..	..	6	4	1	11½
Grapes .. .. .	..	..	..	6	-	-	-
Bananas .. ..	..	..	..	4	-	-	-
Meat .. .. .	..	..	..		17	2	8¾
Potatoes .. ..	..	..	..		13	-	-
Poultry .. ..	..	..	..		7	-	4½
Fish .. .. .	..	..	..		5	1	7
Winkles .. ..	..	..	..		3	1	-
Rabbits .. ..	..	..	..			2	13
Tomatoes .. ..	..	..	..			1	8
				18	11	1	24¾

Prepared	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Soup Mix	12	15	-	-
Fish, Frozen	2	2	2	14
Bacon		13	-	7
Sausages		5	2	10
Sugar		2	-	14
Salad Dressing		1	2	9½
Rusks		1	-	-
Cheese			2	15½
Suet			2	-
Sauce			1	17¼
Bread Improver			1	16
Dried Egg			1	8
Lard			1	-
Meat Pies				20
Pickled Cabbage				12
Pickled Cucumber				12¾
Dried Fruit				9¼
Pickles				4¾
Miscellaneous			1	14
	16	4	1	15¾
Total Weight	49	16	-	3¾

In addition, sixteen sacks of yams were seized and taken before magistrates who issued an order for condemnation and disposal.

The method of disposal of food surrendered or condemned as unsound.

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.

On the 1st November, 1960, the Meat (Staining and Sterilisation) Regulations 1960 came into force. Undertakings from processors and carriers of unfit meat and meat products to which the Regulations apply have been obtained that such meat collected or received by them will be sterilised as is laid down in Regulation 2. In appropriate cases information as to the adequacy of the process has been obtained from the Medical Officer of Health of the district in which the plant is situated.

FOOD COMPLAINTS - 1960

75 complaints about food were received and set out below is a list of 50 of these which, after investigation, were considered to be justified.

1. Medicinal Paraffin	Bottle stained
2. Meat Pie	Mouldy
3. Bottle of Milk	Contained Lime Salts
4. Fruit Bun	Contained piece of wire
5. Ice Cream	Contained hairpin
6. Meat	Contained lead pellets
7. Biscuit	Contained bristle
8. Leg of Lamb	Unwholesome condition
9. Bread	Contained piece of metal
10. Part of lunch	Contained flies and ash
11. Sauce	Contained fragments of glass
12. Bread	Contained dirty mineral grease
13. Bread	Contained foreign matter
14. Pie	Contained piece of glass
15. Bottle of Mineral Water	Contaminated with disinfectant
16. Buttered Bun	Contained piece of steel
17. Bread	Contained piece of blade
18. Milk	Contained insects
19. Milk	Contained sand and cement
20. Bread	Contained foreign matter
21. Tin of Ham	Unwholesome smell
22. Bread	Contained brush hair
23. Bread	Mouldy
24. Lamb	Unwholesome smell
25. Bread	Contained nail
26. Milk	Sour
27. Milk	Contained piece of glass
28. Jam Sponge	Contained wasps
29. Bread	Mouldy
30. Chicken	Unwholesome
31. Cake	Contained piece of wire
32. Bacon	Contained maggots
33. Meat Pasties	Mouldy
34. Sweets	Contained maggots
35. Porridge	Contained Beetle
36. Sweets	Contained maggots
37. Bread	Contained mould
38. Milk	Contained comb
39. Bun	Contained piece of wire
40. Marmalade	Contained piece of glass
41. Cake	Contained finger marks
42. Bread	Contained amorphous organic particles
43. Rice	Contained maggots
44. Bread	Contained needle
45. Bread	Contaminated by dirt
46. Bread	Contained machinery dirt
47. Sausage	Contained mould
48. Doughnut	Contained insect
49. Chocolate	Contained piece of wood
50. Milk	Contained piece of 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.

25. Bread - contained nail. Absolute discharge with £5 5s. 0d. costs.

Legal proceedings were also recommended in the following case, the summons being returnable in 1961:-

38. Milk - contained comb.

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.

SECTION F

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 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 normally emptied once per year.

