

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

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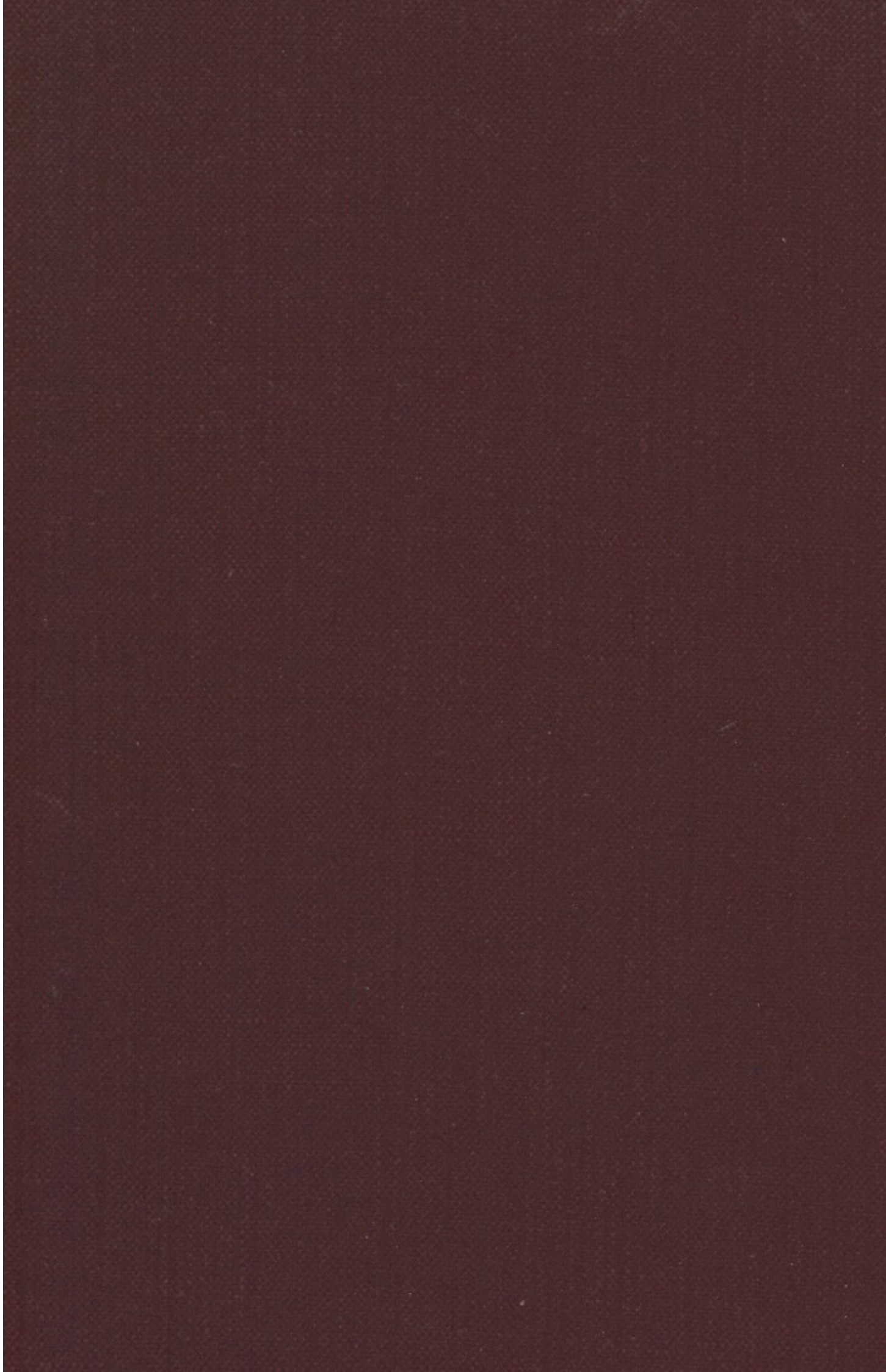
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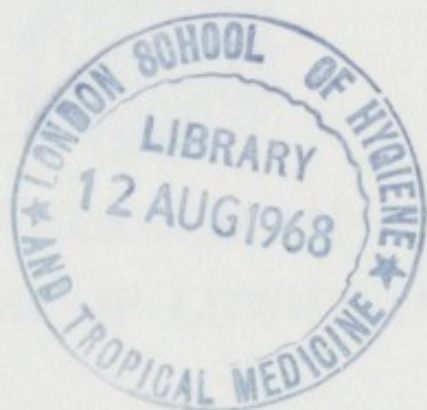
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**METROPOLITAN
BOROUGH OF LEWISHAM.**

REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

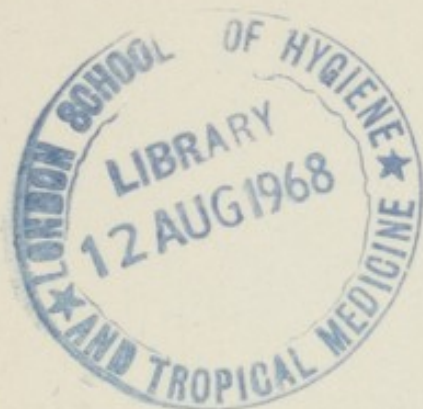
For the Year 1933.

JOHN W. MILLER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

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68628



REPORT

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1963

John W. Milne M.D. C.R.C. D.C.L.

PREFACE.

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

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for the year 1933 on the health and sanitary condition of the Borough, this being the thirty-third of the series.

A summary of the Vital Statistics is given on page five, from which it will be seen that the corrected death-rate was 10·2 per thousand of the population, exactly the same as in the past two years, and again the lowest in all the Metropolitan Boroughs. The death-rate for the County of London was 12·5 per thousand.

The Infant Mortality rate was 39 per thousand live births, compared with 54 per thousand in 1932. This is the lowest infant mortality rate ever recorded in the Borough, and, with one exception, the lowest among the Metropolitan Boroughs.

The decline in the Birth-rate continues, and in the year under review was 12·2 per thousand, compared with 12·7 in 1932.

The Death-rate from pulmonary tuberculosis was 0·64 per thousand, compared with 0·59 in the previous year.

There was an increase in the incidence of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria, 1,129 cases of scarlet fever being notified, compared with 513 in 1932, and 354 cases of diphtheria, as against 228 in the previous year. The increase in the prevalence of this disease was general throughout the Metropolis.

During the year a survey of the Health Services of the Borough was carried out by officials of the Ministry of Health. The Minister's observations on this survey are set out in the Appendix to this Report.

It is a pleasure to again record my appreciation of the kind consideration accorded me by the Chairman and Members of the Public Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees, and to thank my colleagues, the Chief Officers of Departments, and the staff of the Public Health Department, for their loyal support and assistance.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN W. MILLER,

Town Hall,
Catford, S.E.6.

Medical Officer of Health.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT, at the end of 1933.

Medical.

Medical Officer of Health..	John W. Miller, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officer of Health & Maternity & Child Welfare Medical Officer ..	Ella G. F. Mackenzie, M.D., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Tuberculosis Officer ..	Rose Jordan, M.D., B.S., B.Sc., D.P.H.
Infant Welfare Medical Officer (part-time) ..	Evelyn Davies, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Consulting Obstetricians ..	G. F. Gibberd, M.S., M.B., F.R.C.S. Arnold Walker, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. J. B. Blaikley, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S. L.R.C.P.
Public Vaccinators ..	F. S. Barnett, M.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S. & L.M., L.S.A. F. S. Hogg, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., L.S.A. W. Rhys Davies, M.B., Ch.B. R. Morley Greenop, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Sanitary Inspectors.

Berry, J. H. (a)	Holifield, C. E. (a) (b)
Cooper, J. A. K. (a) (b)	Rayner, S. P. (a) (b)
Craven, J. R. (a) (b)	Thomas, A. G. (a) (b)
Crowther, J. (a) (b)	Tolson, H. (a)
Gray, A. H. (a) (b)	Walker, E. (a) (b)

Woman Sanitary Inspector.

Selfe, Mrs. N. F. (a)

Health Visitors.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

Miss F. L. Burton (c) (d) (e)	Miss A. M. Edwards (c) (e)
Miss W. Cresswell (c) (d) (e)	Miss C. H. Thompson (a) (d) (e)
Miss W. Eve (c) (d) (e)	Miss G. Simpson (a) (d) (e)
Miss E. M. Watson (a) (d) (e)	

Tuberculosis.

Miss N. Brocklehurst (a) (e)	Mrs. M. Wardle (c) (d)
------------------------------	------------------------

Clerks.

F. E. Seckerson (a)	A. J. Phillips (a) (b)
C. C. Summers	G. Ockenden
Miss B. C. Aylett	W. D. Back

Other Staff.

Public Analyst	A. J. Lickorish, F.I.C.
Matron, Maternity Home	Mrs. D. Fynn
Clerk-Dispenser, Maternity Home and Clinics ..	Mrs. M. Iles
Clerk-Dispenser, Tuberculosis Dispensary ..	Miss M. Colquhoun
Secretary, Tuberculosis Care Committee ..	Miss O. Fergusson
Vaccination Officer	C. W. Knottley
Assistant Vaccination Officer (temporary) ..	R. E. Stephan
Disinfection Superintendent	H. T. Ibbett
Caretaker-Attendant, Coroner's Court and Mortuary	H. L. Bailey
Caretaker, Tuberculosis Dispensary	S. Ambrose
(a) Sanitary Inspector's Certificate.	(d) Health Visitor's Certificate.
(b) Food Inspector's Certificate.	(e) Certificate of Central Midwives Board.
(c) Trained Nurse.	

STATISTICS.

General Statistics, 1933.

Area of the Borough	7,015 acres.
Population : —	
Census, 1931	219,953
Estimated, Mid-year, 1933...	221,100
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1933)	
according to Rate Books	48,500
Rateable Value (at 6th April, 1933) ...	£1,641,731
Sum represented by a penny rate ...	£6,567

Extracts from Vital Statistics, 1933.

	Total.	Males.	Females.
Live Births : —Legitimate ...	2,607	1,365	1,242
Illegitimate ...	95	44	51
Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population ...			12.2
	Total.	Males.	Females.
Still-Births	86	43	43
Rate per 1,000 births (live and still-births) ...			31
	Total.	Males.	Females.
Deaths	2,271	1,091	1,180
Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population ...			10.2

Deaths from Puerperal Causes : —

	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 (live and still) Births.
No. 29 Puerperal Sepsis	3	1.11
No. 30 Other Puerperal Causes ...	4	1.48
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	7	2.59
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age : —

All infants per 1,000 live births	39
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ...	37
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	84
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	1
" " Whooping Cough (all ages)	8
" " Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) ...	14

Population.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the population of the Borough at mid-year, 1933, is 221,100, which figure has been employed in calculating the various mortality and other rates appearing in this Report.

