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METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF LAMBETH



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1961



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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CONTENTS OF REPORT

	<i>Page</i>
Members of Public Health Committee	5
Staff of Public Health Department	6
Introductory Remarks of Medical Officer of Health	9
 Section A : Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area	
General	12
Births, Birth Rate, Still-births; Still-birth Rate	12
Deaths, Death Rate	13
Maternal Mortality	14
Infantile Mortality	14
Vital Statistics for years 1952-1961	16
Classification of Deaths	17
Notes on Vital Statistics	20
Deaths from Cancer of Lung and Bronchus	21
Road Traffic Accidents	24
 Section B : Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious and other Diseases	
Notifications	30
Age distribution of Infectious Diseases	31
Distribution of Infectious Diseases according to Parliamentary Constituencies	32
Notes on Infectious Diseases	33
Diphtheria Immunisation	36
International Certificates of Vaccination	37
Tuberculosis	38
Report of Chest Physician	42
 Section C : General Provision of Health Services for the area	
Care of the aged	45
Action under Section 47 National Assistance Act 1948	46
Laundry Service for aged Incontinent Persons	47
Home Bathing Service	47
Holidays for the Elderly	47
Lambeth Old People's Welfare Association	49
Hospital Facilities	55
Personal Health Services Provided by London County Council	56
Public Health Laboratory Service	57
 Section D : Sanitary Circumstances of the Area	
Water Supply	58
Sewers	59
Summary of Visits and Inspections by Inspectorial Staff	60
Complaints	61

Section D : Sanitary Circumstances of the Area (continued)

	<i>Page</i>
Drain Testing	61
Dangerous Structures	61
Summary of Defects and Nuisances Found	61
Notices Served	62
Legal Proceedings - Public Health (London) Act 1936	63
Dwelling Houses Rendered Fit	63
Section 95 Public Health (London) Act 1936	63
Drainage Plans	63
Offensive Trades	64
Disinfection	64
Disinfestation	64
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949	64
Factories Acts 1937 and 1948	65
Rent Act 1957	68
Rehousing and Overcrowding	69
Housing Act 1957 - Record of work carried out by Housing Inspectors	70
Slum Clearance Programme 1956-60	72
Slum Clearance Programme 1961-65	73
Improvement Grants	73
Atmospheric Pollution	75
Clean Air Act 1956	87

Section E : Inspection and Supervision of Food

Food Premises	88
Food and Drugs Act 1955- Section 16	88
Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959	89
Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1960	89
Sampling of Food and Drugs	89
Inspection of Food	93
Unsound Food	93
Food Complaints	96
Street Markets	97
Slaughter of Animals Act	97

Section F : General

Public Swimming Baths	98
National Assistance Act 1948-Section 50-Burials	98
Land Charges Act 1925	99
Pharmacy and Poisons Act 1933	99
Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act 1951	99
Pet Animals Act 1951	99
Hairdressers and Barbers	100
Control of Movable Dwellings.	100

100	Control of Movable Dwelling
101	Infants and Children
102	Regulation of Animals Act 1921
103	Regulation of Animals Act 1921
104	Regulation of Animals Act 1921
105	Regulation of Animals Act 1921
106	Regulation of Animals Act 1921
107	Regulation of Animals Act 1921
108	Regulation of Animals Act 1921
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149	Regulation of Animals Act 1921
150	Regulation of Animals Act 1921

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF LAMBETH

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

(Appointed by the Council on 26th May, 1961)

The Worshipful the Mayor of Lambeth

(Mr. Councillor Albert Charles Dennis J.P. (*ex officio*))

Chairman

Mr. Councillor G.F.S. Light

Vice-Chairman

Mr. Councillor Tiras Cleasby

Alderman

Mrs. Mary Marock

Councillors

W.C. Burrett

Mrs. D.R. Colls

Miss B.W. High

Mrs. I.L. Hunt

Miss K.L. Jenner

A.G. McCormack

Mrs. W.E. Privett

D.O. Walker

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.S.c., 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)
J.B. Sainsbury	(1)	
S.G. Starling	(1)	(2)
H. Taylor	(1)	(2)
Five vacancies		

(b) Food Inspectors

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

(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)
 R.A. Newton (1) (2) (Appointed January 1961)

(f) Woman Inspector

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

(g) Public Health Visitor

Miss M. McNair (5) (6)

CLERICAL STAFF

L. Brann (Appointed 1.8.61)
 Mrs. J. Clark
 H.C. Collins
 Mrs. P. Dubury
 Mrs. S.E. Foulds (Transferred to Town Clerk's Dept.
 10.4.61)
 N.A. Jupp (Resigned 18.6.61)
 Mrs. J. Kincart
 E.F. Mannerson
 Mrs. K.M. O'Sullivan
 Mrs. M. Rogers
 Miss J.M. Stewart (Appointed 23.5.61 Resigned 13.12.61)
 J.W. Tiffney
 E. Walker

DISINFECTING STATION

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

Superintendent :- L. Brann (Transferred to Clerical Staff 1.8.61)
 C.E. Church (Appointed 4.9.61)

3 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)
Mrs. 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
Blue Star House,
234/244 Stockwell Road,
S.W.9.

Tel : BRiXton 7755

July, 1962.

*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 1961 on the health of the Borough of Lambeth.

The Registrar-General's estimated mid-year population for the Borough is 221,960, a decrease of 2,120 on the estimate for 1960. It is likely that the estimate for 1961 is more accurate than the previous year's as it is based on a sample taken at the 1961 census.

The total number of deaths and the death rate are both greater than last year but the increase has largely occurred in people over 75 years of age. With an ageing population this is what one would expect.

The birth rate at 19.87 per 1000 population shows only a fractional change from last year and the percentage of illegitimate births at 15.6% of total births is fractionally less.

The incidence of infectious disease, apart from measles, showed a decrease. Only two cases of poliomyelitis were notified during the year compared with seven in 1960.

There were no cases of diphtheria notified and it is gratifying to note that the level of immunisation against this disease, as indicated by figures supplied by the Divisional Medical Officer of the London County Council, has gone up.

Expansion continued in the services provided for the aged and close co-operation in this field is maintained with all bodies, both statutory and voluntary.

The scheme for providing holidays for the elderly has continued and been much appreciated by the participants.

The shortage of Public Health Inspectors still remains a problem and at the end of the year there were five vacancies on the establishment.

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

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

F. SUMMERS

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

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

It has common boundaries with Battersea, Wandsworth, Croydon, Penge, Camberwell, Southwark and the Cities of London and Westminster. The total area of the Borough is approximately 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 1961) ...	221,960
Density of Population i.e. number of Persons	
per acre ...	54.3
Number of marriages during year ...	1980
Marriage rate per 1,000 Population ...	8.9
Marriage rate per 1,000 Population ...	
England and Wales ...	15.0
Rateable Value of District (1961/1962) ...	£4,350,139
Sum represented by Penny Rate (1961/62) ...	£17,850
Number of separately rated houses and flats	
(1961/62) ...	56,854

BIRTHS

Live Births

	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Totals
Males	2,096	383	2,479
Females	1,995	373	2,368
Totals	4,091	756	4,847

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 Home Population ...	21.84
Birth Rate corrected for comparison with	
other areas ...	19.87
Comparability Factor supplied by Registrar	
General ...	0.91

Birth Rate per 1,000 Home Population

County of London 18.9

Birth Rate per 1,000 Home Population

England and Wales 17.4

Corresponding Rate for the Borough of Lambeth

for the year 1960 19.55

Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total

live births 15.6%

STILL BIRTHS

	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Totals
Males	42	11	53
Females	46	7	53
Totals	<u>88</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>106</u>

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Total Births

(i.e. live and still) 21.4

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Home Population 0.48

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Total Births

England and Wales 19.1

DEATHS

Males	Females	Total
1356	1229	2585

Death Rate per 1,000 Home Population 11.65

Death Rate corrected for comparison with

other areas 11.65

Comparability Factor supplied by Registrar General 1.00

Death Rate per 1,000 Home Population

England and Wales 12.00

Corresponding Rate for the Borough of Lambeth for the

year 1960 10.86

Death Rate per 1,000 Home Population

County of London	12.00
-------------------------	-------

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Number of Women dying in consequence of childbirth	3
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Total Births	0.61
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Total Births	
County of London	0.51
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Total Births	
England and Wales	0.33

INFANTILE MORTALITY

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age

	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Totals
Males	56	8	64
Females	<u>35</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>45</u>
Totals	<u>91</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>109</u>

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age per

1,000 live births	22.41
--------------------------	-------

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age

per 1,000 live births County of London	22.1
---	------

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age per

1,000 live births, England and Wales	21.6
---	------

Legitimate Infantile Mortality rate	22.2
--	------

Illegitimate Infantile Mortality rate	23.8
--	------

Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age

	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Totals
Males	41	6	47
Females	<u>26</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>36</u>
	<u>67</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>83</u>

Neo-natal Mortality Rate				
(Deaths under four weeks per 1,000 live births)				17.33
Neo-natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births				
County of London				16.1
Neo-natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births				
England and Wales				15.5
Deaths of Infants under 1 week of age				
	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Totals	
Males	39	6	45	
Females	24	9	33	
	<u>63</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>78</u>	
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate				
(Deaths under one week per 1,000 live births)				16.1
Perinatal Mortality Rate				
(Stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1,000				
total live and still births)				37.1
Perinatal Mortality Rate England and Wales				32.2

BOROUGH OF LAMBETH
SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE TEN YEAR PERIOD
1952 - 1961

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
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	23.90	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
1961	221,960	2,585	11.65	4,847	19.87	109	22.41	3	.61

* As adjusted by Comparability Factor

DEATHS OF LAMBETH RESIDENTS DURING 1961-
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					2 11	2 4	1 5		22 5
2. Tuberculosis, Other	M F	1					1			1 1
3. Syphilitic Disease	M F					2	2 2			4 2
4. Diphtheria	M F									
5. Whooping Cough	M F									
6. Meningococcal Infection	M F		1					1		2
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	M F									
8. Measles	M F					1				1
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	M F					1 1	2			1 3
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M F					2 2	16 7	13 13	9 2	40 24
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung and Bronchus	M F					5 2	66 15	48 7	20 9	139 33
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	M F					6	21	11	11	49

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
13.	Malignant Neoplasm Uterus	M F				5 8	3 2	2 18		
14.	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	M F	1 1	1 1	2 1	10 10	47 35	25 38	40 49	126 134
15.	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	M F	2 1		1 1		4 1	2 4	1 4	10 7
16.	Diabetes	M F					2 4	1 3	1 5	4 12
17.	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	M F				1 1	22 29	28 41	42 98	93 169
18.	Coronary Disease, Angina	M F				11 1	109 18	69 54	79 101	268 174
19.	Hypertension with Heart Disease	M F					3 4	4 8	10 18	17 30
20.	Other Heart Disease	M F			1 3	3 3	16 14	20 26	47 99	87 142
21.	Other Circulatory Disease	M F				2 3	19 11	15 18	17 37	53 69
22.	Influenza	M F				1 2	2 2	1 3	1 3	5 8
23.	Pneumonia	M F	9 6	4		2 2	10 5	20 17	43 61	88 91
24.	Bronchitis	M F	2 1	1		1 1	38 9	43 17	50 35	135 62
25.	Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	M F			1		8 2	7 2	6 6	22 10

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
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	M F				2 3	12 3	8 4	5 6	27 13
27.	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	M F	2		1	1 2	2 2	1 2	3 3	8 9
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	M F				1 1	2 1	1 3	2 3	6 4
29.	Hyperplasia of Prostate	M F						2	11	13
30.	Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	M F			1	1	1			3
31.	Congenital Malformations	M F	6 8	1	1		2 1	1		9 11
32.	Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	M F	45 26	1 1	1 4	1 1	7 5	19 18	19 14	11 33
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents	M F			1 3	3 3	6 2	5 4	3	21 10
34.	All other Accidents	M F	2 1	1 2	2 1	10 3	7 3	1 4	2 9	26 19
35.	Suicide	M F			1	13 3	7 7	1 1	2 2	24 13
36.	Homicide and Operations of War	M F			1	1				1 1
ALL CAUSES TOTALS		M F	64 45	12 4	5 5	13 3	78 54	430 227	344 293	410 598
GRAND TOTALS			109	16	10	16	132	657	637	1008
										2585

VITAL STATISTICS

Population

According to the estimated mid-year figure supplied by the Registrar-General the population of Lambeth fell by 2,120, the population being 221,960 compared with 224,080 in 1960.

Births

The number of live births assigned to the Borough rose by 45 and this combined with a reduction in the population gives an increased corrected birth rate of 19.87 per 1,000 home population. This rate is slightly higher than that that for England and Wales which is 17.4 per 1,000 population.

The number of illegitimate births again increased, 756 occurring compared with 724 in 1960 and 644 in 1959.

The number of live births exceeded the deaths by 2262 but this natural increase would appear to be offset by movement of population out of the Borough as indicated by the population figure supplied by the Registrar General.

Still Births

The number of still births increased from 88 to 106 giving an increased still births rate of 21.4 compared with 18.00 in 1960

Deaths

The number of deaths increased by 197 giving a corrected death rate of 11.65 per 1,000 home population compared with 10.86 in 1960.

This compares favourably with that for England and Wales which is 12.00 per 1,000 home population.

As in previous years heart and associated diseases accounted for the largest number of deaths

All forms of malignant neoplasms caused 563 deaths, an increase of 46 over the figure for 1960.

Deaths from respiratory tuberculosis increased from 15 to 27 but those from other forms of the disease fell by 4, two deaths occurring compared with 6 in 1960.

Motor vehicle accidents accounted for 31 deaths compared with 35 last year.

18 15 12 9 6 3 0

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th. 38 (19) 38 (19) 38 (19) 38 (19)

of London.

ar, and 18 in respect of illegitimate children, an increase of 9.

, giving an early neo-natal mortality rate of 16.1 per 1,000 live births.

[illegible]

and Wales and the County of London which are 0.33 and 0.51 respectively

From Cancer of the Lung and Bronchus

during the year under review.

thirty-three compared with 19 in 1960.

