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# REPORT

ON THE

## VITAL AND SANITARY STATISTICS

OF THE

## BOROUGH OF LAMBETH DURING THE YEAR **1912.**

*[With an account of the work done by the Male and Female Sanitary Inspectors and the Health Visitor and also of the proceedings taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs, the Factory and Workshops, and the Housing Acts]*

BY

JOSEPH PRIESTLEY, B.A., M.D., D.P.H.,  
*Medical Officer of Health.*



# REPORT

OF THE

VITAL AND SANITARY

STATISTICS

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Kennington Cross, S.E.

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
LAMBETH TOWN HALL,  
BRIXTON HILL, S.W.  
May, 1913.

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

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN,

In presenting the Annual Report for 1912, dealing with the Vital Statistics of the Borough of Lambeth, I have the honour to draw attention to the fact that the various death-rates (general, zymotic and infantile mortality), taken together, are the lowest yet recorded in the annals of the new Borough or of the old Parish, the low infantile mortality rate calling for special remark. The bearing of the figures, as showing the saving of life (and a corresponding amount of attendant illness), is best realised by comparing the averages (decennial) as follow:—

	1912.	Averages (decennial).		
		1901-10.	1891-1900.	1881-1890.
General Death-Rate (corrected deaths per 1000 population) ... ..	13·2	14·9	18·4	20·1
Zymotic Death-Rate (corrected deaths per 1000 population) ... ..	0·9	1·5	2·4	2·8
Infantile Mortality Rate (corrected deaths under 1 year per 1000 total births) ... ..	73·2	115·3	146·1	143·1
Zymotic Incidence (notified cases per 1000 population) ... ..	4·5	6·1	9·04	—

A serious attempt is now being made to grapple with tuberculosis throughout the Borough of Lambeth, and to

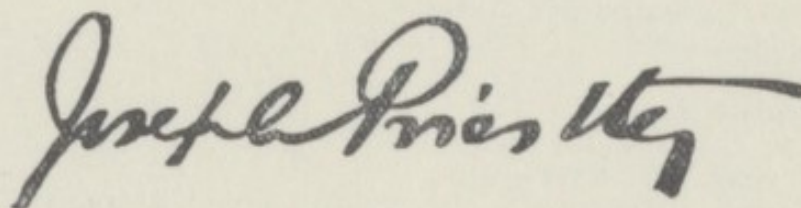
prevent its ravages, and the Borough Council is to be congratulated upon having adopted during 1912, the Lambeth Municipal Tuberculosis Dispensaries Scheme, including the establishment, for the present, of two tuberculosis Dispensaries: a central one at 73 Effra Road, Brixton, S.W., and a branch one at St. Thomas' Hospital (Out-Patient Department), each under the medical control of a whole-time fully-qualified tuberculosis officer with the Medical Officer of Health as the Chief (Administrative) Tuberculosis Officer, thereby ensuring an intimate relationship between the Tuberculosis Dispensaries and the general Public Health Administration of the Borough.

During 1912, the Council decided to make Whooping Cough compulsorily notifiable throughout the Borough of Lambeth for a trial period of 5 years from January 1st, 1913.

To the Chief Officers of the Council, and to the Public Health Staff, my thanks are again due, as also to the Members of the Council, for assisting me in carrying out my important duties as Medical Officer of Health for the Borough of Lambeth.

I am, Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Joseph Priestley". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, prominent initial 'J' and a long, sweeping underline.

*Medical Officer of Health.*



# I. VITAL STATISTICS.

The *Estimated* Populations of the Borough to the middle 1912 are calculated from the *Enumerated* populations of the two decennial censuses 1901 and 1911, as follow :—

## ESTIMATED POPULATIONS.

(Estimated, Middle 1912.)

### I. Wards.

Wards.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Marsh ... ..	11268	10376	21644
Bishop's ... ..	15463	15712	31175
Prince's ... ..	20767	21494	42261
Vauxhall ... ..	15293	15225	30518
Stockwell ... ..	14864	17063	31927
Brixton ... ..	20426	23717	44143
Herne Hill ... ..	15424	17477	32901
Tulse Hill ... ..	14158	16739	30897
Norwood ... ..	14327	17757	32084
Borough of Lambeth...	141990	155560	297550

### II. Registration Sub-Districts.

Sub-Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Lambeth Church ...	23837	23150	46987
Kennington ... ..	23660	24431	48091
Stockwell ... ..	30158	32289	62447
Brixton ... ..	35850	41194	77044
Norwood ... ..	28485	34496	62981
Borough of Lambeth...	141990	155560	297550

III. *Parliamentary Divisions (Old).*

<i>Old</i> Parliamentary Divisions.	Males.	Females.	Total.
North ... ..	26375	25819	52194
Kennington ...	35655	36288	71943
Brixton ... ..	35416	40620	76036
Norwood ... ..	43094	51117	94211
Parliamentary Area of Lambeth ...	140540	153844	294384

N.B.—The Parliamentary Divisions have not been altered by the London Government Act, 1899, nor by the proceedings that fixed the Boundaries of the Metropolitan Boroughs, so that the above figures do not agree with those for the borough as a whole, but are comparable with those of the old Parish of Lambeth given in previous Reports.

IV. *Parliamentary Divisions (Adjusted).*

<i>* Adjusted</i> Parliamentary Divisions.	New Wards.	Total.
North ... ..	{ Marsh ... } { Bishop's ... }	52819
Kennington ...	{ Prince's ... } { Vauxhall ... }	72779
Brixton ... ..	{ Stockwell ... } { Brixton ... }	76070
Norwood ... ..	{ Herne Hill ... } { Tulse Hill ... } { Norwood ... }	95882
<i>* Adjusted</i> Parliamen- tary Area of Lambeth	—	297550

\*N B.—By the adjustment of the old Parliamentary Divisions so as to be co-terminous with the Wards.



TABLE A.

Giving the number of Births and the Birth-Rates in each Registration Sub-District of the Borough of Lambeth during 1912 (arranged Quarterly).

Registration Sub-Districts.	No. of Births.				Total for the Year 1912.	Rate per 1000 Inhabitants.
	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.		
Lambeth Church* ... ..	620	608	622	586	2436	51·8
Kennington† ... ..	331	344	315	321	1311	27·3
Stockwell§ ... ..	482	446	526	462	1916	30·7
Brixton ... ..	370	400	376	319	1465	19·01
Norwood ... ..	256	241	264	279	1040	16·5
<b>Borough of Lambeth</b>	<b>2059</b>	<b>2039</b>	<b>2103</b>	<b>1957</b>	<b>8168</b>	<b>27·4</b>

\*Including Lying-in Hospital (887 cases, of which 211 belong to Lambeth)—corrected rate (*i.e.*, excluding all the Lying-in Hospital births)=32·9.

†Including Workhouse (189 cases, of which 163 belong to Lambeth)—corrected rate (*i.e.*, excluding all the Workhouse births)=23·3.

§Including Maternity Hospital (543 cases, of which 160 belong to Lambeth)—corrected rate (*i.e.*, excluding all the Maternity births)=21·9.

Inner Districts, 37·4; Outer Districts, 20·1 per 1000—uncorrected (whole Borough=27·4).

Inner Districts, 26·7; Outer Districts, 18·6 per 1000—corrected (*i.e.*, excluding all Institutional births, whole Borough=22·0).

N.B.—The births in Stockwell new Sub-District are divided equally between the Inner and Outer Sub-Districts of the Borough for the purpose of calculating comparative rates of such Sub-Districts.

TABLE B.

Showing the Populations (Estimated), Uncorrected Births, Corrected Deaths, and Uncorrected Deaths in Public Institutions, in the Borough of Lambeth during 1912, and during the previous decennium 1901-10, together with the averages for the two decennia 1891-1900 (Parish) and 1901-10 (Borough).

Year.	Estimated Population.	Number of Births Registered.	Corrected Numbers of Deaths.				Deaths in Public Institutions in Lambeth (uncorrected)
			Total Ages.	Under 1 Year.	Under 5 Years.	Deaths from 7 Chief Zymotic Diseases.	
1912 ...	297550	8168	3925	598	917	287	1872
1901 ...	302533	9093	5197	1267	1840	627	1590
1902 ...	305102	9067	5387	1155	1722	561	1822
1903 ...	307711	9069	4664	1138	1625	498	1619
1904 ...	310359	9059	4880	1243	1778	603	1728
1905 ...	313045	8835	4646	1014	1455	431	1807
1906 ...	315774	8972	4709	1088	1561	522	1925
1907 ...	318538	8650	4652	941	1458	379	1923
1908 ...	321344	8906	4341	829	1263	397	2011
1909 ...	324188	8445	4540	830	1250	402	1994
1910 ...	327074	8373	4080	691	1083	331	1749
<b>Average</b>							
1901-10 ...	314566·8	8846·9	4709·6	1020·1	1503·5	475·1	1816·8
1891-1900	294049·7	9295·4	5405·3	1358·5	2070·2	700·4	1568·5

NOTE.—(a) Enumerated Population at Census 1901 was 301,895. (b) Enumerated Population at Census 1911 was 298,058. (c) Families or separate occupiers = 70857 (1901) and 70827 (1911).

N.B.—The estimated population for 1911 is calculated from the 1901 and 1911 Censuses, and those for the decennium 1901-10 from the 1891 and 1901 Censuses.

TABLE C.

Shewing the Birth- and Death-Rates (corrected), and proportion of Deaths (uncorrected) in Public Institutions, in the Borough of Lambeth for the Year 1912, and for the 10 years 1901-1910, together with the averages for the two decennia 1891-1900 (Parish) and 1901-10 (Borough).

The Year.	Birth-Rate per 1000 Population.	Corrected Death-Rate per 1000 Population.	Corrected De. ths of Children under 1 year per 1000 total Births.	Deaths of Children under 1 year per 1000 Deaths (corrected)	Deaths of Children under 5 years, per 1000 Deaths (corrected)	Corrected Zymotic Death- Rate, per 1000 Population.	Deaths in Public Institutions per 1000 total un- corrected Deaths.
1912 ... ..	27.4	13.2	73.2	152.3	233.6	0.9	446.9
1901 ... ..	30.1	17.2	139.3	243.8	354.1	2.7	395.4
1902 ... ..	29.7	17.7	127.4	214.4	319.7	1.8	328.1
1903 ... ..	29.5	15.2	125.8	243.9	348.4	1.6	333.6
1904 ... ..	29.2	15.7	137.7	255.7	364.3	1.9	334.9
1905 ... ..	28.2	14.8	114.8	218.3	313.2	1.4	369.1
1906 ... ..	28.4	14.9	121.3	31.04	331.5	1.7	382.9
1907 ... ..	27.2	14.6	108.8	202.3	313.4	1.2	309.4
1908 ... ..	27.7	13.5	93.1	193.3	290.9	1.2	428.6
1909 ... ..	26.4	14.0	98.3	182.8	275.3	1.2	408.9
1910 ... ..	25.6	12.5	82.5	169.4	265.4	1.01	402.3
<b>Average</b>							
1901-10 ..	28.1	14.9	115.3	216.7	319.4	1.5	386.01
1891-1900 ..	31.6	18.4	146.1	251.3	382.9	2.4	276.7

N.B.—The rates for 1912 are calculated upon the population estimated from the 1901 and 1911 Censuses, and those for the decennia 1891-1900 and 1901-10 upon the populations estimated from the 1851, 1891 and 1901 Censuses respectively.



## THE BIRTH RATE.

The total number of Births registered during the year 1912 is 8,168. Of the total 8,168 births, 4,163 are males, and 4,005 females, showing an excess of 158 males.

Of the total 8,168 births registered, 887 took place in the Lying-in Hospital (York Road), and of these 211 belong to the Borough; 189 took place in the Workhouse (Brook Street), and of these 163 belong to the Borough; whilst 543 took place in the Maternity Hospital (Jeffrey's Road), and of these 160 belong to the Borough. Thus, there are 1,085 births belonging to other districts. The Lying-In Hospital, the Workhouse and the Maternity Hospital tend to abnormally increase the birth-rates in Lambeth Church, Kennington and Stockwell Districts respectively, and the necessary corrections are, consequently, made in a footnote to Table A.