Births.

Registered Births.

The following information in regard to the registration of live births in the Borough during the year 1933 was supplied by the Registrar-General :—

	Total Registered	Inward Transfers	Outward Transfers	Births allocated to Borough
Legitimate Males	1,335	129	99	1,365
Legitimate Females ..	1,233	108	99	1,242
Illegitimate Males	64	2	22	44
Illegitimate Females ..	57	9	15	51
Total	2,689	248	235	2,702

It will be seen that the corrected number of births is 2,702, which is equivalent to a birth rate of 12.2 per 1,000.

The births and birth rates in the last ten years are shown herewith :—

Year.	No. of Births.	Birth Rate.
1924	3,066	16.3
1925	2,907	15.6
1926	2,885	15.3
1927	2,755	15.1
1928	3,036	15.2
1929	3,261	15.7
1930	3,147	15.1
1931	3,115	14.1
1932	2,817	12.7
1933	2,702	12.2

Notified Births.

Under an Act of 1907, a birth must be notified to the Medical Officer of Health within 36 hours. The information obtained in this manner enables the Health Visitor to exercise supervision of the mother and infant in the early days succeeding the confinement.

During the year notifications were received of 2,591 births.

Still-Births.

Notifications of 82 still-births were received, and details of these are as follows :—

Total number notified	..	..	..	..	..	82
Out-of-Borough cases born in the Borough, and not investigated	..	..	..	..	..	3
Borough Cases born outside the Borough	..	..	..	..	..	15
Number of Borough cases	..	..	..	..	..	79
Borough cases in which no enquiry could be made	..	..	..	..	..	21

The causes of still-birth in the 58 cases which were investigated were as follows :—

Maternal Causes :

Albuminuria	..	..	..	..	..	7
Ante-partum Hæmorrhage :—						
Placenta Prævia	..	..	..	..	..	1
Accidental Hæmorrhage	..	..	..	..	..	4
Delayed Labour	..	..	..	..	..	4
Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	3
Difficult Instrumental Labours	..	..	..	..	..	10
Fall	..	..	..	..	..	3
Ill Health of Mother	..	..	..	..	..	1

Fœtal Causes :

Breech Presentation	..	..	..	..	..	2
Transverse Presentation	..	..	..	..	..	1
Monstrosity	..	..	..	..	..	2
Prolapsed Cord	..	..	..	..	..	3
Post Maturity and Induction	..	..	..	..	..	2

<i>Causes not known</i>	15
-------------------------	----	----	----	----	----	----

Marriages.

The number of marriages registered in the Borough during the year was 1,580, compared with 1,500 in 1932. Of this number, 843 were solemnised in the Established Church, 197 in Non-conformist Places of Worship, and 540 at the Register Office.

Deaths.

The number of deaths of Lewisham residents registered in 1933 was 2,271, and the death rate was 10.2 per 1,000 persons.

The deaths and death rates recorded in the last ten years are shown hereunder :—

Year.	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate.
1924	1,934	10.4
1925	1,927	10.3
1926	1,890	10.0
1927	2,083	11.0
1928	1,993	10.0
1929	2,409	11.5
1930	2,041	9.7
1931	2,254	10.2
1932	2,263	10.2
1933	2,271	10.2

Deaths in Public Institutions.

The deaths occurring in Hospitals and other Public Institutions in the Borough numbered 1,160, of which 769 were residents, and 307 residents died in Institutions outside the Borough.

Infant Mortality.

The number of infants who died before reaching one year of age was 107, and the infant mortality is therefore 39 per 1,000 births. The following table shows the infant mortality for the last ten years, and a comparison with the County of London :—

Year.	No. of Deaths.	Infant Mortality Rate.	
		Lewisham.	County of London.
1924	146	47	69
1925	160	55	67
1926	116	40	64
1927	131	46	59
1928	158	52	67
1929	144	44	70
1930	134	42	59
1931	155	49	65
1932	154	54	66
1933	107	39	59

The number of infants who died in the first four weeks of life was 58, and the causes of death were as follows :—

Prematurity	24
Atelectasis	4
Broncho-pneumonia	2
Bronchitis	2
Difficult Delivery	7
Inanition	1
Congenital Heart Disease	4
Suffocation in bed with mother	1
Malformation	2
Spina Bifida	3
Toxæmia of Mother	1
Ante-Partum Hæmorrhage in Mother	3
Convulsions	1
Marasmus	3

Maternal Mortality.

The number of deaths resulting from child birth was seven, of which three were due to Puerperal Sepsis.

From a perusal of the statistics relating to still-births, and infant and maternal mortality, it will be noted that seven mothers lost their lives in child-birth, or its sequelæ, fifty-eight infants died before they were a month old, and eighty-two children were born dead.

On investigation it was found that a considerable number of these deaths were from causes preventable, or probably preventable, had the mothers received efficient, and sufficient, ante-natal supervision throughout the period of pregnancy.

It is an unfortunate fact that many prospective mothers receive no ante-natal care whatsoever, while others attend a Clinic only occasionally or rarely in the last few weeks of pregnancy, when the chance of preventing a still-birth, a neo-natal death, or even a maternal death, are reduced to a minimum.

In support of the conclusions drawn in the preceding paragraphs, I may say that as a result of the investigations made into the circumstances of fifty-eight still-births and the same number of neo-natal deaths, it was found that forty-four mothers received no ante-natal care whatsoever; fourteen paid an occasional visit to their own doctor; fifteen were supervised by a midwife; thirty-four attended a Hospital Clinic, and nine had attended one of the three Ante-Natal Clinics provided by the Borough Council,

Table showing Causes of Death at Different Periods
of Life during the Year 1933.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Sex	All Ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 5 years	5 and under 15 years	15 and under 25 years	25 and under 35 years	35 and under 45 years	45 and under 55 years	55 and under 65 years	65 and under 75 years	75 and upwards
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
2. Measles	M	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Scarlet Fever	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
	F	3	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Whooping Cough	M	5	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Diphtheria	M	9	—	1	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	11	—	—	5	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
6. Influenza	M	38	1	1	—	—	1	3	5	7	9	6	5
	F	55	—	1	—	—	1	1	3	6	10	9	24
7. Encephalitis Lethargica	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
8. Cerebro-Spinal Fever	M	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	M	86	—	—	—	—	10	12	18	23	19	4	—
	F	56	—	—	—	2	18	13	10	5	5	3	—
10. Other Tuberculous Diseases	M	6	—	—	—	1	3	—	1	—	—	1	—
	F	12	—	—	2	3	3	—	1	—	2	1	—
11. Syphilis	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
12. General Paralysis of the Insane. Tabes Dorsalis..	M	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Cancer, Malignant Disease	M	142	—	—	—	1	1	—	5	20	38	54	23
	F	159	—	—	—	2	—	2	7	23	45	55	25
14. Diabetes	M	13	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	4	3	1
	F	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	8	4
15. Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	M	30	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	10	9	7
	F	72	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	5	11	24	29
16. Heart Disease	M	213	—	—	—	—	4	10	4	16	49	62	68
	F	292	—	—	—	1	1	10	5	17	41	74	143
17. Aneurysm	M	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	1	—
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—
18. Other Circulatory Diseases	M	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	20	31	15
	F	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	6	14	26
19. Bronchitis	M	34	4	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	7	3	17
	F	42	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	6	7	25

Table showing Causes of Death at Different Periods
of Life during the Year 1933—*continued.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.			Sex.	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 5 years	5 and under 15 years	15 and under 25 years	25 and under 35 years	35 and under 45 years	45 and under 55 years	55 and under 65 years	65 and under 75 years	75 and upwards
20. Pneumonia (all forms) ..	M	67	10	3	4	2	4	1	5	6	11	8	13		
	F	50	9	1	—	—	—	—	8	6	4	5	17		
21. Other Respiratory Diseases	M	10	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	1	2	3		
	F	20	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	1	3	9		
22. Peptic Ulcer	M	16	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	6	5	1		
	F	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	1	1	1		
23. Diarrhœa, etc.	M	7	4	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—		
	F	11	9	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1		
24. Appendicitis	M	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—		
	F	8	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	2	1	1		
25. Cirrhosis of Liver .. .	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1		
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1		
26. Other Diseases of Liver, etc.	M	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2		
	F	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	1		
27. Other Digestive Diseases ..	M	26	—	1	3	1	1	1	3	5	7	2	2		
	F	21	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	5	2	5	7		
28. Acute & Chronic Nephritis	M	44	—	—	1	2	2	—	1	6	10	12	10		
	F	40	—	—	—	2	1	3	3	4	4	13	10		
29. Puerperal Sepsis	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—		
30. Other Puerperal Causes ..	F	4	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—		
31. Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc.	M	31	29	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	F	33	31	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—		
32. Senility	M	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	35		
	F	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	61		
33. Suicide	M	23	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	3	8	6	2		
	F	4	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	—		
34. Other Violence	M	52	3	—	1	6	17	4	1	8	3	4	5		
	F	32	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	4	6	3	15		
35. Other Defined Diseases ..	M	97	2	—	3	3	5	7	8	12	19	17	21		
	F	86	—	2	2	10	—	5	8	13	15	20	11		
36. Causes ill-defined or unknown	M	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—		
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Totals	M	1091	55	9	18	26	54	45	57	126	232	238	231		
	F	1180	52	7	10	30	32	42	60	104	173	258	412		

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

Of primary importance among the Health Services for which the Borough Council is responsible is that which is concerned with Maternity and Child Welfare. The Council's activities in this direction comprise the following :—

- The Municipal Maternity Home.
- Clinics for Expectant Mothers.
- Treatment Clinics for Mothers and Infants.
- Dental Treatment.
- Nursing in the Home.
- A Scheme for the provision of Milk for necessitous Mothers and their Infants.
- The supply of Maternity Outfits.
- The provision of Home Helps for confinement cases.
- Home Visiting by Health Visitors

These services are closely linked up with the Voluntary Organisations engaged in Infant Welfare work in the Borough. The mothers of Lewisham, and the Borough Council, owe a debt of gratitude to the ladies who conduct these voluntary organisations, for their enthusiastic and efficient work in the cause of maternal and infant welfare.

Municipal Maternity Home.

The Maternity Home is situated at 41, Rushey Green, Catford. It contains accommodation for seventeen patients, and an endeavour is made to secure an average admission of 28 patients each month.

