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METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF LAMBETH



ANNUAL REPORT



OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1962



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





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METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF LAMBETH

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

(Appointed by the Council on 25th May, 1962)

The Worshipful the Mayor of Lambeth

(Mr. Councillor Donald Jack Packer, 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
F. Kings
A.G. McCormack
J.T. Metcalfe
B.J. Perkins
Mrs. W.E. Privett
R.E. Tucker
Miss J. Williams A.M.I.A.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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

PUBLIC ANALYST (PART-TIME)

J.E. Woodhead, B.Sc, F.R.I.C., Ph.C. (Resigned 30.6.62 Appointed
Deputy Public Analyst for
period 1.7.62 to 31.3.63)

D.G. Forbes, B.Sc, F.R.I.C. (Appointed 1.7.62)

CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

J.M. Roberts

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

(a) District Inspectors

W. Bonnin	(1)	(2)	
H.F. Bryan	(1)		
F.W. Culver	(1)	(2)	(Commenced duties 3.9.62)
R.G. Cutler	(1)		(Retired 3.4.62)
A.R. Grimston	(1)	(2)	(Commenced duties 14.5.62)
D.J. Huggins	(1)	(2)	
E.E. Morgan	(1)	(2)	
H.J. Rogers	(1)		(Commenced duties 10.9.62)
J.B. Sainsbury	(1)		(Wandsworth M.B.C. 17.6.62)
S.G. Starling	(1)	(2)	
H. Taylor	(1)	(2)	
Four 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)

(f) Woman Inspector

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

(g) Public Health Visitor

Miss M. McNair (5) (6)

CLERICAL STAFF

L. Brann
 Mrs. J. Clark
 H.C. Collins
 Mrs. P. Dubury
 Miss A.P. Jones (Commenced duties 19.2.62.)
 J.A. Keating (Commenced duties 3.9.62)
 Mrs. J. Kincart
 E.F. Mannerson
 Mrs. K.M. O'Sullivan
 Mrs. M. Rogers
 J.W. Tiffney (Student Public Health Inspector 4.6.62)
 E. Walker

STUDENT PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

J.W. Tiffney (Transferred from Clerical Staff 4.6.62)
 M.C. Gunton (Commenced duties 1.10.62)
 2 Vacancies

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) (Resigned 29.6.62)
Mrs. F.M. Gilbert (Part-time) (Commenced duties 18.6.62)
Mrs. F. Hones (Part-time)

DISINFECTING STATION

Wanless Road, Loughborough Junction, S.E.24.

Superintendent :- C.E. Church

3 Drivers
2 Disinfectors
1 Stoker
1 Apparatus Attendant

- (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 : BRlXton 7755
July 1963.

*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 1962 on the health of the Borough of Lambeth.

The Registrar-General's estimated mid-year population for the Borough is 223,370 a decrease of 373 on the population as recorded in the 1961 census, a report on which was published in 1963. Some points from the census are included in the main body of this report.

The number of live births increased and the proportion of illegitimate births has risen to 17.3% of the total. This figure probably reflects to some extent the fact that women from outside London come to the anonymity of the metropolis to have their babies in one of the several maternity hospitals in the Borough. Normally these births would be transferred to the home address of the mother, but where this is not known then the births are recorded in the Borough.

There is no doubt however that there is a real increase in illegitimacy the causes of which are to be sought in such things as the changing attitudes towards sex, the earlier physical maturity of youth today without corresponding emotional maturity and to some degree lack of parental control. These factors also account for the increase of venereal disease which has occurred in the past few years.

At the beginning of the year several cases of smallpox occurred in various parts of the Country, mostly arriving by air from Pakistan. No cases occurred in the Borough but a number of contacts were kept under surveillance until it was considered there was no risk of their developing the disease.

There was widespread demand for vaccination and the London County Council made clinic facilities available to all who requested vaccination.

Work amongst the elderly continues to expand and an account of planned new services is to be found in the report of the Lambeth Old People's Welfare Association which is included in the body of this report.

The second public health visitor whose proposed appointment is mentioned in the report took up her duties early in 1963.

My thanks are due once more to the Lambeth Old People's Welfare Association, the London County Council through its Domestic help and Nursing Services, the Geriatricians and the Hospitals for their continued co-operation throughout the year.

I acknowledge also the considerable work done in connection with old people by various members of my staff.

On 3rd April 1962 Mr. R.G. Cutler, Public Health Inspector, retired after forty-nine years service with the Council and another inspector resigned to take up employment with another Borough. Three appointments were made to the inspectorial staff.

There were two further retirements in the early months of 1963 but one of the students has qualified as a Public Health Inspector and it is hoped that others will do so in 1964. One encouraging feature in the staffing position is that it is now possible to maintain the full complement of four student public health Inspectors.

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

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

F. SUMMERS
Medical Officer of Health

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

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

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

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

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

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

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 1962)	223,370
Population figure Census 1961	223,763
Density of Population i.e. number of Persons per acre	
(Based on Registrar General Estimated Population) ...	54.6
Number of marriages during year	2,056
Marriage rate per 1,000 Population	9.2
Marriage rate per 1,000 Population	
England and Wales	14.9
Rateable Value of District (1962/63)	£4,421,660
Sum represented by Penny Rate (1962/63)	£18,575
Number of separately rated houses and flats	
(1962/63)	57,003

BIRTHS

Live Births

	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Totals
Males	2,184	437	2,621
Females	2,224	484	2,708
Totals	<u>4,408</u>	<u>921</u>	<u>5,329</u>

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 Home Population ...	23.85
Birth Rate corrected for comparison with	
other areas	21.94
Comparability Factor supplied by Registrar	
General	0.92

Birth Rate per 1,000 Home Population	
County of London	19.8
Birth Rate per 1,000 Home Population	
England and Wales	18.0
Corresponding Rate for the Borough of Lambeth	
for the year 1961	19.87
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total	
live births	17.3%

STILL BIRTHS

	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Totals
Males	39	13	52
Females	37	12	49
Totals	<u>76</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>101</u>

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Total Births	
(i.e. live and still)... ..	18.6
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Home Population	0.45
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Total Births	
England and Wales	18.1

DEATHS

Males	Females	Total	
1298	1181	2479	
Death Rate per 1,000 Home Population		11.1	
Death Rate corrected for comparison with			
other areas		11.1	
Comparability Factor supplied by Registrar General		1.00	
Death Rate per 1,000 Home Population			
England and Wales		11.9	
Corresponding Rate for the Borough of Lambeth for the			
year 1961		11.65	

Death Rate per 1,000 Home Population										
County of London	12.00

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Number of Women dying in consequence of childbirth	...	...	5
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Total Births	...	...	0.92
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Total Births			
County of London	...	...	0.67
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Total Births			
England and Wales	...	...	0.35

INFANTILE MORTALITY

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age

	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Totals
Males	42	10	52
Females	39	11	50
Totals	<u>81</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>102</u>
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age per			
1,000 live births	...	...	19.15
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age			
per 1,000 live births County of London	...	...	20.8
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age per			
1,000 live births, England and Wales	...	...	21.4
Legitimate Infantile Mortality rate	...	...	18.4
Illegitimate Infantile Mortality rate	...	...	22.8

Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age

	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Totals
Males	29	7	36
Females	28	7	35
Totals	<u>57</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>71</u>

Neo-natal Mortality Rate			
(Deaths under four weeks per 1,000 live births)			13.3
Neo-natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births			
County of London			15.2
Neo-natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births			
England and Wales			15.0
Deaths of Infants under 1 week of age			
	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Totals
Males	27	7	34
Females	<u>28</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>35</u>
Totals	<u>55</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>69</u>
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate			
(Deaths under one week per 1,000 live births)			12.9
Perinatal Mortality Rate			
(Stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1,000			
total live and still births)			31.3
Perinatal Mortality Rate England and Wales			30.8

BOROUGH OF LAMBETH
SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE TEN YEAR PERIOD
1953 - 1962

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
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
1962	223,370	2,479	11.10	5,329	21.94	102	19.15	5	.92

* As adjusted by Comparability Factor

DEATHS OF LAMBETH RESIDENTS DURING 1962
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE GROUPS AND SEXES

CAUSES OF DEATH		Under 1 Year	1 - 4 years	5 - 14 years	15 - 24 years	25 - 44 years	45 - 64 years	65 - 74 years	75 Years and over	TOTALS
1. Tuberculosis, Respiratory	M				1	3	8	6	2	20
	F						2			2
2. Tuberculosis, Other	M							1		1
	F				1					1
3. Syphilitic Disease	M					1			2	3
	F								3	3
4. Diphtheria	M									
	F									
5. Whooping Cough	M									
	F									
6. Meningococcal Infection	M	1								
	F		1							2
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	M									
	F									
8. Measles	M									
	F									
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	M						1	1		2
	F							1		1
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M					3	20	11	2	36
	F				1		4	7	12	24
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung and Bronchus	M					3	55	37	16	111
	F						14	11	2	27
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	M									
	F					6	24	10	8	48

CAUSES OF DEATH		Under 1 Year	1 - 4 years	5 - 14 years	15 - 24 years	25 - 44 years	45 - 64 years	65 - 74 years	75 Years and over	TOTALS
13.	Malignant Neoplasm Uterus	M				2	12	12	1	27
		F								
14.	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	M		2		9	28	28	35	102
		F				4	30	31	33	98
15.	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	M			1		2			3
		F	1	1			2	1		5
16.	Diabetes	M					2		3	5
		F				1	2	2	6	11
17.	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	M				1	23	28	40	92
		F				1	22	41	82	146
18.	Coronary Disease, Angina	M	1			8	93	89	74	265
		F				2	18	61	107	188
19.	Hypertension with Heart Disease	M					5	2	13	20
		F					1	4	18	23
20.	Other Heart Disease	M				6	26	16	41	89
		F				3	15	23	102	143
21.	Other Circulatory Disease	M				1	18	17	25	61
		F		1	1	2	8	19	44	75
22.	Influenza	M		1			1	2		4
		F				1	1	1		3
23.	Pneumonia	M	11	4	1	1	15	30	43	105
		F	6		1	1	7	14	68	97
24.	Bronchitis	M	3	1	1		27	46	67	146
		F	2			1	8	20	30	60
25.	Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	M		1		1	4	15	3	24
		F				1		1	3	5

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					2	5	5	12
		F				1	1	1	4	6
27.	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	M					1	4		5
		F	1				1	2	5	9
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	M			1	2	6	3		12
		F					1	5	1	7
29.	Hyperplasia of Prostate	M						3		3
		F							1	1
30.	Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	M								
		F			1	4				5
31.	Congenital Malformations	M	9	1	1	1	2	1	1	16
		F	5			1				6
32.	Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	M	27	1	2	2	20	15	13	80
		F	36	2	3	4	20	17	36	118
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents	M			5	7	5	1	2	20
		F				1	1	1	4	7
34.	All other Accidents	M			2	5	8	2	7	24
		F		2		6	6	4	11	23
35.	Suicide	M			1	8	15	6	2	32
		F			1	1	6	2	1	11
36.	Homicide and Operations of War	M					1	1		2
		F				2				2
ALL CAUSES TOTALS		M	52	9	6	13	63	370	397	1298
		F	50	5	3	8	38	291	581	1181
GRAND TOTALS			102	14	9	21	101	661	1978	2479

VITAL STATISTICS

CENSUS 1961

(i) Population

The report of the Registrar General on the Census of population taken in 1961 gives the following information in respect of the Borough.

The population has declined from 296,147 in 1931 to 230,240 in 1951 and 223,763 in 1961.

The decrease in the period 1951-61 is equivalent to a reduction of 0.28% per annum. The excess of births over deaths in the period is equivalent to an increase of 0.71% per annum. This would indicate an annual emigration from the Borough of nearly 1% per annum.

The number of persons per room in 1961 was 0.79 compared with 0.83 in 1951. The percentage of persons living at a density of more than 1½ persons per room was 12.1. No comparable figure is available for 1951 as the standard then adopted for recording was two per room.

The number of persons of pensionable age recorded in the Borough was 8,920 males and 22,434 females giving a total of 31,354 or almost 1 in 7 of the population. There were 39 persons of 95 years or over, 11 males and 28 females.