The birth-rate for Lambeth is 27.4 per 1,000 inhabitants (29.3 for males, and 25.7 for females); whilst in the various Registration Sub-Districts the birth-rates work out as shown in Table A, from which it will be seen that the uncorrected birth-rate in the Inner Districts is 37.4, and that in the Outer Districts 20.1 per 1,000—the corrected birth-rates (*i.e.*, excluding (*a*) Non-Lambethian births and (*b*) all Institutional births) being respectively (*a*) 23.8 and (*b*) 22.0 for the whole Borough, (*a*) 30.3 and (*b*) 26.7 for the Inner, and (*a*) 19.0 and (*b*) 18.6 for the Outer, Districts.

Tables B and C show, for comparison, the number of births, and the birth-rates, for 10 years (1901-1910) in the Borough.

The birth-rate for Lambeth (Parish and Borough) has been recently slowly, but steadily, declining. As has been previously noted, this decline is not peculiar to Lambeth, nor

even to England, but is to be found in nearly all civilised countries.

#### NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT.

The Notification of Births Act, 1907, was adopted throughout the Borough, and came into operation on March 9th, 1908.

Since the Act came into force, a total of 29,749 births have been notified up to the end of 1912, viz. : 3,473 in 1908 (10 months), 5,143 in 1909, 6,703 in 1910, 7,094 in 1911, and 7,336 in 1912.

The notified cases are visited, or such other measures taken in connection therewith, in the way of distributing pamphlets, etc., as are found necessary. Methods of feeding are carefully inquired into and instruction given as required.

Returns of all Births (with addresses of mothers), registered in Lambeth, have also been obtained from the District Registrars, and this information, in conjunction with that obtained from the Notification of Births Act, has again proved of great use in connection with the Borough Council's endeavours to lessen the mortality amongst infants (under 1 year of age). The maximum time allowed for birth registration is 42 days, but this delay is detrimental to satisfactory administrative procedure, and has been altered by the Notification of Births Act, 1907, which limits the time of notification to 36 hours from the time of birth, though, on the other hand, all births are not yet notified by those responsible under the Notification of Births Acts.

A list of all notified births is sent to the London County Council weekly in pursuance of sub-section 5, of section 2, of the Act, and the Medical Officers of Health concerned are written to in connection with babies born in Lambeth Public Institutions, but belonging to Districts outside the Borough.



The Registrar-General provides particulars of transferable births registered, and for 1912 his figures for the Borough of Lambeth are as follow :—

				<i>Inward</i>	<i>Outward</i>
				<i>Transfers.</i>	<i>Transfers.</i>
{	Legitimate Males	...	...	23	543
{	Legitimate Females	...	...	25	526
{	Illegitimate Males	...	...	10	111
{	Illegitimate Females	...	...	19	112
				—	—
	Totals	...	...	77	1292
				—	—

The Registrar-General's corrected number of births for the year 1912 for the Borough is 6,952.

### THE DEATH-RATE.

The total number of deaths registered during the year 1912 is 4,189, as compared with yearly averages of 5,669.5 and 4,971.5 respectively during the two decennia 1891-1900 and 1901-1910. Of the total 4,189 deaths registered during 1912, 2,161 are males and 2,028 females.

The uncorrected death-rate for Lambeth is, therefore, 14.1 per 1,000 inhabitants (15.2 males and 13.0 females). These rates, are, however, uncorrected, and, on analysing the 4,189 deaths registered in the Borough, it is found that 823 represent deaths occurring within the Borough amongst persons not belonging thereto. These deaths are to be deducted, but, on the other hand, there are 559 deaths registered outside the Borough of persons belonging thereto, and these must be added, giving a corrected number of deaths for Lambeth during 1912 of 3,925, and a corrected death-rate of 13.2 per 1,000 inhabitants.

The yearly averages of corrected deaths within the Parish and Borough of Lambeth during the two decennia, 1891-1900 (Parish), and 1901-1910 (Borough), are, respectively, 5405.3 and 4,709.6.

#### DEATHS IN OUT-LYING INSTITUTIONS.

The Outside Institutions, etc., where the 559 Lambethians died during 1912 may be grouped as follows:—

##### I. *General Hospitals.*

Charing Cross...	...	10	Middlesex]	...	...	6
Guy's ...	...	28	St. Bartholomew's]	...	...	14
Hampstead ...	...	1	St. George's ...	...	...	5
King's College ...	...	8	University ...	...	...	7
London ...	...	5	Westminster ...	...	...	45

##### II. *Special Hospitals.*

Bethlem Royal ...	...	2	Gt. Ormond Street ...	...	5
Bolingbroke ...	...	4	Grosvenor ...	...	1
Bow Institution ...	...	10	Grove ...	...	14
Brompton ...	...	2	Heart, Soho ...	...	1
Cancer ...	...	3	Homœopathic ...	...	2
Catholic Nursing Institute ...	...	1	Home for Sick Children, Sydenham ...	...	2
Central London Sick...	...	3	Hostel of God...	...	4
Central London Throat and Ear ...	...	2	Infants', Vincent Square	...	24
Chelsea Hospital for Women ...	...	1	Italian Hospital ...	...	1
Chest, Bethnal Green...	...	1	London Temperance Hospital ...	...	2
City of London ...	...	2	Metropolitan ...	...	5
Consumption, Kensington ...	...	4	National ...	...	3
East London ...	...	2	New Hospital for Women ...	...	1
Epileptic, Epsom ...	...	2	North Western Hospital	...	1
Evelina ...	...	20	Park ...	...	12
Freidenheim ...	...	3	Poplar and Stepney Sick Asylum ...	...	2



## II. *Special Hospitals—continued*

Queen's Hospital	...	1	St. Luke's House, Ken-		
Queen Charlotte's	...	1	sington	...	10
Queen Mary's...	...	6	St. Mary's	...	1
Royal Chest	...	1	Samaritan Free	...	1
Royal Eye	...	1	South-Eastern	...	4
St. John & St. Elizabeth		3	Tooting Home	...	1
St. Joseph's, Hackney		1	Victoria	...	3
			Western	...	9

## III. *Infirmaries and Workhouses.*

Belmont Workhouse	...	1	St. George's-in-the-		
Camberwell Infirmary		6	East, Infirmary	...	4
Islington Infirmary		2	St. Pancras Infirmary...		1
Lewisham Infirmary		1	Southwark Infirmary	...	1
Marylebone Infirmary		1	Wandsworth Infirmary		1
St. George's Infirmary		4			

## IV. *Asylums.*

Banstead	...	16	Hanwell	...	1
Camberwell House	...	1	Horton	...	16
Cane Hill	...	18	Leavesden	...	3
Caterham	...	26	Long Grove, Epsom	...	20
Claybury	...	7	Manor	...	8
Colney Hatch...	...	2	Peckham House	...	1
Darenth	...	1	Tooting Bec	...	55
Dartford	...	8			

## V. *Unclassified Places.*

Covent Garden Market		1	River Thames...	...	3
Lavatory, Lant Street			Streets	...	7
Schools	...	1	Surrey Commercial		
Private Houses	...	27	Docks	...	1

## SUMMARY.

I.	General Hospitals	...	...	129
II.	Special Hospitals	...	...	185
III.	Infirmaries and Workhouses			22
IV.	Asylums	...	...	183
V.	Elsewhere (unclassifiable)	...		40
				—
				559
				—

Whether the corrected or uncorrected death-rates for the Borough (as a whole) be taken, they are satisfactory for the year 1912 (the twelfth year of the existence of the Borough). Sub-dividing the death-rates according to Registration Sub-Districts, it is again shewn that the Inner Districts (Lambeth Church, Kennington, and inner part of Stockwell) have, collectively and individually, suffered more than the Outer Districts, *e.g.*, outer part of Stockwell, Brixton and Norwood. So, too, if the death-rates be sub-divided amongst the Wards, it will be noted also that the Inner Wards, *e.g.*, Marsh, Bishop's, Prince's and Vauxhall, have, collectively and individually, suffered more than the Outer Wards, *e.g.*, Stockwell, Brixton, Herne Hill, Tulse Hill and Norwood. The reason for this difference is again to be noted in the fact that the Inner Districts are more congested than the Outer. The status of the inhabitants and the general conditions (sanitary and otherwise) under which they live, are also matters to bear in mind when dealing with this subject.

Taking the Registration Sub-Districts (Table D (1)), and the Wards (Table D (2)), into which the Borough is sub-divided, the corrected death-rates for 1912 will be found to vary between the Inner and the Outer Districts as follows :



1912.		Registration Sub-Districts and Wards.	
		Inner.	Outer.
General Death-rate (corrected)	...	16.9	10.5
Zymotic Death-rate (corrected)	...	1.5	0.6

Of the Registration Sub-Districts, Kennington has the highest general, and Lambeth Church the highest zymotic, death-rate, and Norwood the lowest general, and the lowest zymotic, death-rates; whilst, in the Wards, Prince's has the highest general, and Marsh the highest zymotic, death-rates, and Tulse Hill the lowest general, and Herne Hill, the lowest zymotic, death-rates.

Tables E, F, and G show the uncorrected returns (male and female), registered during 1912, arranged as to Registration Sub-Districts, age-periods, and quarters respectively, and are given for comparison with similar tables in former Lambeth Reports, though uncorrected returns are not of much value.

#### *Age Periods of Corrected Deaths.*

The 3,925 corrected deaths during 1912 may be further analysed, and tabulated as follows:—

- 598, *i.e.*, 15.2 per cent. of the total corrected deaths  
took place under 1 year of age.
- 319, *i.e.*, 8.1 per cent. between 1 and 5 years.
- 917, *i.e.*, 23.3 per cent. under 5 years.
- 168, *i.e.*, 4.4 per cent. between 5 and 20 years.
- 465, *i.e.*, 11.8 per cent. 20 to 40 years.
- 924, *i.e.*, 23.6 per cent. 40 to 60 years.
- 1451, *i.e.*, 36.9 per cent. 60 and over.
- 3008, *i.e.*, 76.7 per cent. over 5 years.



TABLE D (1).  
BOROUGH OF LAMBETH.  
STATISTICS FOR 1912.

REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS.

	Total number of Deaths (corrected).		Death-Rates (corrected) per 1000 population.		Total number of Deaths (uncorrected) Under 1 year.	Infantile Mortality (uncorrected) per 1000 births.
	General.	Zymotic.	General.	Zymotic.		
Lambeth Church ... ..	756	85	16.1	1.8	271	111.2
Kennington ... ..	921	69	19.1	1.4	107	81.6
Stockwell { Inner ... ..	438	33	12.6	0.8	131	68.4
{ Outer ... ..	350	17				
Brixton ... ..	846	49	10.9	0.6	150	102.4
Norwood ... ..	614	31	9.7	0.5	56	53.8
Borough of Lambeth ... ..	3925	287	13.2	0.9	715	87.5
Inner Districts .. ..	2115	190	16.9	1.5	443.5	94.3
Outer Districts ... ..	1810	97	10.5	0.6	271.5	78.4

N.B.—In calculating the infantile mortality rates, the uncorrected deaths and births registered in Stockwell Registration Sub-District are divided equally between the Inner Stockwell Sub-District (= Vauxhall Ward) and the Outer Stockwell Sub-District (= Stockwell Ward).

TABLE D (2).  
BOROUGH OF LAMBETH.  
STATISTICS FOR 1912.