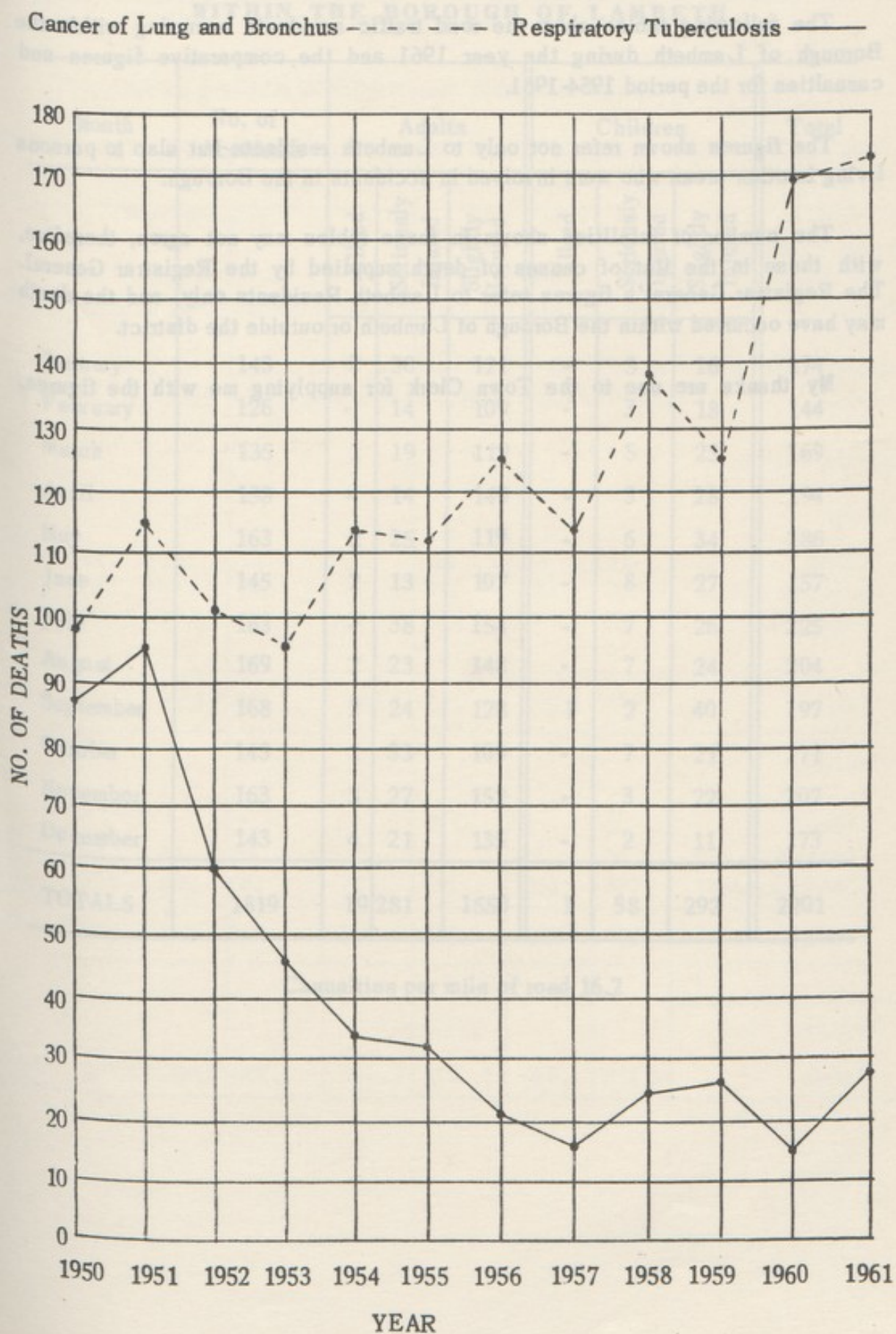
in brackets are those for the year 1960.

	Males	Females	Totals
25 - 44 years	5 (2)	2 (2)	7 (4)
45 - 64 years	66 (73)	15 (10)	81 (83)
65 - 74 years	48 (56)	7 (3)	55 (59)
75 years and over	20 (18)	9 (4)	29 (22)
	<u>139 (149)</u>	<u>33 (19)</u>	<u>172 (168)</u>

During the last twelve years 1488 deaths have occurred from lung cancer, whilst over the same period 488 people have died from respiratory tuberculosis.

The following graph shows 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



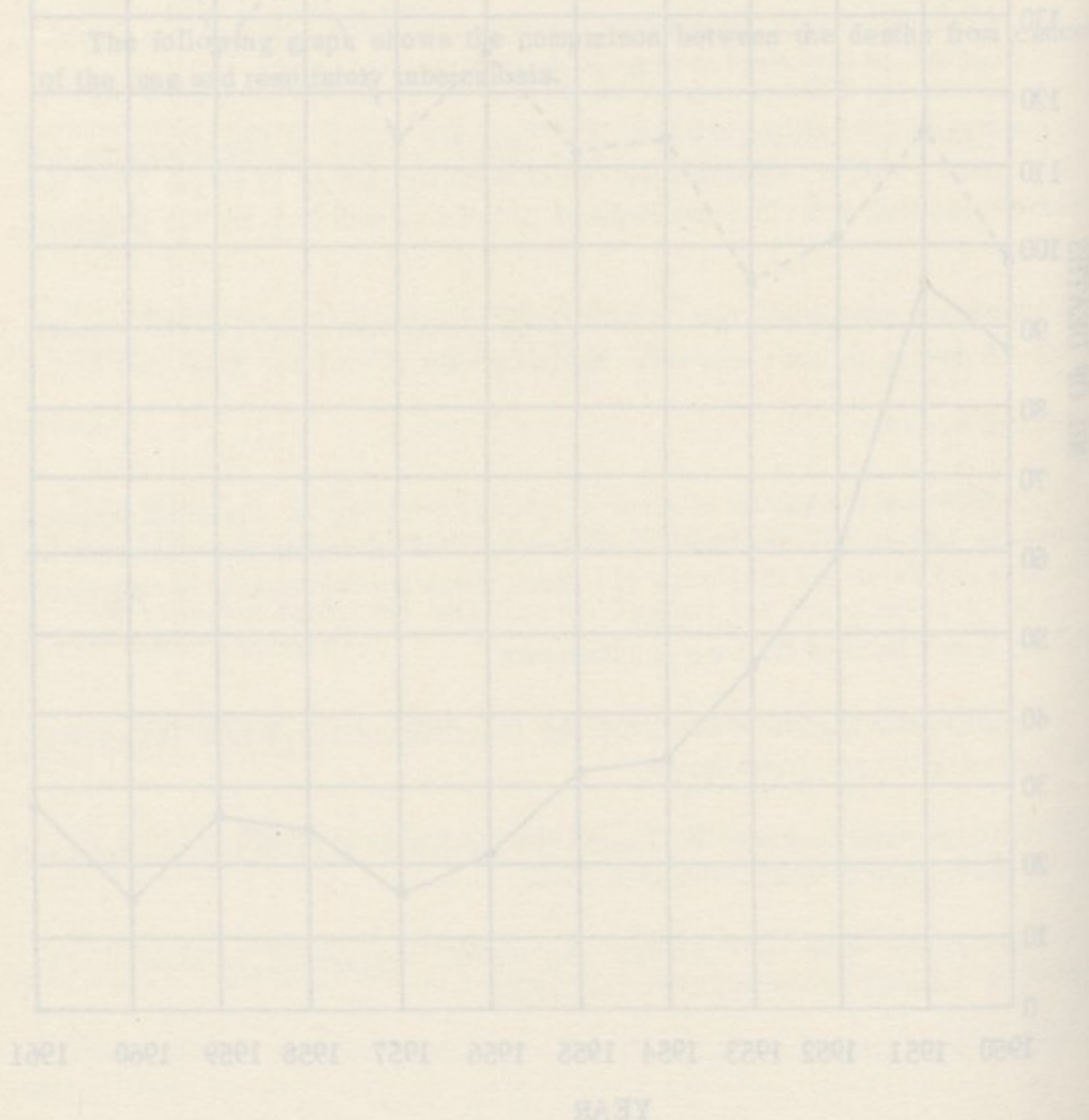
ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

The following tables show the road traffic accidents occurring within the Borough of Lambeth during the year 1961 and the comparative figures and casualties for the period 1954-1961.

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 1961
WITHIN THE BOROUGH OF LAMBETH

Month	No. of Accidents	Adults			Children			Total
		Killed	Seriously Injured	Slightly Injured	Killed	Seriously Injured	Slightly Injured	
January	143	2	30	121	-	5	16	174
February	126	-	14	109	-	3	18	144
March	135	1	19	119	-	5	25	169
April	158	-	14	149	-	3	28	194
May	163	2	25	119	-	6	34	186
June	145	2	13	107	-	8	27	157
July	163	-	38	154	-	7	26	225
August	169	2	23	148	-	7	24	204
September	168	2	24	128	1	2	40	197
October	143	1	33	109	-	7	21	171
November	163	3	27	152	-	3	22	207
December	143	4	21	135	-	2	11	173
TOTALS	1819	19	281	1550	1	58	292	2201

Casualties per mile of road 16.2

BOROUGH OF LAMBETH

**COMPARATIVE FIGURES OF ACCIDENTS
AND CASUALTIES FOR THE PERIOD 1954 - 1961**

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Number of accidents involving personal injury	1,032	1,246	1,272	1,212	1,505	1,739	1,890	1,819
Casualties per mile of road	7.29	8.80	8.98	8.56	12.6	14.6	16.2	16.2
Casualty Figures								
Adults								
Killed	12	14	12	12	17	21	18	19
Seriously Injured	180	187	174	196	240	254	273	281
Slightly Injured	756	1,002	1,067	1,052	1,293	1,535	1,668	1,550
Totals	948	1,203	1,253	1,260	1,550	1,810	1,959	1,850
Children								
Killed	1	1	2	1	2	2	3	1
Seriously Injured	30	35	29	24	45	44	59	58
Slightly Injured	196	189	211	175	193	204	276	292
Totals	227	225	242	200	240	250	338	351
Combined Adults and Children								
Totals	1,175	1,428	1,495	1,460	1,790	2,060	2,297	2,201

The total number of accidents involving personal injury fell by 71, but the number of adults killed increased by 1 and the number of seriously injured adults by 8.

The number of adults slightly injured decreased by 118.

With regard to children, compared with 1960 the number killed fell from 3 to 1 and the number of seriously injured from 59 to 58 but the figure for slightly injured rose from 276 to 292.

The combined totals for all types of casualties, adults and children, fell from 2,297 in 1960 to 2,201 this year.

Although it might be said that the picture for 1961 is better than that for 1960, the situation with regard to road casualties is still alarming.

Anthrax
 Botulism
 Diphtheria
 Erysipelas
 Food Poisoning
 Glanders
 Measles
 Membranous Croup
 Meningococcal Infection
 Ophthalmia Neonatorum
 Paratyphoid Fever
 Plague
 Pneumonia, acute influenza
 Pneumonia, acute primary
 Polio-myelitis, 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 reported notifications, other than tuberculosis, received during the year.

The total number of persons injured by fire, the number of adults killed increased by 1 and the number of seriously injured adults by 8. STENOGRAPHIC TO STENOGRAPHIC.

THE NUMBER OF PERSONS INJURED BY FIRE AND

was reported for children compared with 1900 the number killed fell from 1 to 0 and the number of seriously injured fell from 28 to 25 the figure for slightly injured rose from 275 to 276.

The combined totals for all types of casualties, adults and children, are as follows:								
Injury	1,332	1,246	1,272	1,260	1,590	1,810	1,939	2,000
Although it might be said that the figures for 1901 in being the lowest of road casualties will tend to be somewhat misleading.								
Casualty Figures								
Adults								
Killed	12	14	12	12	17	21	18	19
Seriously injured	180	187	174	196	240	254	273	281
Slightly injured	756	1,002	1,067	1,052	1,293	1,535	1,668	1,699
Totals	948	1,203	1,253	1,260	1,550	1,810	1,959	2,000
Children								
Killed	1	1	2	1	2	2	3	1
Seriously injured	30	35	29	24	45	44	39	40
Slightly injured	196	183	211	175	193	204	276	275
Totals	227	219	242	200	240	250	318	316
Combined Adults and Children								
Totals	1,175	1,422	1,495	1,460	1,790	2,060	2,277	2,316

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
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
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total
Scarlet Fever	15	16	16	29	10	4	14	11	55	60	115
Whooping Cough	17	23	8	10	4	14	24	19	53	66	119
Acute Poliomyelitis											
Paralytic	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Measles	1093	1052	569	595	55	48	25	25	1742	1720	3462
Dysentery	12	14	15	22	9	17	14	24	50	77	127
Meningococcal Infection	2	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	4	2	6
Pneumonia	15	18	6	3	1	4	10	6	32	31	63
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	2
Paratyphoid Fevers	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Erysipelas	2	2	1	2	1	-	1	-	5	4	9
Food Poisoning	2	2	3	2	3	4	-	-	8	8	16
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	9	-	12	-	38	-	14	-	73	73
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	2	-	1	-	1	-	5	1	6
Scabies	4	6	4	3	1	3	2	-	11	12	23
TOTALS	1163	1145	627	679	86	132	92	100	1968	2056	4024

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE - AGE DISTRIBUTION

Age Groups	Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Acute Poliomyelitis Paralytic		Measles		Dysentery		Meningococcal Infection		Scabies		TOTALS
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Under 1 year	2	-	5	14	-	-	67	74	4	8	3	-	-	-	177
1 year	2	1	7	15	1	-	216	213	3	10	-	-	-	-	468
2 years	4	2	6	10	-	1	247	264	5	11	1	-	-	1	552
3 years	9	5	11	6	-	-	261	237	3	4	-	-	-	-	536
4 years	4	9	5	3	-	-	234	226	2	5	-	-	-	2	490
5- 9 years	23	29	18	14	-	-	669	638	15	10	-	1	-	-	1417
10 - 14 years	8	8	1	3	-	-	25	35	7	2	-	1	4	2	96
15 - 24 years	3	4	-	1	-	-	15	19	4	10	-	-	1	4	61
25 years and over	-	2	-	-	-	-	8	14	7	17	-	-	6	3	57
TOTALS	55	60	53	66	1	1	1742	1720	50	77	4	2	11	12	3854
Age Groups	Pneumonia		Enteric or Typhoid Fever		Paratyphoid Fevers		Erysipelas		Food Poisoning		Puerperal Pyrexia		Ophthalmia Neonatorum		TOTALS
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Under 5 years	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	5	1	12
5 - 14 years	2	2	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	8
15 - 44 years	10	10	-	-	1	-	1	4	5	6	-	73	-	-	110
45 - 64 years	10	11	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	24
65 years and over	7	8	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
TOTALS	32	31	1	1	1	-	5	4	8	8	-	73	5	1	170
GRAND TOTAL															4024

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	34	33	48	115
Whooping Cough	39	40	40	119
Acute Poliomyelitis				
Paralytic	1	-	1	2
Measles	1214	1180	1068	3462
Dysentery	81	28	18	127
Meningococcal				
Infection	2	2	2	6
Scabies	9	6	8	23
Pneumonia	15	31	17	63
Typhoid Fever	-	1	1	2
Paratyphoid				
Fevers	1	-	-	1
Erysipelas	5	3	1	9
Food Poisoning	7	5	4	16
Puerperal Pyrexia	68	3	2	73
Ophthalmia				
Neonatorium	2	3	1	6
TOTALS	1478	1335	1211	4024

NOTIFICATIONS OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS

The total number of notifications, excluding tuberculosis, received during the year rose considerably, 4,024 corrected notifications being received compared with 1569 in 1960.

This increase was due entirely to an outbreak of measles, 3,462 cases being notified compared with 542 the previous year. This was to be expected as measles tends to occur in epidemic form every two years and the year 1959 was an "epidemic year".

Poliomyelitis

Two cases only were notified during the year both of the paralytic type. Both were children, a boy aged 1 year and a girl aged 2 years. This was a reduction of five on the figure for 1960 when 4 paralytic and 3 non-paralytic cases were notified and a reduction of 14 on the figure for 1959 when sixteen cases (8 paralytic and 8 non-paralytic) occurred.

Scabies

Twenty-three people, 6 more than in 1960, were treated for scabies.

The arrangements with the Metropolitan Boroughs of Southwark and Battersea for the cleansing of such persons continued throughout the year.

Scarlet Fever

There was an increase in the number of cases notified, 115 cases occurring compared with 97 in 1960.

Whooping Cough

This disease showed a decrease on the 1960 figure, 119 cases being notified compared with 361 last year.

Pneumonia

There was an increase of 18 in the number of cases notified, 63 compared with 45 in 1960.

Dysentery

The number of notifications fell considerably, 127 cases being notified compared with 361 in 1960.

As in 1960 approximately two thirds of the cases occurred in the Vauxhall Parliamentary Constituency, 28 of the cases occurred in the Brixton Constituency and 18 in Norwood.

The cases were spread throughout the year as follows.

First Quarter	26
Second Quarter	37
Third Quarter	26
Fourth Quarter	38
	<u>127</u>

Food Poisoning

Sixteen cases of food poisoning were notified compared with fifty-four in 1960.

The cases were distributed throughout the year as follows :-

First quarter	4
Second quarter	5
Third quarter	7
Fourth quarter	-
	<u>16</u>

They were single cases spread throughout the Borough and there were no outbreaks of food poisoning.

The agent was identified in 7 cases.

Salmonella enteritidis	3
Salmonella Typhimurium	4

In the remaining nine cases the agent was not identified.