The number of persons of pensionable age living in one person households was 7,898 (1,160 males and 6,738 females.).

The number of 2 person households with one or two persons of pensionable age was 8,673 and in 8,004 of these both members were of pensionable age.

There were altogether 20,573 persons of pensionable age living in one or two person households.

22,808 persons were recorded as being born outside the United Kingdom. Of these there were 1,357 from Cyprus, 1,213 from India, 125 from Pakistan, 463 from Malta and 10,128 from the Caribbean.

(ii) Housing

There were 76,869 private households of which 23,582 were in shared dwellings. The persons in these private households numbered 214,719 and occupied 276,228 rooms.

There were 63,556 structurally separate dwellings. Of these, 17,295 were owned by a local authority and 10,534 were owner occupied.

Analysis of the amenities in dwellings gives the following result:

79	(0.13%)	had no piped cold water.
20,241	(32.9%)	had no piped hot water supply.
15,478	(25.16%)	had no fixed bath, and 392 (0.64%) had no water closet.

BIRTHS

The number of live births occurring during 1962 increased by 482 giving an increased corrected birth rate of 21.94 per 1,000 home population compared with 19.87 in 1961. This rate is higher than that for England and Wales which at 18.0 per 1,000 home population is the highest since 1947.

Illegitimate births increased by 165, 921 occurring compared with 756 in 1961. The figure is 197 higher than that for 1960 and 277 more than in 1959.

These figures, indicate that out of every five to six children born to women in the Borough of Lambeth one is illegitimate.

STILL BIRTHS

The number of still births decreased from 106 to 101 and this coupled with the increase in the number of live births gives a still birth rate of 18.6 per 1,000 total births compared with 21.4 in 1961. This approximates to the rate for England and Wales which is 18.1 per 1,000 total births.

DEATHS

The total number of deaths was 2,479, 1,298 males and 1,181 females. This was a reduction of 106 on the number occurring in 1961 and gives a corrected death rate of 11.1 per 1,000 home population compared with 11.65 in 1961.

This compares favourably with that for England and Wales which is 11.9 per 1,000 home population.

Male deaths decreased by 58 and female by 48 compared with 1961.

Male deaths exceeded female by 117.

As is usual heart and associated diseases accounted for the largest number of deaths.

With the exception of malignant neoplasms of the uterus, which increased from 18 in 1961 to 27 in 1962, the number of deaths from all forms of malignant neoplasms decreased, 373 occurring compared with 563 in 1961.

These from leukaemia and aleukaemia also fall from 17 to 8.

Two male children under five years of age died as a result of meningococcal infections.

No death from measles occurred during the year.

Syphilitic disease accounted for the same number of deaths as in 1961. Three males and three females died from the disease and five of them, 2 males and 3 females, were over the age of 75 years.

Deaths from respiratory tuberculosis decreased from 27 to 22 while those from other forms of the disease were the same as in 1961.

Fatalities from ulcers of the stomach and duodenum were not as numerous, 18 deaths occurring compared with 40 last year. Although the number of deaths is more than halved the ratio of men to women is still two to one.

Deaths from motor vehicle accidents decreased by 4 during the year but those from other accidents increased by two.

Six more people took their own lives compared with the figure for the year 1961 and two more died as the result of homicide.

INFANTILE MORTALITY

The number of infants who died in the first year of life was 102. This is seven less than in 1961 and gives an infantile mortality rate of 19.15 per 1,000 live births which is one of the lowest on record and compares very favourably with that for England and Wales which is 21.4.

Seventy-one children died in the first four weeks of life compared with 83 in 1961 giving a neo-natal mortality rate of 13.3 per 1,000 live births compared with 15.0 for England and Wales.

The early neo-natal mortality rate, i.e. deaths under one week per 1,000 live births, also fell, being 12.9 compared with 16.9 in 1961.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Unfortunately the number of women dying as a result of childbirth increased. Five died compared with three in 1961. This gives an increased mortality rate of 0.92 per 1,000 total births compared with 0.61 last year and is the highest since 1955.

DEATHS FROM CANCER OF THE LUNG AND BRONCHUS

Deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus fell, 138 occurring compared with 172 in 1961.

Twenty-eight fewer men and six fewer women died from the disease as compared with the figures last year.

The deaths were split amongst the various age groups as follows. The figures in brackets are those for the year 1961.

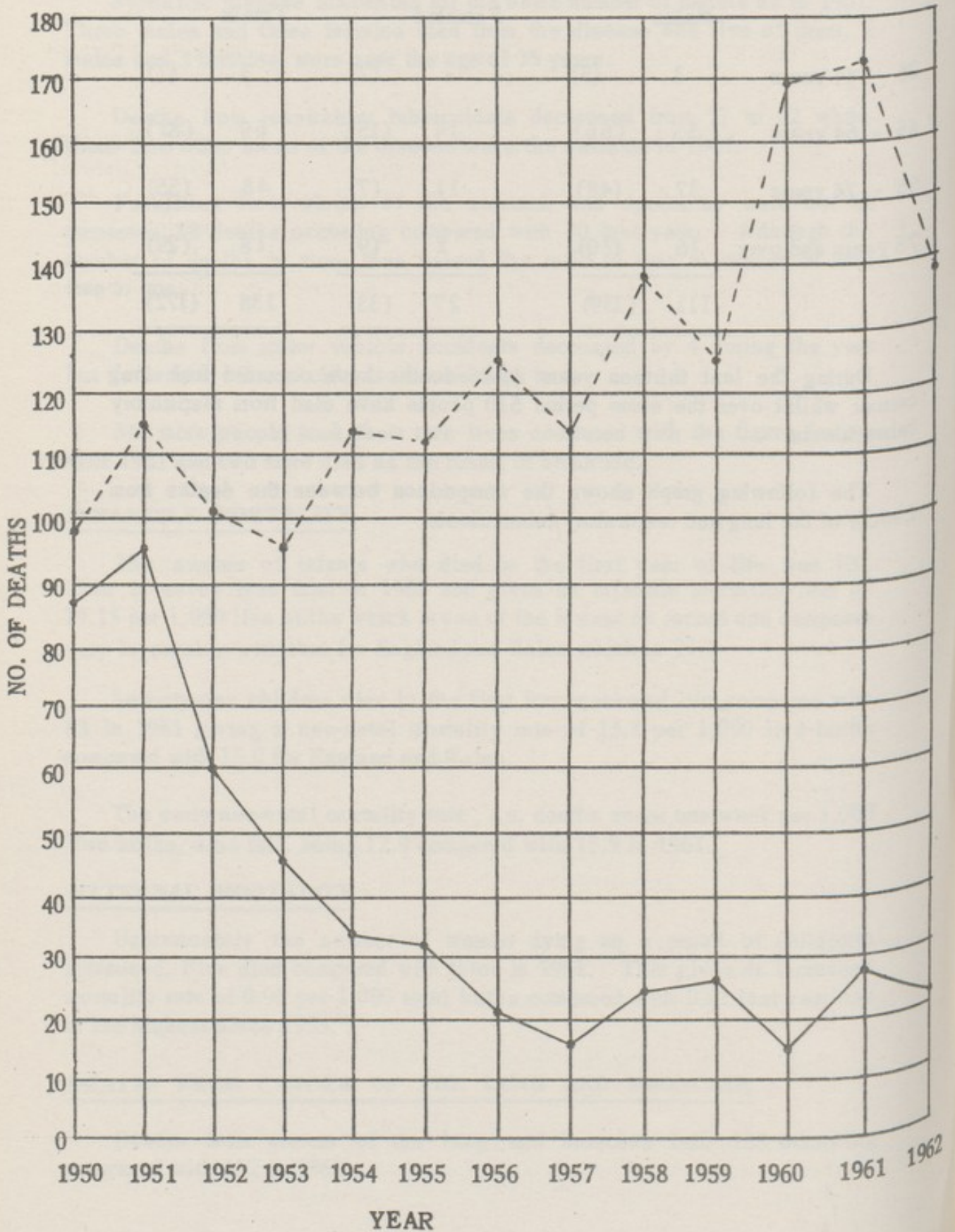
	Males		Females		Totals	
25 - 44 years	3	(5)	-	(2)	3	(7)
45 - 64 years	55	(66)	14	(15)	69	(81)
65 - 74 years	37	(48)	11	(7)	48	(55)
75 years and over	16	(20)	2	(9)	18	(29)
	<u>111 (139)</u>		<u>27 (33)</u>		<u>138 (172)</u>	

During the last thirteen years 1,626 deaths have occurred from lung cancer whilst over the same period 510 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

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



ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

The following tables show the road traffic accidents occurring within the Borough of Lambeth during the year 1962 and the comparative figures and casualties for the period 1955-1962.

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 1962
WITHIN THE BOROUGH OF LAMBETH

Month	No. of Accidents	Adults			Children			Totals
		Killed	Seriously Injured	Slightly Injured	Killed	Seriously Injured	Slightly Injured	
January	129	2	22	102	-	5	15	146
February	112	1	19	97	-	1	11	129
March	141	6	18	131	-	4	17	176
April	139	2	22	130	-	5	12	171
May	154	1	18	135	-	2	28	184
June	181	2	17	147	-	9	34	209
July	143	-	18	104	-	4	41	167
August	143	1	15	144	-	5	27	192
September	156	2	13	124	-	7	29	175
October	178	1	29	123	-	4	34	191
November	166	2	15	156	1	3	23	200
December	140	8	27	118	-	-	13	166
TOTALS	1782	28	233	1511	1	49	284	2106

Accidents per mile of road 12.71
Casualties per mile of road 15.02

BOROUGH OF LAMBETH

COMPARATIVE FIGURES OF ACCIDENTS

AND CASUALTIES FOR THE PERIOD 1955 - 1962

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Number of accidents involving personal injury	1,246	1,272	1,212	1,505	1,739	1,890	1,819	1,782
Casualties per mile of road	8.80	8.98	8.56	12.6	14.6	16.2	16.2	15.02
Casualty Figures								
Adults								
Killed	14	12	12	17	21	18	19	28
Seriously Injured	187	174	196	240	254	273	281	233
Slightly Injured	1,002	1,067	1,052	1,293	1,535	1,668	1,550	1,511
Totals	1,203	1,253	1,260	1,550	1,810	1,959	1,850	1,772
Children								
Killed	1	2	1	2	2	3	1	1
Seriously Injured	35	29	24	45	44	59	58	49
Slightly Injured	189	211	175	193	204	276	292	284
Totals	225	242	200	240	250	338	351	334
Combined Adults and Children								
Totals	1,428	1,495	1,460	1,790	2,060	2,297	2,201	2,106

COMPENSATION TABLE BY MONTH

THE CANTALINA FOR THE PERIOD 1953 - 1961

Year	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
January	1,200	1,250	1,300	1,350	1,400	1,450	1,500	1,550	1,600
February	1,200	1,250	1,300	1,350	1,400	1,450	1,500	1,550	1,600
March	1,200	1,250	1,300	1,350	1,400	1,450	1,500	1,550	1,600
April	1,200	1,250	1,300	1,350	1,400	1,450	1,500	1,550	1,600
May	1,200	1,250	1,300	1,350	1,400	1,450	1,500	1,550	1,600
June	1,200	1,250	1,300	1,350	1,400	1,450	1,500	1,550	1,600
July	1,200	1,250	1,300	1,350	1,400	1,450	1,500	1,550	1,600
August	1,200	1,250	1,300	1,350	1,400	1,450	1,500	1,550	1,600
September	1,200	1,250	1,300	1,350	1,400	1,450	1,500	1,550	1,600
October	1,200	1,250	1,300	1,350	1,400	1,450	1,500	1,550	1,600
November	1,200	1,250	1,300	1,350	1,400	1,450	1,500	1,550	1,600
December	1,200	1,250	1,300	1,350	1,400	1,450	1,500	1,550	1,600
Total	12,000	12,500	13,000	13,500	14,000	14,500	15,000	15,500	16,000