The results obtained from the bacteriological examinations during 1960 were as follows:-

Standards	Agar Count 1 ml. 37°C. 48 hours.			Presumptive coliform pollution without faecal	Faecal coliform pollution
	0-10	11-100	Over 100		
No. of samples	6	2	0	0	0

Almost 150,000 bathers used the bath during 1960, approximately half the number during 1959 which was an exceptional year.

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.

During the year, 16 funerals were arranged involving 8 males, 8 females.

The amount paid to funeral contractors was £196 16s. 6d. The sum of £138 15s. 8d. was recovered by way of grants, insurance policies and money found.

The actual cost to the Council was therefore £58 0s. 10d.

LAND CHARGES ACT, 1925

During the year 3,145 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 154.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

Thirty samples of various filling materials were submitted to George Ginger, Esq., a prescribed analyst, for examination. One, of cotton felt, was reported as containing above the permitted maximum percentage of trash content. The matter was dealt with administratively with the suppliers who withdrew the balance of the consignment from the Lambeth firm concerned and a subsequent sample was found to be satisfactory.

11 premises are registered under this Act.

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.

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, 15 licences were issued under the Act.

No. of Inspections - 26

No. of Re-visits - 1

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.

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

Premises	200
Number of Inspections ..	111
Number of Re-Visits	30

Exhumations

St. Matthew's Churchyard, Brixton

Consequent upon the proposal to widen and re-align the carriageway in St. Matthew's Road it was necessary to excavate that portion of St. Matthew's Churchyard involved, and to exhume any human remains found therein. This was done under the supervision of the Public Health Department, and the remains of 26 (twenty six) persons were disinterred and re-interred in the Blackshaw Road Cemetery.

Although the depth of excavation anticipated was 12', the maximum depth excavated was about 6' as the whole site became inundated with water, and it is believed that this was caused by the proximity of the River Effra. In any case, the utmost diligence was employed to ensure that no human remains were left on the site.

Most of the remains were considered to be those of comparatively young adults; this is perhaps indicative of the high death rate prevalent during the period 1820-1860.

Control of Movable Dwellings

On the 18th November, 1959 the Public Health Committee's terms of reference were varied to include the administration of Section 22 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1959. This section, covering the control of caravan sites, came into operation on the 1st October, 1960.

The Council adopted the standards drawn up by the Metropolitan Boroughs' Standing Joint Committee and the recommendations made by the London County Council, in relation to:-

- (i) Density
- (ii) Water Supply
- (iii) Sanitary Accommodation
- (iv) Disposal of waste
- (v) Fire-fighting equipment
- (vi) Footways and Hard Standing

Since the operative date five applications for a licence have been received and considered by the Public Health Committee in close co-operation with the Housing and Town Planning Committee. In accordance with the requirements of the Act notices were published in the local press and on the land concerned and no objection to licensing was received, and although each site did not strictly comply with the adopted standards the Council issued licences for a period of one year subject to compliance with London County Council requirements concerning fire precautions.

In each case the applicant was advised to seek approval under the relevant planning acts and in two cases under the London Building (Amendments) Act, 1939 concerning irregular structures.

Although the majority of the cases were reported as being caused by the proximity of the River Elbe, it is believed that this was caused by the proximity of the River Elbe. In any case, the majority of the cases were reported as being caused by the proximity of the River Elbe. In any case, the majority of the cases were reported as being caused by the proximity of the River Elbe.

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On the 18th November 1959, the Public Health Committee of the Council were asked to consider the administration of Section 22 of the London County Council (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1959. This section provides that the Council may, if it thinks fit, make regulations for the purpose of securing that the standards of the Act are complied with. The Council have now passed such regulations and the same will come into operation on the 1st October 1960.

The Council have also adopted the standards drawn up by the Metropolitan Boroughs' Standing Joint Committee and the recommendations made by the London County Council, in relation to:-

(1) Water supply

- (ii) Water supply
- (iii) Sanitary Accommodation
- (iv) Disposal of waste
- (v) Fire-fighting equipment

Since the operative date five applications for a licence have been received and considered by the Public Health Committee. In accordance with the regulations, the Council have published in the local press and on the land concerned, notices of the application to license, and although each applicant did not object to licensing, the Council have issued licences for a period of one year subject to compliance with the London County Council regulations concerning the precautions.

In each case the applicant was advised to seek approval under the relevant planning acts and in two cases under the London Building (Amendment) Act 1939 concerning integral structures.

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