The particulars of the cases admitted to the Home during the year are as follows :—

Number of Patients delivered	..	..	..	..	328
Number of Primiparæ	..	..	..	..	183
Number of Multiparæ	..	..	..	..	145
Number of Infants born (1 set of Twins)	..	..	..	..	329

Presentations :

Vertex	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	318
Pelvic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Fall	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Transverse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

Obstetric Operations :

Forceps	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Manual Removal of Placenta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Minor Operations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49

Post-Partum Hæmorrhage : 2

Puerperal Morbidity 2

(NOTE : The standard of morbidity is taken as :

"The rising of the temperature to 100° F. on at least two occasions between the second and the eighth days.")

Still-Births 2

Details of Still-Births are as follows :

Still-Births.

Maturity	Cause of Death	Remarks
1 Premature	Unknown	Macerated
1 Full term	"	"

The sex incidence of the Infants was as follows :—

Males, 174 ; Females, 155 .. Total, 329

The average length and weight of the full-term Infants were as follows :—

Males, Length, 22.05 ins. Weight, 7lbs. 8ozs.
Females, Length, 21.8 ins. Weight, 7lbs. 3ozs.

Progress of Infants while in the Home :—

Number born alive	..	..	..	..	327
Over birth weight on discharge	..	..	..	..	215
Equal to birth weight on discharge	..	..	..	..	19
Under birth weight on discharge	..	..	..	..	90
Number of Infants entirely breast fed	..	..	..	..	324
Number of Infants in which breast feeding was supplemented	..	..	..	..	2
Number of Infants artificially fed	..	..	..	..	1

Clinics for Expectant Mothers.

The Central Clinic is held at the Maternity Home, on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday mornings in each week.

Particulars of the Clinics for the year 1933 are as follows :—

Number of Sessions held	..	..	..	..	147
Number of Patients examined	..	..	..	..	640
Number of Attendances made by all Patients	..	..	..	..	3,708
Number of Primigravidæ examined	..	..	..	..	316
Number of Multigravidæ examined	..	..	..	..	307
Number who were found to be not pregnant	..	..	..	..	17
Number of normal labours	..	..	..	..	412
Number of abnormal labours	..	..	..	..	35
Number undelivered at the end of 1933	..	..	..	..	164
Number removed from the district	..	..	..	..	12
Number sent by the Maternity Home	..	..	..	..	480
Number sent by Midwives	..	..	..	..	97
Number sent by Doctors and Institutions	..	..	..	..	7
Number who came on their own initiative	..	..	..	..	37
Number who came at the suggestion of a Health Visitor	..	..	..	..	19

The 35 Labours that ended abnormally are classified as follows :—

Transverse	1	Premature Birth	3
Face	3	Premature Birth (still-born)	1
Breech	9	Still-births	4
Forceps	6	Ante-Partum Hæmorrhage	1
Induction and Sterilization	1	Post	2
Miscarriage	3	Manual Removal of Placenta	1

Downham Ante-Natal Clinic.—This branch Clinic is held at the Downham Health Centre on one morning each week. During the year 97 women attended, the total attendances amounting to 355.

X-Ray Examinations.—During the year an arrangement was made with St. John's Hospital whereby abnormal and complicated cases of pregnancy attending the Ante-Natal Clinics can be X-rayed, with a view to suitable treatment being given in time.

Post-Natal Clinic.—A Post-natal Clinic was commenced in the latter part of the year, so that women who had attended the Ante-natal Clinic could attend for a medical examination about six weeks after the confinement. This Clinic has been remarkably well attended, a fact that is most gratifying as it leads one to believe that the mothers are alive to the importance of being sure that their recovery has been complete and satisfactory.

The Complications found are classified as follows :—

Complication.	Primiparæ	Multi- paræ	Not Preg- nant	Total
<i>Diseases and Disorders of the Reproductive System</i>				
Threatened Abortion	1	—	—	1
" Miscarriage	1	—	—	1
Prolapse	—	3	—	3
Cystocele	—	2	8	10
Leucorrhœa	—	—	1	1
Purulent Vaginal Discharge	6	13	1	20
Rectocele	—	—	2	2
Sterility	—	—	1	1
<i>Diseases and Disorders of the Digestive System :</i>				
Dental Caries	78	90	—	168
Constipation	137	100	2	239
Heartburn	41	33	—	74
Hyperemesis	37	25	—	62
Gastritis	—	1	—	1
Enteritis	—	—	1	1
Stomatitis	—	1	—	1
Gingivitis	—	—	1	1
Indigestion	31	27	—	58
Pyorrhœa	3	2	—	5
Septic Throat.. .. .	1	—	—	1
Mumps.. .. .	—	1	—	1
<i>Diseases of the Respiratory System :</i>				
Coryza	—	1	—	1
Nasal Catarrh	24	16	—	40
Bronchitis	40	35	—	75
<i>Diseases of the Circulatory System :</i>				
Valvular Disease of the Heart	6	4	—	10
High Blood Pressure	166	140	—	306
Varicose Veins of Lower Limbs	53	77	1	131
Hæmorrhoids	6	13	—	19
Epistaxis	4	2	—	6
<i>Diseases and Disorders of the Nervous System :</i>				
Insomnia of Pregnancy	34	31	—	65
<i>Diseases of the Urinary System :</i>				
Albuminuria of Pregnancy	42	33	—	75
Glycosuria of Pregnancy	20	14	—	34
Cystitis	1	—	—	1
Pyelitis	1	—	—	1
<i>Affections of the Skin :</i>				
Privitus	3	4	—	7
Caruncle	1	—	1	2
Septic Finger	1	—	—	1
<i>Diseases of the Ear :</i>				
Otorrhœa	1	1	—	2
<i>Diseases of the Eye :</i>				
Hordeolum	—	—	1	1
<i>General Diseases :</i>				
Anæmia of Pregnancy	11	16	—	27
Exophthalmia	—	1	—	1
Maxillary	—	1	—	1
Enlarged Thyroid	1	—	—	1
Malpresentations	—	2	—	2
No Complications found	34	32	10	76

Treatment Clinics for Mothers and Infants.

These Clinics are held on four mornings in each week at the Wesleyan Hall, Rushey Green, Catford, which is rented by the Council for this purpose, and one morning in each week at the Downham Health Centre.

The Clinics are attended by one of the Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officers and two Health Visitors at each session.

Attendances during 1933 :—

<i>Rushey Green Clinic.</i>			<i>Downham Clinic.</i>		
	No. on Register	Attendances		No. on Register	Attendances
Mothers	- 733	2,213	Mothers	- 186	498
Infants	- 1,537	8,323	Infants	- 410	1,626

The cases treated during the year were classified as follows :—

<i>Mothers' Clinic.</i>	<i>Rushey Green.</i>	<i>Downham.</i>
Diseases and Disorders of the Reproductive System	528	168
Diseases and Disorders of the Alimentary System ..	229	119
Diseases and Disorders of the Respiratory System ..	13	21
Diseases and Disorders of the Nervous System ..	19	5
Diseases of the Urinary System	11	—
Affections of the Skin	18	6
Diseases of the Eye	3	4
Diseases of the Heart, Blood Vessels, etc. ..	—	5
General Diseases	295	66
Consultations	692	149
Ante-natal Consultations	48	—
<i>Infants' Clinic.</i>	<i>Rushey Green.</i>	<i>Downham.</i>
Diseases and Disorders of the Reproductive System	147	72
Diseases and Disorders of the Alimentary System ..	600	163
Diseases and Disorders of the Respiratory System	832	228
Diseases and Disorders of the Nervous System ..	51	4
Diseases of the Urinary System	18	2
Affections of the Skin	175	74
Diseases of the Ear	58	—
Diseases of the Eye	38	20
Wounds and Bruises	—	2
Scalds and Burns	9	—
Mental Defects	2	1
Congenital Defects	8	1
Injuries and Diseases of the New Born ..	49	25
Rickets	61	19
General Diseases	136	46
Consultations on Feeding and Management (under 1 year)	2,033	458
Consultations on Feeding and Management (1-5 years)	2,429	292

Sydenham Infant Welfare Centre.

This Institution is situated in Adamsrill Road, Sydenham. It is administered by a Voluntary Committee on which the Borough Council is represented. Funds are obtained by donations and subscriptions, and the Centre is also in receipt of a grant from the Borough Council.

The Centre comprises clinics for infants and expectant mothers, and for sunlight treatment. There are three wards, each containing six beds, for the accommodation of children under 2 years of age, who are suffering from malnutrition, and require special dietetic treatment. In addition to these activities, provision is made for district midwifery.

The Centre is staffed by an Honorary Medical Officer, an Ante-natal and Infant Welfare Medical Officer, a Superintendent, Midwife and House-Matron, two Staff Nurses, two Junior Nurses, and seven Probationers, the latter receiving training as children's nurses.

During the year, 149 expectant mothers attended the Ante-natal Clinic, making in all 426 attendances. 115 of these patients were subsequently attended in their confinement by the Centre Midwife. Ninety-five children were admitted to the Hostel for in-patient treatment.

The Upper Sydenham Infant Welfare Centre, which is held at the Park Hall, Sydenham Park, is a branch of the Sydenham Infant Welfare Centre, whose Committee is responsible for its management.

Dental Treatment.

The Council's Scheme for Dental Treatment provides for financial assistance to enable nursing and expectant mothers to obtain artificial dentures, and for extractions and fillings required by mothers and infants.

The work is now carried out by the Dental Department of the St. John's Hospital, Lewisham.

During the year dental treatment was provided for 64 mothers and 11 infants, and complete or partial dentures to 23 mothers were authorised by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

Milk Assistance Scheme.

The Council's Scheme for the provision of dried milk for infants and nursing and expectant mothers was continued during the year. The Sub-Committee charged with the duty of considering applications for assistance from necessitous persons, authorised 2,024 grants of dried milk for four weeks free of charge, and 203 grants at the reduced price of 6d. per lb. Altogether, 10,009 lbs. of dried milk were issued at a cost to the Council of £761 16s. 3d.

Maternity Outfits.

There is a steady demand for the sterilized maternity outfits which are supplied to expectant mothers on the recommendation of a doctor or midwife, and 227 outfits were supplied during the year, compared with 231 in the previous year. No charge was made for the outfit in 119 cases, 48 were issued at half-price, and 60 at cost price.

Obstetric Consultants.

The services of the Consultants whose services are retained by the Council were requisitioned by medical practitioners in three cases of difficult confinement.

Home Helps.

There was very little demand for this service during the year, and the services of a Home Help were provided in only five cases.

Infant Life Protection.

Under the Transfer of Powers (London) Order, 1933, which came into operation on 1st April, 1933, certain functions exercisable by the London County Council are transferred to Borough Councils and included in the Order are functions under Part I of the Children Act, 1908, as amended by Part V of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1932, in relation to infant life protection.