**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 Intection
 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	10	8	12	15	6	6	2	6	30	35	65
Whooping Cough	4	5	7	5	9	11	10	13	30	34	64
Acute Poliomyelitis Non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
Measles	11	15	22	16	25	19	206	209	264	259	523
Dysentery	13	16	23	18	10	9	37	45	83	88	171
Meningococcal Infection	2	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	3	2	5
Pneumonia	9	4	7	2	1	-	7	5	24	11	35
Acute Encephalitis (Infective)	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Acute Encephalitis (Post Infectious)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
Typhoid Fever	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	3	2	5
Paratyphoid Fever	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Erysipelas	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	2	3
Food Poisoning	2	3	1	1	3	1	1	3	7	8	15
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	23	-	26	-	10	-	3	-	62	62
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	5	13	9	1	-	-	-	17	14	31
Scabies	2	1	5	1	4	1	1	2	12	5	17
TOTALS	56	82	92	95	61	61	267	287	476	525	1001

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE - AGE DISTRIBUTION

Age Groups	Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Acute Poliomyelitis Non-Paralytic		Measles		Dysentery		Meningococcal Infection		Scabies		TOTALS
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Under 1 year	1	-	5	4	-	-	9	13	4	4	1	1	-	1	43
1 year	-	-	5	6	-	1	35	25	8	8	-	-	-	-	88
2 years	1	3	4	6	-	-	24	44	7	6	-	-	1	-	96
3 years	1	4	4	4	-	-	32	30	6	9	-	-	-	-	90
4 years	4	3	2	2	-	-	42	31	8	6	-	-	-	1	99
5-9 years	11	18	9	10	-	-	109	106	29	24	-	-	-	1	317
10-14 years	5	5	1	2	-	-	3	4	6	11	-	-	2	-	39
15-24 years	6	2	-	-	-	-	6	3	7	5	1	1	4	1	36
25 years and over	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	8	15	1	-	5	1	38
TOTALS	30	35	30	34	-	1	264	259	83	88	3	2	12	5	846

Age Groups	Pneumonia		Acute Encephalitis Infective		Post Infectious		Typhoid Fever		Paratyphoid Fever		Erysipelas		Food Poisoning		Puerperal Pyrexia		Ophthalmia Neonatorum		TOTALS
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Under 5 years	2	2	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	17	14	41
5-14 years	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
15-44 years	8	1	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	3	3	-	62	-	-	82
45-64 years	7	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	18
65 years and over	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	10
TOTALS	24	11	1	-	-	1	3	2	1	1	1	2	7	8	-	62	17	14	155

GRAND TOTAL 1001

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	30	10	25	65
Whooping Cough	15	38	11	64
Acute Poliomyelitis				
Non-Paralytic	-	1	-	1
Measles	33	245	245	523
Dysentery	122	28	21	171
Meningococcal				
Infection	1	3	1	5
Scabies	4	6	7	17
Pneumonia	11	13	11	35
Typhoid Fever	1	2	2	5
Paratyphoid				
Fevers	1	1	-	2
Erysipelas	1	-	2	3
Food Poisoning	9	2	4	15
Puerperal Pyrexia	53	9	-	62
Ophthalmia				
Neonatorum	28	2	1	31
Acute Encephalitis				
(Infective)	-	1	-	1
Acute Encephalitis				
(Post Infectious)	-	-	1	1
TOTALS	309	361	331	1001

NOTIFICATIONS OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS

The total number of corrected notifications received during the year fell considerably, 1,001 being received compared with 4,024 in 1961.

This was due mainly to the fact that 1960 was a "measles" year when 3,462 cases of the disease were notified. In addition there was a general decrease in the number of cases of other notifiable diseases as is indicated in the following table.

Disease	Number of cases notified in 1962	Number of cases in 1961	Increase	Decrease
Scarlet Fever	65	115		50
Whooping Cough	64	119		55
Dysentery	171	127	44	
Meningococcal Infection	5	6		1
Pneumonia	35	63		28
Typhoid Fever	5	2	3	
Para-typhoid Fever	2	1	1	
Erysipelas	3	9		6
Food Poisoning	15	16		1
Puerperal Pyrexia	62	73		11
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	31	6	25	
Scabies	17	23		6

Poliomyelitis

One non-paralytic case only, a girl aged 1 year was notified during the year.

This compares favourably with the incidence last year when 2 cases, both paralytic were notified, 1960 when 7 cases (4 paralytic and 3 non-paralytic) were notified and 1959 when 16 cases (8 paralytic and 8 non-paralytic) occurred.

Food Poisoning

The fifteen cases of Food Poisoning were distributed throughout the year as follows-

First Quarter	5
Second Quarter	2
Third Quarter	4
Fourth Quarter	4
	<hr/>
	15
	<hr/> <hr/>

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

The agent was indentified in 9 cases

Salmonella Typhimurium	4
Salmonella Anatum	1
Salmonella Bredeney	2
Salmonella Heidelberg	1
Salmonella Newport	1

In the remaining six cases the agent was not identified.

In addition to the notified cases, two symptomless excreters were discovered. The organism isolated from both was Salmonella Bredeney.

Both these cases were connected with an outbreak of food poisoning originating in another London Borough.

Typhoid Fever

Five cases of Typhoid Fever were notified during the year. In one of these cases, a boy of 4 years, it was not possible to discover the source of the infection.

Of the remainder, two, a man and wife, had recently been on holiday in Spain and one had returned from Italy where she had been visiting relatives. The latter case had been one of a party of four of which no others were affected.

The remaining case occurred in a child of 15 months. Bacteriological examination of the family revealed that the grandmother was excreting the organism, although symptomless. She was an immigrant from the West Indies

but it was not possible to get a history of previous infection with Typhoid. She was admitted to hospital but her carrier state persisted and she was eventually discharged under supervision. Shortly after discharge she moved out of the district and the health department into whose area she moved was notified.

BOROUGH OF LAMBETH

IMMUNISATION - 1962

Completed Cases	Welfare Centres and Nurseries		General Practitioners		Totals
	Under 5 years	5 - 14 years	Under 5 years	5 - 14 years	
Diphtheria Prophylaxis only	7	46	2	3	58
Combined Antigen - Diphtheria and Whooping Cough	-	4	1	1	6
Triple Antigen - Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus	2903	30	695	39	3667
Diphtheria and Tetanus	48	129	4	9	190
Diphtheria - boosting doses - all ages	2457		558		3015
Whooping Cough only all ages (completed cases)	1		3		4

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, Alexander Fleming House, Elephant and Castle, S.E.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, 5004 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 1962 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	6	4	-	-	10
5 - 14 years	3	3	-	2	8
15 - 24 years	7	6	1	1	15
25 - 44 years	19	18	2	3	42
45 - 65 years	36	6	-	-	42
65 years and over	11	3	-	1	15
TOTAL	82	40	3	7	132

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

Norwood	41
Brixton	49
Vauxhall	42

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

	Respiratory	Non-respiratory	Total
Men	1571	63	1634
Women	1252	78	1330
Children	127	44	171
TOTAL	2950	185	3135

HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

Parliamentary Constituency	Respiratory				Non-respiratory			
	Admitted		Discharged		Admitted		Discharged	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Vauxhall	41	8	17	5	1	-	1	1
Brixton	24	10	11	2	1	4	-	-
Norwood	11	6	10	-	3	4	2	1
TOTAL	76	24	38	7	5	8	3	2

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
20	2	22	1	1	2	21	3	24

The following table shows the primary notification of tuberculosis for the ten year period 1953-1962.

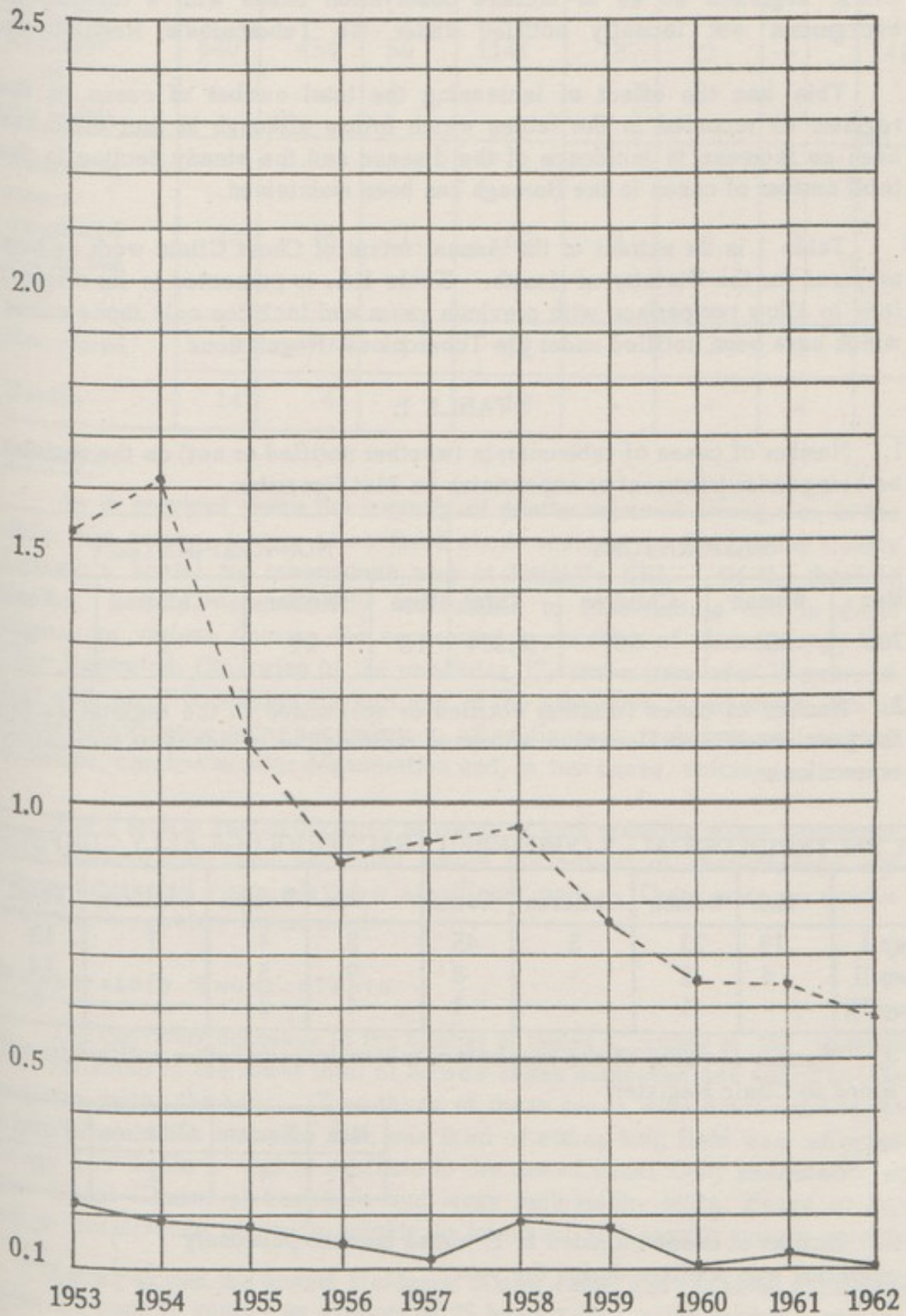
Year	Respiratory	Non-respiratory	Totals	Rate per 1,000 population
1953	318	29	347	1.52
1954	352	17	369	1.63
1955	232	21	253	1.13
1956	180	18	198	0.88
1957	199	10	209	0.93
1958	189	21	210	0.94
1959	155	15	170	0.76
1960	137	9	146	0.65
1961	126	18	144	0.65
1962	122	10	132	0.59

The following table shows the number of deaths from tuberculosis for the ten year period 1953-1962.

Year	Respiratory	Non- respiratory	Totals	Rate per 1,000 population
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
1962	22	2	24	0.11

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

Deaths ————— Ten Year Period
Notifications - - - - - 1953 - 1962



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.

REPORT ON CHEST CLINIC WORK 1962

For the year 1962 the Ministry of Health made certain modifications in the form of return covering the work at Chest Clinics and amended Chest Clinic registers so as to include observation cases with a tuberculous background not formally notified under the Tuberculosis Regulations.

This has the effect of increasing the total number of cases on the register as recorded in the tables which follow although in fact there has been no increase in incidence of the disease and the steady decline in the total number of cases in the Borough has been maintained.

Table 1 is an extract of the Annual return of Chest Clinic work as now prepared for the Ministry of Health. Table 1.A. is presented in its original form to allow comparison with previous years and includes only those cases which have been notified under the Tuberculosis Regulations.