Typhoid Fever

Two cases of typhoid fever were notified during the year.

Both of the victims had been abroad before the onset of the disease and it is reasonable to suppose that they had acquired the disease there.

The first was a boy of 14 years who had been on an exchange visit to France and was taken ill just before he returned to this Country.

The second was a girl of 11 years who had spent September at a farm in Southern Italy and upon her return on the 2nd October felt unwell.

Enquiries showed that water on the farm was obtained from a well which was fairly close to a privy.

<p>Yellow fever vaccination must be obtained from the Government, in London, at the Central Vaccination Centre, 4, St. Pancras Way, N.W.1. Medical Department, House, Blackburn, S.C.A., and East London District, 53, Great Cambridge Place, W.1.</p>		<p>Completed Cases Yellow fever vaccination must be obtained from the Government, in London, at the Central Vaccination Centre, 4, St. Pancras Way, N.W.1. Medical Department, House, Blackburn, S.C.A., and East London District, 53, Great Cambridge Place, W.1.</p>
<p>The International Certificate for Vaccination and Vaccination Certificate for Vaccination must be obtained from the Government, in London, at the Central Vaccination Centre, 4, St. Pancras Way, N.W.1. Medical Department, House, Blackburn, S.C.A., and East London District, 53, Great Cambridge Place, W.1.</p>		<p>Yellow fever vaccination must be obtained from the Government, in London, at the Central Vaccination Centre, 4, St. Pancras Way, N.W.1. Medical Department, House, Blackburn, S.C.A., and East London District, 53, Great Cambridge Place, W.1.</p>
<p>After completion by the vaccinator, certificates must be forwarded to the appropriate authority for approval.</p>		<p>Yellow fever vaccination must be obtained from the Government, in London, at the Central Vaccination Centre, 4, St. Pancras Way, N.W.1. Medical Department, House, Blackburn, S.C.A., and East London District, 53, Great Cambridge Place, W.1.</p>

Approved stamps have been prescribed for the United Kingdom. If the vaccinator is not himself an authorized 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 1942 International Certificates of Vaccination were stamped by the Public Health Department.

BOROUGH OF LAMBETH

IMMUNISATION - 1961

Completed Cases	Welfare Centres and Nurseries		General Practitioners		Totals
	Under 5 years	5 - 14 years	Under 5 years	5 - 14 years	
Diphtheria Prophylaxis only	122	474	33	62	691
Combined Antigen - Diphtheria and Whooping Cough	3	-	27	11	41
Triple Antigen - Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus	3164	82	1031	134	4411
Diphtheria and Tetanus	96	342	10	30	478
Diphtheria - boosting doses - all ages	3903		1316		5219
Whooping Cough only all ages (completed cases)	2		10		12

In the remaining nine cases the agent was not identified.

Typhoid Fever

Two cases of typhoid fever were notified during the year.

Both of the victims had been abroad before the onset of the disease and it is reasonable to suppose that they had acquired the disease there.

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, 1742 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 1961 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	3	-	-	5
5 - 14 years	-	2	-	2	4
15 - 24 years	11	5	-	1	17
25 - 44 years	24	19	6	6	55
45 - 65 years	39	9	1	2	51
65 years and over	9	3	-	-	12
TOTAL	85	41	7	11	144

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

Norwood	49
Brixton	52
Vauxhall	43

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

	Respiratory	Non-respiratory	Total
Men	1572	63	1635
Women	1249	79	1328
Children	124	46	170
TOTAL	2945	188	3,133

HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

Parliamentary	Respiratory				Non- respiratory			
Constituency	Admitted		Discharged		Admitted		Discharged	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Vauxhall	32	4	13	3	3	5	-	1
Brixton	29	8	9	4	1	1	-	1
Norwood	9	5	6	2	2	4	2	2
TOTAL	70	17	28	9	6	10	2	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
22	5	27	1	1	2	23	6	29

The following table shows the primary notification of tuberculosis for the ten year period 1952 - 1961

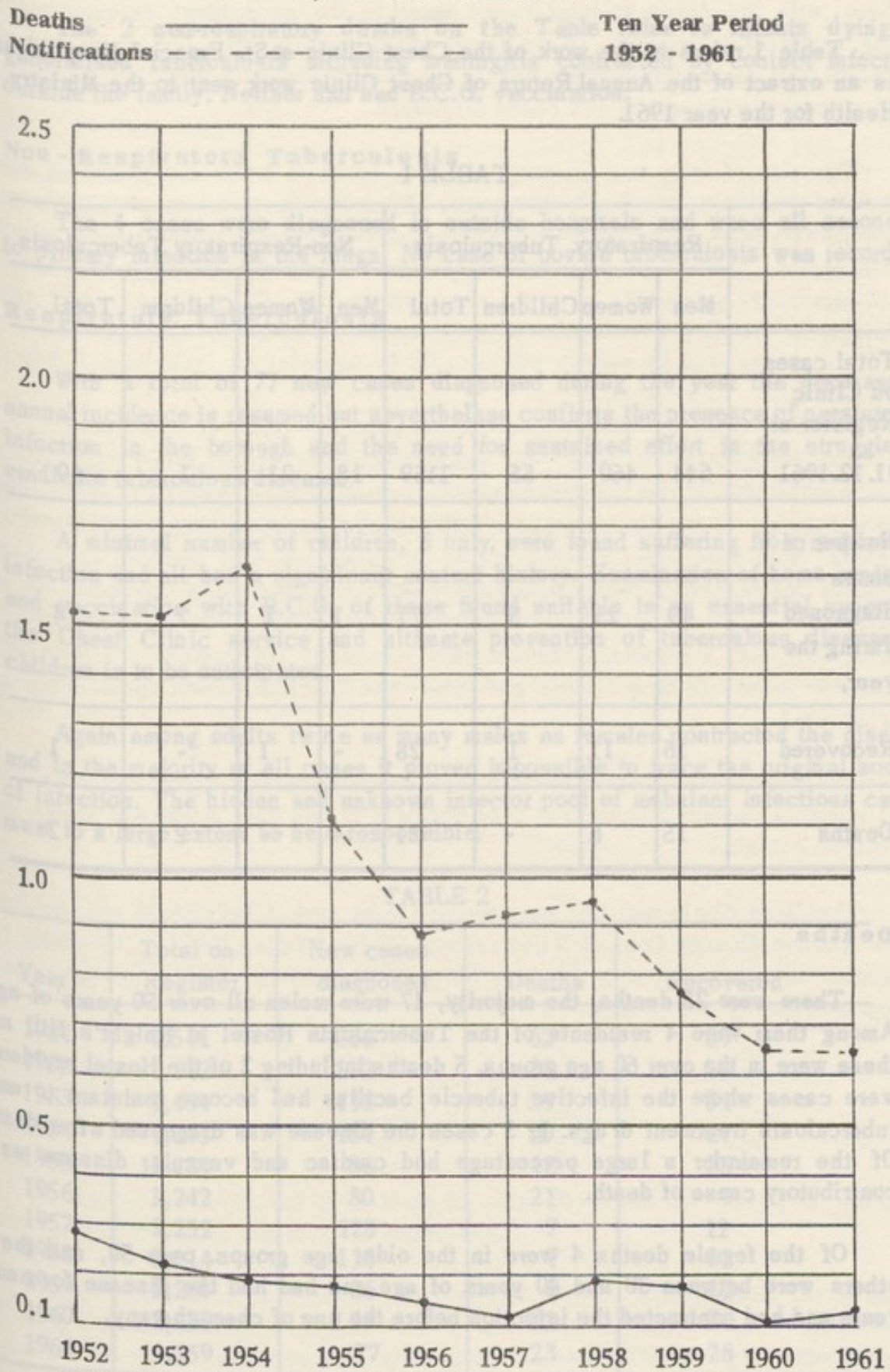
Year	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Totals	Rate per 1,000 population
1952	323	34	357	1.55
1953	318	29	347	1.52
1954	352	17	369	1.63
1955	232	21	253	1.13
1956	180	18	198	0.88
1957	199	10	209	0.93
1958	189	21	210	0.94
1959	155	15	170	0.76
1960	137	9	146	0.65
1961	126	18	144	0.65

1952 1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961

The following table shows the number of deaths from tuberculosis for the ten year period 1952 - 1961

Year	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Totals	Rate per 1,000 population
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
1961	27	2	29	0.13

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



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

Table 1 refers to the work of the Chest Clinic at St. Francis' Hospital and is an extract of the Annual Return of Chest Clinic work sent to the Ministry of Health for the year 1961.

TABLE 1

	Respiratory Tuberculosis				Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis			
	Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children	Total
Total cases on Clinic Register at 31.12.1961	644	460	55	1159	18	21	1	40
Number of cases diagnosed during the year,	49	23	5	77	1	1	2	4
Recovered	16	11	1	28	-	1	-	1
Deaths	15	6	-	21	-	-	2	2

Deaths

There were 23 deaths, the majority, 17 were males all over 50 years of age. Among them were 4 residents of the Tuberculosis Hostel at Knight's Hill and these were in the over 60 age groups. 5 deaths including 2 of the Hostel residents were cases where the infective tubercle bacillus had become resistant to anti-tuberculosis treatment drugs. In 3 cases the disease was diagnosed after death. Of the remainder a large percentage had cardiac and vascular disease as a contributory cause of death.

Of the female deaths 4 were in the older age groups. over 50, and the 2 others were between 30 and 40 years of age and had had the disease for many years and had contracted the infection before the use of chemotherapy.

The death rate continues, as will be seen, to affect in the main the older male age groups.

The 2 non-respiratory deaths on the Table refer to infants dying of generalised tuberculosis including meningitis contracted by contact infection outside the family. Neither had had B.C.G. vaccination.

Non - Respiratory Tuberculosis

The 4 cases were diagnosed in outside hospitals and were all secondary to primary infection in the lungs. No case of bovine tuberculosis was recorded.

Respiratory Tuberculosis

With a total of 77 new cases diagnosed during the year the decrease in annual incidence is resumed but nevertheless confirms the presence of persistent, infection in the borough and the need for sustained effort in the struggle to eradicate tuberculous disease.

A minimal number of children, 5 only, were found suffering from respiratory infection and all had a significant contact history. Examination of home contacts and vaccination with B.C.G. of those found suitable is an essential aspect of the Chest Clinic service and ultimate prevention of tuberculous disease in children is to be anticipated.

Again among adults twice as many males as females contracted the disease and in the majority of all cases it proved impossible to trace the original source of infection. The hidden and unknown infector pool of ambulant infectious cases must to a large extent be held responsible.

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
1961	1,159	77	23	28

Table 2 compares Chest Clinic Figures over the past 11 years during which time chemo-therapy has been available, and with a rise again this year in the death rate illustrates the temporary effect of this treatment in chronic cases where with the delay in fatal result there is the co-incident development of drug resistant organisms. These cases when positive probably constitute the infector pool during life and account for the present 5% incidence of drug resistant infection occurring among new cases diagnosed.

The use of long term chemotherapy on cases at home and whilst at work however considerably reduces the number of infector cases in the population and may well be responsible for the fall in new cases this year, the lowest on record. This applies also to the total number of cases on the Clinic Registers but this still represents practically 1% of the community needing Chest Clinic supervision and advice.

Treatment

New cases are in the very great majority diagnosed by chest X-ray examination at a Chest Clinic, hospital or Mass Radiography Unit and a high percentage are in the earliest stage of the disease susceptible to modern chemotherapy. Most new cases needing active treatment are first admitted to a chest hospital for initiation of chemotherapy which is subsequently continued as an out-patient under Chest Clinic supervision. There were 29 such admissions during the year. Out-patient chemotherapy is usually maintained on a long term basis the course lasting 2 years and there were 219 such cases under treatment during 1961.

The need for re-admission to hospital occurred only in cases suffering from old standing chronic disease and none occurred in any case diagnosed during the previous 2 years.

The Chest Clinic was well attended and there were 3,709 patient attendances. The London County Council Tuberculosis Health Visitors paid 3,100 visits to patients homes and during the year 88 patients received extra milk, butter and eggs provided by the Council.

SECTION C

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

FOR THE AREA

Care of the Aged

Work in connection with the aged has continued to expand and the number of visits made by the Woman Public Health Visitor increased by 377; a total of 3099 visits were made compared with 2722 last year.

During the year 524 new cases were brought to the notice of the Public Health Department, an increase of 50 over the number of new cases for 1960.

One hundred and forty-six old people were persuaded to enter hospitals and institutions voluntarily, 9 were removed by the Mental Welfare Officer, and one was dealt with under the National Assistance Act 1948 as amended by the National Assistance (Amendment) Act 1951.

A total of 493 persons received help in some form or another, in 26 cases no help was required and in 6 instances help was refused.

The number of cases on the register, including those from previous years is 1,865.

The age groups into which the 524 new cases were divided are as follows:-

	Male	Female	Totals
60 - 69 years	41	82	123
70 - 74 years	29	55	84
75 - 79 years	38	77	115
80 - 84 years	32	76	108
85 - 89 years	16	56	72
90 - 94 years	3	16	19
95 years and over	1	2	3
	<u>160</u>	<u>364</u>	<u>524</u>

Considerable work has been done in connection with old people by various members of my staff, and this I acknowledge.

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, once more, to make the task of the Public Health Department less difficult and to them my thanks are due.

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 one case.

Details of this case are set out below :-

This was an old lady of 81 years of age. The case was referred to the Public Health Department by the Inspector of the R.S.P.C.A. who was concerned about a dog. He called at the office on 15th March, 1961.

Apparently on 13th March neighbours became concerned because they had not seen the old lady for some days, groceries and milk were on the doorstep. They got in touch with the Police who gained entrance to the house through a back window.

The old lady was ill, the house dirty and there was animal excreta in the house.

The Police arranged for an ambulance and a bed and the old lady was taken to hospital where she refused to stay.

The Public Health Visitor went to the house with the R.S.P.C.A. Inspector but there was no reply. A letter was written to a relative and arrangements were made to visit on 17th March. The old lady was in bed naked and bedding was on the floor. She was extremely cold and weak. The house was in a filthy condition. The Medical Officer of Health saw her and got in touch with her doctor and the geriatrician who visited later in the day.

The old lady refused to go into hospital, it became necessary to enforce removal and she was removed to hospital at 7.30 p.m. where she died on 23rd March.

Laundry Service for Aged Incontinent Persons

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

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

The total number of persons receiving benefit from the scheme during the year was 154(140), the total visits made were 3,125 (2,152) and the total number of soiled articles collected and taken to Southwark Cleansing Station was 29,159 (20,421). The total weight of the laundry cleansed was 26,163 lb (19,137 lb).

The figures given in brackets are those for the year 1960.

Home Bathing Scheme

An increasing number of aged persons are benefiting from this service and during the year 2,140 baths were given. This is an increase of 349 over the figure for 1961.

Holidays For The Elderly

The scheme to send old age pensioners to the sea for a weeks 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.

The holiday scheme proceeded smoothly and during each of four weeks in May 1961 parties of old folk totalling 215 were taken to Margate and in September 158 old people went on holiday.

Details are given in the accompanying tables.

His Worship the Mayor and the Chairman of the Public Health Committee saw some of the parties off, and this was much appreciated.

Many letters of appreciation and verbal thanks have been received.

OLD PEOPLE'S HOLIDAYS, 1961

SPRING

Parliamentary Constituency	Males				Females					Married Couples *	Totals
	65/70	71/75	76/80	Over 80	60/65	66/70	71/75	76/80	Over 80		
Vauxhall	8	6	6	3	9	16	8	6	3	13	65
Brixton	6	6	5	2	10	12	12	8	4	8	65
Norwood	8	8	4	5	9	16	16	10	9	17	85
Totals	22	20	15	10	28	44	36	24	16	38	215

AUTUMN

Vauxhall	4	4	3	1	8	5	9	10	3	8	47
Brixton	4	2	6	3	4	11	5	6	7	7	48
Norwood	7	7	2	2	8	16	11	6	4	8	63
Totals	15	13	11	6	20	32	25	22	14	23	158
Totals for Year	37	33	26	16	48	76	61	46	30	61	373

* The figures for married couples are included in the totals

LAMBETH OLD PEOPLE'S WELFARE ASSOCIATION

I am indebted to the Chairman and Members of the Executive Committee of the Lambeth Old People's Welfare Association for allowing me to include the following report on the activities of the Association.