WARDS.							
	Total Number of Deaths (corrected).		Death-Rates (corrected) per 1000 population.		Total Notified Cases.	Zymotic Incidence per 1000 population.	
	General.	Zymotic.	General.	Zymotic.			
Marsh ... ..	332	42	15.3	1.9	108	4.9	81
Bishop's ... ..	424	43	13.6	1.4	159	5.1	
Prince's ... ..	921	69	21.8	1.6	206	4.9	
Vauxhall .. ..	438	36	14.3	1.2	152	4.9	
Stockwell... ..	350	17	10.9	0.5	133	4.2	
Brixton ... ..	494	37	11.2	0.8	175	3.9	
Herne Hill ... ..	352	12	10.7	0.4	140	4.3	
Tulse Hill ... ..	294	17	9.5	0.5	127	4.1	
Norwood ... ..	320	14	9.9	0.4	132	4.1	
Borough of Lambeth ... ..	3925	287	13.2	0.9	1332	4.5	
Inner Districts ... ..	2115	190	16.9	1.5	625	4.9	
Outer Districts ... ..	1810	97	10.5	0.6	707	4.1	

TABLE E.

Shewing the uncorrected Mortality (Male and Female) in the different Registration Sub-Districts of the Borough of Lambeth (arranged Quarterly) during the year 1912.

SUB-DISTRICT.	1st Quarter.			2nd Quarter.			3rd Quarter.			4th Quarter.			Total 1912.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Lambeth Church ...	172	146	318	157	134	291	168	129	297	181	142	323	1229
Kennington ..	148	161	309	144	125	269	135	134	269	189	165	354	1201
Stockwell ...	92	86	178	78	75	153	68	74	142	90	85	175	648
Brixton ..	91	91	182	73	83	156	59	63	122	95	90	185	645
Norwood ..	69	81	150	44	52	96	38	43	81	70	69	139	466
TOTALS	572	565	1137	496	469	965	468	443	911	625	551	1176	4189

TABLE F.

Shewing the uncorrected Mortality (Male and Female) at various age-periods in the different Registration Sub-Districts of the Borough of Lambeth during the year 1912.

SUB-DISTRICT.	Under 1 year.			1 to 5 years.			5 to 60 years.			60 years and upwards			TOTAL. 1912.
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Lambeth Church ...	153	118	271	70	76	146	354	255	609	101	102	203	1229
Kennington ...	63	44	107	28	24	52	286	247	533	239	270	509	1201
Stockwell ...	66	65	131	68	39	107	103	113	216	91	103	194	648
Brixton ...	81	69	150	25	31	56	110	97	207	102	130	232	645
Norwood ...	32	24	56	8	9	17	76	73	149	105	139	244	466
TOTALS ...	395	320	715	199	179	378	929	781	1714	638	744	1382	4189



TABLE G.

Shewing the uncorrected Deaths (Male and Female) at various age periods in the Borough of Lambeth (arranged quarterly) during the year 1912.

Age-periods.	1st Quarter.			2nd Quarter.			3rd Quarter.			4th Quarter.			Totals.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Under 1 year ...	116	78	194	77	93	170	89	75	164	110	77	187	715
Between 1 and 5 yrs.	53	57	110	51	40	91	45	44	89	53	35	88	378
Between 5 and 60 yrs.	233	198	431	227	192	419	206	166	372	263	229	492	1714
60 yrs. and upwards	170	232	402	141	144	285	128	158	286	199	210	409	1382
TOTALS ...	572	565	1137	496	469	965	468	443	911	625	551	1176	4189



TABLE H (I).

Shewing the estimated populations and the number Districts of the Borough during 1912. The Deaths are from corrected by adding Lambethians who die outside the and by re-distributing persons (who die in Public Institutions) illness.

## A. Registration

REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS.	Estimated Population (middle 1912).	Total Deaths (corrected).	General corrected Death-rate per 1000 of the Population.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.
Lambeth Church ...	46987	756	16.1	...	31	2
Kennington† ...	48091	921	19.1	...	23	1
Stockwell‡ ...	62447	7.8	12.6	...	24	2
Brixton ...	77044	846	10.9	...	12	4
Norwood ...	62981	614	9.7	...	7	...
<b>Borough of Lambeth</b>	<b>297550</b>	<b>3925</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>9</b>

Of the 788 deaths in Stockwell Registration Sub-District, Inner Registration Sub-Districts—death rates

Outer Registration Sub-Districts—death rates

N.B.—Of the total deaths (corrected), 35 shew no addresses, and the Workhouse (14), or in the

TABLE H (I).

of Deaths, with Death-rates in each of the Registration Sub-all causes, and from the chief zymotic diseases, and are Borough, by omitting strangers who die within the Borough, into the Districts from which they have been removed during

## Sub-Districts.

Total Deaths (corrected) from							Total Zymotic Deaths.	Zymotic Death-rate per 1000 of the Population (corrected).	Zymotic Death-rate per 1000 of the Total Deaths (corrected).	Diarrhoea Death-rate per 10000 of the Population.
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Whooping Cough.	Typhus.	Typhoid or Enteric.	Continued Fever.	Cholera.	Diarrhoea.				
4	15	...	2	...	...	31	85	1.8	112.4	6.6
7	12	...	3	...	...	23	69	1.4	74.9	4.8
5	9	...	2	1	1	9	53	0.8	67.3	1.4
7	12	...	4	...	...	10	49	0.6	57.9	1.3
6	7	...	2	...	...	9	31	1.5	50.5	1.4
29	55	...	13	1	1	82	287	0.9	73.1	2.8

438 belong to the Inner and 350 to the Outer Stockwell Sub-District, (general 16.9, zymotic 1.5).

(general 10.5, zymotic 0.6).

have been included in Kennington Sub-District—having occurred in Workhouse Infirmary (21).

TABLE H (2).

Shewing the estimated populations and the number of Borough during 1912. The Deaths are from all causes, and Lambethians who die outside the Borough, by omitting persons (who die in Public Institutions) into the Districts

## B. Wards.

WARDS.	Estimated Population (middle 1912).	Total Deaths (corrected).	General corrected Death- rate per 1000 of the Population.	Total		
				Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.
Marsh ...	21644	332	15.3	...	13	...
Bishop's ...	31175	424	13.6	...	17	3
Prince's ...	42261	921	21.8	...	24	...
Vauxhall ...	30518	438	14.3	...	17	2
Stockwell ...	31927	350	10.9	...	6	...
Brixton ...	44143	494	11.2	...	8	4
Herne Hill ...	32901	352	10.7	...	5	...
Tulse Hill ...	30897	294	9.5	...	3	...
Norwood ...	32084	320	9.9	...	4	...
<b>Borough of Lambeth</b>	<b>297550</b>	<b>3925</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>9</b>

Inner Wards—death rates (general, 16.9; zymotic, 1.5).

N.B.—Of the total deaths (corrected), 35 show no addresses and occurred in the Workhouse Infirmary (21) or in the Workhouse

TABLE H (2).

Deaths, with Death-rates, in each of the Wards of the from the chief zymotic diseases, and are corrected by adding strangers who die within the Borough, and by re-distributing from which they have been removed during illness.

## B. Wards.

Deaths (corrected) from							Total Zymotic Deaths.	Zymotic Death-rate per 1000 of the Population (corrected).	Zymotic Death-rate per 1000 of the Total Deaths (corrected).	Diarrhoea Death-rate per 10000 of the Population.
Diphtheria and Membranous Group.	Whooping Cough.	Typhus.	Typh id or Enteric.	Continued Fever.	Cholera.	Diarrhoea.				
3	6	...	1	...	...	19	42	1.9	126.5	8.8
1	9	...	1	...	...	12	43	1.4	101.4	3.8
7	10	...	4	...	...	24	69	1.6	74.9	5.7
3	6	...	1	...	1	6	36	1.2	82.2	1.9
2	3	...	1	1	...	4	17	0.5	48.6	1.2
5	9	...	3	...	...	8	37	0.8	74.9	1.8
2	4	...	1	...	...	...	12	0.4	34.1	0.0
4	6	...	1	...	...	3	17	0.5	57.8	0.9
2	2	...	...	...	...	6	14	0.4	43.7	1.9
29	55	...	13	1	1	82	287	0.9	73.1	2.7

Outer Wards—death rates (general, 10.5; zymotic, 0.6).

have been included in Bishop's and Prince's Wards, having (14) respectively.



## CHANGES IN REGISTRATION OF DEATHS.

The Registrar-General decided to publish from January 1st, 1911, in his annual reports, an analysis of deaths according to administrative areas instead of registration areas as hitherto, and this decision necessitates a complete distribution of the deaths of persons dying away from their homes to the administrative areas in which they had previously resided.

Reports were received quarterly during 1912 from the Registrar-General—a total of 75 deaths—on slips giving particulars of deaths assigned to the Borough of Lambeth, in addition to those occurring in London or in the Metropolitan Institutions, which are still reported as hitherto.

The tables at the end of the Report (Appendix), known as the Local Government Board Tables, have been revised and modified, in consequence, and will give accurate corrected statistics of deaths within the Borough of Lambeth (differing slightly from the statistics in the body of the Report), the figures required for the necessary corrections being those supplied by the Registrar-General. These Registrar-General's figures for 1912 are as follow:—

Age Periods.	Males.	Females.	Totals all ages.
0— 1 ... ..	2	...	2
1— 2 ... ..	...	...	...
2— 5 ... ..	3	1	4
5—15 ... ..	...	2	2
15—25 ... ..	4	..	4
25—45 ... ..	16	8	24
45—65 .. ...	11	15	36
65 and upwards...	7	6	13
Total all ages...	43	32	75



## CAUSES OF DEATH.

Causes of Death.	Ages (in years).	
	Male.	Female.
Measles ... ..	1	..
Whooping Cough ...	1	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	5	4
Other Tubercular diseases	...	...
Cancer, malignant disease	2	5
Heart disease ... ..	6	4
Bronchitis ... ..	...	2
Pneumonia ... ..	2	...
Broncho-Pneumonia ...	1	...
Pleuro-Pneumonia ...	1	1
Nephritis and Bright's disease	2	1
Violent deaths ... ..	7	4
Suicide ... ..	1	...
Appendicitis ... ..	2	1
Nervous diseases ...	8	3
Strangulated Hernia ...	1	1
Diabetes Mellitus ...	...	1
Diseases of Digestive System	1	4
Not classified above ..	2	1
	43	32

## INFANTILE MORTALITY, 1912.

Of the 3,925 corrected deaths, 598 are infants under one year of age. The total number of registered births is 8,168, and, of these, 676 occurred at the Lying-in Hospital, and belong to districts outside Lambeth Borough, 26 occurred at the Workhouse, and belong to districts outside Lambeth

Borough, and 383 occurred at the Maternity Hospital and belong to districts outside Lambeth Borough. In this way, the corrected number of births for the Borough is 7,083\*. The corrected infantile mortality (*i.e.*, rate of corrected deaths under one year per 1,000 corrected births) is, therefore, 84.4. The annual average for the decennium 1901-10 (Borough), is 122.7. In calculating this corrected infantile mortality, it must be remembered that, whilst we subtract the births that belong to outside districts, we do not add the births of infants of Lambethian mothers who may happen to be residing outside the Borough at the times of such births. Taking the uncorrected births and the corrected deaths under 1 year, the infantile mortality rate is 73.2. The annual average for the decennium 1901-10 (Borough), is 114.8.

Taking the uncorrected number of births (8,168) and the uncorrected number of deaths under 1 year of age (715), the uncorrected infantile mortality is 87.2. The annual average for the decennium 1901-10 (Borough) is 123.8, and that for the decennium 1891-1900 (Parish) is 150.5. The chief causes of the deaths were debility, atrophy and inanition, congenital malformations, measles, whooping-cough, bronchitis and other diseases of the respiratory organs, diarrhoea, and premature births.

In the Registration Sub-Districts, the uncorrected infantile mortality varied from 111.2 per 1,000 births in Lambeth Church to 53.8 in Norwood (the low rates of 111.2 in Lambeth Church, 81.6 in Kennington, and 68.4 in Stockwell, being due to the fact that these Sub-Districts contain the General Lying-In Hospital, the Workhouse and the Clapham Road Maternity Hospital respectively), thus—

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\* The Registrar-General returns the corrected number of births for the Borough during 1912 as 6,952.