TABLE 1.

1. Number of cases of tuberculosis (whether notified or not) on the register as being under treatment or supervision on 31st December.

RESPIRATORY				NON-RESPIRATORY			
Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children	Total
760	564	50	1,374	18	22	2	42

2. Number of cases (whether notified or not) added to the register during the year ended 31st December who have radiological evidence of respiratory tuberculosis.

	NOT BACTERIOLOGICALLY CONFIRMED				BACTERIOLOGICALLY CONFIRMED			
	Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children	Total
Group I	19	23	3	45	8	4	1	13
Group II	6	2	-	8	9	5	-	14
Group III	-	1	-	1	4	2	-	6

3. Number of cases of non-respiratory tuberculosis (whether notified or not) added to Clinic Register.

Men	Women	Children	Total
2	4	2	8

4. Number of cases included in 1. whose broncho-pulmonary secretion was positive during the year.) 22

TABLE 1.A.

	Respiratory Tuberculosis				Non-respiratory Tuberculosis			
	Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children	Total
Total cases on Clinic Register at 31.12.62.	640	454	50	1144	18	22	-	40
Number of cases diagnosed during the year	33	26	1	60	2	4	2	8
Recovered	5	7	1	12	-	-	-	-
Deaths	14	4	-	18	-	-	-	-

Deaths

As in previous years the majority of deaths occurred among men in the older age groups, 4 were of no fixed abode resident in the London County Council's hostel for tuberculous men at Knight's Hill. Of the total 18 deaths, 6 only were directly attributable to tuberculosis and in these cases, for various reasons the successful application of chemotherapy had been frustrated. Otherwise of the remaining 12, seven were over 70 years of age with senility playing its part and of the other five tuberculosis was of minor significance being secondary to other diseases including malignancy, diabetes, cardio-vascular degeneration and, in two cases, suicide.

The 4 female deaths occurred in cases of long standing where permanent lung damage had been sustained before the advent of chemotherapy and again advancing years played a significant part. There were no deaths from non-respiratory tuberculosis.

Respiratory Tuberculosis

The continued decrease in the number of cases occurring in the Borough was reflected in the lower total of 60 new cases diagnosed and added to the register during the year. Two thirds of these cases were discovered in an early phase when not more than one third of either lung field was affected- Group 1 in Table 1- and is a tribute to the use of chest X-ray examination at the Chest Clinic, at hospitals and mass radiography units. Found at this stage the disease responds quickly to treatment and usually proves curable.

Among women the annual incidence of new cases has remained unchanged over the past 10 years - an average of 25 being added to the register- and the yearly reduction in total incidence has occurred entirely in males. This year there was little difference between the sexes - 33 males, 26 females being

added to the register of notified cases. There were also new observation cases placed on the clinic register - but again approximating equal numbers between men and women.

The number of cases occurring in children was again small - 6 only being diagnosed in the year. This includes one observation case and two of non-respiratory disease. All cases had a contact history and none had had B.C.G. vaccination.

Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis

No case of bovine infection was recorded - this form of tuberculosis has been eradicated by the heat treatment of milk and the tuberculin testing of cattle. The 8 new cases during the year could be traced to an initial primary lung infection of which the non-respiratory disease was a secondary manifestation.

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
1962	1,144	60	18	12

Table 2 compares chest clinic figures over the past 12 years and demonstrates the continued fall in incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis. The fall is slow compared with ten years ago, the hidden infector pool of chronic sputum positive carriers is still responsible for sporadic cases and is difficult to detect and treat - particularly as a considerable percentage have tuberculosis organisms resistant to drugs as a result of taking inadequate or frustrated treatment using anti-tuberculosis chemotherapy.

This problem is to some extent met by the establishment of tuberculosis hostels such as the one at Knight's Hill administered by the London County Council. Here chronic infective ambulant cases are housed and cared for under medical supervision and attend the chest clinic regularly. They are encouraged to avoid presenting any casual infectious risk to other members of the community and yet suffer no obvious stigma of segregation. Here too are received cases previously unco-operative and reluctant to take treatment who, responding to the hostel environment and persuasion, ultimately accept chemotherapy and become non-infectious. During the year, of the 30 residents 6 only proved completely unresponsive to treatment and all of these were carriers of organisms resistant to chemotherapy. The risk to others is greatly reduced when such men, often wanderers, are taken off the streets, lodging houses and reception centres to be placed in special hostel accommodation.

Treatment

Chemotherapy is the mainstay of treatment - taken at home after perhaps two or three months initial assessment and treatment in hospital. A ward for male cases under the Chest Physician's supervision is available in Dulwich Hospital. Female patients may be admitted to Grove Park Hospital. Beds for both male and female cases are also immediately available in country chest hospitals. Long term treatment is now the rule with a minimum of two years usually advised. At any one time an average of 150 chest clinic patients were receiving chemotherapy.

B.C.G. Vaccination

This is now an established procedure in the general scheme for tuberculosis prevention. Vaccination is offered to all school children approaching school leaving age under arrangements by the London County Council. Children showing a positive reaction at school to the preliminary skin tuberculin test are referred to the Chest clinic for routine investigation including chest X-ray examination and examination of contacts to discover any possible source case of infection. B.C.G. vaccination is arranged at the chest clinic for contacts at special risk, for new born contacts and hospital staff; 120 such vaccinations were performed during the year.

Notification

In the Ministry's recognition of tuberculosis cases "whether notified or not" is implied a modification of the regulations governing the formal notification of such cases under chest clinic supervision. It must be stressed however that this does not in any way relieve General Practitioners, Hospital Medical Officers and Chest Physicians of the obligation, under the Tuberculosis Regulations, to notify cases on diagnosis to the Medical Officer of Health. Failure to do so could only result in breakdown of arrangements for examination of contacts and paralysis of the Tuberculosis Health Visiting service dependant as they are on information received through this channel and would lead to a regrettable increase in the number of non-notified deaths and posthumous notifications.

Health Visiting

The London County Council provides two full time Tuberculosis Health Visitors, based on the chest clinic at St. Francis' Hospital, to cover duties in the South Lambeth area. Visits are paid to the homes of cases when newly notified and as a routine to all cases on the notification register whether attending the chest clinic or not. Other visits are made on instruction from the Chest Physician to patients who are not notified but who are under chest clinic advice. On the Health Visitor's report an opinion can be formed on the problem of housing adequacy and suitability and during the year the Chest Physician continued to make medical recommendations for preferential rehousing in selected cases.

The Health Visitors paid 3,982 visits to patients homes during the year.

Welfare

With few exceptions the needs of patients are adequately met by the National Insurance and the National Assistance offices with whom close liason is maintained. Extra provision is made on the Chest Physician's recommendation for those suffering from respiratory tuberculosis. Necessitous patients may

also be referred to the London County Council for the supply of extra nourishment and during the year 94 such cases were provided with milk, butter and eggs. It has been found no longer necessary to employ the services of a full time Welfare Officer and this aspect of chest clinic work is covered in the duties of the Physician's Secretary who is also secretary to the Chest Clinic Samaritan Fund Committee. This voluntary fund is used to assist patients in immediate need and where such help is not available from official sources. It is supported by a donation from the Mayor of Lambeth and a contribution from the Sunday Cinematograph Fund. Help from the fund was given to 158 patients during the year.

SECTION C

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES
FOR THE AREA

Care of the Aged

The work in connection with the care of the aged continued to increase, in fact it reached a point where it could no longer be covered adequately by the one woman public health visitor employed by the department.

Having regard to this the Council approved a proposal to appoint an additional visitor, the Officer to be a state registered nurse. It is hoped that this appointment will be made early in the new year.

The number of visits made by the Public Health Visitor increased by 401, 3,500 being made compared with 3,099 last year.

During the year 553 new cases were brought to the notice of the Public Health Department, an increase of 27 over the number of new cases for 1961.

These cases were split up into the following age groups.

	Male	Female	Totals
60 - 69 years	40	83	123
70 - 74 years	30	62	92
75 - 79 years	46	73	119
80 - 84 years	40	77	117
85 - 89 years	21	56	77
90 - 94 years	4	21	25
95 years and over	-	-	-
	<u>181</u>	<u>372</u>	<u>553</u>

A total of 526 persons received help in some form or another, in 26 cases no help was required and in 7 instances help was refused.

One hundred and forty-nine old people were persuaded to enter hospitals and institutions voluntarily and two were removed by the Mental Welfare Officer.

No one was removed compulsorily under the National Assistance Act 1948 or the National Assistance (Amendment) Act 1951. This is a tribute to the persuasive powers of the Public Health Visitor.

The number of cases on the register at the end of the year, including those from previous years, is 2,189.

Laundry Service for Aged Incontinent Persons

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

The total number of persons receiving benefit from the scheme was 146(154), the total visits made were 2,758 (3125) and the total number of soiled articles collected and taken to Southwark Cleansing Station was 28,412(29,159). The total weight of the laundry cleansed was 24,953 lb (26,163 lb).

The figures given in brackets are those for the year 1961.

Home Bathing Scheme

An increasing number of aged persons is benefiting from this service and during the year 2,400 baths were given. This is an increase of 260 over the figure for 1961.

Holidays for the Elderly

This year Brighton was the chosen resort for the old age pensioners' holidays. Under this scheme approximately 400 old age pensioners, all of whom must have lived in Lambeth for the past three years, whose income is within certain defined limits, and who have not had any other holiday for the past three years (two in the case of pensioners over 76 years of age) are taken on holiday for one week, on payment of the nominal sum of £1.

During March and April each pensioner who, after completing the necessary application form, was eligible to go on holiday was seen by the Medical Officer of Health. At this interview an assessment was made of the physical condition of the applicant and the need recorded for any special consideration such as ground floor accommodation, single room and diabetic injections.

April saw the issue of travel and holiday documents, and also the inevitable cancellations caused through illness and hospital admissions.

On each of the four successive Saturdays in May parties of 60 old folk were taken by coach to Brighton for their holiday, returning on the following Saturday. The first party was seen off by His Worship The Mayor, the Mayoress, Chairman of the Public Health Committee and the Chairman of the Lambeth Old People's Welfare Association.

During July and August, similar arrangements were made for the Autumn holidays which took place in September.

In September a Mayoral Party accompanied by the Medical Officer of Health went to Brighton to see the old folk in their holiday accommodation and also to see the Director of the Company with whom the accommodation is reserved.

As in previous years many letters of appreciation were received from the participants in the scheme.

The tables overleaf show the numbers of old folk taken on the Spring and Autumn holidays, with their ages and parliamentary divisions.

OLD PEOPLE'S HOLIDAYS, 1962

SPRING

Parliamentary Division	Males				Females				Totals	M.C.*
	65/70 years	71/75 years	76/80 years	81 years & over	60/70 years	71/75 years	76/80 years	81 years & over		
Vauxhall	3	2	7	6	11	9	15	3	56	4
Brixton	4	5	5	3	21	9	20	11	78	6
Norwood	5	7	9	6	25	16	21	17	106	10
Totals	12	14	21	15	57	34	56	31	240	20

AUTUMN

Vauxhall	1	4	0	3	9	9	9	5	40	3
Brixton	1	3	4	3	10	9	11	7	48	3
Norwood	4	4	5	4	14	16	17	8	72	11
Totals	6	11	9	10	33	34	37	20	160	17

* Married couples included in total.

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, 1962 to 31st March, 1963 and therefore does not co-incide strictly with the period covered by my Annual Report.

REPORT

The winter of 1962 will be vividly remembered by many elderly people as a time of hardship and suffering. However, the memory of their misery, will be balanced in the minds of the members of the Executive Committee by the knowledge that the winter demonstrated quite simply the appropriateness of its prior decision to develop and extend the work of the Association.

The new Executive Committee, at its first meeting in July, decided to set up a Sub-Committee to study the work of the Association in relation to the needs of the community it serves. The Sub-Committee has held a meeting in nearly every month since its inception. A special report on old people's Welfare in Lambeth was prepared in November and considered in detail by the Executive Committee and the Council's Public Health Committee. The consequences of this hard work and heart searching were threefold: first, it was decided to appoint a Deputy Organising Secretary, to be responsible for the establishment and working of a comprehensive welfare visiting service, and in the first instance three full-time welfare assistants to be trained as welfare visitors; second, it was agreed that a part-time Accommodation Officer, and a part-time organiser for a new "Good Neighbour and Sitter-In Service" should be appointed. And finally, it was decided that active steps should be taken to acquire sites, or premises, for the establishment of a central kitchen for the meals services, and for day centres or day clubs available to people living in every part of the Borough. The last item is still at the planning stage, meanwhile the other developments are already in progress, and more details on how they will affect the day to day work of the Association are contained in subsequent sections of this report.