It should be noted that the Association's year covers the period from 1st April, 1961 to 31st March, 1962 and therefore does not co-incide strictly with the period covered by my Annual Report.

REPORT OF ASSOCIATION

The success of an old people's welfare organisation must be judged not only by its service but by whether these are known to, and used by, those who need help. It is, therefore, encouraging to be able to report that during the year under review 1,885 new people became known to the Association of whom 566 called at the office for help or advice. At the same time further contact was made with 4,986 people already known to the Association, a considerably larger number than in the previous year. The problems to be dealt with appear unlimited and range from simple tasks like witnessing a signature or helping to fill in a census form to negotiating with a landlord to prevent an eviction or trying to persuade somebody to take a more positive attitude towards their problems. It is most important that help be sought before situations have developed beyond solution and this will only happen if the work of the Association is widely known and trusted.

Visiting

Establishing personal contact with old people is one of the best ways of advertising the work of the Association and making sure that those who need help will know where to turn. It is always a source of great encouragement to hear a caller at the office say "the lady who called to see me sometime ago said that if I was ever in difficulty I should come here". Asking for help from a person one has met or who has been recommended by a friend or neighbour is easier than approaching an impersonal organisation. The Executive Committee's decision to appoint a part time clerk typist in the office will enable other members of the staff to spend more time on visiting.

Another equally important aspect of visiting is that done by voluntary workers who "adopt" lonely old people and visit them regularly. One or two hours a week used in this way can give satisfaction and pleasure to giver and receiver quite out of proportion to the time spent. The Association cannot adequately express its gratitude to all the people who do this work, and a special word of thanks must be given to those individuals who during this year have for the first time offered the Association their services.

Meals - on - Wheels

During the year under review 27,590 meals were delivered by the Association in the Northern part of the Borough: 22,088 to people in their own homes and 5,502 to lunch clubs. The Southern part of the Borough was served by the Women's Voluntary Service which delivered 24,094 meals, all to people in their own homes. Taking the Borough as a whole the largest number of people served on any one day was 305, of which 64 were at lunch clubs. These were at Northcote House Senior Club: St Anne's Settlement, during the winter months; a small new club at Christ Church (Oxford) United Clubs; and at the Work Centre until its transfer to the new building.

Throughout the year the Association's three vans have been working to almost full capacity. The drivers and escorts, who have been all employed by the Association for at least one year and some for much longer, continued to give the old people a helping hand in minor domestic upsets, and informed the office whenever more serious problems arose. There is no doubt that their devoted work adds to the value of this important service.

The only change during the year was in January when the price per meal paid to the Caterers was increased to 2/- to cover rising costs and also to improve quantity, quality and variety. At the same time the L.C.C. increased its grant per meal to 1/- and the old people's payment was increased to 1/-. The improvement in the meals was immediately noticed by the old people many of whom said that it was well worth the extra 2d.

However, it has been an important year for planning and it is with great pleasure that the Association can report that from 2nd April deliveries throughout the Borough were increased from four to five days per week. At the same time the Association extended its area to Brixton taking over a full round of deliveries from the W.V.S. which necessitated the purchase of a fourth van.

Chiropody

The six clinics have continued to provide 27 sessions per week and there have been 7 sessions per week of domiciliary treatment. At least 2,500 people have benefited from the service, but throughout the year it has been necessary to keep waiting lists to prevent the waiting time between appointments becoming too long.

It has been a disappointing year for the Association with respect to this service. Every effort has been made to get the L.C.C. to permit expansion, but without success. It appears that although the need for expansion is recognised the L.C.C. is not satisfied that there are sufficient properly qualified chiropodists available, and takes the view that with its large trained staff it is in a better position to supervise and control a chiropody service than are voluntary Associations. It can, therefore, only be hoped that it will not be too long before the L.C.C. will expand its own clinics to cope with the growing demand for treatment from elderly Lambethans.

The smooth and happy functioning of the clinics would be impossible without the co-operation of the Chiropodists, who often have to work under difficult conditions but are always ready to give a sympathetic ear to an elderly patient's problems as well as attend to their feet. The Association is glad therefore to take this opportunity to express its appreciation. And last, but far from least, the Association wishes to express its deep gratitude to the voluntary receptionists who give up their time so generously to help at the clinics.

Holidays

A surprisingly large number of elderly people will not consider the idea of leaving their homes even for a week's holiday. However for those who feel the need for a change of air and surroundings the Association is able to arrange two weeks summer holiday under the auspices of the Women's Holiday Fund and this year 45 women saved with the Association towards this type of holiday. Elderly people of limited means who have lived in the Borough for at least three years and have not had a holiday in that time can apply to go away under the Borough Holiday Scheme. This year 215 people in May and 158 in September had a week's holiday in Margate. Contributions were also made towards holidays arranged for seven infirm people.

For those who wish to arrange their own holidays the Association keeps details of organisations and individuals who offer reduced rates for pensioners or make other special arrangements for them. The Association wishes to thank the Women's Holiday Fund and other similar organisations whose co-operation is invaluable in this aspect of its work.

Lambeth Centre for the Elderly, 69-73 Knowle Road, S.W.9.

It is with great pleasure that the Association reports the completion of this new Centre and wishes to thank all those who helped to make this long awaited project possible.

The first floor, to be used as a Rest Room, comprises a large lounge, a dining cum games room and a small kitchen. It will be open five days a week but owing to its limited capacity, during a trial period to assess demand, attendance by any individual will be restricted and preference will be given to people who do not belong to clubs.

The ground floor of the building is occupied by the Work Centre, and its Organiser will also be responsible for the day to day administration of the Rest Room with the help of a new part-time assistant, and voluntary workers.

Work Centre

It has been a year of marking time in anticipation of the move to the new

building. It was originally hoped that it would be ready for occupation in November but as a result of delays due to bad weather and shortages of building materials the move was made a week before the end of the year under review. The Centre, therefore, faces a new year with the hope of great expansion in terms of members and contracts for work. The minibus purchased by the Association in February will help to further this aim.

During the year the number of people attending the Centre varied from 41 to 45. Two people left on finding part-time jobs. The contracts for sewing button cards and darning hose, and the sorting of tin foil have continued throughout the year. Two new activities were price tag assembly and putting literature in envelopes for a mail order firm. The latter contract involved collection and delivery of materials but was one of the best paid jobs under undertaken by the Centre.

The move to the new Centre, which was accompanied by the closing of the small subsidiary Centre at Orsett Street, Kennington, resulted in the membership being reduced to 36. The new building was accepted with unreserved enthusiasm by the members despite the fact that many of them now have to travel by bus to the Centre.

Special Activities

A Jumble Sale held on a Saturday afternoon in May at the Civil Defence Hall Brixton was a most successful occasion thanks to the generosity of the Lambeth Borough Council in letting the hall at a small rent, and the help of the members, friends and staff of the Association who gave so generously of their time and energy. A net amount of £53 was raised.

Inter-Borough Talent Contest. As in previous years the Association took part in this annual event, and held its own preliminary contest to select the Lambeth representative. For the 1961 Contest the Executive Committee decided to pay for a coach to take a group of people to the final Contest which is held at St. Pancras Town Hall. All performers in the Lambeth heats were offered seats in the coach and the remainder were offered to the winner's club.

The Annual Church Service was held in May at St. Matthew's Church Brixton and was attended by the Mayor, Mayoress and Town Clerk. The weather was poor and the congregation was rather small.

Lambeth Festival 17th-25th June. A United Services coach loaned to the Association for the occasion took part in the Carnival procession and was occupied by forty club members and leaders representing eleven different clubs. A new meals-on-wheels van also took part in the procession. Included in a Welfare Exhibition in the Town Hall was a full display of the Association's services which aroused considerable interest.

An Outing to Hedgerly, Bucks was arranged in June for older more infirm people who do not belong to clubs. To many of the people who went it was a new and wonderful experience. The occasion was made possible by the generosity of the Hedgerley Women's Institute who provided tea and entertainment, and Brixton Rotarians who paid for the coach.

The Annual Inter-Club Competition and Exhibition of Work was held in October. A total of 498 entries were received for the Competition, plus a selection of articles from the King George VI Club which were for display only. All the judges commented on the very high standard of the exhibits and their difficulty in deciding on the winners. Sixteen different clubs were represented among the prize winners and the Competition Shield was won by the Ruskin Club. For the first time the Woman's Own Magazine gave the Association two bronze medals and three diplomas. Three of these awards entitled the winners to take part in the Woman's Own National Handicraft Competition.

The Christmas Concert by Old People for Old People was held at the end of November. The entertainment was provided by 18 people representing seven different clubs. This year the event was particularly successful because of the lively compering of Mr. Councillor Dave Walker.

Christmas Gift Distribution. The Association itself does not normally give parcels except to people in receipt of meals-on-wheels who also received an extra turkey dinner on Christmas Eve. It has, however, become the practice for the office to check lists for other organisations both to report removals, deaths and changes of address, and to try to ensure that the gifts available are spread as widely as possible. The Association also provides the names and addresses of needy people to organisations, firms, schools and individuals who want to distribute gifts: in some cases it helped with the actual distribution. The names of those with whom the Association co-operated in this way are given at the end of this report.

Clubs

The 30 clubs in the Borough represented on the Association continued to carry on their important work. For many elderly people the visit to the club is the highlight of the week. Every effort is made to encourage lonely people to join a club and Leaders have co-operated by arranging for new people to be collected by a member on their first visit to the club.

During the year under review three of the clubs lost their leaders but in each case it was possible to rally help to carry on the work. There were two Club Leaders' meetings to discuss various projects being organised by the Association. Five clubs applied for grants towards rent etc., one for a grant towards an outing, and seven for a new grant of up to £5 for Entertainers introduced for the first time this year.

Besides the excellent work done week by week in the clubs the Leaders and Helpers provide the backbone of voluntary helpers whenever the Association organises any sort of function. Their unfailing loyalty and helpfulness can easily be taken for granted and it is, therefore, the more important that every year in this report a public statement of gratitude should be recorded.

King George VI Memorial Club (Camberwell and Lambeth)

Members of this special daily club for the infirm each attend one day a week, and at any one time the membership is about 300: during the year under review there was a total of 11,367 attendances; 89 new people joined and 103 ceased to be members mainly due to deaths. There were 172 applications for membership, including six from people who were ineligible because they live outside the two Boroughs which help to finance the club. At the end of the year 86 of these applications could not yet be considered; the approximate waiting time for admission is six months.

During the summer each Club day had three outings, and at Christmas there was a party for each day. Holidays were arranged for many members with help from the two Old People's Welfare Associations and the L.C.C. Welfare Department.

In the late Summer a newly installed shower was ready for use by the members. It is so constructed that the person taking a shower can sit down and thermostatically controlled water flows from shower arms on each side. This has proved to be a useful and much appreciated addition to the Club facilities. Also at the end of the year the club appointed its own bathing orderly.

Acknowledgements

Throughout the year the work of the Association is furthered by the support of many organisations and individuals some of whom are mentioned in the Report and others in the list of Donations. In addition acknowledgment and thanks must be given to the following.

The Lambeth Borough Council whose generous, unfailing financial help is the corner stone of the work for the elderly in the Borough; and its Medical Officer of Health and other staff who are always ready to give help and advice.

The members and officers of the various voluntary and statutory bodies represented on the Association whose co-operation ensures that more efficient use is made of the resources and goodwill available for the assistance of the elderly.

The undermentioned for their donations or co-operation in the distribution of gifts at Christmas time;

The Worshipful the Mayor of Lambeth
 The Staff of the Central Office of Information
 The Staff of the Englehard Industries Ltd. S.E.11.
 The Staff of Display Craft Ltd. S.W.2.
 Mary Datchelor Girls' School
 Norwood Girls' School
 Dick Sheppard School (Old Girls)
 Electric Avenue Stallholders
 Anonymous donor of pre-packed Christmas Dinners
 Mrs. E.M. Newton
 Brixton Rotary Club
 Kennington Rotary Club
 Lambeth Endowed Charities
 Norwood and District Welfare Fund
 Lambeth Youth Committee
 British Red Cross Society
 Women's Voluntary Service

The Vauxhall Manor and Priory Secondary Schools for Girls for their gifts at Harvest Festival.

The many people who remember the Association when they wish to dispose of unwanted clothes, beds, bedding, wheelchairs, home nursing equipment etc.

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 BRlXton 7755, Extension 206).

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

HOSPITALS

Lambeth is within the catchment 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 Governors.

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, Landor Road, S.W.9.

Annie McCall Maternity Hospital, Jeffreys Road, S.W.4.

King's College Hospital Group

King's College Hospital, Denmark Hill, S.E.5.

Belgrave Hospital for Children, Clapham Road, S.W.9.

St. Thomas's Hospital Group

St. Thomas's Hospital, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1.

St. Thomas's Babies 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, 2, Walworth Road, S.E.1.

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.

The supply to the Borough of Lambeth has been satisfactory both in quantity and quality during the year 1932. The following report on the water supply is based on the analysis of the water supply to the Borough of Lambeth during the year 1932.

There were no new important extensions of water supply in the Borough of Lambeth during the year 1932. The general scheme of supply to the Borough of Lambeth is based on the supply of water from the Lambeth Waterworks. All new and repaired mains are constructed of cast iron and are supplied with water from the Lambeth Waterworks. The water supply is based on the supply of water from the Lambeth Waterworks.

The number of samples taken during the year from the Lambeth Waterworks for bacteriological examination was 1,235. The number of samples taken for chemical examination was 1,235. The number of samples taken for bacteriological examination was 1,235.

The average results were as follows:

The average results were as follows:

Ammonia nitrogen	0.041
Albuminoid nitrogen	0.076
Oxidized nitrogen-nitrate	4.1
Chlorides as Cl	27.6
Hardness (as carbonate)	198
Hardness (total)	0.2
Hardness (non-carbonate)	52.0

The average results were as follows:

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 1961.

"There were no new important extensions of trunk mains nor any changes in the general scheme of supply to your area during 1961 but the length of new mains laid amounted to 2,737 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 1835.

The average results were as follows:-

Chemical Examination

Description of sample	Milligrams per litre (unless otherwise stated)
Thames derived filtered water	
Ammonia nitrogen	0.041
Albuminoid nitrogen	0.076
Oxidised nitrogen-nitrate	4.1
Chlorides as Cl	27.0
Oxygen abs. from Permanganate	
4 hours at 27°C	1.06
Turbidity units	0.2
Colour m.m. brown 2 ft. tube	
Burgess's Tintometer	13.0
Hardness (total)	262
Hardness (non-carbonate)	52.0
pH value	7.9
Phosphate as PO ₄	1.0

Description of sample	Milligrams per litre (unless otherwise stated)
Silicate as SiO_2	9.0
Sulphate as SO_4	50.0
Fluoride as F	0.20
Magnesium as Mg	6.0
Surface Active material as Manoxol	0.11
Electrical Conductivity (Gemmhos)	525.0

Bacteriological Examination after Chlorination

(Water passing into supply
after treatment)

Plate counts (average per ml.)	
Colonies counted on agar 37°C (20-24 hours)	10.0
Coliform count percentage samples negative in 100 ml... ..	99.84
E. coli count percentage samples negative in 100 ml	99.89

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. In addition two samples were submitted to the Public Analyst, one for chemical analysis and one for bacteriological examination both of which were satisfactory.