	Total No. of Births (uncorrected).	Total Deaths under 1 year (uncorrected).	Infantile Mortality per 1,000 births (uncorrected).
Lambeth Church* ...	2436	271	111.2
Kennington† ...	1311	107	81.6
Stockwell‡ ...	1916	131	68.4
Brixton ...	1465	150	102.4
Norwood ...	1040	56	53.8
Lambeth ...	8168	715	87.5

Inner Districts—94.3, Outer Districts—78.4.

\*Excluding all the Lying-In Hospital births, the rate is 174.9.

†Excluding all the Workhouse births, the rate is 95.4.

‡Excluding all the Maternity births, the rate is 95.4.

N.B.—The births and deaths in Stockwell Registration Sub-Districts are divided equally between the Inner and Outer Districts for the purpose of calculating infantile mortality rates for such Districts in this Table.

The Infantile Mortality is regarded as a sensitive index of the sanitary state of a District, and, judged by this index, Lambeth Borough again takes a good position amongst Sanitary Districts, a satisfactory fact to be able to state and one that is due to the precautionary measures that are taken.

Systematic visiting and giving advice as to the feeding and management of infants and children, together with the free distribution of official pamphlets dealing with the same and kindred subjects, account in part for the decline in the infantile mortality-rate throughout the Borough, whilst the influence of the Milk Depot must not be forgotten. The Notification of Births Act, 1907, is valuable in connection with precautionary measures taken to prevent infantile mortality. Meteorological conditions were favourable during 1912 to a low infantile mortality-rate (*vide* Diarrhœa). A leaflet was distributed freely throughout the crowded Inner Districts of the Borough during 1912, dealing with preventive measures to be taken against Summer Diarrhœa (*vide* Appendix).



## CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

### PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The principal zymotic diseases are seven in number, viz., smallpox, measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria (including membranous croup), whooping cough, "fever" (including typhus, typhoid or enteric, and simple, or relapsing, or continued), and diarrhœa; and the zymotic death-rate is made up from the total deaths from these diseases.

In the Borough, during 1912, there are registered 343 deaths from the seven zymotic diseases, and of these 108 are strangers belonging to other districts, and 235 parishioners who died within the Borough. 52 parishioners, however, died from the seven principal zymotic diseases outside the Borough. Subtracting the strangers, and adding on the parishioners who died without the Borough, there is a *corrected* total of 287, giving a zymotic corrected death-rate of 0.9 per 1,000 inhabitants. The yearly averages of the numbers of deaths (corrected) from the 7 principal zymotic diseases for the two decennia 1891-1900 (Parish), and 1901-1910 (Borough), are respectively 679.6 and 475.1.

As a test of the sanitary condition of a community, the zymotic death-rate is of approximate value, and in this respect Lambeth Borough stands well.

The zymotic death-rates (corrected) for the different Registration Sub-Districts vary as shown in Tables D (1) and H (1) which, in addition, give the general death-rates. Lambeth Church shows the highest, and Norwood the lowest zymotic death-rates respectively. The corrected zymotic death-rate for the Inner Districts is 1.5, and for the Outer 0.6—a difference explainable, as before, by the crowding and absence of proper means of home isolation and nursing in the former, as compared with the latter districts. Crowded districts naturally suffer more in this respect than those more sparsely populated.

Similar conclusions are obtainable by comparing the zymotic death-rates (corrected) for the different new Wards, as shewn in Tables D(2) and H(2), from which it is seen that, of the 9 Wards into which the Borough is divided, Marsh shows the highest and Herne Hill and Norwood the lowest, zymotic death-rates.

During the year 1912, under the Notification Clauses of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, 1,332 cases of Infectious Diseases were reported, including the newly-notifiable cerebro-spinal meningitis 7, polio-myelitis acuta 10, and ophthalmia neonatorum 76. The yearly averages of notification certificates received during the two decennia 1891-1900 (Parish) and 1901-1910 (Borough) are respectively 2,658.4 and 1,912.5. Of the total 1,332 cases notified during 1912, 1,012, *i.e.*, 72.9 per cent., were removed to the Hospitals of the Asylums Board or to other Hospitals, and 320, *i.e.*, 24.1 per cent., remained under treatment at their homes.

If the newly-notifiable diseases, cerebro-spinal meningitis, polio-myelitis acuta, and ophthalmia neonatorum be excluded, the percentage of cases removed to Hospital for isolation and treatment during 1912 was 80.9—a good average when compared with the following last 4 quinquennial averages (also exclusive of the special diseases mentioned above), since the compulsory notification of infectious diseases came into force under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891:—1891-5, 31.5; 1896-1900, 54.7; 1901-1905, 67.9; and 1906-10, 82.8.

Taking the total number of notified cases (1,332) of infectious diseases, the zymotic incidence throughout the Borough for 1912 is 4.5 per 1,000 population (4.9 Inner and 4.1 Outer Districts) as compared with two decennial averages 1901-1910 (Borough) and 1891-1900 (Parish) of 6.1 and 9.04 respectively. During 1912, the highest incidence rate is 5.1 (Bishop's), and the lowest 3.9 (Brixton).



Further, excluding the ophthalmia neonatorum cases, in connection with which no systematic sanitary examination was made, the number of infected houses, in which the remaining 1,256 notified cases occurred, was 1,167, and in each of these houses a systematic examination was made of the drains and sanitary arrangements with the following results :—

- (a) 89 (*i.e.*, 7.6 per cent.) were found to have defective drains, *i.e.*, gave results with the tests employed.
- (b) 575 (*i.e.*, 49.3 per cent.) were found to have defective traps, fittings and appliances.
- (c) 503 (*i.e.*, 43.1 per cent.) showed no defects.

These figures are comparable with the quinquennial averages for the Parish during 1891-95 and 1896-1900, and for the Borough during 1901-5 and 1906-1910, given in Table 1.

Sub-divided according to the different notifiable diseases, the results for 1912 show as follow :—



Disease.	No. of Infected Houses.	Number shewing Defects as to			Percentage shewing Total Defects.	Percentage shewing no Defects.
		Drains.	Traps, Fittings and Appliances.	Total.		
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	311	23	178	201	64·7	35·3
Membranous Croup ...	5	—	4	4	80·0	20·0
Erysipelas ...	210	12	99	111	52·9	47·1
Scarlet Fever ...	538	44	253	297	55·2	44·8
{ Typhus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Typhoid ...	61	6	25	31	50·8	49·2
{ Continued ...	1	—	1	1	100·0	0·0
Puerperal ...	24	3	9	12	50·0	50·0
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ...	7	—	4	4	57·1	42·9
Anterior Polio-myelitis ...	10	1	2	3	30·0	70·0
TOTALS ...	1167	89	575	664	56·9	43·1

N.B.—75 ophthalmia neonatorum infected houses are omitted no systematic sanitary examinations being made in those cases.

TABLE I.

Shewing the number of Certificates for the of Lambeth during 1912, and during the decennium decennia 1891-1900 (Parish) and 1901-1910

Disease.	BOROUGH			
	1901	1902	1903	1904
Cholera ... ..	1	1	—	—
Smallpox ... ..	54	350	72	23
Scarlet Fever ... ..	1041	1330	744	660
Diphtheria ... ..	511	459	329	317
Membranous Croup ... ..	13	15	9	11
{ Typhus ... ..	—	—	—	—
{ Typhoid or Enteric ... ..	147	213	133	101
{ Continued or Relapsing ... ..	6	10	7	4
Erysipelas ... ..	236	317	236	257
Puerperal ... ..	16	17	17	15
*Plague ... ..	—	—	—	—
*Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ... ..	—	—	—	—
*Poliomyelitis acuta ... ..	—	—	—	—
*Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... ..	—	—	—	—
Totals... ..	2025	2712	1547	1382
Average per 1000 of population ... ..	6·7	8·9	5·03	4·5

The Health Department has also heard of, and dealt with, Chicken-pox, 989; Measles, 1595; Whooping Cough, 757; Cancer,

\*Plague was made notifiable on September 19th, 1900; Cerebro-Poliomyelitis acuta on September 1st, 1911; and Ophthalmia

N.B.—In addition to the above, Chicken-pox was notifiable (Jan. 1st to 6th), 1904 (April 8th to Nov. 8th), and 1911 (March 15th to 23rd, 1904, 556 and 238,

TABLE I.

Notifiable Zymotic Diseases received in the Borough 1901-1910, together with the averages of the two (Borough).

OF LAMBETH.						Annual Average, 1901-1910. (Borough.)	Annual Average 1891-1900 (Parish).	Total, 1912.
1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910			
—	—	—	—	—	—	0·2	11·5	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	49·9	22·0	—
1025	1268	1481	1428	1164	910	1105·1	1331·3	604
439	415	317	320	373	318	379·8	715·1	328
11	11	13	12	3	6	10·4	26·2	5
—	—	1	—	—	—	0·1	1·1	—
77	89	56	63	49	77	100·5	189·6	61
2	1	6	3	1	1	4·1	25·7	1
287	263	231	206	189	192	241·4	347·0	216
12	27	22	10	16	18	17·0	18·9	24
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	13	14	14	5	11·5	—	7
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	76
1853	2074	2140	2056	1809	1527	1912·5	2658·4	1332
5·9	6·6	6·6	6·4	5·6	4·7	6·1	9·04	4·5

the following non-notifiable infectious diseases during 1912:— 42; other diseases (e.g., Mumps, Influenza, Scabies, etc.), 168.

Spinal Meningitis ("Spotted Fever") on March 12th, 1907; Neonatorum on March 13th, 1911.

compulsorily as follows:—1902 (Feb. 7th to Dec. 31st), 1903 22nd to June 22nd), the numbers of cases notified being respec-

TABLE J.

Giving number of Infected Houses, with percentages of (1) General Defects, and (2) Defective Drains, during 1912, together with the averages during the quinquennia 1891-1895 (Parish), 1896-1900 (Parish), 1901-1905 (Borough) and 1906-1910 (Borough).

	1891-1895 (Average).	1896-1900 (Average).	1901-1905 (Average).	1906-1910 (Average).	1912 (Totals).
Number of Infected Houses ...	2229·8	2262·4	1682·6	1719·2	1167
Number of Houses with defects found ... ..	1220·0	1096·0	911·2	1033·6	664
Number of Houses with de- fective drains found ...	510·0	366·6	214·6	166·6	89
Number of Houses with no defects found ... ..	1009·8	1166·4	771·4	685·6	503

N.B.—75 infected houses (wherein 76 cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum occurred) are omitted from the 1912 figures, so that the results may be strictly comparable with those of previous years, *i.e.*, before Ophthalmia Neonatorum was made a notifiable disease.



TABLE K.

Shewing corrected zymotic seasonal (quarterly) variations in the number of deaths from the 7 principal zymotic diseases in the Borough of Lambeth in the different Registration Sub-Districts during 1912.

Registration Sub-District.	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Year 1912.	Zymotic Death-rate per 1000 inhabitants.
Lambeth Church ... ..	24	20	29	12	85	1·8
Kennington ... ..	16	17	21	15	69	1·4
Stockwell ... ..	5	18	16	14	53	0·8
Brixton ... ..	16	14	11	8	49	0·6
Norwood ... ..	7	7	7	10	31	0·5
<b>Borough of Lambeth ... ..</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>0·9</b>

Inner Districts 1·5 ; Outer Districts 0·6 per 1000 inhabitants.

TABLE L (I).

Shewing the total cases notified compulsorily under the Compulsory Notification Clauses of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, in the Borough of Lambeth, during 1912 (arranged Quarterly).