General Welfare Work

The foundation of all the Association's work lies in the maintenance of close contact with elderly people; it is therefore gratifying to be able to report that during the year under review there were 8,550 new contacts with people already known to the Association, an increase of 3,500 over last year. In addition, 2,124 new people became known, 545 of whom called at the office for help or advice. The Association's staff continue to learn from the queries that are raised by the old people: and even on occasions when it is finally found that an individual's problem cannot be solved, the investigation by the staff on behalf of the person helps them to solve more readily another person's difficulty.

The office receives many and varied requests for help. Some people are found to be in need of simple material help such as clothes, furniture and bedding and the Association is often able to help immediately because of the many gifts it receives from members of the public. A fairly common request is for help with interior decorating. It has always been possible to get help for really desperate cases from voluntary organisations such as Toc H, but there are now two local groups of the International Voluntary Service which specialises in decorating, and it is therefore expected that help will be available to more people.

The Association is constantly aware of its real challenge and that is the need to ensure that every elderly Lambethan who is in need of any sort of help or advice should know of, and feel able to approach, the Association. Expansion and improvement of services and planned publicity drives should all help in this direction.

Visiting

Contact with the infirm can only be made by home visits. Similarly once a person is known to the Association it is possible in this way to keep in touch and ensure that any help required is made available. During the year under review 1,690 welfare visits were made by the Association's staff, almost twice as many as last year. Most of these visits were made at the request of social workers, family, friends, or neighbours to investigate particular problems. In addition, whenever time allowed, visits were made to older or infirm people with whom the Association had had no recent contact. In many cases it was found that they were in immediate need of help and services. This experience, plus the many cases of hardship revealed by the severe winter, reinforced the Executive Committee in its decision to attempt to establish a comprehensive visiting service. The Deputy Organising Secretary who is a trained and experienced social worker took up her duties on 1st April and three welfare assistants will start work in May. The results of the work of the visiting staff will be kept under close investigation and if considered justified, further appointments could be made before the end of the coming year.

It is clear that with the expansion of welfare visiting there will be an ever increasing need for voluntary workers to undertake friendly visiting. Many elderly people have no family or close friends living nearby, and the pleasure and help they receive from regular visits from a local resident introduced to them by the Association can be quite considerable. The Association would like to thank all those organisations and individuals who are helping in this way and especially those who offered their services for the first time during this year. Every effort will be made to expand this aspect of the work during the coming year and offers of help will gratefully received.

Meals-on-Wheels

During the year under review 51,203 meals were delivered by the Association in the Northern part of the Borough: 47,675 to people in their own homes and 3,528 to lunch clubs. The Southern part of the Borough was served by the Women's Voluntary Service which delivered 22,835 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 393, of which 48 were at lunch clubs.

Taking just the Association's meals-on-wheels figures and comparing them with last year, it is found that the total number of meals served and the number of people receiving them, have both more than doubled during the year under review. To a certain extent this is due to the fact that the year started with the extension of deliveries from four to five days and the addition of one round taken over from the W.V.S. However, even apart from these additional commitments the expansion during the year has been considerable. The year started with four vans delivering up to 166 individual meals per day. By September the number had risen to 201, and it was essential to purchase a fifth van. In January the figure rose to 240 and a sixth van had to be put into operation bringing considerable relief to the delivery staff, who despite the hazards of the weather and the excessively high delivery figures, cheerfully carried on and never failed to do whatever was required of them. The Association never ceases to be aware of the extent to which the good humour, co-operation and help of its meals staff make this service much more than the mere supply of food. It is a unique opportunity to give daily support and encouragement to the most helpless members of the community, and every effort is made to fulfil this function.

It has been clear for some time that the Association's caterers will not be able to expand their supply indefinitely. Plans are therefore in hand for a central kitchen, but it does not appear to be likely that it will be in operation during the next two years. In order to bridge this gap the Executive Committee has arranged to rent a kitchen and canteen at Springfield Hall Methodist Church, Wandsworth Road, which will come into operation from 13th May. Not only will this be a supplementary source of supply for the meals-on-wheels service but it will enable the Association to gain experience of catering and running a lunch club. The setting up of this unit has been facilitated enormously by the guidance and help of the Officers and members of the Canteen Committee of Lambeth Municipal Officers' Guild which also agreed to allow the Association to hire the part-time services of the Guild's excellent Manageress. The Association would like to thank all those whose co-operation made it possible to plan and start this new venture so quickly and efficiently.

Chiropody

Once again it was a depressing and stagnant year for this service. The Association's six foot clinics continued to provide 27 three hour sessions per week and together with the 7 weekly sessions of domiciliary treatment the service reached about 2,500 elderly people.

Nevertheless, throughout the year demand was so great that waiting lists had to be maintained and many patients had to wait between six to nine months before they could be given a first appointment. It is therefore with very great pleasure that the Association can report that in March the London County Council authorised, and promised grant aid, for a fairly substantial expansion of the service. In consequence it has been possible to start the new year completely clear of waiting lists, and with funds available for further expansion as, and when, the demand for treatment makes it necessary.

This long needed expansion has been like an end of year bonus for the chiropodists who have given devoted service to the Association. The same of course, applies to the receptionists, whose unfailing voluntary service does so much to help the service along. Their efforts are greatly appreciated by the Association.

Holidays

Many elderly people find it difficult to get out and about during the winter months and therefore look forward with great pleasure to an opportunity to get away for a change during the summer. This year 40 women saved with the Association for two weeks holiday under the auspices of the Women's Holiday Fund which offers vacancies throughout the summer at holiday homes on the South Coast. The Lambeth Borough holiday scheme continues to be very popular and 400 people stayed for a week during the Spring or Autumn in Boarding Houses and small Hotels at Brighton. This year the rule about the waiting period between holidays was reduced from three to two years for people over seventy six, a change which was welcomed with great enthusiasm by older Lambethans. In addition help was given towards holidays for nine infirm people; and every effort was made to keep details of other holiday projects and arrangements to pass on to people who were not eligible for, or did not wish to participate in, the above schemes. The Association wishes to thank the Women's Holiday Fund and other similar organisations whose co-operation has been invaluable.

Half Day Summer Outings

Last year for the first time the Association arranged an Outing for older more infirm people who did not belong to clubs. The success of this first attempt was sufficient to encourage the extension of the programme for this year. There were three outings in May, one in June and one in July; a total of 110 people participated, and over half of them were more than eighty years of age. Two groups of ten people were entertained by the Kennington Toc H at a private house in Chessington, the Association's minibus being lent to them on both occasions. The other three outings were made possible by the generosity of the Hedgerly, Kingsnorth and Swalecliffe, and Chestfield Women's Institutes who each provided tea and entertainment; and the Rotary Club of Brixton which paid for all three coaches. Every effort was made to offer these outings to people who lead restricted lives because of physical or mental infirmity, and there is no doubt that they were greatly appreciated and of considerable value. The Association is glad to have an opportunity to thank the members of the Women's Institutes, the Rotary Club and Toc H without whose co-operation and help this type of service would be impossible.

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

The official opening of the Centre was performed by His Worship the Mayor on 18th June in the presence of Mr. Marcus Lipton, M.P. for Brixton; the members and friends of the Association; the Lambeth Borough Councillors; and the representatives of regional and national old people's organisations. Included in the ceremony was the presentation of a small gift to the retiring Honorary Treasurer, Mr. R.E. Doubleday who had given ten years loyal and hardworking service to the Association. During the year people from various parts of the United Kingdom and abroad have visited the Centre and there have been favourable comments on the decor and comfort of the Centre. In March the Mayor made a return visit to the centre which made a fitting ending to its first year of life.

Work Centre. The move to the new Centre at the beginning of the year resulted in some loss in members. During the year under review the membership rose steadily from 36 to 62, including at one time 13 men the largest number in the history of the work centre. The Council's Public Relations Officer prepared an excellent publicity leaflet which was circulated to local firms and resulted in a number of new contracts. Many jobs have been done in connection with the distribution of advertising literature which is clean, simple and interesting work. However most of the new contracts have been spasmodic and it has been useful to have button carding, hose damming and tin foil sorting to fill in the gaps.

In December the wages of the members was increased from 10/- to 15/- per week (from 1/- to 1/6 per hour). The Chairman communicated this change to the members at the Christmas party and he also took this opportunity to explain the spirit behind the work being done in the Centre. He made it clear that every worker was expected to give of his or her best and that people who treated it merely as a club where one received wages would be expected to move upstairs to the Rest Room. The members greatly appreciated his frank words and have made every effort to take a responsible attitude towards the work they are doing which has served to improve the quality and quantity of work produced.

The Rest Room was opened on 18th June. At first only a few enquiries were received, but with the help of a publicity leaflet membership steadily increased, reaching by the end of the year the figure of 148. It was originally agreed that members should be restricted to attending two half days a week and that club members would be excluded. It was, however, found that people showed a marked reluctance to committing themselves to attending at any particular time and it was also difficult to decide what type of group, activity would be called a Club. The Executive Committee therefore decided to permit members to use the Rest Room at any time during the week, but all new members were warned that if the Rest Room became overcrowded entry would have to be restricted. In fact it has been found that there are rarely more than thirty people present at any one time. A relaxed and companionable atmosphere has developed. Members play cards or other

games, watch T.V., listen to the radio, read, chat or just sit and stare, each according to his own tastes. Tea and biscuits are available in the morning and afternoon and both men and women volunteer to wash up afterwards. About a quarter of the members were not previously known to the Association. Many have comfortable and happy homes but nevertheless are grateful to have an attractive and comfortable place in which to meet friends or get out for a few hours. For people who live alone, or do not have very adequate accommodation, it has provided an excellent retreat for a few hours. Many of these people do not wish to join an old people's club because they do not like participating in organised activities. The Association would like to express its gratitude to all those who have made gifts to the Centre and also to the Lambeth Library which has supplied a good selection of books on semi-permanent loan.

Clubs

The thirty clubs represented on the Association show considerable variety, but each provides to its members the opportunity to meet others, to make new friends, to take part in outings, parties, entertainments, and other activities. Through the clubs the Association is able to publicise the various activities and services available to the elderly. It is hoped that club leaders feel able to approach the Association for advice, or assistance, with the problems of individual members, or of the clubs activities in general. The club leaders and helpers are always ready to give help and support to the activities arranged during the year and their unfailing loyalty and generosity is greatly appreciated.

Grants. During the year under review the Association received applications for financial help from 15 different clubs and made 10 grants towards rent or its equivalent; two grants for the purchase of equipment; and six grants of up to £5 to be spent on the fees or expenses of entertainers. Many of the clubs experienced financial hardship because of poor attendance during the winter, and this was one of the reasons for the increased number of rent grants made this year. It is hoped that no club has had to cut down on its activities because of lack of money.

Inter-Borough Talent Contest. Five clubs were represented among the eleven entries for the Lambeth heats held in March. The judging was most expertly carried out by the Mayor and two members of the Black and White Minstrel Show. The Association hired a coach to take a party of old People to the main competition held in St. Pancras Town Hall.

The Inter-Club Competition and Exhibition of Work was held in October. Fifteen clubs were represented among the prize winners and the Competition shield was won by the Springfield Club. Although nearly 450 articles were entered for the competition, apart from the handwriting section, the number of entries in almost all classes were considerably less than in the previous year. The painstaking skill of the five judges was greatly appreciated. Due to the generosity of Miss G. Cuthbertson it was possible to award eight special prizes for effort rather than skill.

The Christmas Concert by Old People for Old People held in December was accompanied by dense fog. Nevertheless the twenty-one club members who braved the elements had a thoroughly enjoyable afternoon helped considerably by the lively compering of Mr. Dave Walker.