Sewers

I am indebted to the Borough Engineer for supplying me with the following information with regard to sewers within the Borough.

"There are 142 miles of highways in the Borough of Lambeth in which are laid sewers varying in size from 6" diameter to 4' 6" x 2' 8" wide and maintained by the Council's Direct Labour Staff.

These sewers and gully connections need regular maintenance and in several cases reconstruction. The Council's expenditure on such work is at the rate of £20,000 approximately for maintenance and £27,000 approximately for reconstruction per annum. During the past twelve months the sewers in the following list of streets have been relaid.

Thorpach Road
Crimsworth Road
Goldsboro Road
Idmiston Road

This work of reconstruction of sewers will help substantially in the elimination of flooding and rat infestation in such streets".

SUMMARY OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS BY INSPECTORIAL STAFF

Dwellinghouses	Visits	Re-visits
In respect of nuisances	2,855	6,181
In respect of Certificates under the Rent Act, 1957	90	72
In respect of Rehousing	65	30
In respect of Infectious Diseases	214	19
Other reasons	1,441	419
Clean Air Act, 1956		
Timed observations	167	-
Untimed observations	846	-
Other visits, private and industrial premises ...	1,390	3,224
Factories Acts		
Factories with mechanical power	548	26
Factories without mechanical power	123	3
Outworkers... ..	226	-
Drainage		
New Buildings	142	1,517
Alteration to existing drainage, etc.	750	3,253
Other Inspections		
Bakehouses	88	3
Butchers Shops	505	7
Restaurants	332	141
Fried Fish Shops	59	2
Ice Cream Premises	120	4
Milkshops	193	4
Public Houses	19	2
Other Food Premises	543	24

	Visits	Re-visits
Animals improperly kept	8	-
Personal uncleanness	10	2
Exhumations	-	-
Hairdressers and Barbers	119	64
Pet Animals Act, 1951	21	2
Rodent Control	1416	1500
Unclassified	1553	419
Caravans	17	2
	<u>13,863</u>	<u>16,919</u>

COMPLAINTS

The number of complaints received, including
rat and mouse infestations, was 3630

DRAIN TESTING

Number of Drains tested by District Inspectors	1805
Number of Drains tested by Rodent Officer	129
	<u>1934</u>

DANGEROUS STRUCTURES

Dangerous structures notified to London County Council	28
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SUMMARY OF DEFECTS AND NUISANCES

FOUND AS A RESULT OF ROUTINE

INSPECTION AND INSPECTION FOLLOWING COMPLAINT

Dirty Premises	29
Verminous Premises	395
Defective Roofs	563
Defective rainwater pipes and gutters	264
Damp Premises	407
Defective drainage and sanitary fittings	682
Choked drainage	461

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

(Continued)

Lighting and ventilation	83
Defective water supplies	106
Dustbins etc.	46
General defects and dilapidations	670

NOTICES SERVED

Number of Intimation Notices Served 1,221

Number served under Public Health (London) Act, 1936 -

Section 40	280
Section 82	205
Section 93	22
Section 105	2
Section 108/9	159

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

Section 27	85
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Under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 9

Under the London County Council (General Powers) Act,
1956 - Section 63 Lambeth Borough Council Bye-laws 2

Section 25(1)	60
Section 25(2)	18
Section 26	6
	<u>848</u>

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1936

In respect of 69 summonses returnable to the Lambeth Magistrates Court and Petty Sessional Court, 20 Abatement Orders were made, 28 cases were adjourned sine die and 23 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	636
Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice	
(a) by landlords	568
(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	72
Under Section 27 of London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1955	11
	<hr/> 97
Outstanding cases from previous year are included.	

SECTION 95 PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1936

In 1961 Certificates of Habitation were issued in respect of 339 new dwellings in regard to the provision of a proper and sufficient water supply.

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.

32 plans of new buildings and 126 plans of alterations to existing drains were deposited. Combined drainage was carried out in 5 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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147
Number of rooms included in above	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	169
Total number of rooms sprayed for all purposes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,382
Number of articles disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,616
Number of library books disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,069
Number of disinfection certificates issued	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	219

DISINFESTATION

Bed Bugs

Number of houses visited	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	407
Number of rooms sprayed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,077
Number of houses revisited	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51

The rooms were sprayed with a preparation of 5 per cent D.D.T. Lindane with Pybuthrin 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 2,497.

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 1,251 complaints were received. Of this number 122 were not justified; 864 were in respect of brown rats, and 165 in respect of mice. During the course of investigation 1,136 baitings were made and 73 defective drains discovered.

18 Statutory Notices were served under the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, and 11 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.	219	126	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	747	665	7
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	55	55	-
TOTAL	1021	846	7

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.)	5	5	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) -				
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	4	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	9	9	-	-

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	221
Electrical	1
Handbags	5
Jewellery	2
Artificial flowers	2
Onions	2
Embroidery	2
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	17
Carding etc., of buttons etc.	65
Stuffed toys	13
Cosaques, Christmas crackers, Christmas stockings, etc.	3
Lampshades	57
TOTAL	390

NO NOTICES WERE SERVED OR PROSECUTIONS INSTITUTED

RENT ACT, 1957

(a)	Applications for Certificates of Disrepair	37	
	Applications outstanding from 1960	<u>1</u>	<u>38</u>
	Decisions not to issue Certificates		3
	Decisions to issue Certificates		
	(a) in respect of some but not all defects	16	
	(b) in respect of all defects	<u>19</u>	35
	Applications awaiting action at end of year		<u>38</u>
(b)	Number of cases where decisions were made to issue Certificates but were awaiting action by the landlords at the end of 1960		<u>10</u>
	Undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule of the Act		29
	Undertakings refused under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule of the Act		1
	Certificates of disrepair issued		14
	Certificates still to be issued or undertakings still to be received from landlords at end of year		<u>2</u>
			<u>46</u>
(c)	Applications for certificates as to the remedying of defects specified in a landlord's undertaking		
	(a) by landlords	25	
	(b) by tenants	2	
	(c) applications outstanding from 1960	<u>3</u>	
			<u>30</u>
	Certificates issued		
	(a) defects remedied	20	
	(b) defects not remedied	10	
	(c) applications awaiting action at end of year	<u>-</u>	<u>30</u>

(d) Applications by landlords for cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair	27
Applications outstanding from 1960	1
	<u>28</u>
Certificates cancelled	20
Certificates refused	8
Applications still to be dealt with at the end of year	-
	<u>28</u>

In connection with the applications from landlords for cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair objections to cancellation were lodged in 10 cases.

REHOUSING AND OVERCROWDING

During the year the following cases have been investigated :-

London County Council

	Cases
Overcrowding	2
Medical Grounds	11
Insanitary conditions	8

Lambeth Borough Council

Overcrowding	4
Medical Grounds	650
Insanitary conditions	59
Enquiries from other sources	10

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

London County Council	57
Lambeth Borough Council	75

HOUSING ACT, 1957

RECORD OF WORK CARRIED OUT BY HOUSING INSPECTORS

Section 16 - Individual Unfit Houses

Inspected - no action under Part II of the Housing Act.

- 31 Auckland Street
- 1 Bredon Road
- 11 Brooklands Road
- 27 Brooklands Road
- 7 Brooklands Street
- 8 Charlotte Villas
- 179 Gipsy Road
- 160 Hamilton Road
- Hope Cottage, Ernest Avenue
- 4 Irving Grove
- 18 Old Palace Buildings
- 10 Penrith Place
- 25 Redan Terrace
- 1 Tregenna Street
- 3 Tregenna Street

Section 18 - Underground rooms and parts of buildings

Inspected - no action under Part II of the Housing Act.

- 35 Acre Lane
- 85a Brixton Hill
- 95 Croxted Road
- 5 Effra Road
- 31 Langton Road
- 42 Lansdowne Gardens
- 20 Mayall Road
- 56 Mayall Road
- 22 Norwood High Street
- 8 St. Matthews Road
- 4 Spenser Road
- 39 Thurlow Hill

Section 18 - Underground rooms and parts of buildings
(Continued)

Represented 1960

12 Gipsy Hill	-	Closing Order made 1961
5 Gresham Road	-	in abeyance
198 Lambeth Walk	-	no further action
100 Lothian Road	-	Closing Order made 1961

Represented 1961

1 Launcelot Street	-	Closing Order not yet made
4 Morley Street	-	Closing Order made 1961
2a Valentia Road	-	Closing Order made 1961

Made fit voluntarily

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

PART III - Slum Clearance Programme 1956 - 1960

Bowden Street Area

- 3 - 11 (odd) Bowden Street
 56 Methley Street
 Confirmed, with modifications, by the Minister,
 June 1960
 Vacated 1961

Cambria Road Area

- 2 - 10 (even) Cambria Road
 13 - 19 (odd) Padfield Road
 1 - 7 (odd) Southwell Road
 Confirmed, without modification, by the Minister
 20th December 1960

Flaxman Road Area

- 125-147 (odd) Flaxman Road
 71- 79 (odd) Lilford Road
 Compulsory Purchase Order made 26th April 1961

Bartley Road Area

- 1 - 39 (odd) Bartley Road
 14 - 34 (even) Bartley Road
 34 - 46 (even) Tregenna Street
 Represented 3rd July 1961
 Declared 19th July 1961
 Compulsory Purchase Order made 27th September 1961

Blenheim Gardens Areas 1 and 2

- 128 - 138 (even) Blenheim Gardens
 17 - 23 (odd) Milstead Street
 85 - 87 (odd) Lyham Road
 73 - 105 (odd) Bartley Road
 162 - 174 (even) Bartley Road
 180 - 196 (even) Bartley Road
 Represented 5th June 1961
 Declared 21st June 1961
 Compulsory Purchase Order made 27th September 1961

Slum Clearance Programme 1961 - 1965

An area of sixteen houses has been inspected prior to representation by the Medical Officer of Health.

Improvement Grants

The number of applications received for Discretionary Grants 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.

Discretionary Grants

Inspected - No action

- 44 Canterbury Grove
- 325 Leigham Court Road
- 6 Meadow Road
- 164 Rosendale Road

Approved

- 6 Caron Almshouses
- L Block, Peabody Buildings
- 3 Darlington Road

Standard Grants

Inspected - no action

- 166 Brixton Road
- 8 Bythorn Street
- 22 Cambria Road
- 213 Coldharbour Lane
- 40 Concanon Road
- 20 Frederick Crescent

64 Hinton Road
 19 Harleyford Road
 193 Kennington Road
 150 Kennington Park Road
 325 Leigham Court Road
 83 Lothian Road
 49 Mayall Road
 9 Rothschild Street
 5 Templar Street
 4 Walberswick Street
 5 Woodland Road

In abeyance

29 Kay Road
 1 St. Lawrence Road

To be approved

98 Brook Drive
 108 Broxholm Road
 2 Darlington Road
 4 Lanercost Road

Approved

29 Alexandra Drive
 29a Alexandra Drive
 21 Berridge Road
 64 Claylands Road
 15 Cleaver Square
 11 Crewdson Road
 174 Gipsy Road
 8 Heyford Avenue
 103 Landor Road
 105 do
 107 do
 109 do
 111 do
 113 do
 23 Probert Road
 56 Regent Road
 35 Stockwell Park Crescent
 42 Tivoli Road
 13 Torrens Road
 30 Uffington Road
 49 Wiltshire Road

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

(a) MEASUREMENT

In co-operation with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research and 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, the atmospheric pollution station at Herne Hill Library (Lambeth No. 13) was set up, making a total of 9 combined smoke and sulphur dioxide atmospheric pollution stations in the Borough.

In addition there are 4 stations for the measurement of superficial deposits by standard Deposit Gauges and Lead Dioxide candles. These provide data of local interest and are maintained on a month to month basis.

In the atmospheric pollution stations all fine suspended solid particles in a measured volume of air in the vicinity of each station are trapped by a "Whatman" filter paper, forming a "smoke stain" thereon. The degree of light reflected from this stain is compared with that from an unstained filter paper and the result computed in micrograms (of suspended matter) per CUBIC metre (of air). In the same apparatus and at the same time gaseous pollutants, mainly sulphur dioxide, are chemically separated by being bubbled through a neutral dilution of hydrogen peroxide. The resultant mixture, actually sulphuric acid, is tested by the smoke inspectors for degrees of acidity and the result computed into micrograms (of sulphur dioxide) per CUBIC metre (of air).

In the other 4 stations mentioned, solid particles brought down by rain or otherwise falling on the Standard Deposit Gauges are determined by chemical analysis, while the lead dioxide candles are sulphated by attack from sulphurous gases in the atmosphere and the degree of sulphation measured by analysis. Results are expressed as milligrams (of undissolved deposit) per SQUARE metre per day and also in tons per square mile and milligrams (of SO_3) absorbed per day per 100 SQUARE centimetres, respectively.

It will be noted that the first mentioned results are volumetric, while the second method refers to superficial deposit.

A few interesting facts appear to emerge from the information collected locally :-

- (i) The area surrounding station No. 11 (Kennington Secondary School, Hackford Road) consists of Smoke Control Area No. 1 and records show that, so far as atmospheric pollution by smoke is concerned, it compares equally, if not favourably, with the areas surrounding Norwood Technical College and Herne Hill Library (Stations Nos. 12 and 13).

- (ii) While pollution by smoke (i.e. solid particles) appears to have decreased in the No. 1 Smoke Control Area, the incidence of Sulphur Dioxide (gaseous pollutant) there, is, unfortunately, as high as ever.
- (iii) Pollution figures obtained from the Tate Library in South Lambeth Road (Station No. 10) bear very little comparison with those from other stations in comparable wind, weather and temperature conditions, but appear to be entirely dominated by pollution from road traffic congregating at the adjacent light controlled road junction.
- (iv) Pollution figures at Herne Hill Library (Station No. 13) compare favourably with those at Norwood Technical College (Station No. 12) except when the wind is in the South East Quarter when, apparently, the railway sidings at Herne Hill B.R. Station exert an influence.
- (v) Continuous periods of sunny weather, especially when winds are slight, are no indication that atmospheric pollution figures will be low. Possibly due to the increase of "pleasure motoring", at such times, pollution figures are often disturbingly high. A period of settled rain, however, presages very satisfactory conditions so far as the pollution stations are concerned.