These duties, briefly, are the reception of notices given by persons who undertake for reward the nursing and maintenance of infants, and the inspection of premises by infant life protection visitors or other persons appointed by the Council for that purpose ; fixing the number of infants to be kept in a dwelling in which any infant is received for reward, and applications to a court of justice

for an order directing the removal of an infant to a place of safety.

In accordance with the powers granted by this Order, the officer who was carrying out the work under the London County Council was transferred to this Council as from 1st April, 1933.

At the end of the year there were 179 nurse-children on the register, under the care of 127 foster-mothers.

One nurse-child died during the year.

Health Visitors.

There are seven whole-time Health Visitors engaged in Maternity and Child Welfare work, to each of whom a particular part of the Borough is allotted for home visiting.

Under the Notification of Births Acts, early information is received in the Health Department of births which have taken place, and when the doctor or midwife has ceased to attend, a call is made by the Health Visitor, who thus has an early opportunity of advising the mother in regard to the feeding, clothing and general management of the infant. Every encouragement is given the mother to attend an Infant Welfare Centre. Three or four visits are paid during the first year of the infant's life, and afterwards, at longer intervals, until the child reaches the age of five years.

The Health Visitors' duties also comprise visits to expectant mothers, enquiries into cases of puerperal fever and ophthalmia neonatorum, infant deaths, and applications under the milk assistance scheme.

Each Health Visitor attends the Voluntary Infant Welfare Centre in her district, and takes her turn in attending the Municipal Clinics.

The work carried out by these officers during the years is summarised below :—

Infants under 1 year of age :—

First visits	2,548
Subsequent visits	6,911

Infants between 1 and 5 years of age :—

Total visits	9,736
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Expectant mothers :—

First visits	755
Subsequent visits	285
Infant death enquiries	108
Still-birth enquiries	121
Visits to Puerperal Fever cases	20
Visits to Ophthalmia Neonatorum cases	59
Visits to Measles cases	460
Visits to other Infectious cases	244
Miscellaneous visits	634
Ineffectual calls	3,377

Attendances at Centres :—

Municipal	592
Voluntary	616

Voluntary Infant Welfare Centres.

There are ten Voluntary Infant Welfare Centres in the Borough, and the attendances at these during the year are summarised below :—

Name of Centre.	No. of Sessions held in the Year.	Total Attendances.	
		Children under 1 year of age.	Children aged 1-5 years.
Bellingham Infant Welfare Centre	... 47	1,780	2,177
Catford School for Mothers	... 96	4,920	3,188
Downham Infant Welfare Centre	... 48	3,588	2,860
Forest Hill School for Mothers	... 51	4,158	2,728
Grove Park Infant Welfare Centre	... 48	2,055	1,251
Hither Green Mothers' & Babies' Welcome	48	2,828	2,646
Lee and Blackheath School for Mothers	... 50	3,598	2,518
St. Mary's School for Mothers	... 51	4,002	1,765
Sydenham Infant Welfare Centre	... 97	4,446	1,511
Upper Sydenham Infant Welfare Centre	50	1,298	854

Nursing in the Home.

By arrangement with the Ranyard Nurses, who carry out general nursing in most parts of the Borough, the services of a nurse are available free for certain infectious cases. Payment is made by the Council at the rate of 1s. 3d. per visit. The cases nursed during 1933 and the number of visits made, are shown in the following table :—

Nature of Illness.	No. of Cases.	No. of Visits.
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	4	115
Measles ...	17	219
Pneumonia ...	73	1,515
Whooping Cough ...	4	81
Puerperal Fever ...	1	10
Totals ...	<u>99</u>	<u>1,940</u>

Midwives.

The London County Council supplied the information that 46 midwives residing in the Borough gave notice of their intention to practice during 1933.

Laboratory Facilities.

Food and Drugs.—The Public Analyst is Mr. A. J. Lickorish, F.I.C. Details of the analyses carried out during the year will be found in the section of the Report dealing with inspection and supervision of food.

Bacteriological Examinations.—Bacteriological examinations are carried out at the Pathological Department of the St. John's Hospital, Lewisham. Full use of this service is made by the medical practitioners in the Borough, and during the year 2,721 specimens were examined, the details being as follows :—

<i>Material from cases of suspected Diphtheria :—</i>					
Diphtheria bacillus isolated	..	..	..	159	
Negative	..	..	..	1,808	
				<u>1,967</u>	
<i>Sputa from cases of suspected Tuberculosis :—</i>					
Tubercle bacillus found	..	..	..	116	
Tubercle bacillus not found	..	..	..	577	
				<u>693</u>	
<i>Blood from cases of suspected Enteric Fever :—</i>					
Positive result	..	..	..	3	
Negative result	..	..	..	48	
				<u>51</u>	
<i>Pathological specimens for Enteric Organisms :—</i>					
Positive result	..	..	..	—
Negative result	..	..	..	10	
				<u>10</u>	
Total	..	..		<u>2,721</u>	

Removal of Infirm or Diseased Persons.

It was not necessary to take any action under Section 28 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1928, relating to the above.

Coroner's Court and Mortuary.

These premises are situated in Ladywell Road and comprise a Court Room, Witness Room, Coroner's Office, Caretaker's Apartments and Mortuary.

During the year 311 bodies were received into the Mortuary, of which number 49 were brought in from outside the Borough, and 134 from Public Institutions. The Inquests held numbered 215, and 155 post-mortem examinations were conducted.

Disinfection and Personal Cleansing.

The Disinfecting and Personal Cleansing Station is situated at Wearside Road, Lewisham. Details of the work carried out during the year are contained in the following Tables :—

Disinfection.—Return of Work for 1933.

Articles Disinfected	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Beds	66	88	97	62	81	65	54	60	103	126	129	139	1,070
Blankets ..	252	321	426	298	262	237	168	152	259	476	536	610	3,997
Bolsters ..	57	83	84	71	69	68	62	67	84	127	131	147	1,050
Mattresses ..	117	142	171	163	165	154	165	122	168	226	213	259	2,065
Pillows & Cushions	435	412	379	345	415	285	319	292	375	596	573	652	5,088
Quilts	112	131	180	132	133	123	115	73	142	220	233	280	1,874
Sheets	144	158	211	176	250	240	175	176	254	375	392	397	2,948
Miscellaneous ..	557	569	1,189	753	572	697	537	592	840	1,210	1,259	1,211	10,086
Wearing Apparel	519	573	882	635	755	892	386	474	906	1,284	1,122	1,566	9,984
Totals ..	2,259	2,477	3,619	2,635	2,802	2,761	1,981	2,008	3,131	4,640	4,588	5,271	38,172
Premises visited	29	110	151	107	150	129	110	151	166	189	252	226	1,833
Rooms disinfected	216	273	347	256	344	352	264	392	432	410	590	548	4,424

Cleansing Station Return of Work for 1933.

Children treated for Vermin	...	...	...	907
Attendances at Cleansing Station	...	...	...	1,626
Adults treated for Vermin	...	...	...	3
Attendances at Cleansing Station	...	...	...	3
Children treated for Scabies	...	...	...	117
Baths given	...	...	...	740
Adults treated for Scabies	...	...	...	26
Baths given	...	...	...	79
Rooms treated for Vermin, etc.	...	...	...	338
Articles of Clothing and Bedding treated	...	...	...	1,795

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Refuse Removal and Disposal.

The collection of house and trade refuse is carried out by the Borough Surveyor's Department, a weekly collection being the rule. Practically the whole of the refuse is now collected in low-loading line containers and motor vehicles. The tonnage collected in 1933 is shown below.

		Loads.	Tons.
Container System	..	20,469	37,093
Freighters	..	4,570	6,297
Other Vehicles	..	357	364
Totals	..	25,396	43,754

The main portion of the refuse is disposed of at the Destructors situated at Molesworth Street, Lewisham, and Home Park, Sydenham, the remainder being sent away by barges or deposited on shoots in the Borough. The following are the figures for 1933 :—

		Loads.	Tons.
Home Park Destructor	..	10,719	17,816
Molesworth Street Destructor	..	12,278	17,975
Barged away	..	4,571	8,549
Shoots	..	55	86
Totals	..	27,622	44,426

The figures for disposal include refuse from the Council's Open-air Market, and also trade refuse delivered by tradesmen to the Council's dust destructors.

Sanitary Inspection of the Borough.

The work of the male Sanitary Inspectors is summarised in the following statement :—

Inspections :

On complaint	1,355
House-to-house	566
Infectious diseases	1332
Notice from builder	543
New houses for water certificates	1,136
Other Inspections	1,411
Re-inspections	9,614

Notices Served :

Intimation (Public Health (London) Act)	1,528
Statutory (Ditto)	458

Cleansing and Repairs :

Premises cleansed	1,488
Ventilation improved	208
Roofs repaired	555
Dampness abated	621
Gutters and rain-water pipes provided or repaired ..	351
Yards and forecourts paved	111
Yard and forecourt paving repaired	322
Defective scullery sinks replaced	185
Untrapped sink waste pipes replaced	203
Other repairs and improvements	850

Water Supply :

Re-instated	138
Fittings repaired	81
Cisterns cleansed	13
Cisterns provided	8
Cisterns covered	26
Cisterns abolished	18
Additional facilities provided in tenement houses ..	21
Other improvements	28

Drainage :

Drains reconstructed	268
Drains cleansed and repaired	197
Gully traps fixed	454
Soil and vent pipes fixed	209
Soil and vent pipes repaired	55
New covers provided to inspection chambers ..	65
Waste and rain-water pipes disconnected from drain	33
Inspection chambers provided	183
Other repairs and improvements	230

Water Closets :

Old water-closets abolished	..	..	..	..	51
New water-closets provided	..	..	..	..	234
New pans and traps provided	..	..	..	..	342
Defective flush remedied	..	..	..	..	219
Pans cleansed	..	..	..	..	39
Seats provided or repaired	..	..	..	..	111
Roofs repaired	..	..	..	..	105
Walls, etc., repaired or cleansed	..	..	..	..	145
Doors repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	52
Ventilation improved	..	..	..	..	78
Floors repaired	..	..	..	..	87
Other repairs or improvements	..	..	..	..	58

Urinals :

Cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
Repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Reconstructed	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Abolished	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

Dung Receptacles :

Provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Repaired	3
Abolished	2

Nuisances from keeping animals :

Number abated	27
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Offensive accumulations :

Number removed	62
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Dustbins :

Number provided	314
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Smoke nuisances :

Observations	166
Nuisances	5
Intimation Notices	3
Statutory Notices	1

General :

Other miscellaneous nuisances abated	124
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Woman Sanitary Inspector.

The woman inspector is responsible for the inspection of factories, workshops, and laundries where female labour is employed. She also carries out investigations into cases of encephalitis lethargica, pneumonia and infectious diseases reported from schools.