King George VI Memorial Club (Camberwell and Lambeth)

The Association is fortunate in sharing with Camberwell this almost unique day club for the infirm. Members normally attend one day a week and are taken to and from the club in its own two vehicles. The provision of transport is one of the expensive aspects of the Club and for this reason every effort is made to provide services on the premises as well as normal club activities; for example, bathing, chiropody, hairdressing, handicraft instruction, help with shopping and where necessary help with personal problems.

During the year under review there was a total of 10,544 attendances which is lower than last year largely due to fog and snow during the winter. The 428 members on an average attended the club on seven out of every ten club days, and 90 people missed only one out of every ten club days. This gives a clear indication of the attraction of the club as most of the members are people who find it quite an effort to get up early, wash and dress themselves, and undertake to be away from home for a whole day. This year 186 people were put on the waiting list for membership but only 124 new members could be accepted. The approximate waiting time for admission is seven months but priority is given to people who are urgently in need of the Club's services.

This was the first full year during which the club's special 'sitting down' shower has been manned by a full time bathing attendant. By the end of the year the number of showers taken was between 30 and 40 per week. Each member of the club was able to take part in three outings during the summer; a christmas party; and a handwork sale and competition in the Autumn. Holidays were arranged for 73 members through various agencies including the Association.

Planned New Services

Both the services described below require the appointment of a part-time trained and experienced social worker. In addition they are the type of services which require a considerable amount of groundwork. It is important therefore to realise that it may be many months before the Association is in a position to say that the services are available to elderly Lambethans.

Good Neighbour and Sitter-in-Service. The aim of this service is to assist two main groups of people; those who are at present compelled to enter old people's homes or hospital because the domiciliary services and family support are not sufficient for them to remain at home under reasonable

conditions of safety and comfort; and those others who are living in squalor and discomfort because they are unable to care for themselves adequately but refuse nevertheless to leave their own homes. The service will provide assistance through two types of paid helpers. Firstly, the 'sitter-in' who will stay with an old person occasionally or regularly for a few hours, thus providing relief for the individual who normally cares for the old person concerned. Secondly, the 'good neighbour' who will call in regularly to see that the old person has not fallen or become ill, to get shopping, to ensure that food is available and eaten, to attend to fires and check the safety of heaters and gas taps etc; in effect to give all the help normally forthcoming from a relative if he or she were available. The aim of the 'good neighbour' would be to provide regular daily care, unobtrusive supervision and personal friendship, supplementing but not replacing the services of relatives, friends, neighbours and the domiciliary services.

Accommodation Officer. Once again this service will be an alternative to people who at present have no choice but to enter an old people's home. Accommodation would be sought for the following main groups of people: those who should not live alone because they are unable to care for themselves properly; those who are isolated and lonely and who would prefer not to live alone; those who are homeless, e.g. tenants who are given notice to leave their accommodation and people who retire from resident jobs; and those who are blocking hospital beds because they fall into one of the above categories. The type of accommodation sought will depend on the mental and physical condition of the particular person being helped, examples are full board; bed-sitter accommodation with some services or supervision e.g. mid-day meals, checking that clothes are changed regularly; or a straightforward furnished tenancy for someone able to care for themselves with or without the assistance of a home help or meals-on-wheels.

Acknowledgments

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 outstanding generosity has made it so easy for the Association to expand and extend its services; and the Medical Officer of Health and other Council 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 the most effective 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.
 Mary Datchelor Girls' School
 Norwood Girls' School
 Anonymous donor of pre-packed Christmas Dinners
 Brixton Rotary Club
 Lambeth Endowed Charities
 Norwood and District Welfare Fund
 British Red Cross Society
 Women's Voluntary Service
 Kennington & Vauxhall Girl Guides
 Mr. Hird and South London Advertiser
 Mr. Porter, Chatsworth Baptist Church
 Kennington Toc H.
 Telephone Girls, Westminster
 N.A.A.F.I. Kennings Way
 Rev. Osborne, St. Anselm, Kennington
 Temple Bowling Club.

The Cowley and Durand Infants Schools and Priory
 Secondary School 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 BRIXton 7755, Ex-
 tension 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.

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 1962. The source of water supply is mainly river-derived filtered water with a small admixture of water from Honor Oak well.

There were no new sources of supply instituted by the Board in the Borough during the year but new trunk mains were laid in Lambeth to the extent of 1,086 yards. There were no changes in the general scheme of supply in the Borough but lengths of small service mains were laid amounting to 1,215 yards. All new and repaired mains are chlorinated before being restored to service, and samples of the 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 was as follows :-

	Chemical Examination	Bacteriological Examination
River Thames - Southern Group	156	1,889
Honor Oak	3	48
	<u>159</u>	<u>1,937</u>

The average results were as follows :-

Average Results of Chemical Examination

Milligrammes per litre (unless otherwise stated)

Description of the Sample	No. Samples	Ammonia Nitrogen	Albuminoid Nitrogen	Oxidised Nitrogen		Chlorides as Cl.	Oxygen abs. from Permanganate 4 hrs. at 27°C.
				Nitrite	Nitrate		
Southern Group River Thames	156	0.042	0.076		4.0	31	1.12
Honor Oak	3	0.017	0.018		0.1	16	0.04

Description of the Sample	Turbidity units	Colour m.m. brown 2ft. Tube Burgess's Tintometer	Hardness (Total)	Hardness (non-carbonate)	pH Value	Phosphate as PO ₄	Silicate as SiO ₂
Honor Oak	0.7	7	322	60	7.1		

Description of the Sample	Surface Active Material as Manoxol	Sulphate as SO ₄	Natural Fluoride as F	Magnesium as Mg.	B.O.D. 5 days as 20°C	Electrical Conductivity (Micromhos)
Honor Oak						570

Bacteriological Results-Yearly Averages, 1962

Source of supply	BEFORE TREATMENT						
	Number of samples	Agar plate count per ml.		Coliform count		Escherichia coli count	
		20-24 hours at 37°C.	3 days at 22°C.	Per cent. samples negative in 100 ml.	Count per 100 ml.	Per cent. samples negative in 100 ml.	Count per 100 ml.
River Thames Southern Group							
Honor Oak	48	0.1	1	97.92	-	97.92	-

Source of supply	AFTER TREATMENT				
	Number of samples	Agar plate count per ml.		Coliform count	E. coli count
		20-24 hours at 37°C.	3 days at 22°C.	Per cent. samples negative in 100 ml.	Per cent. samples negative in 100 ml.
River Thames Southern Group	1,889	11.5		99.79	99.95
Honor Oak	50	13	4	100.0	100.0

Water from Wells

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

Sewers

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

During 1962/63 the Borough Engineer's direct labour section was employed on maintenance, cleansing and flushing of the main sewers at a cost of £19,000 such work covering the 145 miles of sewers within the Borough.

The work of reconstruction of sewers varying in size from 12" to 30" diameter was carried out in Strathleven Road and Peran Road at a total cost of £18,470. A sum of £27,000 had been included in the Vote for such purpose but adverse weather conditions during the winter resulted in the whole of the money not being spent.

This work of sewer reconstruction is part of the Public Services Committee's long term programme which has been in progress for several years at an approximate annual cost of £27,000.

SUMMARY OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS BY INSPECTORIAL STAFF

	Visits	Re-visits
Dwellinghouses		
In respect of nuisances	2,010	4,476
In respect of Certificates under the Rent Act, 1957	65	24
In respect of Rehousing	92	65
In respect of Infectious Diseases	302	12
Other reasons... ..	575	121
Clean Air Act, 1956		
Timed observations	266	-
Untimed observations	611	-
Other visits, private and industrial premises	7,202	2,133
Factories Acts		
Factories with mechanical power	389	96
Factories without mechanical power	116	16
Outworkers	197	-

Drainage

	Visits	Re-visits
New Buildings	155	1,273
Alteration to existing drainage, etc	1,559	2,089

Other Inspections

Bakehouses	75	-
Butchers Shops	604	-
Restaurants	265	89
Fried Fish Shops	44	1
Ice Cream Premises	157	-
Milkshops	212	-
Public Houses	33	-
Other Food Premises	655	5
Animals improperly kept	-	-
Personal uncleanliness	2	-
Exhumations	-	-
Hairdressers and Barbers	127	77
Pet Animals Act, 1951	18	1
Rodent Control	1,239	1,306
Unclassified	945	213
Caravans	16	-
	<u>17,931</u>	<u>11,996</u>

COMPLAINTS

The number of complaints received, including rat and mouse infestations, was	3,750
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DRAIN TESTING

Number of Drains tested by District Inspectors	1,438
Number of Drains tested by Rodent Officer	<u>149</u>
	<u>1,587</u>

DANGEROUS STRUCTURES

Dangerous structures notified to London County Council	23
--	----

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

Dirty Premises	13
Verminous Premises	85
Defective Roofs	771
Defective rainwater pipes and gutters	262
Damp Premises	357
Defective drainage and sanitary fittings	864
Choked drainage	468

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

(Continued)

Lighting and ventilation	20
Defective water supplies	75
Dustbins etc.	45
General defects and dilapidations	570

NOTICES SERVED

Number of Intimation Notices Served	<u>1,050</u>
Number served under Public Health (London) Act, 1936 -	
Section 40	188
Section 82	151
Section 93	20
Section 105	4
Section 108/9	102
Under the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1955 -	
Section 27	86
Under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	6
Under the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1956 - Section 63 Lambeth Borough Council Bye-laws	1
Section 25(1)	64
Section 25(2)	30
Section 26	1
	<u>653</u>

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1936

In respect of 38 summonses returnable to the Lambeth Magistrates Court and Petty Sessional Court, 5 Abatement Orders were made, 9 cases were adjourned sine die and 17 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	751
Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice	
(a) by landlords	<u>727</u>
(b) by Council in default of landlords under the Fifth Schedule of Public Health (London) Act, 1936	9
Under Sections 40, 108/109 and 93 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936 and Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	41
Under Sections 27, 25(1) and 25(2) of London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1955	31
	<u>81</u>
Outstanding cases from previous year are included.	

SECTION 95 PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1936

In 1962 Certificates of Habitation were issued in respect of 615 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.

43 plans of new buildings and 101 plans of alterations to existing drains were deposited. Combined drainage was carried out in 13 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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129
Number of rooms included in above	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170
Total number of rooms sprayed for all purposes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,442
Number of articles disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,104
Number of library books disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,022
Number of disinfection certificates issued	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94

DISINFESTATION

Bed Bugs

Number of houses visited	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	219
Number of rooms sprayed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	624
Number of houses revisited	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37

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 2,103.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Rat 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 1,101 complaints were received. Of this number 99 were not justified; 766 were in respect of brown rats, and 164 in respect of mice. During the course of investigation 1,007 baitings were made and 89 defective drains discovered.

11 Statutory Notices were served under the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, and 9 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.	211	132	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	738	484	2
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	69	69	-
TOTAL	1018	685	2

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.)	-	-	-	-
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	3	3	-	3
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	1	1	-	1
TOTAL	4	4	-	4

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	174
Electrical	2
Handbags	3
Cotton Bags	28
Paper Bags	1
Artificial flowers	1
Bedding	7
Onions	3
Embroidery	3
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	13
Carding etc., of buttons etc.	85
Stuffed toys	16
Cosaques, Christmas crackers, Christmas stockings, etc.	1
Lampshades	42
TOTAL	379

NO NOTICES WERE SERVED OR PROSECUTIONS INSTITUTED

RENT ACT, 1957

(a) Applications for Certificates of Disrepair	20	
Applications outstanding from 1961	<u>3</u>	<u>23</u>
Decisions not to issue Certificates		2
Decisions to issue Certificates		
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	7	
(b) in respect of all defects	<u>14</u>	21
Applications awaiting action at end of year		-
		<u>23</u>
(b) Number of cases where decisions were made to issue Certificates but were awaiting action by the landlords at the end of 1961		<u>-</u>
Undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule of the Act		15
Undertakings refused under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule of the Act		1
Certificates of disrepair issued		5
Certificates still to be issued or undertakings still to be received from landlords at end of year		-
		<u>21</u>
(c) Applications for certificates as to the remedying of defects specified in a landlord's undertaking		
(a) by landlords		15
(b) by tenants		3
(c) applications outstanding from 1961		-
		<u>18</u>
Certificates issued		
(a) defects remedied		14
(b) defects not remedied		4
(c) applications awaiting action at end of year		-
		<u>18</u>

(d) Applications by landlords for cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair	12
Applications outstanding from 1961	-
	<u>12</u>
Certificates cancelled	11
Cancellation refused	1
Applications still to be dealt with at the end of year	-
	<u>12</u>

In connection with the applications from landlords for cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair objections to cancellation were lodged in 5 cases.