	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total for 1912.
Cholera ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ... ..	160	99	144	201	604
Diphtheria ... ..	93	82	72	81	328
Membranous Croup ... ..	—	—	1	4	5
{ Typhus ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
{ Typhoid or Enteric ..	30	12	10	9	61
{ Continued or Relapsing					
Fever ... ..	—	1	—	—	1
Erysipelas ... ..	54	58	51	53	216
Puerperal ... ..	8	4	8	4	24
*Plague ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
*Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ..	1	3	—	3	7
*Poliomyelitis acuta ... ..	—	1	7	2	10
*Ophthalmia Neonatorum	21	22	21	12	76
*Chicken Pox ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ... ..	367	282	314	369	1332

\*Plague was made compulsorily notifiable on Sept. 19th, 1900, Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis on March 12th, 1907, Poliomyelitis acuta on September 1st, 1911, and Ophthalmia Neonatorum on March 13th, 1911. Chicken-pox was compulsorily notifiable as follows: 1902 (Feb. 7th to Dec. 31st), 1903 (Jan. 1st to 6th), 1904 (April 8th to Nov. 8th), and 1911 (March 22nd to June 22nd), the numbers of cases notified being respectively 1560, 40, 556 and 238,

TABLE L (2).

Shewing the total cases notified voluntarily in the Borough of Lambeth during 1912 (arranged quarterly); together with the yearly averages for the decennium 1901-10 (Borough).

—	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	Total, 1912.	Yearly average 10 years (1901-1910).
Measles ... ..	111	761	265	458	1595	1376·4
Whooping Cough ... ..	215	336	161	45	757	429·6
Chicken-pox* ... ..	292	278	98	321	989	599·5
Consumption† ... ..	593	429	428	459	1909	668·6
Cancer... ..	16	6	9	11	42	26·5
Total ... ..	1227	1810	961	1294	5292	3100·6

\* Chicken-pox compulsorily notifiable as follows:—1902 (Feb. 7th to Dec. 31st), 1903 (Jan. 1st to 6th), 1904 (April 8th to Nov. 8th), and 1911 (March 22nd to June 22nd), the numbers of cases notified being respectively 1560, 40, 556 and 238.

† Consumption *voluntarily* notifiable throughout the Borough since June 1st, 1902, and *compulsorily* (Poor Law cases) under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908, since January 1st, 1909, and *compulsorily* (Hospitals) under the Public Health (Tuberculosis in Hospitals) Regulations, 1911, since May 1st, 1911.

N.B.—168 other diseases (not classified) *i.e.*, Mumps, Scabies, Influenza, Ringworm, etc., and 580 Verminous Houses and Clothing (469 persons) were also dealt with during 1912.



TABLE M.

Shewing the number of Deaths (corrected) from the 7 principal zymotic diseases in the Borough of Lambeth during 1912, and during the decennium 1901—1910, together with the yearly 1910 (Borough).

Disease.	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905
Smallpox ... ..	4	60	4	—	—
Scarlet Fever ... ..	39	48	23	16	31
{ Diphtheria ... ..	47	49	28	33	37
{ Membranous Croup ...	3	4	1	1	—
Fever { Typhus ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid or Enteric ...	23	38	24	11	10
Continued or Relapsing	3	1	1	—	—
Diarrhœa ... ..	272	159	160	265	176
Cholera ... ..	2	—	1	4	2
Measles ... ..	119	84	130	164	96
Whooping Cough ... ..	115	118	126	109	79
<b>Borough of Lambeth...</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>431</b>

TABLE M.

Shewing the number of Deaths (corrected) from the 7 principal zymotic diseases in the Borough of Lambeth during 1912, and during the decennium 1901—1910, together with the yearly 1910 (Borough).

1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	Annual average of ten years 1901—1910 (Borough).	Annual Average of ten years 1891—1900 (Parish).	Total (corrected) Deaths in 1912.
—	—	—	—	—	6.8	1.1	—
28	38	42	27	22	31.4	48.8	9
49	47	44	57	25	41.6	124.5	29
2	—	2	1	1	1.5	6.8	—
—	—	—	—	—	0.0	0.3	—
22	5	8	9	17	16.7	34.7	13
1	—	—	1	—	0.7	1.7	1
268	71	150	118	90	172.9	196.5	82
4	—	—	—	—	1.3	8.8	1
77	107	101	104	122	110.4	145.6	97
71	111	50	85	54	91.8	143.7	55
522	379	397	402	331	475.1	706.1	287

TABLE N.

Showing corrected Zymotic seasonal (monthly) variations in the number of deaths from the principal Zymotic diseases, and from Erysipelas, Puerperal Fever, Cerebro-spinal Meningitis and Poliomyelitis acuta, in the Borough of Lambeth, during 1912.

For the 4 weeks ending	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total 1912.
Smallpox ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ... ..	1	—	2	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	2	—	9
{ Diphtheria ... ..	3	2	4	1	3	2	2	3	2	2	4	1	29
{ Membranous Croup ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Typhus ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Typhoid or Enteric ... ..	4	2	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	2	—	1	13
{ Continued or Relapsing Fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Diarrhœa (including Cholera) ... ..	6	2	3	4	4	4	12	21	12	10	3	2	83
Measles ... ..	2	9	11	6	13	13	13	5	1	6	10	8	97
Whooping Cough ... ..	4	4	10	5	10	7	3	1	3	4	4	—	55
<b>Total of Seven Chief Zymotic Diseases ..</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>237</b>
Erysipelas ... ..	2	2	—	—	2	1	—	1	1	2	1	1	13
Puerperal Fever ... ..	3	—	1	—	2	1	1	2	1	1	—	2	14
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ... ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Poliomyelitis acuta ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—



The quarterly seasonal mortality (corrected) from the whole of the different important zymotic diseases (*i.e.*, principal and others) during 1912 is as follows:—

1912.	Smallpox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	FEVER.			Diarrhoea.	Cholera.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Influenza.	TOTAL.
					Typhus.	Typhoid or Enteric.	Continued or Relapsing.								
1st Qr.	—	3	9	—	—	7	—	8	—	23	18	2	4	14	88
2nd Qr.	—	1	6	—	—	1	1	14	—	32	21	3	4	7	90
3rd Qr.	—	2	6	—	—	2	—	45	1	21	7	3	2	2	91
4th Qr.	—	3	8	—	—	3	—	15	—	21	9	5	4	17	85
TOTALS	—	9	29	—	—	13	1	82	1	97	55	13	14	40	354

Taking the zymotic diseases collectively, it is noticed that the 3rd quarter showed the highest mortality and the 4th quarter the lowest. Diphtheria and typhoid (or enteric) reached their maxima in the 1st quarter; measles and whooping-cough in the 2nd; diarrhoea and cholera in the 3rd; and erysipelas and influenza in the 4th. Scarlet fever reached its maximum in the 1st and 4th quarters; and puerperal fever in the 1st, 2nd and 4th.

Table K shews the zymotic seasonal variations in the different Registration Sub-Districts, while Table N gives the monthly mortalities from the zymotic diseases.

Table M gives the deaths registered in the Borough of Lambeth from the seven principal zymotic diseases during 1911, and for the two decennia 1891-1900 (Parish) and 1901-1910 (Borough).

## SMALLPOX.

During 1912, no single case of genuine smallpox was notified, nor was a single death from smallpox registered, within the Borough. Two doubtful cases (1 adult female and 1 boy) were reported at houses in Brixton and Tulse Hill respectively, but both proved not to be smallpox. The boy was sent to Hospital (observation wharf) and returned therefrom at once after re-vaccination.

The annual averages for small-pox for the decennium 1901-1910 are (1) notified cases 49.9, and (2) deaths 6.8, though no genuine case has been notified nor death registered within the Borough during the past 7 years.

35 "contacts"\* were watched for 16 days each within the Borough during 1912, in connection with (a) persons arriving by vessels from abroad, such vessels coming from smallpox-infected places, or being themselves (?) smallpox-infected by cases on board, *e.g.*, S.S. "Maloja" (2), H.T. "Dongola" (16), H.T. "Plassy" (14), and S.S. "Medina" 3.

## VACCINATION.

The Vaccination Returns of the Local Government Board for the Borough are to be found in Tables O and P, dealing with the whole year 1911, and the first half of 1912 respectively.† These Returns are obtained from the Vaccination Officers.

The total number of conscientious objectors who obtained certificates during 1912, irrespective of the dates of birth of the children to which they relate, is 1,532, whilst the total number of certificates of successful primary vaccinations at all ages received during 1911 and 1912 are 5,175 and 5,677 respectively.

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\*2 of the "contacts" could not be traced, wrong addresses having been given to the Port Sanitary Authorities.

†The yearly returns are not made up by the Local Government Board until August of the following year, so that only the Returns for the first half of the year 1912 can be given in this Report.



TABLE O.  
VACCINATION RETURNS (LAMBETH BOROUGH), 1911.

Registration Sub-Districts.	No. of Births. (uncorrected).	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible to Vaccination.	Dead Unvaccinated.	Conscientious Objectors.	Removed to other Parishes (known or unknown).	Postponed by Doctors.
Waterloo ... ..	1363	663	...	112	102	484	2
Lambeth Church ..	1007	547	6	81	90	272	14
Kennington ... ..	1383	866	...	119	151	224	19
Stockwell ... ..	1977	1066	1	148	322	436	4
Brixton ... ..	1516	800	6	101	311	226	67
Norwood ... ..	1165	620	8	67	361	69	31
<b>Lambeth ... ..</b>	<b>8411</b>	<b>4562</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>1337</b>	<b>1711</b>	<b>137</b>

TABLE  
VACCINATION RETURNS (LAMBETH BOROUGH) FOR THE FIRST HALF-YEAR, 1912.

Registration Sub-Districts.	No. of Births (corrected).	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible to Vaccination.	Dead Unvaccinated.	Conscientious Objectors.	Removed to other Parishes (known or unknown).	Postponed by Doctors.
Lambeth Church ... ..	1227	578	..	64	108	432	33
Kennington ... ..	675	376	..	50	73	140	27
Stockwell ... ..	928	486	4	39	171	194	27
Brixton ... ..	771	383	5	36	170	113	56
Norwood ... ..	497	260	3	21	167	28	11
<b>Lambeth...</b> ... ..	<b>4098</b>	<b>2083</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>907</b>	<b>154</b>

The Yearly Returns are not made up for the Local Government Board until the August in the following year.



## **CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER (EPIDEMIC CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS) OR "SPOTTED FEVER."**

During 1912, 7 cases of cerebro-spinal fever were notified in the Borough, 2 in Lambeth Church, 2 in Kennington, 2 in Stockwell (Inner), and 1 in Norwood Registration Sub-Districts, and, of the 7 cases notified, 2 died (=28.6 per cent.). The necessary precautionary measures were taken in each case, 5 of the patients being removed to Hospital (2 from Lambeth Church, 2 from Kennington and 1 from Stockwell Sub-Districts).

## **ACUTE POLIO-MYELITIS (ACUTE POLIO-ENCEPHALITIS).\***

During 1912, 10 cases of acute polio-myelitis were notified in the Borough, 3 in Lambeth Church, 4 in Kennington, 2 in Stockwell (Inner), and 1 in Brixton Registration Sub-Districts, and, of the 10 cases notified, none died. The necessary precautionary measures were taken in each case, 3 of the patients being removed to Hospital, 1 from Lambeth Church and 2 from Kennington Sub-Districts.

## **CHICKEN-POX.**

Chickenpox was not compulsorily notifiable during 1912 in the Borough, but through the head teachers of schools and voluntarily from other sources, 989 cases were reported to the Council and in connection with these disinfection and other necessary precautionary measures were taken.

## **SCARLET FEVER**

During 1912, in the Borough, 604 cases of scarlet fever were notified, and 9 deaths registered, giving a case mortality of 1.5 per cent. The annual averages for

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\*Made notifiable by orders of the London County Council from and including March 13th, 1912, throughout the Administrative County of London, such Orders having been duly approved by the Local Government Board.

the two decennia 1891-1900 (Parish) and 1901-1910 (Borough) are respectively (1) notified cases 1,331.3 and 1,105.1, and (2) deaths 48.8 and 31.4.

Of the 604 persons notified in the Borough during 1912, 563\* (*i.e.*, 93.2 per cent.), were removed to Hospital, and of these 9 died (*i.e.*, 1.6 per cent.) whereas 41 (*i.e.*, 6.8 per cent.) were treated at home, and of these none died.