The work of this officer is summarised below : —

Inspections on complaint	167
Re-inspections	224

Visits :

Outworkers' premises	348
Factories, workshops and laundries	227
Miscellaneous	51

Enquiries re infectious diseases :

Chicken Pox, etc.	531
Various infectious diseases reported by School Teachers	292

Notices served :

Intimation	90
Statutory	—

Premises and Occupations Controlled by Bye-Laws and Regulations.

The following is a summary of the premises comprised under this heading : —

Description.	No. on Register at end of 1933.	Inspections during 1933.
Milk Premises	134	328
Cowsheds	1	2
Slaughterhouses	7	799
Ice Cream Premises	141	324
Restaurants and Eating Houses	118	290
Fried Fish Premises	55	194
Bakehouses	73	193
Houses let in Lodgings	15	56

Factories and Workshops.

Details of the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, are included in this report in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health.

The total number of factories and workshops on the register was 810, and during the year 2,348 inspections were made of these premises. The number of sanitary defects found was 73, all of which were remedied.

Details of the above are given in tabular form.

Factories and Workshops on the Register.

Bakehouses	27
Factory Bakehouses	46
Dressmakers, Milliners, etc...	64
Laundries	38
Tailors	61
Dentists	40
Bootmakers and Repairers	91
Builders	45
Motor Manufacturers and Repairers	87
Jewellers and Watch Repairers	37
Upholsterers and Cabinet Makers	46
Miscellaneous	228
Total	810

Outworkers.

No. of Lists received from Employers	77
Addresses of Outworkers received from other Councils ..	221
" " forwarded to other Councils ..	120
No. of visits made to Outworkers	452

Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecution. (4)
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	690	24	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	1,543	32	—
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises)	115	—	—
Total ..	2,348	56	—

Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			No. of Prose- cutions. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness	5	5	—	—
Want of ventilation	1	1	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances	32	32	—	—
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient	1	1	—	—
unsuitable or defective	33	33	—	—
not separate for sexes	1	1	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921)				
Total	73	73	—	—

*Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1918.

There are no manufacturers of or wholesale dealers in rag flock in the Borough, and no action under the Acts has been necessary during the year.

Offensive Trades.

No offensive trades are established in the Borough.

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.

During the year 238 investigations were made into complaints of alleged rat infestation. In 132 instances, defective drains were found to be responsible, and in 101 instances the contributory cause was found elsewhere. The complaint was unfounded in 21 cases.

Smoke Abatement.

During the year 166 observations were made by the Sanitary Inspectors for the detection of nuisances arising from the emission of smoke, and as a result notices were served in three instances. The institution of legal proceedings was not necessary in any case.

Legal Proceedings.

Details of proceedings instituted under the Public Health and kindred statutes are stated in the following table :—

Premises.	Offence.	Result.
47, West Hill, S.E.6	Occupying premises without water supply.	Closing Order made.
Do. do.	Acting contrary to closing Order.	Penalty of 40/-

HOUSING.

The following summary of housing statistics is included in this report on the instructions of the Ministry of Health :—

INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	2,875
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose	3,787
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	554
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose	1,775
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	Nil
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	1,002

REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES :—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ...	743
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ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR :—

(A) Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
(B) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	1,056
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices ;—	

(a) By owners	...	...	...	892
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners				Nil
(C) Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—				
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...		Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...		Nil
(D) Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—				
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	...	1
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	...	...		Nil
(E) Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925 :—				
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...			Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—				
(a) By owners	...	...	...	Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners				Nil
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declaration by owners of intention to close				Nil
(F) Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925 :—				
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...		Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	...	...		Nil
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...		Nil
(4) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...		Nil

Municipal Housing Schemes.

The activities of the Council under the various Housing enactments since the War may be summarised as follows:—

Acts under which accommodation provided.	Scheme.	Accommodation provided.
Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1919.	Converted properties.	119 Flats.
Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1919.	Lewisham Park Estate.	86 houses, 30 "A" type, 48 "B" type, and 8 "B4" type.
The Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1924, and Housing Act, 1925.	Grove Park Estate.	472 houses, 386 "A" type, 136 "B" type, and 32 flats.
Do.	Kent House Buildings, Winchfield Road, Sydenham.	5 blocks containing 12 flats each—60 flats.
	Total	558 houses, 211 flats.
		<u>769</u>

Slum Clearance.

The Public Health Committee considered a Circular Letter from the Ministry of Health, stating that His Majesty's Government have given very careful consideration to a matter that deeply and urgently concerns social welfare, viz., the clearance of slums and the improvement of bad housing conditions.

It was suggested that the Metropolitan Borough Councils should confer with, and submit their proposals to, the London County Council, whose duty it would be to co-ordinate such proposals and transit them to the Minister, as part of a general programme which they will themselves prepare for the County of London.

Certain properties of the old cottage type, occurring in small groups of badly arranged houses, and so placed in many cases that re-housing on the sites is impracticable, were specially considered by

the sub-committee of the Public Health Committee. The sub-committee were in agreement with the views of the Council's Sanitary Inspectors that certain properties should be dealt with by clearance areas.

It is not possible at the present time to determine a time-table for the initiation, progress, and completion of action in relation to these areas. This will be settled after consultation and collaboration with the London County Council. The Ministry of Health, in the circular under consideration, suggest that all areas requiring clearance should be dealt with not later than 1938, although they point out that the area and population of the County of London are large in comparison with those in any other urban aggregation, and the effort required by the Metropolitan Borough Councils and the London County Council will be greater, and the time needed to remedy the present deficiencies will be larger in proportion.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

Dairies and Milkshops.—The number of premises registered under the provisions of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, is 134, and 328 inspections of these premises were made during the year.

In addition, 104 retailers were registered for the sale of milk in bottles or cartons, it being a condition that the milk is not to be sold otherwise than in the closed and unopened receptacles in which it was delivered to the premises.

Cowhouses.—There is now only one licensed cowhouse in the Borough.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923.—Licences for the production or sale of milk under the designations provided by the above-named Order were issued for the year 1933, as follows :—

Premises licensed to Pasteurise	2
Retail premises licensed to sell Certified Milk	8
" " " " Grade A (Tuberculin Tested) Milk	9
" " " " Grade A Milk	3
" " " " Pasteurised Milk	14
Supplementary Licences to sell Pasteurised Milk	1

Bacteriological Examination of Milk.—Forty-one samples of milk were submitted to bacteriological examination :—

Of this number, seven were taken from retailers in the Borough in the ordinary course of delivery to householders. Four of the samples were found to contain the coliform bacillus.

Eleven samples were taken on delivery at the London County Council Institutions situated in the Borough, *viz.*, Grove Park Hospital, Park Hospital, Ladywell Institution and Lewisham Hospital. Three of these samples contained the coliform bacillus.

Twenty-three samples of milk sold under the designations, "Certified" and "Grade 'A' (Tuberculin Tested)," were taken from specified retailers at the request of the Ministry of Health, the authority which is responsible for the issue of licences to producers of milk. All these samples were found to comply with the standard laid down in the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923.

Meat and other Foods.

The Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.—These Regulations require that notice of intention to slaughter must be given to the Council. During the year the Sanitary Inspectors made 799 attendances for the purpose of inspecting the carcasses of animals slaughtered, which numbered 7,528.

Slaughterhouses.—Under the provisions of the London County Council (Transfer of Powers) Order, 1933, the Council is now responsible for the licensing of slaughterhouses, and the following premises have been licensed :—

Premises.	Licensee.
291, High Street, Lewisham	H. Calton (J. Balsdon & Co.)
324, High Road, Lee	R. C. Hammett, Ltd.
434, High Road, Lee	J. T. Dennis
Havelock Street Mews, Forest Hill	Chalk & Cox, Ltd.
12, Montpelier Vale	B. W. Parsons, Ltd.
13, Rushey Green	Chalk & Cox, Ltd.
Weardale Road, Lee	H. W. Hemmings

Unsound Food.—The following quantities of meat, fish, etc., were surrendered as unfit for food, and destroyed :—

Liver, 990 lbs. ; Pigs' Heads, 108 lbs. ; Ox Heads, 48 lbs. ; Pork, 83 stones ; Sheep, 10½ stones ; Fish, 140 lbs. ; Stale Confectionery, 85 lbs.

Registration of Food Premises.—Section 5 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1932, requires the registration with the Local Authority of all premises used for the preparation or manufacture of sausages, or for the potting, pressing, pickling, or preserving of meat, fish, or other food intended for sale, and for the manufacture or sale of ice-cream.

At the end of the year 289 premises were on the register, including 151 ice-cream premises.

Bakehouses.—There are 73 bakehouses on the Register, and 193 inspections of these were made during the year.

Restaurants and Eating-houses.—There are 118 establishments of this description on the Register, and during the year 290 inspections were made.

Food Shops and Stalls.—Inspections of these premises during the year numbered 1,032.

Fried-fish Premises.—There are 55 fried-fish premises, and inspections during the year numbered 194.

Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Acts.—The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries issued a booklet with reference to the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Acts, 1928 and 1931, showing the progress and present position of the National Mark Movement.

The main object of these Acts is to encourage the standardisation of agricultural produce by enabling the Ministry to prescribe grade designations and grade designation marks, the use of which involves a civil liability on the seller if the article does not accord with the statutory definition indicated by the designation. The following articles have up to the present time been included in the National Mark Scheme, grade designations having been prescribed by the Ministry in respect of such articles :—

Tomatoes and Cucumbers	Cauliflower and Broccoli	Poultry
Strawberries	Cabbage Lettuce	Beef
Cherries	Cider	Flour
Plums	Eggs	Malt products

Canned and Bottled Fruits and Vegetables and Honey.

The Ministry intimate that a still wider range of home products will in time be brought under the National Mark Scheme until this movement covers most agricultural commodities of commercial significance.

Grading schemes are also under consideration for mutton and lamb, butter, cheese, jam and grapes.

Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.

During the year under review 838 samples of food, drugs, etc., were obtained by the Council's Inspectors and submitted to the Public Analyst for examination. Of this number 310 were purchased formally in accordance with the provisions of the above-named Act and the remaining 528 were obtained informally as "test" samples.

Fifteen, or 4·8 per cent of the formal samples were certified as adulterated or below standard by the Public Analyst, compared with 3·6 per cent in 1931.