1961
ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION
SOLID DEPOSITS AND SULPHUR DIOXIDE
SUPERFICIAL MEASUREMENT

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	51	50	5.5	16.2	5.3	8.4	10.8	24.6	4.1	5.2	3.6
February	50	51	4.8	14.1	4.8	4.9	9.5	19.0	3.4	5.2	3.3
March	15	15	4.5	10.9	3.7	5.3	8.3	16.2	3.3	3.7	3.0
April	33	35	4.9	13.0	5.5	7.2	10.4	20.2	2.7	3.6	2.3
May	29	24	3.9	10.7	2.6	4.1	6.5	14.8	1.7	2.1	1.7
June	32	35	6.2	11.5	3.0	4.4	9.1	15.9	1.4	1.6	1.3
July	25	35	5.6	8.6	3.9	7.2	9.5	15.8	1.4	1.3	1.1
August	63	65	4.3	10.1	3.4	6.1	7.7	16.2	1.4	1.7	1.2
September	55	51	8.6	12.9	5.5	6.2	14.1	19.1	1.4	2.5	1.6
October	73	64	2.7	10.5	6.7	12.3	9.4	22.8	2.5	3.7	2.3
November	62	50	5.6	12.2	7.7	7.9	13.3	20.1	4.5	4.7	4.1
December	73	76	8.4	13.6	9.3	13.2	17.6	26.8	5.7	5.4	4.5

Station controlled by Lambeth Borough Council :-

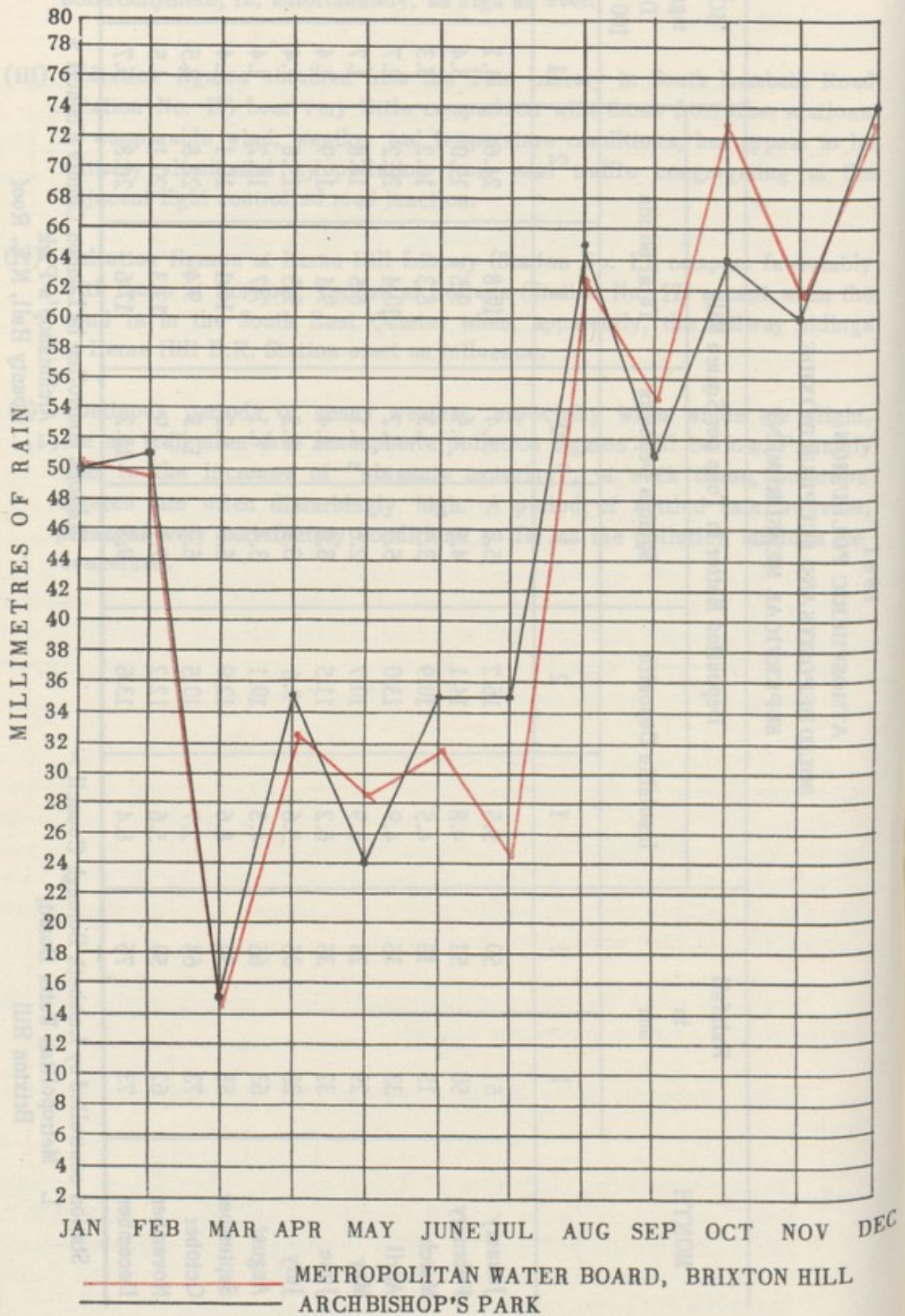
1. Metropolitan Water Board,
Brixton Hill

Stations controlled by London County Council :-

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

1961

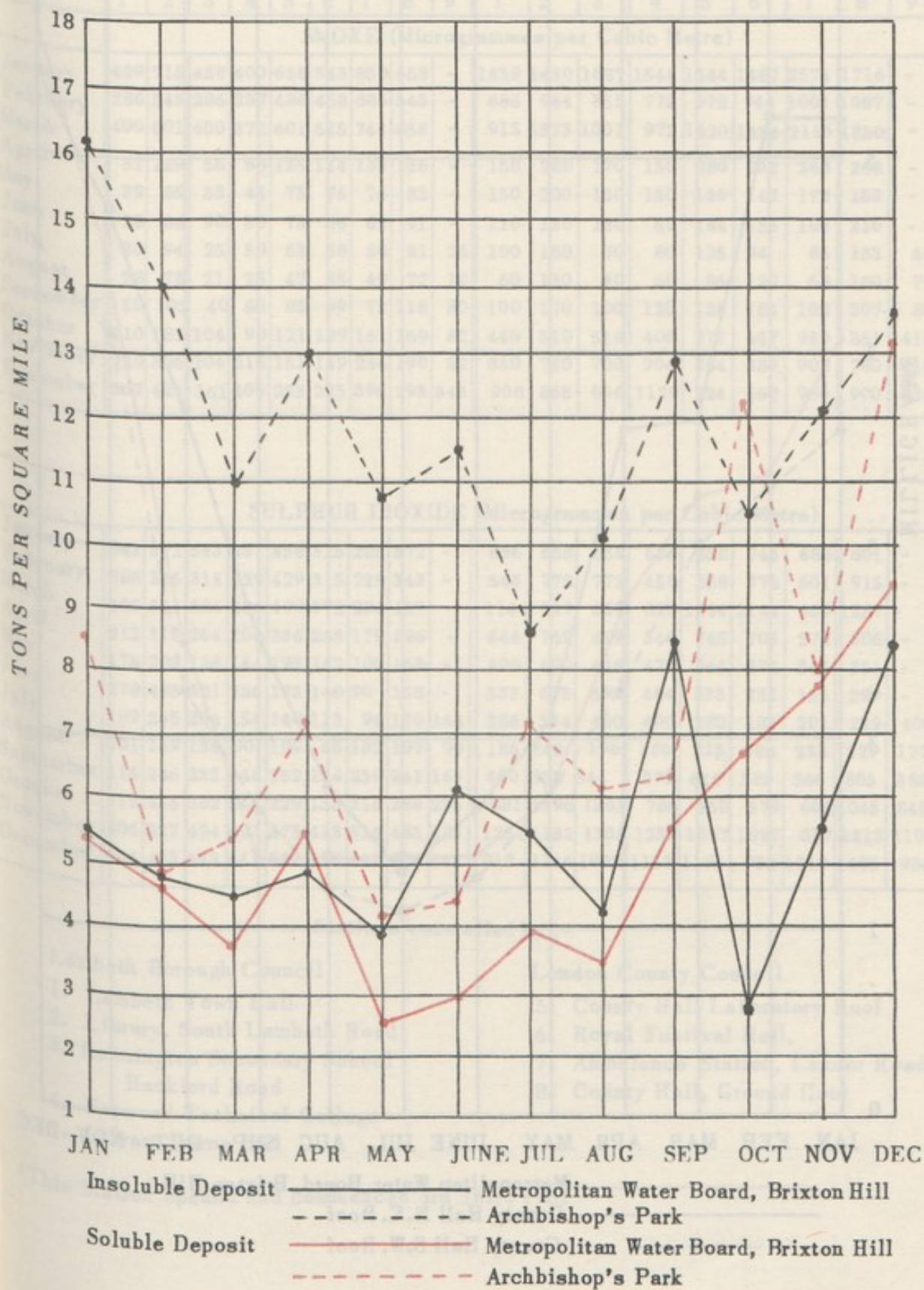
RAINFALL IN MM.



1961

DEPOSITED MATTER IN TONS PER SQUARE MILE

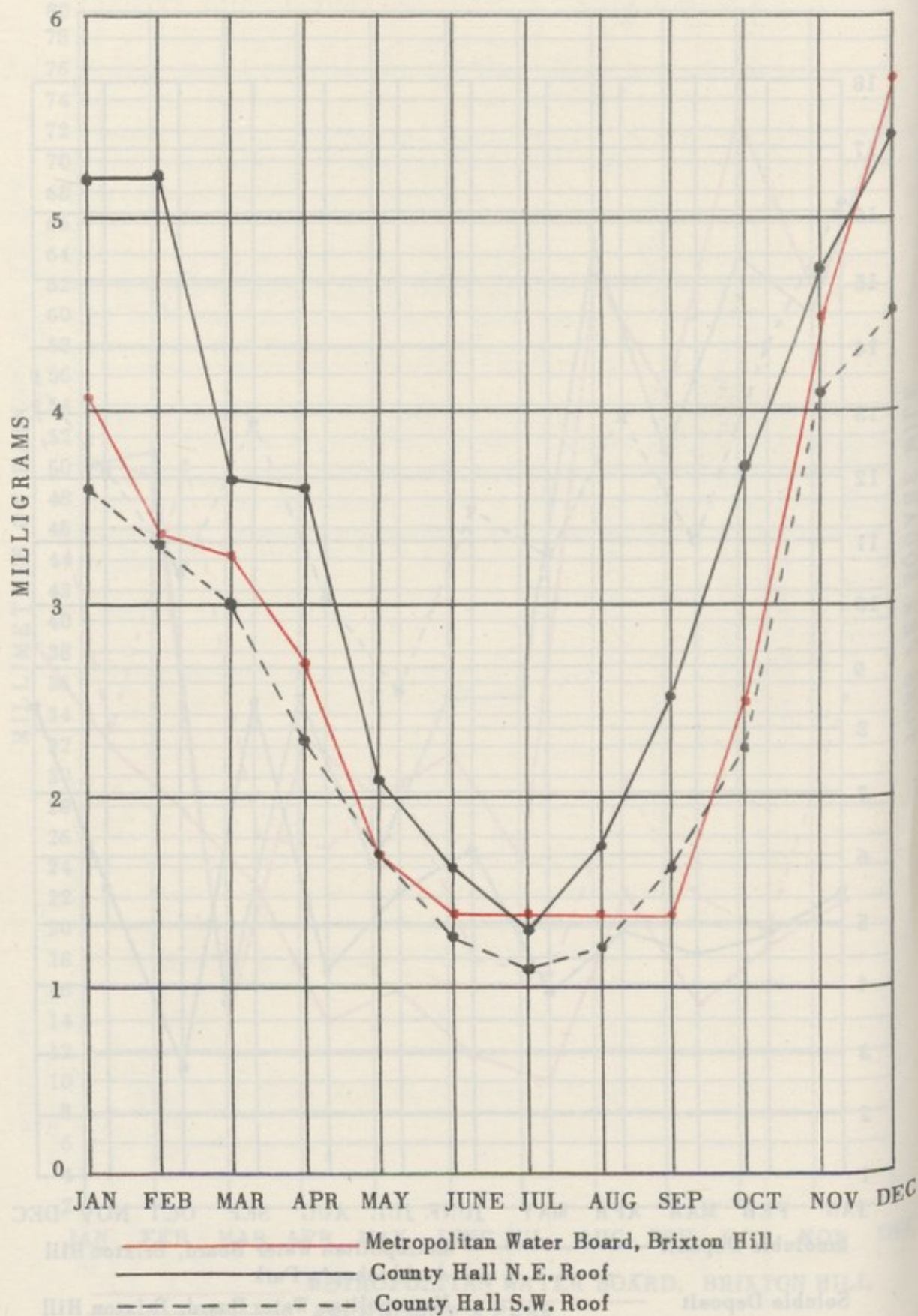
STANDARD DEPOSIT GAUGE



1961

SO₂ IN MGS. PER DAY ON 100 Sq. CMS.

LEAD DIOXIDE CANDLE



1961

CONCENTRATION OF SMOKE AND SULPHUR DIOXIDE
VOLUMETRIC MEASUREMENT

MONTH	MONTHLY AVERAGE									HIGHEST DAILY AVERAGE								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
SMOKE (Microgrammes per Cubic Metre)																		
January	429	715	458	400	658	543	858	658	-	1459	1430	1687	1544	1544	1487	2574	1716	-
February	286	543	286	257	486	458	686	543	-	686	944	858	772	972	944	1001	1087	-
March	400	601	400	372	601	515	744	658	-	915	1373	1001	972	1620	1334	2116	1830	-
April	51	129	56	66	135	114	133	136	-	150	280	170	150	280	232	268	268	-
May	39	85	33	44	75	75	76	82	-	150	200	130	130	139	142	172	150	-
June	28	86	90	30	73	66	62	91	-	110	130	150	60	184	133	108	210	-
July	30	94	25	30	63	58	60	81	25	100	180	70	80	125	94	85	133	60
August	28	78	21	26	47	55	49	72	18	60	130	40	60	85	120	68	160	70
September	50	105	40	60	85	99	72	118	30	100	170	100	120	128	184	102	207	80
October	110	182	104	90	121	129	161	169	82	440	510	510	400	277	467	930	851	410
November	220	306	204	216	151	149	234	190	82	830	740	700	904	384	388	908	780	410
December	367	424	361	405	253	225	395	293	343	908	868	806	1120	724	660	960	900	836

SULPHUR DIOXIDE (Microgrammes per Cubic Metre)																		
January	343	372	343	257	458	315	286	372	-	686	658	858	686	858	744	686	801	-
February	286	315	315	229	429	315	229	343	-	543	772	772	458	858	772	601	915	-
March	400	343	286	286	400	372	286	429	-	1144	829	858	629	1144	1144	658	1287	-
April	212	313	264	204	336	253	179	286	-	646	769	699	346	745	703	272	806	-
May	175	203	188	144	195	142	109	168	-	309	490	446	476	364	272	542	331	-
June	278	485	381	236	173	140	90	158	-	533	673	599	484	333	235	156	299	-
July	189	255	204	154	140	113	94	130	144	386	564	400	400	280	183	201	229	400
August	101	149	135	90	109	65	132	107	90	186	242	196	180	215	386	233	329	177
September	175	246	232	148	262	134	259	241	160	400	555	544	279	618	589	366	805	388
October	312	414	382	244	229	156	313	288	235	881	1196	1301	788	568	579	601	1045	849
November	406	527	494	423	475	413	316	485	433	1251	1131	1103	1232	1057	1027	817	1213	1103
December	544	483	443	441	560	476	442	579	442	1018	1146	1092	1113	1193	983	1010	1405	986

Stations controlled by :-

Lambeth Borough Council

1. Lambeth Town Hall
2. Library, South Lambeth Road
3. Kennington Secondary School
Hackford Road
4. Norwood Technical College
9. Library Herne Hill