The age and sex incidence and mortality for the 604 scarlet fever cases notified in Lambeth Borough during 1912 are as follow:—

Age.	Number of Cases notified.			Deaths.			Death Rate per 100 Notified.
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	Total.
Under 1 year ...	3	3	6	—	—	—	0.0
1 to 2 ...	15	11	26	2	—	2	7.7
2 to 3 ..	14	16	30	3	—	3	10.0
3 to 4 ...	23	24	47	1	—	1	2.1
4 to 5 ...	30	28	58	1	—	1	1.7
5 to 6 ..	38	30	68	1	1	2	2.9
6 to 7 ...	25	27	52	—	—	—	0.0
7 to 8 ...	26	35	61	—	—	—	0.0
8 to 9 ...	17	19	36	—	—	—	0.0
9 to 10 ...	16	15	31	—	—	—	0.0
Over 10 years ...	95	94	189	—	—	—	0.0
Total ...	302	302	604	8	1	9	1.5

It will be noted that, of the total 604 persons reported as suffering from scarlet fever during 1912, within the

\*Of the 563 cases of Scarlet Fever removed to Hospital, 40 proved at Hospital not to be suffering from that disease.



Borough of Lambeth, 161 (*i.e.*, 26.6 per cent.) were under five years of age, and 415 (*i.e.*, 68.7 per cent.) under 10 years of age: whilst the case mortality was greatest amongst those between 1 and 3 years of age. Of the 189 persons over 10 years of age, none died.

During 1912, outbreaks of scarlet fever were investigated in connection with 2 schools (4 classrooms) and absentees were visited and enquiries made in regard to the illnesses for which the scholars were being kept away from school. Doubtful cases of "sore-throat" (10 in number) were excluded, but no school or class-room was closed.

The distribution of the cases of, and the mortality from, scarlet fever amongst the different Registration Sub-Districts of the Borough during 1912, is as follow:—

Registration Sub-Districts.	Total No. of Cases Notified.	Cases treated at Home.	Cases removed to Hospital.	No. of Deaths.			Case Mortality per 100.
				At Home.	In Hospital.	Total.	
Lambeth Church ...	111	—	111	—	2	2	1.8
Kennington ...	82	3	79	—	1	1	1.2
Stockwell ...	119	8	111	—	2	2	1.01
Brixton ...	157	14	143	—	4	4	2.5
Norwood ...	135	16	119	—	—	—	0.0
<b>Borough of Lambeth ...</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1.5</b>

Seven schools were disinfected during 1912 in connection with scarlet fever cases notified amongst the scholars.

## MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH.

These two non-notifiable infectious diseases cause more deaths than all the notifiable infectious diseases together. In the Borough, during 1912, 97 and 55 corrected deaths were registered from measles and whooping cough, giving corrected death-rates per 10,000 of the populations of 3.3 and 1.8 respectively.

The annual average numbers of deaths from measles and whooping cough respectively during the two decennia 1891-1900 (Parish) and 1901-10 (Borough), are 145.6 and 110.4 (measles) and 143.7 and 91.8 (whooping cough).

The Inner Districts suffered (deaths per 10,000 of the population) more than the Outer Districts, thus:—

			<i>Inner.</i>	<i>Outer.</i>
Whooping Cough	...	...	2.6	1.3
Measles	...	...	5.6	1.5

Of the Lambeth Registration Sub-Districts, Lambeth Church suffered most, and Norwood least, from both measles and whooping cough.

### MEASLES.

Of the 97 deaths from Measles in the Borough during 1912, 91 (*i.e.*, 93.8 per cent.) occurred amongst children under 5 years of age, showing that measles is a disease of young children, and especially fatal to such. 19 of the deaths (*i.e.*, 19.6 per cent.) occurred amongst infants under 1 year of age.

With regard to Measles, extra precautions are taken in connection with disinfection of Measles-infected houses, exclusion of children (both infected children and also children from infected houses) from schools, the closing of classes or whole schools on account of outbreak of Measles, the dis-

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\* Made notifiable by orders of the County Council from and including March 13th, 1912, throughout the Administrative County of London, such orders having been duly approved by the Local Government Board.



tributing of leaflets and posters, and the educating of parents to regard Measles as a serious and dangerous infectious disease, and not as a trivial complaint of childhood.

Measles is not compulsorily notifiable, but 1,595 cases (during 1912) were reported voluntarily (chiefly through schools) to the Borough Council. Measles being chiefly a "School Disease," this voluntary system of notification is valuable.

Of the 1,595 notified cases, 278 (*i.e.*, 17.4 per cent.) were removed to hospital from the Borough, non-pauper as well as pauper cases being now received for treatment and isolation, under the new Metropolitan By-laws (Measles) Order 1912 (August 9th).\*

Measles is spread chiefly through Schools, especially Infants' Departments, and during 1912 precautions were taken in respect thereto in the way of exclusion of all known cases of measles, and all "Unprotected" Children, *i.e.*, those who have not previously had an attack of the disease, thereby securing the *minimum* interference with school attendance.

102 schools (Infants' Departments) were dealt with, representing 134 different class-rooms or grades, and a total of 1,731 children, excluded for periods varying from a few days to a few weeks on account of outbreaks of measles in connection therewith (a total of 467 cases of measles).

8 schools were disinfected in connection with outbreaks of measles.

#### WHOOPING COUGH.

Whooping Cough is also a serious disease, especially to young children. Of the 55 deaths registered in the Borough during 1912 from this disease, 52 (*i.e.*, 94.5 per cent.) occurred in children under 5 years of age, and 24 of the deaths (*i.e.*, 43.6 per cent.) occurred amongst infants

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\*Of the 278 cases of Measles removed to Hospital, 1 proved at Hospital not to be suffering from that disease.

under 1 year of age. It is, therefore, a disease of childhood, and its prevention is being systematically attempted, chiefly in the way of disinfection of whooping cough-infected houses, exclusion from school of children (both infected and from infected houses), and the educating of parents up to the dangerous nature of the disease and the importance of careful nursing of the patients when suffering from this complaint. Unfortunately, whooping cough, like measles, is, at present, regarded as a harmless complaint of childhood, and the ignorance displayed, and the apathy shown, is well known to all who visit amongst the poorer classes.

The disease is not compulsorily notifiable, but 757 cases were voluntarily notified during 1912 by school teachers.\*

Of the 757 notified cases, 87 were removed to hospital† from the Borough, non-pauper as well as pauper cases being now received for treatment and isolation, under the new Metropolitan Asylums (Whooping Cough) Order, 1912 (August 9th).

Leaflets (dealing with the dangers and treatment of the disease) were left at all known whooping-cough infected houses.

During 1912, 7 schools (9 classrooms) were dealt with on account of outbreaks of whooping cough—a total of 50 cases with 239 exclusions of “unprotected” scholars (*i.e.*, children who had not previously had attacks of the disease) for periods varying from 2 to 5 weeks. In 2 instances, the classrooms were closed owing to the fewness of the scholars left in attendance after exclusions.

Two schools were disinfected during 1912 in connection with outbreaks of whooping cough.

Details of the incidences of measles and whooping cough in the different Registration Sub-Districts of Lambeth Borough during 1912 are as follow :—

\* The Council decided by Order on Oct. 3rd, 1912, to make Whooping Cough compulsorily notifiable by medical men and parents or relatives for a trial period of five years, commencing Jan. 1st, 1913, and the Order was approved by the Local Government Board on Oct. 31st, 1912.

† Of the 87 cases of Whooping Cough removed to Hospital, 4 proved at hospital not to be suffering from that disease.



Registration Sub-Districts.	Number of Deaths from Whooping Cough.	No. of Deaths from Measles.	Whooping Cough Deaths per 10000 Inhabitants.	Measles Deaths per 10000 Inhabitants.
Lambeth Church ..	15	31	3.2	6.6
Kennington ... ..	12	23	2.5	4.8
Stockwell ... ..	9	24	1.4	3.6
Brixton... ..	12	12	1.5	1.5
Norwood ... ..	7	7	1.1	1.1
<b>Borough of Lambeth</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>3.3</b>

## CHOLERA AND PLAGUE.

In the Borough, during 1912, no case of plague, suspected or otherwise, was notified, and no death from plague was registered.

No case of cholera was notified, but 1 death from cholera\* was registered, during 1912.

During the decennium 1901-10, no case of plague was notified and no death from plague was registered, within the Borough, but, during the same period, 2 cases of cholera were notified and 14 deaths from cholera registered—all cases probably of epidemic diarrhœa and cholera nostras or English cholera.

9 plague "contacts" arrived from abroad (from Bombay) and were watched on arrival, but, in connection therewith, no case of plague developed. The 9 persons arrived by H.T. "Dongola" (7), S.S. "Umvoti" (1), and S.S. "Umsumbi" (1).

\*Probably a case of cholera nostras or English cholera, or epidemic diarrhœa.

## DIPHTHERIA.

During 1912, 29 deaths were registered in the Borough from diphtheria, and a total of 329 cases were notified, giving a case-mortality of 8.8 per cent. The annual averages for two decennia 1891-1900 (Parish), and 1901-10 (Borough) are respectively (1) notified cases, 685.2 and 379.8, (2) deaths 124.7 and 41.6. Of the 329 cases notified during 1912, 300\* (*i.e.*, 91.2 per cent.) were removed to hospital, and 29 died, giving a case-mortality of 9.9 per cent. amongst the cases treated in hospital; whilst 29 (*i.e.*, 8.8 per cent.) were treated at home, and none died. The case-mortality rate for the whole of the Borough during 1912, is again low, pointing to (1) the mildness of the majority of the cases notified, and (2) the value of antitoxin in the treatment of diphtheria, especially in the very early stages of the disease.†

The decrease in the number of diphtheria deaths throughout the Borough during 1912 is again noteworthy, as it has been during the four quinquennia 1891-5, 1896-1900, 1901-1905, and 1906-1910 when the yearly averages of the numbers of deaths were 123.2, 125.8, 38.8 and 44.4 respectively. So, too, if the 329 notifications of diphtheria received during 1912 in the Borough be compared with the yearly averages for the four quinquennia 1891-1895, 1896-1900, 1901-5, and 1906-1910, when the yearly averages were 551.6, 818.6, 513.7 and 348.6 respectively, a similar decrease will be noticed.

Even allowing for the slight fallacy that may arise from comparing statistics of the old Parish with those of the new Borough, the decrease in the mortality from diphtheria is again noteworthy and, when taken in conjunction with the

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\*Of the 300 cases of Diphtheria removed to Hospital, 23 proved at Hospital not to be suffering from that disease.

†38 bottles of Antitoxin were distributed during 1912 under the new Antitoxin Order.



decrease in the number of notifications of the same disease received, points to a marked decline in the prevalence of diphtheria during 1912, as well as during the past 10 years. The statistics for London, as a whole, are no less noteworthy.

During 1912, no school was closed on account of diphtheria, but exclusion of "sore throats" was resorted to in the case of 6 schools (10 classrooms), wherein 11 cases of diphtheria occurred. 3 children suffering from "sore throat" excluded from school and were not allowed to resume attendance until certificates (based on bacteriological examination) had been furnished stating that they were free from infection.

One school was disinfected during 1912 in connection with an outbreak of diphtheria.