The following table gives details of the samples analysed : —

The following table gives details of the samples analysed :—

Article.	No. of Samples Examined.			No. of Samples Adulterated, etc.		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Baking Powder ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Borax & Glycerine ..	3	8	11	2	3	5
„ & Honey ..	1	2	3	—	1	1
Brandy	13	—	13	—	—	—
Butter	—	34	34	—	—	—
Camphorated Oil ..	—	6	6	—	—	—
Cocoa	—	17	17	—	—	—
Cod Liver Oil ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Coffee	—	17	17	—	—	—
Cornflour	—	7	7	—	—	—
Cream	—	12	12	—	—	—
Cream of Tartar ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fish, Canned ..	—	7	7	—	2	2
„ potted ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Flour, Self-raising ..	—	27	27	—	—	—
Friar's Balsam ..	—	3	3	—	—	—
Fruit, Canned ..	—	3	3	—	—	—
„ Crystalised ..	—	20	20	—	—	—
„ Dried ..	1	57	58	1	1	2
Gin	27	—	27	—	—	—
Ginger, Ground ..	—	3	3	—	—	—
Honey	—	12	12	—	—	—
Jam & Marmalade ..	—	15	15	—	—	—
Lard	—	18	18	—	—	—
Linseed, Crushed ..	—	4	4	—	—	—
Margarine	—	22	22	—	—	—
Meat	—	39	41	—	—	—
Milk	210	1	211	9	—	9
Milk, Condensed ..	—	3	3	—	—	—
Mincemeat	—	15	15	1	3	4
Mustard	—	2	2	—	—	—
Ointment, Boric ..	—	5	5	—	—	—
„ Carbolic ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
„ Zinc ..	—	4	4	—	—	—
Olive Oil	—	2	2	—	—	—
Paregoric	—	6	6	—	—	—
Pepper	—	3	3	—	—	—
Powder, Custard ..	—	4	4	—	—	—
„ Gregory ..	—	3	3	—	—	—
Rice	—	4	4	—	—	—
Rum	8	—	8	—	—	—
Sal Volatile ..	—	2	2	—	—	—
Sausages	1	62	63	1	2	3
Spices	—	9	9	—	—	—
Sugar	—	26	26	—	—	—
Sweet Spirit of Nitre	1	5	6	1	1	2

Table of samples analysed—*continued*.

Article.	No. of Samples. Examined.			No. of Samples Adulterated, etc.		
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Total	Informal	Total
Tapioca	—	10	10	—	—	—
Tea	—	9	9	—	—	—
Tincture of Iodine..	—	6	6	—	1	1
Treacle and Syrup	—	1	1	—	—	—
Vaseline	—	1	1	—	—	—
Vegetables, Preserved ..	—	3	3	—	—	—
Vinegar	3	3	6	—	—	—
Water, Distilled ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Whisky	40	—	40	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	310	528	838	15	14	29

Adulterated Samples.

The following table shows the administrative action taken by the Council in regard to each sample not reported as genuine by the Public Analyst :—

Serial No.	Article.	Formal or Informal.	Nature of Adulteration or Irregularity.	Administrative Action Taken.
768	Glycerine and Borax	Informal	Borax 16.5% deficient.	Formal Sample 773.
769	Honey and Borax	Informal	Borax 100% deficient.	Formal Sample genuine.
773	Glycerine and Borax	Formal	Borax 12.5% deficient.	No Action.
811	Milk	„	Extraneous water 11.2%	Dismissed, with £2 2s. 0d., costs.
842	Milk.	„	Ditto, 10.2%	
843	Milk.	„	Ditto, 12%	
845	Herring and Tomato	Informal	Tin 4.41 grains per lb.	Vendor Cautioned.
852	Whisky ..	Formal	Proof Spirit 1 degree deficient.	Vendor Cautioned.
22	Herring and Tomato	Informal	Tin 3.7 grains per lb.	Vendor Cautioned.
82	Glycerine and Borax	Informal	Borax deficient 50.5%	Formal Sample 107.
107	Glycerine and Borax	Formal	Borax deficient 14.6%	Summons Withdrawn.
217	Milk	Formal	Extraneous water 7.7%	Fined £5 and £3 3s. costs.
225	Minced Meat	Informal	Sulphur Dioxide 66 parts per million	Formal Sample 240.
240	Minced Meat	Formal	Sulphur Dioxide 67 parts per million.	Dismissed. £2 2s. costs.
243	Minced Meat	Informal	Sulphur Dioxide 55 parts per million	Subsequent formal sample genuine.
277	Milk	Formal	Fat 13% deficient	Dismissed, £3 3s. costs.
310	Pork Sausages	Informal	Sulphur Dioxide 150 parts per million	Declaration of Preservation Exhibited
323	Beef Sausages	Informal	Sulphur Dioxide 240 parts per million	Formal Sample 380.
380	Beef Sausages	Formal	Sulphur Dioxide 161 parts per million	Vendor Cautioned.
396	Minced Meat	Informal	Sulphur Dioxide 65 parts per million.	Subsequent formal sample genuine.
422	Milk	Formal	Extraneous water 2%	Dismissed £2 2s. costs.
423	Milk	Formal	Extraneous water 2.1%	Dismissed £2 costs.
476	Tincture of Iodine	Informal	14.5 excess Iodine.	Vendor Cautioned.

Serial No.	Article.	Formal or Informal	Nature of Adulteration or Irregularity.	Administrative Action Taken.
479	Sweet Spirit of Nitre	Informal	Ethyl Nitre deficient 89.6%	Formal Sample 533.
482	Glycerine of Borax	Informal	Borax deficient 12.7%	Subsequent formal sample genuine.
533	Sweet Spirit of Nitre	Formal	Ethyl Nitre 77.6% deficient.	Vendor Cautioned.
548	Milk	Formal	Extraneous water 4.1%	Summons Dismissed.
640	Raisins ..	Informal	Sulphur Dioxide excess 430 parts per million.	Formal Sample 652.
649	Milk	Formal	Fat 49% deficient.	Fined £10, and £3 costs.
652	Raisins ..	Formal	Sulphur Dioxide 650 parts per million	Summons withdrawn.

Milk.—Two hundred and ten samples of milk were examined by the Public Analyst, and 9 of these, or 4.2 per cent, were certified as adulterated or below standard.

The average composition of the samples is set out in the following table :—

Period.	Average Composition of Genuine Samples.			Standard.	
	Percent- age of Milk Fat.	Percent- age of Solids, not Fat.	Percent- age of Water.	Percent- age of Milk Fat.	Percent- age of Solids, not Fat.
First Quarter	3.63	8.78	87.59	} 3.0	8.5
Second „	3.51	8.84	87.65		
Third „	3.56	8.71	87.73		
Fourth „	3.9	8.8	87.3		
Average for the Year..	3.65	8.78	87.57		

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following diseases are compulsorily notifiable in the Borough :—

Acute Encephalitis Lethargica	Hydrophobia
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	Glanders
Acute Primary Pneumonia	Malaria
Acute Polio-Encephalitis	Membranous Croup
Acute Polio-Myelitis	Ophthalmia Neonatorum
Anthrax	Plague
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	Puerperal Fever
Cholera	Puerperal Pyrexia
Continued Fever	Relapsing Fever
Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever
Dysentery	Smallpox
Erysipelas	Tuberculosis
Enteric (or Typhoid) Fever	Typhus Fever

Notifications.

There was an increase in the incidence of infectious disease, and, excluding tuberculosis, which is dealt with separately in another part of this Report, 1,975 cases were notified, compared with 1,205 in 1932. The figures for the last three years are given in detail in the following table :—

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>1931</i>	<i>Year.</i> <i>1932</i>	<i>1933</i>
Smallpox	7	2	21
Scarlet Fever	670	513	1,129
Diphtheria	376	228	354
Paratyphoid Fever	6	2	9
Typhoid Fever	5	—	2
Puerperal Fever	22	10	8
Puerperal Pyrexia	30	28	32
Erysipelas	66	99	106
Acute Primary and Influenzal Pneumonia	240	293	281
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	14	11	13
Encephalitis Lethargica	2	4	—
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	4	12	13
Polio-Myelitis	1	3	6
Anthrax	—	—	1
Totals	1,443	1,205	1,975

Table showing Cases of Infectious Disease Notified, 1933.

Disease.	Number of Cases Notified.														Total at all Ages	Number removed to Hospital
	At Ages—Years.															
	Under 1 year	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 3 years	3 and under 4 years	4 and under 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 and under 15 years	15 and under 20 years	20 and under 35 years	35 and under 45 years	45 and under 65 years	65 and over				
Smallpox	—	1	—	—	—	9	7	—	1	2	1	—	21	2		
Scarlet Fever	3	17	50	77	101	491	229	54	75	23	9	—	1129	1031		
Diphtheria	3	7	25	20	24	163	52	17	31	9	2	1	354	347		
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	2		
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	5	1	—	—	9	7		
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	—	—	8	7		
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	26	3	—	—	32	29		
Erysipelas	2	1	1	—	—	3	3	2	13	21	48	12	106	47		
Acute Primary & Influenzal Pneumonia	4	3	8	11	9	32	12	17	48	45	66	26	281	158		
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	3		
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	1	1	1	—	—	3	3	1	3	—	—	—	13	11		
Acute Anterior Polio-Myelitis	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	6	5		
Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1		
Totals	26	30	85	109	134	704	309	96	209	108	126	39	1975	1669		

Table showing Number of Deaths from Infectious Diseases in 1933.

Diseases.					Age Groups.										All ages			
					Under 1 year	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 5 years	5 and under 15 years	15 and under 25 years	25 and under 35 years	35 and under 45 years	45 and under 55 years	55 and under 65 years	65 and under 75 years		75 years and upwards		
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers					..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	
Measles					—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Scarlet Fever					—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	5
Whooping Cough					3	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Diphtheria					—	1	8	10	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	20
Influenza					1	2	—	—	2	4	8	13	19	15	29	93
Encephalitis Lethargica					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Cerebro-Spinal Fever					—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Puerperal Fever					—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	3

Scarlet Fever.—The incidence of this disease was unusually high, 1,129 cases being notified during the year, compared with 513 in the preceding year. Five of the cases proved fatal.

Diphtheria.—This disease also showed an increase over the preceding year, 354 cases being notified, as against 228 in 1932. There were 20 deaths from this disease.

Small-pox.—Twenty-one cases of small-pox were notified. With one exception, all the cases were located in a particular area in the southern part of the Borough. The exception was an elderly woman living in another part of the Borough, and, although she developed the disease during the occurrence of the main outbreak, no association between her and the other patients could be traced.

Ten families were involved in the outbreak, which resulted in twenty cases. Sixteen of the patients were school children, one was an infant $1\frac{1}{2}$ years of age, and three were women who contracted the disease from their children. None of the patients had been vaccinated. The outbreak was mild in character, and the source of the infection was not traced.

Typhoid Fever.—Two cases of this disease were notified. In neither case was the source of the infection traced.