London County Council

5. County Hall Laboratory Roof
6. Royal Festival Hall,
7. Ambulance Station, Landor Road,
8. County Hall, Ground floor

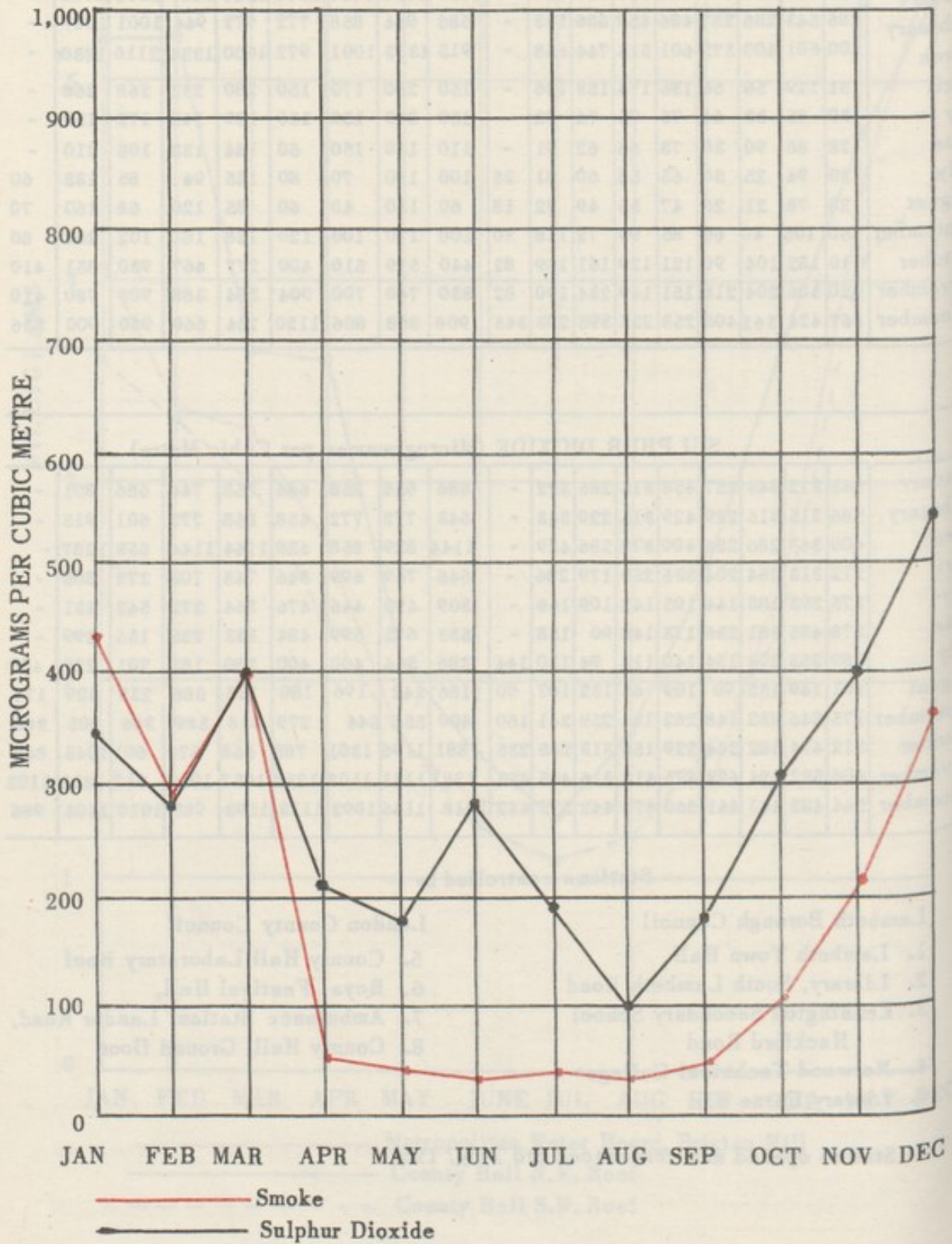
*This Station opened and commenced 3rd July, 1961

1961

LAMBETH TOWN HALL

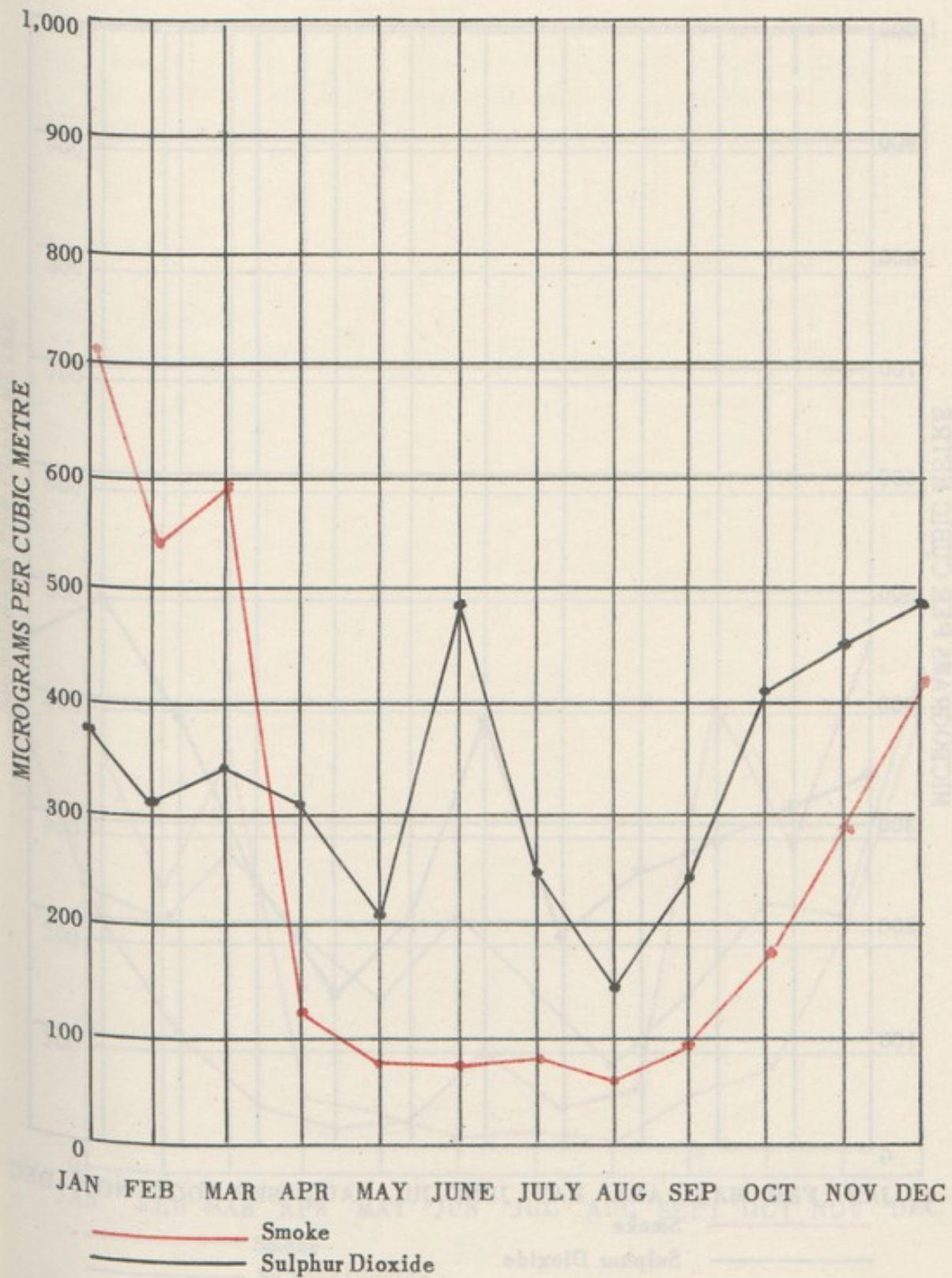
VOLUMETRIC ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION STATION

MICROGRAMS PER CUBIC METRE



1961

LIBRARY SOUTH LAMBETH ROAD
VOLUMETRIC ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION STATION
MICROGRAMS PER CUBIC METRE