Quinquennial Period.		Population (estimated).	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per million living.
Old Parish of Lambeth.	1863—1867	902119	148	164
	1868—1872	1021165	96	94
	1873—1877	1132106	184	163
	1878—1882	1245913	255	205
	1883—1887	1313211	365	278
	1888—1892	1367734	537	393
	1893—1897	1443857	683	483
	1898—1900	924333	362	392
<b>Borough</b>				
1901—1905		1538750	194	126
1906—1910		1606918	222	138
1911		297957	43	144
1912		297550	29	97

The age and sex incidence and mortality from diphtheria cases notified in the Borough of Lambeth during 1912 are as follow :—

## DIPHTHERIA.

Ages.	No. of Cases Notified.			Deaths.			Death Rate per 100.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Under 1 year	2	1	3	1	2	3	100.0
1 to 5 ...	50	59	109	10	7	17	15.6
5 to 10 ...	52	80	132	2	4	6	4.6
10 to 20 ...	28	29	57	2	—	2	3.5
20 to 40 ...	6	17	23	1	—	1	4.3
40 to 60 ...	2	3	5	—	—	—	0.0
60 and over ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	140	189	329	16	13	29	8.8

The distribution of the disease in the different Registration Sub-Districts of the Borough of Lambeth, together with the numbers of deaths amongst both hospital- and home-treated patients etc., during 1912, are as follows:—

Registration Sub-Districts.		Total No. of Cases Notified.	Cases treated at Home.	Cases removed to Hospital.	No. of Deaths.			Case Mortality per 100.
					At Home.	In Hospital.	Total.	
Lambeth Church	...	49	1	48	—	4	4	8.2
Kennington	...	55	4	51	—	7	7	12.7
Stockwell	...	83	5	78	—	5	5	6.0
Brixton	...	69	10	59	—	7	7	10.1
Norwood	...	73	9	64	—	6	6	8.2
<b>Borough of Lambeth</b>	...	<b>329</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>8.8</b>



497 swabs from suspected diphtheria throats or noses were examined at the Bacteriological Laboratory during 1912, and, of these, 55 (*i.e.*, 11.1 per cent.) showed the presence of the true Klebs-Löffler (diphtheria) bacilli. In this connection, the point cannot be too well emphasised that a positive bacteriological result proves much, but that a negative result proves practically nothing. Several negative results must be obtained in succession before any trustworthy conclusions may be drawn as to the absence of a disease.

### MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

During 1912, in the Borough, 5 cases were notified from membranous croup,\* but no death was registered. 4 cases were removed to hospital.†

The annual averages for the decennium 1901-10 are (1) notified cases 10.4, and (2) deaths 1.5‡.

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\*Membranous Croup Notification Certificates received since the formation of the new Borough:—1901, 13; 1902, 15; 1903, 9; 1904, 11; 1905, 11; 1906, 11; 1907, 13; 1908, 12; 1909, 3; 1910, 6; 1911, 4.

†Of the 4 cases of Membranous Croup removed to Hospital, 1 proved at Hospital not to be suffering from that disease.

‡In London Statistics Diphtheria and Membranous Croup are now grouped together by the Registrar-General.

## TYPHOID FEVER.

During 1912, 13 deaths were registered in the Borough from typhoid (enteric fever), and a total of 61 cases notified, giving a case mortality of 21.3 per cent. The annual averages for the two decennia 1891-1900 (Parish) and 1902-11 (Borough) are respectively, (1) notified cases 189.7 and 91.8 (2) deaths 34.7 and 15.6. Of the 61 cases notified in the Borough during 1912, 46\* (*i.e.*, 75.4 per cent.) were removed to hospital, and 9 died, giving a case-mortality of 19.6 per cent. amongst the patients treated in hospital; whilst 15 (*i.e.*, 24.6 per cent.) were treated at home, and 4 died, giving a case-mortality of 26.7 per cent. amongst the patients treated at home.

The age and sex incidence and mortality for typhoid cases notified in Lambeth Borough during 1912 are as follow:—

Ages.	Number of Cases Notified.			Deaths.			Death-rate per 100.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 5 ...	—	1	1	—	1	1	100.0
5 to 10 ...	4	2	6	1	—	1	16.7
10 to 20 .	6	8	14	—	1	1	7.1
20 to 40 ..	10	15	25	2	3	5	20.0
40 to 60 ...	8	6	14	3	1	4	28.6
60 and over ...	1	—	1	1	—	1	100.0
Total ...	29	32	61	7	6	13	26.3

It will be noted that (a) there was no case notified, and no death registered, in infants under 1 year of age; and (b)

\* Of the 46 cases of Typhoid Fever removed to hospital, 4 proved at hospital not to be suffering from that disease.



1 case was notified and 1 death registered, amongst children between 1 and 5 years of age; whilst the greatest numbers of both cases and deaths occurred amongst persons between 20 and 40 years of age.

Details as to incidence of the disease during 1912 upon the Registration of Sub-Districts of the Borough are as follow :—

Registration Sub-Districts.	Total No. of Cases Notified.	Cases treated at Home.	Cases removed to Hospital.	No. of Deaths.			Case Mortality per 100.
				At Home.	In Hospital.	Total.	
Lambeth Church ... ..	6	1	5	1	1	2	33·3
Kennington ... ..	16	3	13	—	3	3	18·8
Stockwell ... ..	6	—	6	—	2	2	33·3
Brixton ... ..	16	3	13	2	2	4	25·0
Norwood ... ..	17	8	9	1	1	2	11·8
<hr/>							
<b>Borough of Lambeth</b> ...	<b>61</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>21·3</b>

16 cases out of the 61 were traced to sources outside the Borough and 10 were secondary cases, *i.e.*, derived from previous cases (notified or unrecognised) in the Borough, as far as could be discovered. No case could be traced definitely and conclusively to infected ice-creams, water, milk, fried fish or watercress.

Of the 61 typhoid-infected houses, 31 (*i.e.*, 50·8 per cent.) showed, on inspection, defective drains, traps, fittings, or appliances, whilst in 6 (*i.e.*, 9·8 per cent.), the drains themselves were found to be defective (*i.e.*, gave a result with the test).

57 samples of blood were examined at the Bacteriological Laboratory during 1912 for the Widal reaction of typhoid, and of these, 31 (*i.e.*, 54.4 per cent.) gave the re-action.

In so far as typhoid fever is regarded as a sanitary index of a district, the statistics for the Borough during 1912 are of a satisfactory character.

## **SIMPLE, CONTINUED, RELAPSING AND TYPHUS FEVERS.**

During 1912, 1 case of continued fever was notified, and 1 death from this disease was registered, in the Borough. The annual averages for continued fever for the decennia 1902-11 are (1) notified cases 3.7, and (2) deaths 0.4.

No case of typhus was notified, and no death from the disease was registered, during 1912, in the Borough. One case of typhus has been notified in the Borough during the decennium 1901-10.

## **PUEPERAL FEVER.**

During 1912, in the Borough, 14 deaths were registered from puerperal fever (a disease of child-bed), and 24 cases notified, giving a case-mortality of 58.3 per cent. 13 of the patients were removed to hospital, non-pauper as well as pauper cases being received for treatment and isolation by the new Metropolitan Asylums (Puerperal Fever) Order, 1912 (August 20th).

The annual averages for the two decennia 1891-1900 (Parish) and 1902-1911 (Borough) are respectively (1) notified cases, 18.1 and 17.0 and (2) deaths 12.0 and 7.8.

Puerperal fever is a preventable disease, and is caused through want of care on the part of the nurse, or the medical practitioner, attending upon a lying-in woman. 8,168



births were registered in the Borough during 1912, and in only 24 cases was puerperal fever notified—a satisfactory fact to be able to report. In each case enquiries were made, and the Midwives (when in attendance) were visited at their homes, their rooms (or houses) and clothes disinfected, and their other patients (being attended at the time) followed up and watched as required.

### **ERYSIPELAS.**

During 1912, in the Borough of Lambeth, 216 cases of erysipelas were notified and 13 deaths registered, giving a case-mortality of 6.0 per cent. Of the 216 cases notified, 76 (*i.e.*, 35.2 per cent.) were removed to hospital. The annual averages for the two decennia 1891-1900 (Parish) and 1902-11 (Borough) are respectively (1) notified cases 347.0, and 140.8 and (2) deaths 18.2 and 12.4.

The advantages from the notification of erysipelas are few, as the majority of cases notified as “erysipelas” are not such as were contemplated by the framers of the Notification Act.

### **DIARRHŒA.**

During the year 1912, there were registered in the Borough, 82 deaths from diarrhœa, as compared with yearly averages of 196.7 and 177.9 respectively for the two decennia 1891-1900 (Parish) and 1902-11 (Borough).

Taking the statistics of the Parish and the Borough for the 4 quinquennia 1891-95, 1896-1900, 1901-1905 and 1906-1910 respectively, when the yearly averages for diarrhœa (and cholera) were 191.6, 219.4, 208.6 and 140.2, a comparison may be made of the variations in the incidence of these diseases.

Of the 82 deaths registered during 1912, in the Borough, 75 (*i.e.*, 91.5 per cent. were in children under 5 years, and 64 (*i.e.*, 78.05 per cent.) in infants, under 1 year of age. July, August, September and October were the most fatal months, the numbers registered being 11, 21, 12 and 10 respectively, and, during this period of 4 months, the incidence of diarrhoea (deaths per 10,000 of the population) upon the Inner Districts was proportionally greater than that upon the Outer Districts. In this connection, it is interesting to note that the 4 ft. earth thermometer first registered 56 deg. F. on June 19th, rising to a maximum 61.2 deg. F. on July 23rd, remaining at that temperature until August 2nd, and sinking to 56 deg. F. again on September 29th. 56 deg. F. is the so-called "critical" earth temperature for diarrhoea, *i.e.*, the temperature at which the germs of this disease begin to multiply, and prove themselves dangerous.\* Hence its importance, statistically, in connection with diarrhoea, a disease which, though it kills chiefly young children, attacks at times persons of all ages—a fact not generally recognised.

Age mortalities (corrected deaths) from diarrhoea were as follows :—

	M.	F.	Total.	Percentage of total deaths.
Under 1 year ... ..	33	31	64	78.1
1 to 5 ... ..	8	3	11	13.5
5 to 20 ... ..	1	1	2	2.4
20 to 40 ... ..	1	2	3	3.6
40 to 60 ... ..	...	1	1	1.2
Over 60 ... ..	...	1	1	1.2
Total ... ..	43	39	82	100.0

\*The 4-ft. earth temperatures were taken in Regent's Park, and thanks are due to the Secretary of the Royal Botanic Society for the information in connection therewith.



The details as to the diarrhoea incidence (mortality) during 1912, upon the different Registration Sub-Districts and the Wards of Lambeth Borough are as follow :—

BOROUGH OF LAMBETH.				Number of Deaths.	Diarrhœa Death-rate per 10000 Population.
Registration Sub-Districts.					
Lambeth Church	...	...	..	31	6·6
Kennington	...	...	..	23	4·8
Stockwell	...	...	..	9	1·4
Brixton	...	...	..	10	1·3
Norwood	...	...	...	9	1·4
Borough of Lambeth				82	2·7

N.B.—1 death from Cholera was also registered during 1912 in Stockwell (inner) Sub-District.

BOROUGH OF LAMBETH.					Number of Deaths.	Diarrhoea Death Rate per 10,000 Population.
Wards.						
Marsh	...	...	...	...	20	9·2
Bishop's	...	...	...	...	12	3 8
Prince's	...	...	...	...	23	5 4
Vauxhall	...	...	...	...	7	2·3
Stockwell	...	...	...	...	4	1·2
Brixton	...	...	...	...	9	2 04
Herne Hill	...	...	...	...	—	0·0
Tulse Hill...	...	...	...	...	3	0·9
Norwood	...	...	...	...	4	1·2
Borough of Lambeth ... ..					82	·7

N.B.—1 death from Cholera was also registered during 1912 in Stockwell Ward.

Taking the whole of the cases registered, during 1912, the diarrhoea death-rate per 10,000 population in the Inner Registration Sub-Districts and Inner Wards is 4.9 as compared with 1.2 for the Outer Registration Sub-Districts and Outer Wards—a difference which is generally found to obtain, and which is understood when the crowded state of the Inner Registration Sub-Districts and Inner Wards is remembered.

18 deaths were registered during 1912 from “enteritis.” During recent years there has been a marked improvement in the diagnosis of deaths from diarrhoeal diseases, so that, to obtain comparable figures, attention should be paid not only to diarrhoea deaths certified, but also to all deaths arising from diseases of an enteritic nature, *i.e.*, those in which the intestines are affected.