REHOUSING AND OVERCROWDING

During the year the following cases have been investigated :-

London County Council

	Cases
Overcrowding	2
Medical Grounds	8
Insanitary conditions	2

Lambeth Borough Council

Overcrowding	10
Medical Grounds	707
Insanitary conditions	52
Enquiries from other sources	16

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

London County Council	42
Lambeth Borough Council	74

HOUSING ACT, 1957

RECORD OF WORK CARRIED OUT BY
HOUSING INSPECTORSSection 16 - Individual Unfit Houses

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

- 93 Clapham Road
- 1 Dalyell Road
- 1 Leopold Walk
- The Cottage, Mount Villas

Section 18 - Underground rooms and parts of buildings

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

- 25 Cranfield Villas
- 2 Elam Street
- 220 Kennington Lane
- 44 Rosendale Road
- 65 Somerleyton Road
- 122 Stockwell Road
- 117 Tulse Hill

Closing Order

- 9 Somerleyton Road - 3 rooms

Voluntarily closed

- 9 Wincott Street

Voluntarily made fit

- 6 Oakden Street
- 10 do
- 18 do
- 20 do

Slum Clearance Programme 1961 - 1965

Bedford Road Area - 6 Houses.

Represented	3rd December 1962
Declared	19th December 1962

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

44 Loughborough Road

Inspected and approved

2 Caron Almshouses
14 Carson Road
St. Anselm's Vicarage
42 Tritton Road

Standard Grants

Inspected

32 Archbishops Place
25 Ballater Road
31 Brough Street
154 Camberwell New Road
317 Clapham Road
322 Clapham Road (5 flats)
21 Claylands Road
31 Claylands Road
11 Concanon Road
25 Doverfield Road

- 26 Ducie Street
- 68 Durban Road
- 66 Fentiman Road
- 71 Fentiman Road
- 192 Ferndale Road
- 167 Gipsy Road
- 36 Hetherington Road
- 116 Hubert Grove
- 10 Kenbury Street
- 42 Larkhall Lane
- 48 Larkhall Lane
- 18 Merredene Street
- 54 Methley Street
- 47 Northway Road
- 43 Parkhall Road
- 76 Richborne Terrace
- 12 Tintern Street
- 22 Winterwell Road

Inspected and approved

- 3 Bristow Road
- 322 Clapham Road
- 3 Daryngton House
- 12 do
- 14 do
- 12 Deronda Road
- 100 Effra Parade
- 34 Elm Park
- 12 Ernest Avenue
- 61 Gipsy Road
- 231 do
- 38 Hargwyne Street
- 181 Kennington Lane
- 11 Kestrel Avenue
- 96 Lambeth Road
- 48 Margate Road
- 329 Norwood Road
- 18 Poplar Walk
- 8 Pratt Walk
- 26 Regent Road
- 281 Rosendale Road
- St. Andrews Hse, Roupell Street
- 80 Saltoun Road
- 59 Southwell Road
- 20 Spenser Road
- 80 Strathleven Road
- 41 Sudbourne Road
- 64 Thurlow Park Road

TOTAL INSPECTIONS AND REVISITS DURING THE YEAR - 1,263

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

CLEAN AIR ACT 1956

The year saw a marked increase in the acreage covered by proposed and confirmed Smoke Control Orders. In February, two important Ministry circulars were considered. The first (No. 3/62) modified and simplified the administrative procedures leading up to the preparation and declaration of Smoke Control Orders. The other (No. 4/62) invited the submission of a proposed 5-year Smoke Control Programme for the years 1962/1966. The programme is shown graphically on the sketch map (accompanying this report) on page 80) (overleaf).

The following confirmed, operative or proposed Smoke Control Areas were in being by December, 1962 :-

	Area
No. 1.	100 acres
No. 2.	63.96 „
No. 3.	151.98 „
No. 4.	40.83 „
No. 5.	38.30 „
No. 6.	155.56 „
	<hr/>
	550.56 „
	<hr/> <hr/>

at an estimated total cost of £43,525.

It is confidently anticipated that the Council's 5-year programme will be more than adequately covered before 1966.

The proposed appointment of two technical assistants to the Smoke Inspectors will further accelerate progress, but a note of warning must be sounded in that administrative progress must keep step with the availability of building potential, materials and smokeless solid fuels.

The pollution resulting from vehicular traffic continues to cause concern, but it is understood that active research is being carried out at the D.S.I.R. in this matter.

Adverse atmospheric conditions resulted in a repetition of the Great Fog of 1952. During the period between Monday evening, 3rd December, 1962 and early Friday morning, 7th December, 1962, a fog blanketed South London and visibility was down to less than 10 yards in many places. The results shown by the Council's 5 Atmospheric Pollution Stations indicate that the atmospheric conditions causing the incidence of fog also favoured the accumulation of pollutants. A figure of 10 times normal has been quoted, but even this may be incorrect as it is considered that the simple volumetric measuring equipment in use, normally reasonably accurate, was literally over-loaded at this period. The number of deaths in the County of London

show a sharp rise during and immediately following this fog period and, while it is clear that deaths attributable to respiratory disease associated with "smog" were considerably less than those occurring in 1962, the whole incident served as a sharp reminder of the necessity of continued Smoke Control.

The following figures show the number of visits and re-visits made by Smoke Inspectors during the year.

	<u>Visits</u>	<u>Re-visits</u>
Timed observations	266	-
Untimed observations	611	-
Other visits, private and industrial premises	7,202	2,133

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

SMOKE CONTROL PROGRAMME



□ Proposed
Confirmed or
Operative Areas

▨ Council's
Proposed 5 year
Programme to 1966

■ Rest of Borough
Target Date
1972

**INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD
AND FOOD PREMISES**

Among changes in the food processing industry in the borough the following are reported. Two ice-cream manufacturers with nation wide distribution have merged with another large manufacturer operating outside the district with the result that in West Norwood one factory has closed down and the other in North Lambeth is in the process of closing down.

The increasing popularity of soft ice-cream has however brought with it a need for additional supervision and details of the work done in this connection may be found under the sub-heading "Bacteriological and other Examinations" in the Report.

A butter factory has moved to new premises outside the borough. The vacated factory has since been occupied by a provisions company producing sausages and other meat products.

Food Premises

During the year under review 2,534 inspections were made to food premises in the Borough.

These inspections and revisits were made up as follows :-

	Inspections	Re-visits
Food Factories	309	85
Bakehouses	75	-
Butchers	604	-
Fried Fish Shops	44	1
Ice Cream Premises	157	-
Milk Shops	212	-
Public Houses	33	-
Restaurants	265	89
Other	655	5
	<u>2,354</u>	<u>180</u>

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

Grocery and provisions	365
Greengrocery and fruit	164
Fish shops, wet dry and fried	94
Bakers... ..	93

Butchers	...	...	...	...	142
Restaurants	...	...	...	...	205
Confectioners	...	...	...	...	211

Food and Drugs Act 1955 - Section 16

The number of registered premises is as follows :-

Manufacture and/or sale of ice cream	...	603
Manufacture of sausages and preparation of preserved etc. food	...	312

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	...	...	...	165
Pasteurised	...	...	...	250
Sterilised	...	...	...	256
Dealers' (Pasteuriser's) Licence	...	...	...	2
Dealers' (Tuberculin Tested) Licence	...	...	...	2

* Licences issued 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, 124 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 or otherwise unsatisfactory, showing action in each case.

Formal Samples

Article	Result of Analysis	Action Taken
Butter	.1% excess water	Attention of blenders and packers called to complaint which is the first one from this factory.
Cherry Linctus Pastilles	Deficient in chloroform	Matter taken up with manufacturing chemists who state they will amend formula.

Informal Samples

Milk bottle	Contained iron rust in powder	Attention of dairyman called to condition of bottle.
Milk bottle	Mortar on inside of bottle	Warning letter sent to milk bottlers.
Milk bottle	Dirty	Referred to Town Clerk for legal proceedings. Case dropped because of insufficient evidence. Attention of milk bottlers called to condition of bottle.
Currants	Some insect infestation	Stock examined, one carton found to be slightly infested and dealt with as unsound food.
Milk bottle	Bottle contained mortar-like substance	Dairy Company warned about the use of bottles in this condition and requested to overhaul procedure for inspection of bottles.
Bottle of Soda water	Contaminated with chlorinated phenols	Attention of manufacturers and bottlers called to complaint. Factory visited and processes of manufacture, bottle and stopper cleaning, and bottle filling inspected. "One trip" stoppers already in experimental stage.
Bottle containing dirty milk	Contained insect larvae and parts of dead animal matter.	Recommended for legal proceedings. Fined £50 and 10 guineas costs to Council.

Informal Samples (continued)

Article	Result of Analysis	Action Taken
Buttered bread roll	Roll spread with margerine	Personal warning to vendor, further samples satisfactory.
Steak and Kidney pie	Unfit for human consumption	Matter taken up with suppliers and manufacturers.
Olives	Unfit for human consumption	Attention of vendor called to complaint. Olives replaced.
Buttered bread	Butter content of fat not exceeding 30%	Personal warning to vendor, further samples satisfactory.
Iced sponge cake	Mould present	Attention of vendor called to complaint.
Hamburger	Meat content 74.5%	In the absence of a standard no prosecution was advised.
Milk bottle	Builders mortar present	Warning letter to Dairy
Bottle of Milk	Insufficiently cleaned before filling.	Matter taken up with Dairy.
Pork sausages	Meat content 56.5%	Referred to Metropolitan Borough Standing Joint Committee with a recommendation that the Minister make a standard for the meat content of sausages.
Buttered bread roll	Butter virtually absent	Personal warning to vendor, further samples satisfactory.
Instant Coffee	30 parts of sulphur dioxide in excess	Repeat sample taken formally - result genuine
Roll and butter	Outer surface contaminated with filth	Attention of Cafe Proprietor called to offence.
Cough sweets	Deficient in chloroform at least 25%	Formal sample purchased. Manufacturing chemist is amending formula.

Informal Samples (continued)

Action	Result of Analysis	Action Taken
Cough sweets	Labelling offence	Attention of manufacturing chemist called to complaint. Revised label to be used in future.
Gateau	Human hair and a little mould on surface	Attention of restaurant proprietor and baker called to complaint. M.O.H. of District where manufactured also advised.
Milk bottle	Contained pieces of glass	Attention of milk bottlers called to complaint. Reported to M.O.H. of district where bottled.
Shredded suet	6% deficient in fat	Discussed matter with Public Analyst. As a general rule formal samples only of shredded suet will be taken in future.
Curry powder	Damp, contaminated with rust from lid, and moulds	Stock in shop inspected and found in good condition. Further informal sample satisfactory.
Shredded suet	1.8% deficient in fat	Discussed matter with Public Analyst. As a general rule only formal samples of shredded suet will be taken in future.
Bread and butter	Some 20% of fat other than butter	Attention of vendor called to butter deficiency.
Ovaltine	Some insect infestation	Insect identified and complaint taken up with manufacturers. Further samples satisfactory.
Milk bottle	Insufficiently cleaned mould hyphae and spores	Attention of milk bottlers called to complaint. M.O.H. of district in which dairy is situated advised.
Marzipan	Damp, covered in places with mould growths.	Shop inspected. Sales discontinued.

Nineteen sixty two 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 in nine samples.

	Ice Cream and Ice Cream Mix	183
	Ice Lollies	7
*	Veal and ham pie	2
*ó	Ham	2
*	Gravy	1
*†	Smoked Gammon boiled bacon	1
*†	Rolled bacon boiled bacon	1
*	Bone in Gammon boiled bacon	1
*†	Pressed Gammon boiled bacon	3
*†	Roast leg of Pork	2
*ó	Staphylococcus	
*†	Salmoella Bredeney	
*	No organisms isolated	

There has been an increasing number of freezers dispensing soft ice-cream in the Borough and the total of 183 samples of ice-cream and ice-cream mix includes 63 samples of soft ice-cream.