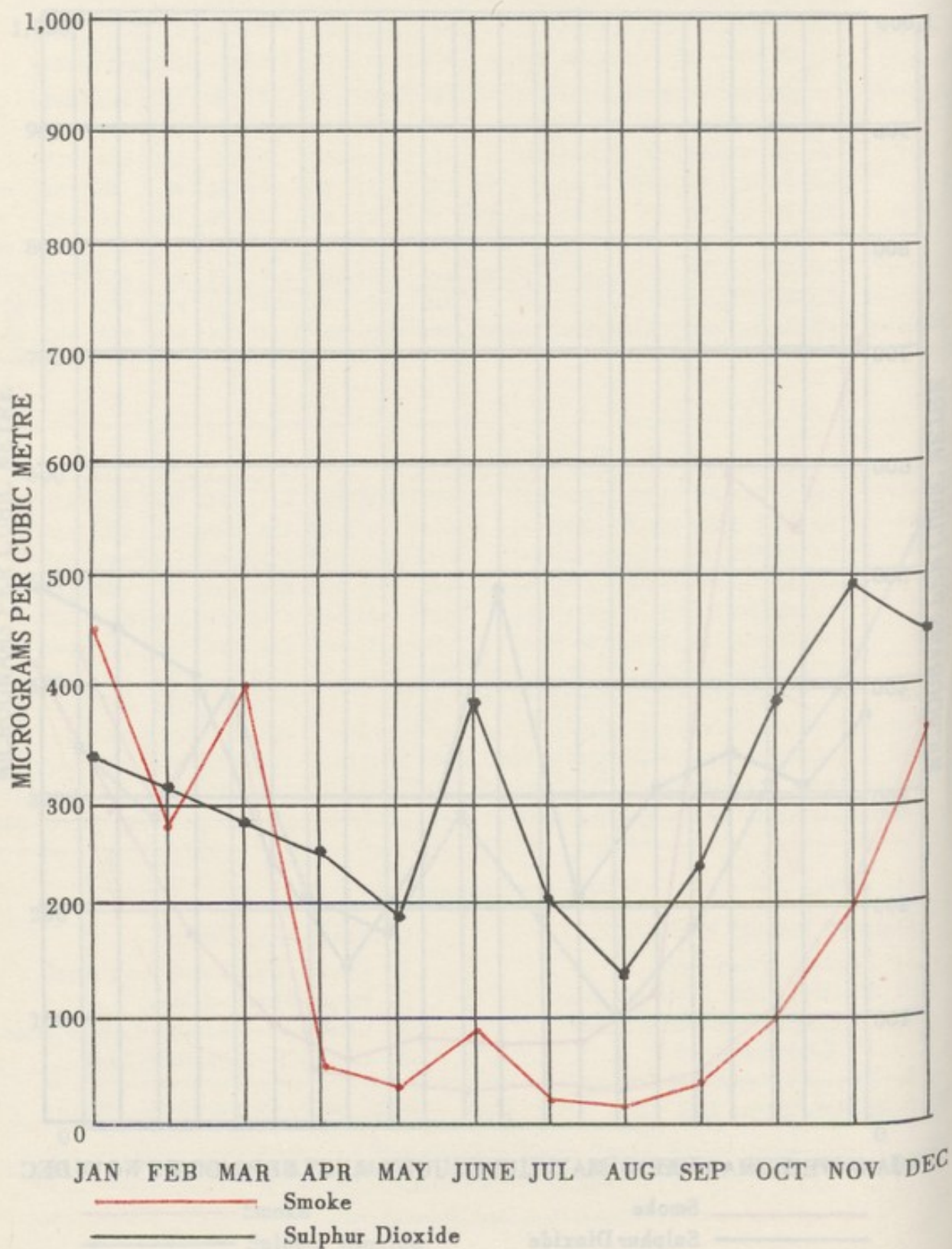


1961

KENNINGTON SECONDARY SCHOOL HACKFORD ROAD

VOLUMETRIC ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION STATION

MICROGRAMS PER CUBIC METRE

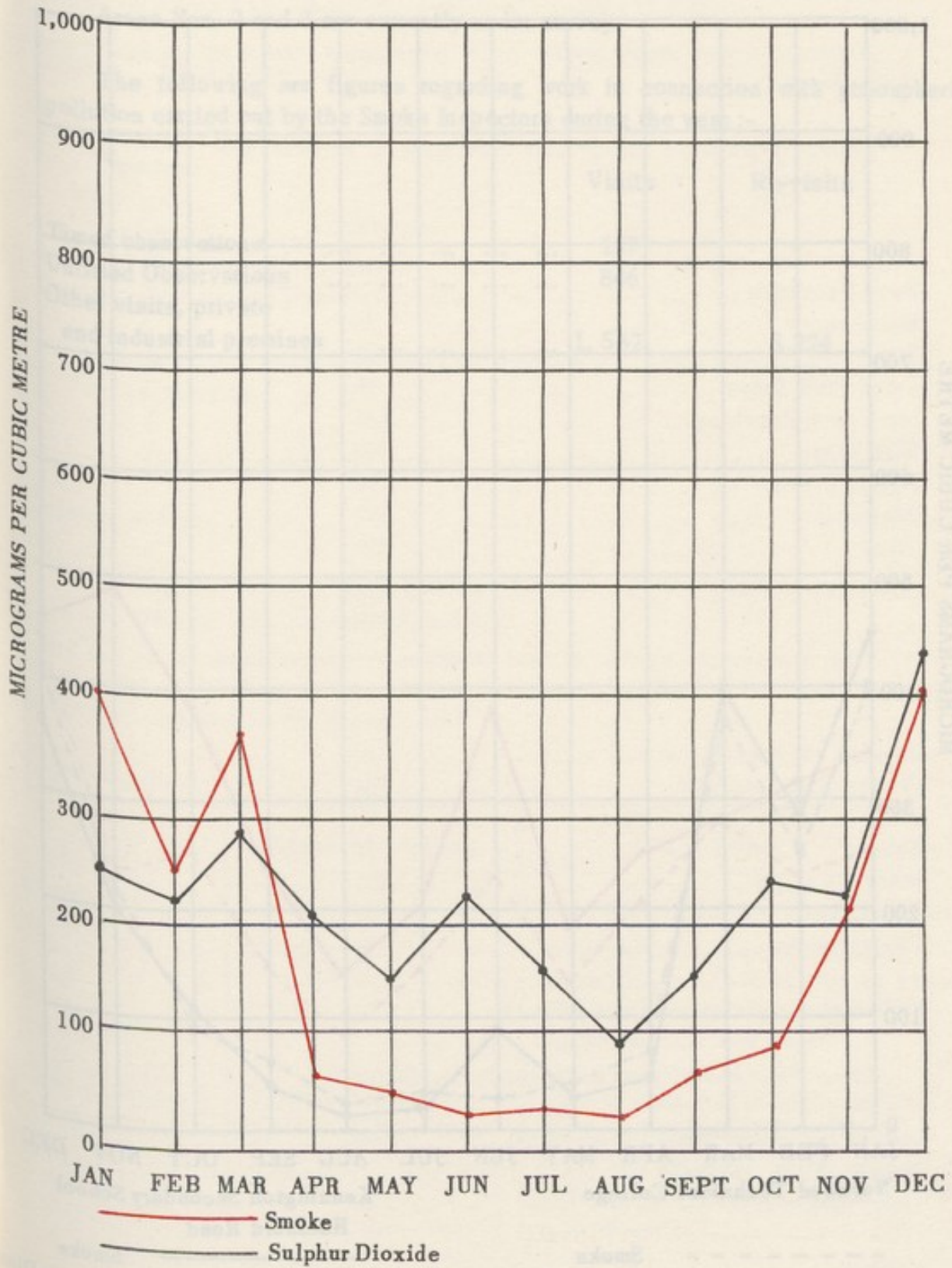


1961

NORWOOD TECHNICAL COLLEGE

VOLUMETRIC ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION STATION

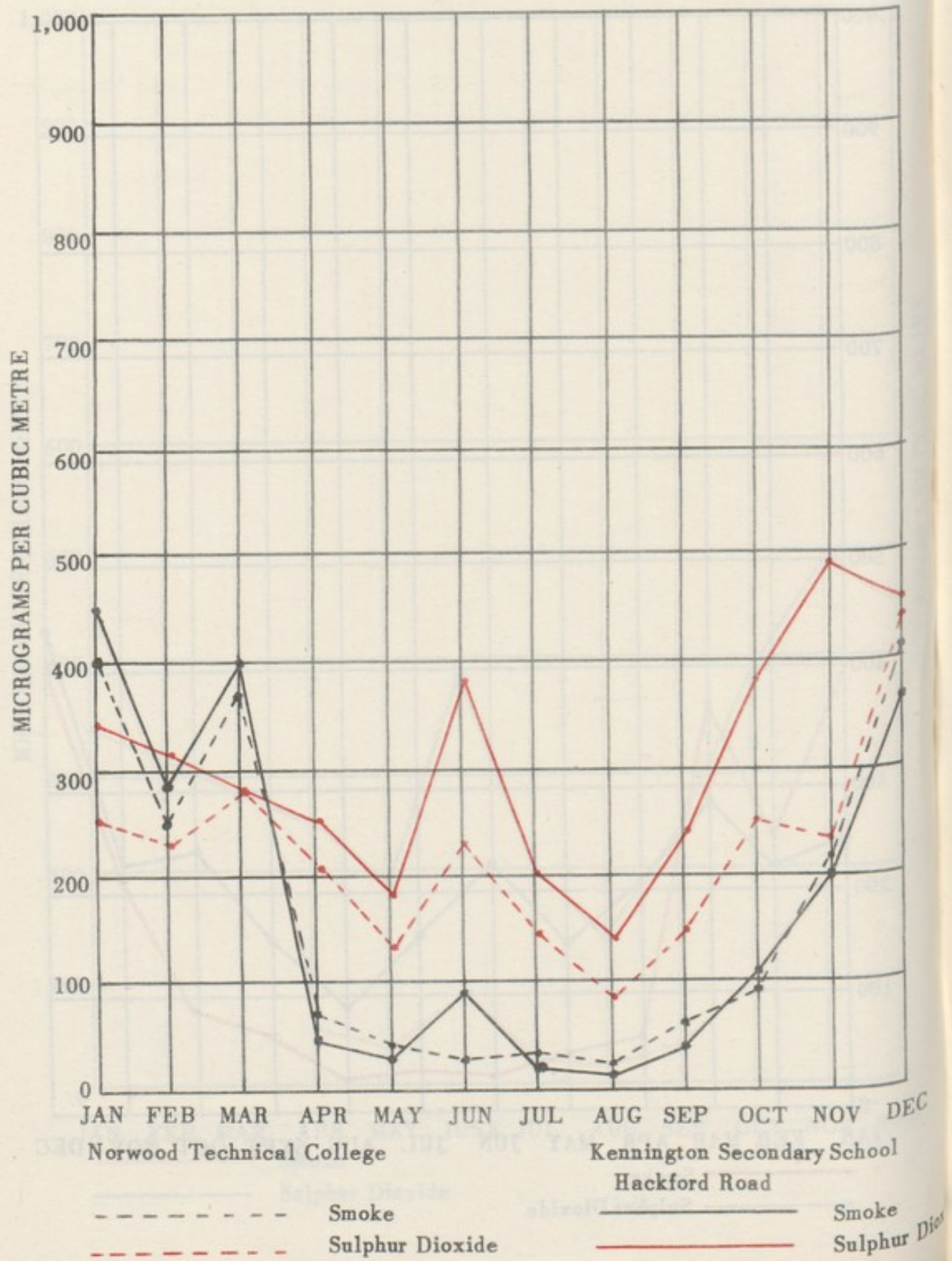
MICROGRAMS PER CUBIC METRE



1961

COMPARISON GRAPH NORWOOD TECHNICAL COLLEGE
AND KENNINGTON SECONDARY SCHOOL

MICROGRAMS PER CUBIC METRE



(b) CLEAN AIR ACT 1956

Detailed surveys of Smoke Control Areas Nos. 4 and 5 were completed and details submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government for his approval and confirmation.

Areas Nos. 2 and 3 are currently under survey.

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	157	-
Untimed Observations	846	-
Other visits, private and industrial premises	1,562	3,224

SECTION E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

Food Premises

During the year under review 2,179 inspections were made to food premises in the Borough.

These inspections and revisits were made up as follows :-

	Inspections	Revisits
Food Factories	377	109
Bakehouses	88	3
Butchers	505	7
Fried Fish Shops	59	2
Ice Cream Premises	120	3
Milk Shops	193	4
Public Houses	19	2
Restaurants	332	131
Other	219	6
	<u>1,912</u>	<u>267</u>

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

Grocery and provisions	380
Greengrocery and fruit	164
Fish shops, wet dry and fried	99
Bakers	96
Butchers	160
Restaurants	207
Confectioners	274

Food and Drugs Act 1955 - Section 16

The number of registered premises is as follows :-

Manufacture and/or sale of ice cream	588
Manufacture of sausages and preparation of preserved etc. food	310

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

Number of registered distributors	...	...	...	...	...	273
Number of registered dairies	...	...	...	...	...	3

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1960

The following table shows the number of licences in force :-

* Dealers Licences (Pre-packed)

Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153
Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	241
Sterilised	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	252
Dealers' (Pasteuriser's) Licence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dealers' (Tuberculin Tested) Licence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

* Licences issued in 1961 are valid for a period of 5 years under the new Regulations.

SAMPLING OF FOOD AND DRUGS

Chemical Analysis

Two Hundred samples were procured formally, 142 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 in each case.

Formal Samples

Article	Result of Analysis	Action Taken
Medicinal Glucose Milk	Labelling offence	Attention of packer called to offence.
	Added water	Attention of processor called to adulteration. M.O.H. of district where milk was processed informed. Further sample was genuine.
Beef sausages	Excess preservatives	Further sample also contained excess preservative. Legal proceedings instituted defendant given absolute discharge £4. 4. 0 cost to Council

Formal Samples (continued)

Ground Caraways	90% deficient of caraway Oil	Legal proceedings instituted, defendants given absolute discharge £5. 5. 0 costs awarded to Council.
-----------------	------------------------------	--

Informal Samples

Bottle of Milk	Contained mortar	Brought to attention of dairyman
Cake mixture	Cornflour omitted from ingredients	Formal sample taken and found to be genuine
Milk	6½% added water	Investigation of pasteurising process following cleansing and washing of plant. Subsequent formal sample found genuine
Medicinal Glucose	Labelling offence	formal sample taken (see above)
Currants	Contained insect Larvae and eggs.	Remainder of stock examined and found satisfactory.
Shredded Suet	Deficiency of at least 3.6% beef fat under the Food standards (Suet) Order 1952.	Subsequent informal samples satisfactory. Increased informal sampling of this product.
Rice Pearl Barley }	Presence of a few Rodent hairs.	Formal sample of rice taken and found satisfactory. Sale of Pearl Barley discontinued. Increased informal sampling.
Compound Codein tablets	Excess Aspiring	Formal sample purchased found genuine.
Shredded suet	Deficient in beef fat to extent of 8%	Formal sample found to be satisfactory. Increased informal sampling.
Beef sausages	Excess preservatives	Formal sample purchased also contained excess preservatives. Legal proceedings ^s (see above)
Farmhouse Cake	Portion of insect	Manufacturers advised and instructions given for greater care of operatives on packing belts.

Informal Samples (continued)

Article	Result of Analysis	Action Taken
Pears in syrup	mould	Importers and shippers advised
Sliced bread	All slices dirty	Warning letter sent to Manufacturers.
Stored Cereals	Rodent excrement	No risk of food contamination as cereals were intended for baiting purposes. Excrement would have been removed but for a misunderstanding, the new Manager thought evidence should be retained for information in connection with baiting.
Bottle of Orange drink	contained mould	Attention of bottlers called to complaint
Bottle of Sterilised milk	Contained pupae of fly	Do
Canned Garden peas	Thick mycelium of mould	Manufacturers informed
Ground Caraways	Deficient in Volatile Oil	Formal sample purchased
Marzipan	Slight infestation	Remainder of stock examined
Milk bottle	Mineral grease present	Referred to M.O.H. of district where milk was bottled

Nineteen sixty one saw no major changes in the pattern of food administration. Details of the work carried out during the year are set out under the several heads which follow.

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. Organisms likely to be responsible were found only in one sample.

Ice Cream and Ice Cream Mix	125
Ice Lollies	6
Whole dried egg	16
Spray Dried Egg Albumen	11
* Canned Salmon	1
Frozen Confectionery	1
φ * Cooked Pork	1
Boiled Salt Beef	1
Liquorex cooked meat boiler	1
Brine ex Brine Bath	1
* Pease Pudding	3
* Savaloy	1
Meat	1
Prawns	11

φ * Clostridium Welchii present.

* No organisms isolated.

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

Methylene Blue Tests 217 (4 were void, the atmospheric shade temperature being over 65⁰ F), and 1 failed to satisfy the prescribed test

Phosphatase Tests 221 All samples were satisfactory.

The 125 samples of ice-cream and ice-cream mix were submitted to the Methylene Blue Test of which 12, 10%, were graded in provisional grades 3 and 4 as against 13% during 1960.

Generally these results show improved methylene blue gradings compared with the last two years. Plate counts were undertaken in respect of all samples which fell into provisional grades 2, 3 and 4 and these ranged from less than 100 colonies per millilitre to more than 10,000 per millilitre. In 5 cases the plates were overgrown with bacillus cereus.

The renewal of particular parts of the equipment in one factory referred to in my previous annual report was completed during the winter season and this must have contributed to a better standard of plant hygiene. Nevertheless, the results of examinations of samples taken from this plant still did not give methylene blue gradings comparable with other plants although comparatively low plate counts were maintained. This was true also of 3 out of 4 samples taken direct from the pasteurising vat before the mix had come into contact with the homogeniser, cooling, ageing and freezing equipment and tends to support the view that relatively few aerobic spore-bearing organisms such as bacillus cereus will accelerate the reduction of methylene blue dye.

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	4	11	-	1½
Fruit	2	12	-	3¾
Vegetables...	1	3	2	12¾
Fruit Juice...		3	3	23¾
Tomato Juice			3	23¾
Preserves ...		2	1	11½
Soups		8	1	25½
Milk		3	1	20
Spaghetti ...		1	3	15½
Rice			3	-
Sausages ...				2½
Prunes				10
Marmalade ...				6
Fish		6	-	21
Tomato Puree			2	4
Fish Chips...				17
Snails			1	26
Cream				23¾
Salad Cream				4¼
Creamed Rice			1	23¾
Dumplings ...				1¾
Pease Pudding				2½
Vegetable Juice				2¼
Bourneville				½
Pudding				2
	9	16	3	3½
<hr/>				
Fresh				
Meat	1	9	2	11
Fish		6	3	13
Winkles		2	2	-
Vegetables	1	5	-	26½
Stawberries				26
Poultry				27

Fresh (continued)

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Rabbits				23
Offal		1	1	24
Yams	2	8	2	-
Mushrooms				3
	5	14	3	13½

Prepared

Bacon	1	7	2	24
Butter	1	12	2	11
Soup Dried		15	2	-
Cheese			3	27¾
Macaroni			2	-
Sugar		19	1	17
Sauce			1	10¼
Sausage		2	3	27
Confectionery		10	2	8½
Vegetables			2	9
Fish				15¼
Sausage Rolls				10
Bread				4
Biscuits				21½
Flour			2	4½
Lard				8
Chicken Tinned				1¼
Pickles				2¾
Meat Pie			1	5
Meat Extract				¼
Fish Paste				¼
Orange Crush				1
Preserves				4
Spaghetti				2
Sago			1	12
Dripping				24
Suet				½
Batter Flour		1	3	16
Frozen Food		14	3	9
Jam				7
Baby Food				2¼
Fats		8	3	12
Cereals		4	9	7½
Tea			1	5¼

Prepared (continued)	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Walnuts		9	2	-
Mousse				1½
Bramble Jelly				1
Marmalade				2
Raisins				6
Lemon Curd				1
Sauerkraut				11½
Zea		11	-	-
Dried Eggs				1¾
Sponge Mix				1½
Custard				7
Rice				6½
Cakes				15¾
Fig Rolls				½
Beverage				1
Jelly				¼
	8	6	2	2¾
TOTAL WEIGHT	23	18	-	19¾

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.

The balance was destroyed by incineration in accordance with arrangements entered into with Camberwell Borough Council.

FOOD COMPLAINTS - 1961

1. Tin of Spaghetti	Contained mould
2. Bottle of milk	Contained extraneous matter
3. Bread	Contained part of insect
4. Individual Apple Pie	Infested with insects
5. Half chicken	Unsound
6. Custard Tarts	Contained mildew
7. Bread roll	Contained insect
8. Block of salt	Contained foreign matter
9. Sausage	Contained metal rivet
10. Tin of peaches	Contained fly
11. Cooked potato	Contained foreign matter
12. Ham roll	Contained cigarette ash
13. Cornish pasty	Mouldy
14. Bottle of milk	Contained black coloured specks
15. Gingerbread mix	Contained maggots
16. Weetabix	Contained insect
17. Carton of milk	Sour
18. Sausage	Contained piece of metal
19. Apple Strudel	Mouldy
20. Bacon	Contained maggots
21. Cake	Contained insect
22. Meat	Not of quality demanded
23. Scone	Contained dirt
24. Bottle of milk	Dirty bottle cap
25. Bottle of milk	Dirty bottle cap
26. Draught beer	Contained glass
27. Sausage	Contained metal object
28. Milk bottle	Contained foreign matter
29. Cake	Contained ants
30. Ice cream	Contained foreign object
31. Bacon	Contained maggots
32. Tin of pears	Contained foreign object
33. Brown bread	Contained insects
34. Wheatmeal superbread	Mouldy
35. Jam roll sponge	Contained ants
36. Bread	Contained foreign matter
37. Flaked rice	Contained maggots
38. Readybrek	Contained weevils
39. Lemon curd tart	Contained glass
40. Bread	Contained foreign matter
41. Bottle of Orange drink	Dirty Bottle
42. Milk bottle	Contained foreign matter
43. Jolyroll	Contained fly
44. Tin of pears	Unwholesome smell
45. Jar of Marmalade	Contained glass
46. Milk bottle	Dirty bottle
47. Fish	Contained bristle
48. Bread	Mouldy
49. Belly of pork	Unsound
50. Milk bottle	Contained safety pin
51. Jar of Pickle	Contained mould
52. Teabreaks	Contained weevils
53. Lamb	Diseased

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, the summons being returnable in 1962.

48 Bread - mouldy

Milk - contained comb; complaint No. 38 reported in the Annual Report for the year 1960 page 105, the result of the legal proceedings is as follows :-

The defendant pleaded guilty, a fine of £5. 0. 0. was imposed and the defendant ordered to pay £2. 0. 0. costs.

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 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 Bath**

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 1961 were as follows :-

Standards	Agar Count 1 ml. 37 ⁰ C. 48 hours.			Presumptive coliform pollution without faecal	Faecal coliform pollution
	0-10	11-100	Over 100		
No. of samples	5	2	2	2	0

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 30 funerals were arranged involving 20 males and 10 females.

The amount paid to funeral contractors was £354. 8. 0. The sum of £261. 5. 6 was recovered by way of grants, insurance policies and money found.

The actual cost to the Council was therefore £93. 2. 6.

LAND CHARGES ACT 1925

During the year 3,048 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 145.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

Twenty Three samples of various filling materials were submitted to a prescribed analyst for examination. One, of cotton felt, was reported as containing above the permitted maximum percentage of trash content.

The balance of the consignment was withdrawn and a further sample taken from a later consignment of new cotton felt supplied from the same mills was satisfactory.

Seven premises are registered under this Act.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

This Act 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 cleanness;
- (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 - 20

No. of re-visits - 2

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	218
Number of inspections ...	119
Number of re-visits	46

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT 1959

Control of Movable Dwellings

Section 22 of the above mentioned Act covers the control of caravan sites and 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.

As mentioned in my Annual Report for 1960 5 applications were received for licences and in each case the Council decided to issue a licence for one year

subject to compliance with London County Council requirements concerning fire precautions.

With regard to these 5 cases, 2 applications for renewal of the licence were received during 1961 and in 2 instances the sites ceased to be used for caravans.

In the remaining case no application was received for renewal of the licence.

No fresh applications were received during the year.

(b) The Council has received 15 applications for licences for the use of motor vehicles in the City of London. The Council has decided to grant 12 licences and to refuse 3 licences.

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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	218
Number of inspections	119
Number of re-visit	46

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT 1958

Control of Mobile Dwellings

Section 22 of the above mentioned Act covers the control of caravans and 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 Road Standing

As mentioned in my Annual Report for 1960 5 applications were received for licences and in each case the Council decided to issue a licence for one year.