Paratyphoid Fever.—Nine cases were notified during the year. The diagnosis in two of the cases was not confirmed at the Hospital. The cases occurred in different parts of the Borough, and in no instance was the source of infection traced. There were two deaths.

Anthrax.—A case anthrax was notified from Lewisham Hospital. The patient was employed by the Port of London Authority, and had recently been handling bales of dry cow hides imported from Indo-China. The characteristic lesions were situated on the face. The patient responded to treatment, and made a good recovery.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

During the year thirteen cases of this disease were notified. Particulars of the cases are set out in the form specified by the Ministry of Health :—

Cases.			Results.			
Notified.	Treated.		Vision Unimpaired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
	Home.	Hospital				
13	10	3	12	—	1	—

Diphtheria Anti-toxin.

For the convenience of medical practitioners, anti-toxin serum is kept in the Public Health Department, and supplied at cost price, or, in necessitous cases, free.

During the year 52 phials of 8,000 units each (for treatment) and 14 prophylactic doses of 500 units each, were issued.

Vaccination.

The following is an abstract of the Return submitted to the Registrar General by the Vaccination Officer, respecting the vaccination of children whose births were registered from 1st January to 31st December, 1932 :—

Number of Births registered from 1st January to 31st December, 1932					2,743
Number of these Births duly entered by 31st January, 1933, in the Vaccination Register :—					
Successfully Vaccinated	...	...	...	...	1,257
Insusceptible to Vaccination	...	...	...	...	15
Number in respect of whom Statutory Declarations of Conscientious Objection have been received					1,040
Died unvaccinated	...	...	...	...	110

Number of these Births which on 31st January, 1934,
remained unentered in Vaccination Register on account
of :—

Postponement by Medical Certificate	44
Removal to districts, the Vaccination Officers of which have been duly appraised	52
Removal to places unknown	83

Number of these Births remaining on 31st January, 1934,
neither duly entered in Vaccination Register nor tem-
porarily accounted for 142

Total number of Certificates and copies of Certificates of
successful Primary Vaccination of Children under 14
received during the calendar year, 1933 1,406

Number of Statutory Declarations of Conscientious
Objection actually received by the Vaccination Officer,
irrespective of the dates of birth of the children to
which they relate, during the calendar year, 1933 ... 1,114

Vaccination by Medical Officer of Health.

No vaccination was performed by this officer under the Public
Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

Tuberculosis.

The following table shows the number of new cases notified, and the mortality from tuberculosis, during the year :—

Age Periods. Years.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
5	1	—	4	4	—	2	1	3
10	2	6	6	7	—	—	—	—
15	10	23	4	6	10	18	3	3
20	21	21	2	6	—	—	—	—
25	36	45	1	2	12	13	—	—
35	26	23	1	5	18	10	1	1
45	31	8	2	5	23	5	—	—
55	12	4	1	1	19	5	—	2
65 and upwards	3	4	1	1	4	3	1	1
Totals	142	134	22	38	86	56	6	12

Efficiency of Notification.—The ratio of non-notified tuberculosis deaths to total tuberculosis deaths was one in seven.

It was not necessary to take any action in regard to the non-notification of tuberculosis during the year.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.—No action was taken under the above Regulations, which relate to tuberculous employees in the milk trade.

**Returns rendered under the Public Health (Tuberculosis)
Regulations, 1930.**

FIRST QUARTER, 1933.

	Respiratory System		Other Forms	
	M	F	M	F
Number of Cases on Register at commencement of Quarter	579	471	140	187
.. .. Notified during Quarter	50	37	7	7
.. .. Removed from the Register	32	31	5	8
.. .. Remaining on Register	597	477	142	186

SECOND QUARTER, 1933

Number of Cases on Register at commencement of Quarter	597	477	142	186
.. .. Notified during Quarter	28	32	5	11
.. .. Removed from the Register	27	13	3	7
.. .. Remaining on Register	598	496	144	190

THIRD QUARTER, 1933

Number of Cases on Register at commencement of Quarter	598	496	144	190
.. .. Notified during Quarter	28	35	8	12
.. .. Removed from the Register	20	16	6	12
.. .. Remaining on Register	606	515	146	190

FOURTH QUARTER, 1933

Number of Cases on Register at commencement of Quarter	606	515	146	190
.. .. Notified during Quarter	36	31	2	8
.. .. Removed from the Register	58	46	6	11
.. .. Remaining on Register	584	500	142	187

Report of the Tuberculosis Officer for 1933.

The primary notifications of tuberculosis for 1933 numbered 396, of which 333 were of pulmonary tuberculosis and 63 of other forms of tuberculosis. During the year 142 persons died from pulmonary tuberculosis and 18 died from other forms of tuberculosis. The death-rate from pulmonary tuberculosis was 0.68 per 1,000 inhabitants, which is slightly higher than that for the previous year.

Cases on Register. The number of cases on the Town Hall register on December 31st, 1933, was 1,413, comprising 1,084 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, and 329 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis. The number of cases on the Dispensary register was 965, of which 787 were of pulmonary tuberculosis and 178 of non-pulmonary tuberculosis. Thus 68 per cent of all tuberculosis cases in the Borough have attended the Dispensary. All notified cases of tuberculosis are visited at home by the Dispensary staff, whether or not they attend the Dispensary.

Attendances of Patients. During 1933 the new cases attending the Dispensary numbered 572 and the total attendances were 2,675. Of the new cases 193 were referred to the Dispensary by their medical advisers, 146 applied on their own initiative, and 172 of the patients seen were contacts of tuberculous cases. A summary of first attendances is shown in Table D.

Table A shows the condition at the end of the year 1933 of all patients diagnosed as suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis who have attended the Dispensary since its foundation in June, 1916. All these cases are followed up year by year and the only ones lost sight of are those which are transferred to other districts.

Home Visiting.—Table B shows the work carried out by the two Health Visitors, who paid 2,523 visits during the year and gave help and advice when required. When the homes are found unsuitable for tuberculous patients, an effort is made to find them more hygienic accommodation and some families have been granted houses on the London County Council's and the Borough Council's Estates,

The Tuberculosis Officer paid 343 visits to the homes of patients and saw 26 patients in their homes in consultation with their medical attendants.

Reports.—Written reports to the number of 854 were sent out from the Dispensary.

Residential Treatment.—The London County Council admitted 154 insured and 68 uninsured patients to residential institutions. The Lewisham Hospital admitted 41 patients referred by the Dispensary, these being seriously ill cases in urgent need of treatment and having unsuitable home conditions.

In July, 1933, the Tuberculosis Officer was officially appointed Consultant in tuberculosis to the Lewisham Hospital and since July 12th the Hospital has been visited 22 times, every patient in the two wards for male and female patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis being seen each week. These visits have proved very helpful and it has been made possible to keep in constant touch with the patients.

Affiliated and other Hospitals.—The Dispensary is affiliated to King's College Hospital and the Miller General Hospital and patients are sent to the Out-patient departments of these Hospitals for special diagnostic purposes, chiefly surgical, laryngeal and radiological.

Treatment by artificial pneumothorax is induced in suitable cases while patients are undergoing institutional treatment and, on discharge, they attend as out-patients at various hospitals for their refills. During the year 32 patients made 506 attendances at a cost to the Borough Council of £265 13s. 0d. Surgery of the thorax is being undertaken to an ever-increasing degree, but has of necessity to be carried out while the patient is in an institution and the cost of this treatment does not fall upon the Borough Council. The London Hospital receives out-patients for Finsen light treatment for tuberculous skin affections and during the year 2 patients made 94 attendances at a cost of £23 10s. 0d.

Sputum Tests.—The sputum of 224 patients was examined and reported upon by the Pathological Department of St. John's Hospital.

Dental Treatment.—During the year 19 patients attended St. John's Hospital for dental treatment and 10 cases were assisted in the provision of dentures.

Extra Diet.—The Borough Council granted an allowance of milk and butter to 6 patients to enable them to maintain their working capacity after Sanatorium treatment.

Shelters.—The 6 shelters loaned by the Borough Council to tuberculous patients having limited sleeping accommodation were in constant demand and were greatly appreciated.

Conjugal Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—It is a well-known fact that the children of tuberculous parents are very frequently affected by the disease and that it only too often proves fatal, more than one child of a family succumbing to the infection. But it has often been denied that adults infect one another in the same way. On surveying the Dispensary records of past years, 40 definite cases have been found, in which the infection has passed from husband to wife, or vice versa. In 25 of these instances both husband and wife have died from tuberculosis; in 3 cases both are still alive; in 6 the husband only is alive, and in 6 the wife only survives.

The Health Visitors, in their daily rounds seek to amend the sleeping arrangements in order to eliminate this danger.

Care Committee.—The Secretary of the Care Committee reports that the Committee met 26 times during the year. The number of cases considered for assessment for residential treatment numbered 329, of whom 228 were sent as free cases, 83 were asked to pay sums varying from 2/6 to 50/- per week, 9 were ex-service men and were referred for payment to the Pensions Committee, and 9 cases were cancelled for various reasons.

Since April 1st, 1933, the Care Committee has been required to consider for assessment the patients admitted to the London County Council General Hospitals—a duty which would otherwise fall upon the Public Assistance Committee. The total amount collected and forwarded to the London County Council was £555 19s. 3d. Many patients are in need of clothing and a store is kept by the Care

Committee (to which contributions of clothing are solicited) ; it was possible to help 131 patients in this way. Financial help was given from the voluntary fund and by grants obtained from other sources to the amount of £245 10s. 0d. The Care Committee has no official fund at its disposal to meet its many needs. The money was obtained from various sources, *e.g.*, a donation from Queen Alexandra Rose-Day Fund, a monthly grant from the Gaumont Palace Cinema, proceeds of a whist-drive, from side-shows at a Handicrafts Exhibition arranged in conjunction with the Deptford, Camberwell and Lambeth Tuberculosis Care Committees. The balance of the voluntary fund at the end of 1933 amounted to £146 18s. 9d. The help given was : (1) Maintenance grants for dependents and boarding out of children chiefly received from ex-service funds and the Charity Organisation Society, when not dependent on Public Assistance relief ; (2) pocket money to destitute patients in institutions ; (3) purchase of clothing not available from gifts of clothing received ; (4) payment of fares, chiefly for relatives to visit patients at distant Sanatoria ; (5) surgical appliances, beds and bedding ; (6) grants of extra nourishment for advanced cases when not obtainable from other sources ; (7) payment of National Health Insurance arrears, generally as loans.

Handicrafts Class.—The Handicraft Class is now in its eighth year and has not lost in popularity. It is possible to accommodate 24 patients at a time, using both the waiting-room and the hut erected in the grounds. During 1933, 16 men and 19 women have received instruction and many of their goods have been disposed of, either privately or at exhibitions. The grant of £10 from the Borough Council covers practically all expenses connected with the class.