These samples were taken from various situations and from different types of ice-cream mix. They were all submitted to the methylene blue test and, where applicable, colony counts. A summary of the samples and the results of examinations is set out below.

Number Taken	Type of Mix			Provisional M.B. Grade	Colony Count Per ml.
	Sterilised	Heat Treated	Complete Cold Mix		
In Shops					
9	7	-	-	1 (4) 2 (2) 3 (1)	- 100 (1) 5,500

Number Taken	Type of Mix			Provisional M.B. Grade	Colony Count Per ml.
	Sterilised	Heat Treated	Complete Cold Mix		
	-	-	1 *	2 (1)	4,000
			1	3 (1)	1,750
From Kiosks					
29	-	29	-	1 (14)	-
				2 (6)	500
					1,000
					5,750
					>10,000 (3)
				4 (6)	5,000
					6,000
					7,500
					>10,000 (3)
				Not graded (3)	3,250
					>10,000 (2)
In Catering Premises					
11	-	6	5	1 (2)	-
				2 (2)	2,500 (1)
				4 (7)	1,000
					1,750
					4,750
					5,000
					>10,000 (3)
On Public Highway (Mobile)					
12	-	9	-	1 (2)	-
		3*		2 (4)	1,500 (1)
					1,000 (1)
					3,000
				3 (2)	>10,000 (2)
				4 (4)	>10,000 (4)
In Covered Market					
1	-	-	1	1 (1)	-
Factory					
1	-	1	-	1 (1)	-
Total					
63					

* Dairy Ice Cream

39 Samples were placed in provisional grades 1 & 2
21 (33%) in grades 3 and 4 and 3 were not graded.

The results indicate a higher proportion of lower graded samples than has been the experience in recent years. It confirms the opinion that an extension of any part of the manufacturing process which entails the cleaning and sterilisation of machines requires training and supervision which is not so easy to control when it takes place in widely separated situations as it is when concentrated in comparatively few factories. Of the balance of the samples taken and submitted to the methylene blue test 6% were graded in provisional grades 3 and 4 as against 14% during 1961. Although *Bacillus Cereus* was undoubtedly responsible for some of these lower gradings a greater selectivity in the quality of ingredients has been responsible for the improved results.

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

Methylene Blue Tests 211-(2 were void, the atmospheric shade, temperature being over 65°F) and 1 failed to satisfy the prescribed test.

Phosphatase Tests 210 -All samples were satisfactory.

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.	Qtrs.	Lbs.
Meat	5	5	-	19¼
Vegetables		14	-	20¼
Fruit		19	-	22½
Fish		1	3	21½
Prunes		-	-	22½
Prawns		-	-	2½
Milk		4	3	4½
Creamed Rice... ..		1	3	16½
Soup		6	2	19¼
Spaghetti		-	3	16¼
Spaghetti Bolognaise		-	-	7¼
Sweet Corn		-	-	4¼
Fruit Juice		1	3	18½
Tomato Juice		-	-	22
Vegetable Juice		-	-	3¼
Sago		-	-	1¼
Vegetable Salad		-	-	19½
Rice		-	-	1¼
Cheese Flaps		-	-	11

Canned (continued)

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrts.	Lbs.
Tomato Puree	-	-	2	1
Ravioli	-	-	-	6
Syrup	-	-	-	2
Baby Food	-	-	3	20½
Fruit Cocktail	-	-	1	25¼
Sponge pudding	-	-	1	21¼
Ovaltine	-	-	-	2
Tomato paste	-	-	2	14
Cream	-	-	-	21¾
Potato Salad	-	-	-	16
Ground Almonds	-	-	-	¾
Marmalade	-	-	-	2
Jam	-	-	1	19¼
Steak pudding	-	-	-	2½
Steak pie	-	-	-	1½
Chicken	-	-	-	¼
Gammon	-	-	-	27¾
Frozen whole hen eggs	-	-	1	24
Bean and Pork sausages	-	-	-	22½
Sausages	-	-	-	1½
Irish Stew	-	-	-	14
Peas Pudding	-	-	-	4
Stewed Steak	-	-	-	5
Creamed Macorani	-	-	-	6½
	8	2	2	14

Fresh

Meat		17	-	16½
Rabbits		-	1	24
Poultry		-	2	25½
Vegetables		-	2	20
Okro		8	-	-
Cabbages	6	7	-	-
Yams				8
Melons	1	13	-	-
Fish		2	2	23
Scampi		2	2	-
Winkles		7	3	16
Chestnuts	2	-	-	-
	12	-	-	21

Prepared	Tons	Cwts.	Qrts.	Lbs.
Bacon ...	1	11	3	10
Roast Pork ...			3	4
Fish Paste ...			-	¼
Red Beans ...			-	11
Soup ...			-	24
Jellies ...			-	4
Bisto ...			-	3
Sage and Onion Stuffing ...			-	3
Bicarbonate of Soda ...			-	½
Yeast ...			-	6
Cheese ...			2	19
Cake Mix ...			-	10
Aspro ...			-	1¼
Suet ...			-	1
Biscuits ...			-	16½
Lard ...		1	6	-
Margarine ...			-	20
Butter ...			-	16
Gari ...			-	6
Orange Crush ...			-	11½
Oxo ...			-	10½
Dried Fruit ...			-	12
Herbs ...			-	6
Peanut butter ...			-	½
Garlic ...			-	4
Dried Shrimps ...			-	2
Blancmange Powder ...			-	1½
Tea ...				15¼
Flour ...			3	25
Bread ...			-	10
Sugar ...		1	2	-
Egusi ...			-	2½
Rice ...			1	26½
Cornmeal ...			-	18
Meat pies ...			-	7
Peas ...			-	6
Fig Rolls ...			-	½
Marmalade ...			-	6
Bramble Jelly ...			-	2
Jam ...		2	-	19
Lemon Curd ...			-	1¾
Honey ...			1	6
Salt ...			1	21½
Cereals ...			1	23¼
Cakes ...			-	4¼

C/F 2 4 1 6

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrts.	Lbs.
B/F	2	4	1	6
Prepared (continued)				
Mincemeat	-	-	-	½
Vegetables	-	-	-	3¼
Full Cream Milk powder	-	-	3	19
Chocolate Cream bars	4	15	-	-
Pork Salami	-	2	2	20
Chicken	-	-	-	¾
Sandwich spread	-	-	-	7
Mayonnaise	-	-	-	2¼
Frozen Food	-	19	1	13¾
Spray dried whole eggs	-	-	-	14
Sweets... ..	-	-	3	10
Lobster spread	-	-	-	¼
Tomato spread	-	-	-	1¾
Fish paste	-	-	-	1¼
Macaroni	-	-	-	8
Spaghetti	-	-	-	6
Spice	-	-	-	½
Salad Cream	-	-	1	24¼
Tomato Chutney	-	-	-	1
Tomato Ketchup	-	-	1	16½
White Onions	-	-	-	½
Bottled Cucumbers	-	-	-	7½
Pickle	-	-	-	24¼
Sauce	-	-	-	5¼
Marmite	-	-	-	¼
Chocolate	-	-	-	½
Salmon Spread	-	-	-	½
Figs	-	-	1	4
Milk	-	-	-	27½
	8	4	1	2¼
Total Weight	28	7	-	9¼

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 - 1962

1. Bag of chipped potatoes	Contained glass
2. Bottle of milk	Black coloured stains on inside wall and lip of bottle
3. Kup Cake	Contained hairs
4. "Snowball" sweet	Contained splinter of wood
5. Milk Bottle	Foreign deposit
6. ½ pt. bottle of milk	Dirty matter on inside of bottle
7. Soda water	Odour of disinfectant
8. Ox Liver	Sold as calves' liver
9. Bottle of milk	Contained metal foil
10. Tomatoes	Not up to standard
11. Meat Pie	Contained foreign matter
12. Bottle of Pasteurised milk	Contained insects
13. Weetabix	Contained insects
14. Bread	Contained foreign object
15. Butter	Rancid
16. White bread	Contained foreign matter
17. Milk bottle	Dirty
18. Sausage	Contained bristle
19. Tin of Fruit Salad	Contained glass
20. Sausage rolls	Mouldy
21. Chocolate puddings	Mouldy
22. Cheese	Mouldy
23. Butter	Contained foreign body
24. Sausage rolls	Mouldy
25. Bread	Contained fly
26. Sausage roll	Mouldy
27. Bottle of milk	Dirty internal surfaces
28. Bottle of milk	Contained glass
29. Strawberries	Not up to standard
30. Cake	Contained scale weight
31. Bacon	Mouldy
32. Bottle of Milk	Foreign deposit
33. Steak & Kidney Pie	Mouldy
34. Jar of Olives	Sub-standard
35. Ham	Fly blown
36. Milk Bottle	Internal surfaces dirty
37. Weetabix	Contained insect
38. Shredded Wheat	Contained piece of pencil
39. Chocolate Drink	Sour
40. Jar of Bone Broth	Contained glass
41. Bacon	Unfit
42. "Munchies"	Contained maggots
43. Tin of Fruit Cocktail	Contained maggot
44. Bread	Contained foreign object
45. Ham	Caused food poisoning
46. Fruit & Malt loaf	Contained glass
47. Butter	Contained maggot
48. Milk Bottle	Dirty
49. Bread	Contained fly
50. Ovaltine	Contained foreign matter
51. Bread	Contained metal object
52. Pork Pie	Mouldy
53. Chocolate Gateau	Mouldy
54. Milk Bottle	Contained glass
55. Sugar	Contained foreign matter

No. of Justified Complaints in 1962 - 55

No. of Complaints - 81

All complaints were investigated and careful consideration was given to the action which should be taken.

As a result three prosecutions were instituted the legal proceedings being as follows :-

12. Bottle of Pasteurised milk - contained insects.
The defendant pleaded guilty, a fine of £50. 0. 0. was imposed and the defendant ordered to pay 10 guineas costs.
14. Bread - contained foreign object.
The defendant pleaded guilty and was given an absolute discharge on payment of 5 guineas costs to the Council.
44. Bread - contained foreign object.
The defendant pleaded guilty and was given an absolute discharge on payment of 5 guineas costs to the Council.

Bread - Mouldy; complaint No. 48 reported in the Annual Report for the year 1961 page 97, 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 £1. 0. 0. costs.

In all the other cases, the majority of which were just complaints, the attention of the persons responsible was called to the nature of the complaint and to their liabilities. Where appropriate, advice was given directed towards avoiding a repetition of the complaint.

Some 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 results of Bacteriological Examinations of the water from Kennington Park and Brockwell Park Swimming Baths. These samples were taken during the year 1962 and cover the summer and winter seasons.

	No. of samples	Agar count 1 ml. 37° C. 48 hrs.			Presumptive coli. pollution without faecal	Faecal coli. pollution
		0-10	11-100	Over 100		
<u>Kennington Park</u>						
Summer	12	10	Nil	2	Nil	Nil
Winter	8	6	Nil	2	Nil	Nil
<u>Brockwell Park</u>						
Summer	12	9	3	Nil	Nil	Nil
Winter	8	6	Nil	2	Nil	Nil

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 44 funerals were arranged involving 31 males and 13 females.

The amount paid to funeral contractors was £505. 1s. 0d. The sum of £416. 4s. 3d. was recovered by way of grants, insurance policies and money found.

The actual cost to the Council was therefore £91. 16s. 9d.

LAND CHARGES ACT 1925

During the year 3,000 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 146.

Two samples were taken - Spirits of Salts and Descaling fluid.

Two labelling offenses were dealt with administratively and rectified without course to legal proceedings.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT 1951

Twenty three samples of various filling materials were submitted to a prescribed analyst for examination. All submitted are reported as complying with the test under the Regulations for 1961.

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

During the year 14 licences were issued under the Act.

No. of Inspections - 18
No. of re-visits - 1

**LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS)
ACT, 1954**

Hairdressers and Barbers

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

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

Premises	219
Number of inspections	127
Number of re-visits ...	77

**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.

At the end of 1961 three caravan sites were in existence.

Applications for renewal of the licence was received in 2 cases and granted and in the third case no such application was received.

A fresh applicant applied for a licence in respect of another site and was refused.