Tables A—F give in statistical form a summary of the work carried out at the Dispensary. Appended is a copy of the Table required annually by the Ministry of Health.

TABLE A.
*Condition on 31st December, 1933. of all cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis who have attended the
Dispensary since its foundation.*

Year	1916 (6 mths.)	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	Totals
No. of Cases ..	74	157	200	185	200	159	165	181	166	165	204	195	249	200	228	219	191	182	3320
Dead	49	72	90	66	93	80	83	87	85	82	90	88	98	91	84	64	41	17	1360
Left	14	52	59	62	52	39	51	55	41	40	53	54	73	41	55	46	24	8	819
Well	—	2	1	6	2	3	9	8	7	10	24	22	49	41	51	66	58	45	404
Fair	1	2	—	3	4	7	1	6	9	12	8	13	16	22	34	34	54	90	316
Unwell ..	1	2	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	2	3	2	1	8	13	22	58
Discharged as arrested or diagnosis not confirmed ..	9	27	50	47	49	30	20	24	24	20	29	16	10	3	3	1	1	—	363
Totals	74	157	200	185	200	159	165	181	166	165	204	195	249	200	228	219	191	182	3320

Table B.

Summary of Tuberculosis Health Visitors' Work, 1933.

	ex-Service Patients.	Civilian Patients.	Total.
Visits to Pulmonary Tuberculous Patients	42	215	257
" Non-pulmonary " "	1	59	60
Subsequent Visits	298	1691	1989
Visits to Un-notified Patients	13	204	217
No of patients occupying Separate Room	16	140	156
" sharing with 1 other	23	107	130
" " " 2 others	4	24	28
" " " 3 " " " "	—	2	2
" " " 4 " " " "	—	1	1
No. of Patients occupying Separate Bed	16	157	173
" " sharing with 1 other ..	27	116	143
" " " 2 others ..	—	1	1

Table C.

Attendances of Patients at the Dispensary.

1933	First Attendances.	Subsequent Attendances.	Totals.
January	50	185	235
February	56	190	246
March	59	208	267
April	35	132	167
May	48	195	243
June	38	160	198
July	50	197	247
August	43	149	192
September	42	181	223
October	56	204	260
November	52	179	231
December	43	123	166
	572	2,103	2,675

Table D.

Summary of First Attendances at the Dispensary, 1933.

	Applied on own initiative	Sent by Doctor.	Trans- ferred from Hospitals, etc.	Sent by L.C.C.	Contacts	Totals.
Pulmonary ..	48	86	42	1	5	182
Non-Pulmonary..	24	3	9	2	—	38
Non-Tuberculous	74	104	5	2	165	350
Suspects ..	—	—	—	—	2	2
TOTAL ..	146	193	56	5	172	572

Table E.

Stages in Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

	Male.	Female.	Children under 15.	Total.
Stage I.	22	21	4	47
„ II.	52	51	—	103
„ III.	13	18	1	32
	87	90	5	182

Stage I.—Slight disease of one lobe.

Stage II.—Disease of two lobes or part of three lobes.

Stage III.—Severe disease of three or more lobes.

Table F.

Cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

	Male.	Female.	Children under 15.	Total.
Glands.. ..	1	2	7	10
Bone	6	7	9	22
Other Regions	2	3	1	6
	9	12	17	38

Return showing the work of the Dispensary during 1933.

(Tables A and B of Memorandum 37/7 (Revised) of the Ministry of Health).

DIAGNOSIS.	PULMONARY.				NON-PULMONARY				TOTAL.				GRAND TOTAL	
	Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
A.—NEW CASES examined during the year (excluding contacts) :—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous	74	63	2	1	9	9	4	8	83	72	6	9	170	
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	10	2	4	22	
(c) Non-tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	78	28	24	169	
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year :—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	5	
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	1	5	
(c) Non-tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	44	47	51	162	
C.—CASES written off the Dispensary Register as :—														
(a) Recovered	11	17	—	5	1	6	6	9	12	23	6	14	55	
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64	136	77	77	354	
D.—NUMBER OF CASES ON Dispensary Register on 31st December :—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous	414	341	13	19	36	54	40	48	450	395	53	67	965	
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	

1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on 1st January	984	8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations)	369
2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years ..	39	9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes	2070
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of"	82	10. Number of :— (a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined	224
4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes)	98	(b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work	11
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts)	2675	11. Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A(a) and A(b) above	2
6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December	148	12. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on 31st December	483
7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners :— (a) Personal	26	13. Number of Dispensaries for the treatment of Tuberculosis (excluding centres used only for special forms of treatment) :— Provided by the Council	1
(b) Other	299	Provided by Voluntary Bodies	—

APPENDIX.—MINISTRY OF HEALTH SURVEY.

Early in the year a survey of the Public Health Services of the Borough was carried out by Sir Weldon Dalrymple-Champneys and Dr. I. D. Cameron at the request of the Minister of Health. In October, the following letter was received by the Council from the Minister of Health in connection with the survey, containing criticisms and suggestions in relation to particular services. The letter is as follows :—

MINISTRY OF HEALTH,

WHITEHALL,

S.W.1.

19th October, 1933.

SIR,

I am directed by the Minister of Health to state that he has had under consideration the report made by Medical Officers of the Department after their recent survey of the public health services of the Borough.

So far as can be judged from a general survey, it appears that the Council are maintaining a reasonable standard of efficiency in the discharge of their functions relating to public health, but the Council will readily appreciate that there remain, in relation to particular services, opportunities for improvement in a number of respects.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

- (a) There is a need for more frequent visits to the homes of children between the ages of 1 and 5 and for additional infant welfare sessions. The time of the existing officers appears to be already fully occupied, and some increase in the staff of health visitors would appear to be required for this expansion of service as and when circumstances permit.
- (b) At the same time the Council will appreciate that the conditions of service for the staff of health visitors employed on this work are an important factor in its success. The Minister is glad to learn from the report of the attention and interest devoted to Maternity and Child Welfare work both by the Borough Council's staff and by the voluntary workers concerned with the service, and it appears to him that having regard to the salaries paid generally in London to health visitors, the question of making some revision of the salaries paid to their health visitors at the present time merits consideration by the Council.
- (c) The Minister notes the record of work done at the municipal Maternity Home. He regards it, however, as essential for the continual safe working of the Institution that an isolation room should be provided and he trusts that early consideration will be given to this matter.

- (d) The Minister recognises the extent and value of the work undertaken by the Committee of the Sydenham centre but he is advised that the ward at present in use for the older children in residence is not entirely suitable or well placed, and he suggests that the Committee of the centre should be asked to consider whether alternative accommodation could be arranged.

Tuberculosis.

- (a) The number of visits paid by the Tuberculosis Visitors to the homes of tuberculous patients is much below the average obtaining in London, and the Minister is advised that to remedy this defect additional clerical assistance at the Dispensary is required, in order to set free a portion of the time which it is at present necessary for the Visitors to spend upon clerical duties.
- (b) The Minister notes the very limited use made of X-ray examinations in the tuberculosis work of the Council, and he suggests that it should be considered whether this aid to diagnosis might not with advantage be more freely employed.

Public Cleansing.

- (a) The Minister, whilst recognising the good work done by the Council's Surveyor in the matter of Public Cleansing, is of the opinion that the entrusting of this work to a special Cleansing Officer would tend to the greater efficiency of the Council's cleansing services and leave the Surveyor free to devote himself to other duties more properly belonging to his sphere of work.
- (b) The Council should also consider the extension, as opportunity arises, of the system of bi-weekly collection of house refuse in those parts of the Borough which appear specially to require such provision.
- (c) The Minister is advised that the conditions at the Council's shoot for road-sweepings at Southend Lane, Lower Sydenham, are not altogether satisfactory and the Council should instruct their officers to pay special attention to this matter.

The Minister will be glad in due course to learn the result of the Council's consideration of the observations made above.

In conclusion, I am to express the Minister's appreciation of the assistance afforded to his officers in the course of the survey.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Sgd.) DUDLEY WARD.

These observations have had the careful consideration of this Council, and by their directions, the Minister of Health has been informed of the results, as follows ;—

Maternity and Child Welfare.

(a) In order to provide for more frequent visits to the homes of children between the ages of one and five, the Borough has been divided into eight units instead of seven as at present, and the Council have decided to appoint an additional Health Visitor. The question of additional infant welfare sessions has been considered, but the Council have not come to any definite decision on this point at the moment, and the consideration of the subject has been deferred.

(b) Following consideration of a return relating to the salaries paid to the Health Visitors in each of the Metropolitan Boroughs, the Council have raised the Scale hitherto in operation in this Borough.

(c) The question of the provision of an isolation room at the Council's Maternity Home has had consideration, and the Council have decided to make this provision, and particulars of this proposal are being submitted to the Ministry under a separate communication.

(d) The Committee of the Sydenham Infant Welfare Centre are proposing to effect a re-arrangement of the existing accommodation, and it is understood that plans of the proposed alterations have been submitted to and approved by the Ministry.

Tuberculosis.

(a) This Council concur with the views of the Ministry that more visits should be paid to tuberculous patients, but they do not agree that the provision of additional clerical assistance would solve the problem, as the clerical work carried out by the Health Visitors occupies only a small proportion of their time. The only alternative, therefore, appeared to be the appointment of an additional Health Visitor, and this the Council have resolved upon. They have also decided to appoint an additional female clerk in connection with the Care Committee work of the Dispensary.

(b) With regard to the observations as to the limited use made of X-ray examinations the Council have resolved that for the future a more extended use of X-ray examinations should be made in con-

nection with the work, and they are proposing to enter into an agreement with the Committee of St. John's Hospital, Lewisham, for this purpose.

Public Cleansing.

(a) The Council have given careful consideration to the suggestion that a public cleansing officer should be appointed with a view to securing greater efficiency in the cleansing service, but after full deliberation of all the circumstances obtaining in this Borough, have arrived at the conclusion that the appointment of such an officer is unnecessary.

(b) With regard to the suggested bi-weekly collection of house refuse, whenever attention is called to the need for such bi-weekly collection, if the Council are satisfied for such need, instructions are given to the Borough Surveyor to arrange accordingly.

(c) The Council's Works and Highways Committee, having considered the Minister's observations, with regard to the Council's shoot for road sweepings at Southend Lane, took the opportunity of visiting this shoot. At the time of their visit, they considered that, although it was unsightly, there were no grounds or cause for complaint upon sanitary grounds. They have, however, instructed the Borough Surveyor to keep the shoot under observation with a view to taking such steps as may render complaints under any grounds unnecessary for the future.

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