A special leaflet was issued during 1912, dealing with precautions against summer diarrhoea in connection with irregular and improper feeding of infants, the value of the milk depot in relation thereto, the danger of contamination of food by flies, the importance of removing at once all accumulations of refuse and other offensive matters, uncleanliness generally, and other causes of the disease (*vide* Appendix).

### **GLANDERS, ANTHRAX, ETC.**

During 1912, 9 notifications of animal glanders in the Borough were received under the London (Notification of Glanders) Order, 1907,\* but no case of human glanders, anthrax or hydrophobia was notified.

### **EPIDEMIC INFLUENZA.**

During 1912, 40 deaths were registered from influenza in the Borough. Of the 40 deaths, 14 were registered during the first, 7 during the second, 2 during the third, and 17 during the fourth quarter of the year. The annual averages for the two decennia 1891-1900 (Parish) and 1902-11 (Borough) are respectively 107.5 and 51.7.

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\*The Order includes also Anthrax and Hydrophobia occurring in human beings.



## OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM (CONTAGIOUS OPHTHALMIA OF NEWLY- BORN INFANTS).

Ophthalmia neonatorum was made compulsorily notifiable in the Administrative County of London as from, and including, March 13th, 1911, by Order made by the London County Council and duly approved by the Local Government Board.

During 1912, within the Borough, 76 infants were notified. Each case was visited by the Health Visitor and the necessary precautionary measures were taken, removal to hospital taking place in 2 instances.\* All the infants recovered except one, whose left eye was destroyed.

The London County Council Medical Inspectors under the Midwives Act report all cases of inflammation of the eyes of newly-born babies to the Medical Officers of Health of the various Metropolitan Districts, *i.e.*, in addition to notifying cases of ophthalmia neonatorum as they occur.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

During 1912, 381 deaths (corrected) were registered in the Borough as due to phthisis (tuberculosis of the lungs), 8 as due to tabes mesenterica and 32 as due to tubercular meningitis and hydrocephalus, and 59 as due to other forms of tuberculosis, making a total of 480 deaths from tuberculosis (all forms)—*i.e.*, 12.2 per cent. of the total deaths (corrected) registered from all causes. During the four quinquennia, 1891-5 (Parish), 1896-1900 (Parish), 1901-5 (Borough) and 1906-10 (Borough), the yearly

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\*No special hospital accommodation for cases of ophthalmia neonatorum has been provided in London, the general and special hospitals dealing with the cases in their out-patient and in-patient departments as required.

averages of deaths from tuberculosis (all forms), were respectively 675.0, 690.0, 647.4 and 567.4, whilst, during the same quinquennia, the yearly averages of deaths from phthisis, or pulmonary tuberculosis, alone were respectively, 478.8, 496.8, 462.8 and 421.6. Sub-dividing the total tuberculosis (all forms) deaths during 1912 amongst the different Registration Sub-Districts it is found that the numbers of deaths vary as follow:—

Registration Sub-Districts.	Deaths from			Total Deaths Tuberculosis. (all forms).
	Phthisis.	Tabes. Mes. and Tub. Men.	Other forms Tuber- culosis.	
Lambeth Church ... ..	84	8	19	111
Kennington ... ..	100	12	13	125
Stockwell ... ..	74	9	13	96
Brixton ... ..	81	6	10	97
Norwood ... ..	37	5	4	46
No Address ... ..	5	—	—	5
<b>Borough of Lambeth</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>480</b>

601 samples of sputum were examined at the Bacteriological Laboratory during 1912, and of these 296 (*i.e.*, 49.2 per cent.) showed the presence of the tubercle bacillus.

The distribution of consumption or pulmonary phthisis, or pulmonary tuberculosis, as a disease, can be gauged from the official notifications that have been received, *viz.* :



under (a) the voluntary Lambeth Notification (Consumption) Scheme, 1902,\* which came into force on June 1st, 1902, (b) the compulsory Poor Law, Hospitals and Private Pulmonary Tuberculosis Schemes, known as Regulations, *e.g.*, the Public Health (Tuberculosis) 1908, the Public Health (Tuberculosis in Hospitals) 1911, and the Public Health (Tuberculosis), 1911.

All the sources of notifications received during 1912 are set out in Tables Q (I.), Q (II.), Q (III), Q (IV.), and Q (V.), dealing with (a) Wards and (b) Registration Sub-Districts.

In each case notified, from whatever source, a visit is paid, unless the notifying medical man is of opinion that such an official visit is unnecessary, leaflets are distributed and disinfection is carried out as required, but with due regard to privacy, instructions being given to the officers to avoid doing anything likely to cause pain or annoyance to patients or their friends.

Taking all the notifications received during 1912—a total of 1,920, the disease appears to have had a greater incidence upon the Inner than the Outer Districts (Registration Sub-Districts and Wards), *viz.* : 1,173 to 747, *i.e.*, 9.3 to 4.3 per 1,000 population due to (a) the more crowded conditions, persons in houses, and houses over area, and (b) the different (poorer) status of the inhabitants, in the former as compared with the latter.

Taking the medical notifications of tuberculosis of the lungs (consumption) received under the Regulations, 1908 and 1911, but excluding the re-notifications, the incidence-

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\*No notifications were received during 1912 under the Lambeth Notification (Consumption) Scheme 1902.

rates of the disease per 1,000 of the populations in the Registration Sub-Districts and Wards during 1912, are as follow :—

1. *Wards*—

Inner—8.5, viz. : Marsh, 7.1; Bishop's, 12.03;  
Prince's, 8.1; Vauxhall, 6.6.

Outer—4.2, viz. : Stockwell, 3.5; Brixton, 4.9;  
Herne Hill, 4.4; Tulse Hill, 4.5; Norwood, 3.2.

2. *Registration Sub-Districts*—

Inner—8.5, viz. : Lambeth Church, 9.3; Kennington, 9.04; Inner Stockwell, 6.6.

Outer—4.2, viz. : Outer Stockwell, 3.5; Brixton, 4.7; Norwood, 3.8.

Borough of Lambeth = 6.03.

The corresponding death-rates from (a) tuberculosis of the lungs (consumption) and (b) tuberculosis (all forms) per 1,000 of the population living are for the Registration Sub-Districts as follow :—

(a) *Tuberculosis of the lungs (consumption)*—

Inner 1.7,\* viz. : Lambeth Church, 1.8; Kennington, 2.1; Inner Stockwell, 1.2.

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\*In calculating these death-rates for the Registration Sub-Districts (Inner and Outer), the deaths registered in Stockwell Sub-District are divided equally between Inner and Outer Stockwell.



Outer—0.9,\* viz. : Outer Stockwell, 1.2; Brixton, 1.1; Norwood, 0.6.

Borough of Lambeth=1.3.

(b) *Tuberculosis (all forms)*—

Inner—2.2,\* viz. : Lambeth Church, 2.4 Kennington, 2.6; Inner Stockwell, 1.5.

Outer—1.1\*, viz. : Outer Stockwell, 1.5; Brixton, 1.3; Norwood, 0.7.

Borough of Lambeth=1.6.

#### TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARIES.

During 1912, the Council decided to establish and maintain a Municipal Tuberculosis Dispensary for the Borough. Full particulars will be found under the heading of the Lambeth Municipal Tuberculosis Dispensaries Scheme (*pages 79-98*).

Voluntary Tuberculosis Dispensaries have already been established in the following Metropolitan Districts : Battersea, Bermondsey, Camberwell, Fulham, Kensington, Paddington, Poplar, St. Marylebone, Stepney and Woolwich.

TABLE Q (I.)—

Notification Certificates (Forms A, B, C and D), received during 1912 quarterly under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908.

## WARDS.

Wards.  1912.	PUBLIC HEALTH									
	1st Quarter.					2nd Quarter.				
	Form A.	Form B.	Form C.	Form D.	Total.	Form A.	Form B.	Form C.	Form D.	Total.
Marsh ... ..	11	6	4	1	22	7	3	4	—	14
Bishop's ... ..	45	14	10	—	69	22	8	16	—	46
Prince's ... ..	29	24	2	—	55	18	11	8	—	37
Vauxhall ... ..	16	12	3	—	31	9	4	10	—	23
<b>Total Inner Wards</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>120</b>
Stockwell ... ..	5	3	2	—	10	1	1	1	—	3
Brixton ... ..	7	7	3	—	17	7	1	2	—	10
Herne Hill ... ..	5	3	1	—	9	5	5	1	—	11
Tulse Hill ... ..	7	5	2	—	14	2	—	2	—	4
Norwood ... ..	7	1	—	—	8	11	1	1	—	13
<b>Total Outer Wards</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>41</b>
Borough of Lambeth	132	75	27	1	235	82	34	45	—	161

N.B.—15 Re-notifications are included.

## CONSUMPTION NOTIFICATIONS.

during 1912 quarterly under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908.

(TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1908.										
3rd Quarter.					4th Quarter.					Total 1912.
Form A.	Form B.	Form C.	Form D.	Total.	Form A.	Form B.	Form C.	Form D.	Total.	Total.
12	2	5	—	19	8	2	3	—	13	51
17	4	7	—	28	30	10	4	—	44	150
13	13	5	—	31	20	26	2	—	48	154
12	7	5	—	24	22	12	2	—	36	94
<b>54</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>449</b>
3	3	—	—	6	1	1	1	—	3	18
4	—	3	—	7	9	1	2	—	12	36
—	2	—	—	2	3	3	1	—	7	26
5	3	2	—	10	3	3	—	—	6	28
7	1	1	—	9	5	—	3	—	8	33
<b>19</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>141</b>
73	35	28	—	136	101	58	18	—	177	590
										119
										709

in the above Table.



TABLE Q (II).—

Notification Certificates (Forms A, B, C, and D) received (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908.

## REGISTRATION

Registration Sub-Districts.	PUBLIC HEALTH									
	1st Quarter.					2nd Quarter.				
	Form A.	Form B.	Form C.	Form D.	Total.	Form A.	Form B.	Form C.	Form D.	Total.
1912.										
(Waterloo ... ..	11	6	4	1	22	7	3	4	—	14
(Lambeth Church ...	21	10	3	—	34	12	7	7	—	26
Kennington ... ..	53	28	9	—	90	28	12	17	—	57
Stockwell (Inner) ...	16	12	3	—	31	9	4	10	—	23
<b>Total Inner</b>										
<b>Districts</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>120</b>
Stockwell (Outer) ...	5	3	2	—	10	1	1	1	—	3
Brixton ... ..	12	10	4	—	26	12	6	3	—	21
Norwood ... ..	14	6	2	—	22	13	1	3	—	17
<b>Total Outer</b>										
<b>Districts</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>41</b>
Borough of Lambeth	132	75	27	1	235	82	34	45	—	161

N.B.—15 Re-notifications are included

## CONSUMPTION NOTIFICATIONS.

during 1912 quarterly under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908.

## TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS 1908.

3rd Quarter.					4th Quarter.					Total 1912.		
Form A.	Form B.	Form C.	Form D.	Total.	Form A.	Form B.	Form C.	Form D.	Total.	Medical.	Non-Medical.	Total.
12	2	5	—	19	8	2	3	—	13	51	17	68
8	4	4	—	16	15	10	4	—	29	87	18	105
22	13	8	—	43	35	26	2	—	63	217	36	253
12	7	5	—	24	22	12	2	—	36	94	20	114
<b>54</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>540</b>
3	3	—	—	6	1	1	1	—	3	18	4	22
4	2	3	—	9	12	4	3	—	19	62	13	75
12	4	3	—	19	8	3	3	—	14	61	11	72
<b>19</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>169</b>
73	35	28	—	136	101	58	18	—	177	590	119	709

in the above table.

TABLE Q (III.)—CONSUMPTION

Notification Certificates received during 1912 (Quarterly)  
Regulations,PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS IN  
Wards and Registration

Wards.	1st Q.	2nd Q.	3rd Q.	4th Q.	Total 1912.
Marsh... ..	16	14	14	17	61
Bishop's ... ..	33	33	24	26	116
Prince's ... ..	28	25	23	20	96
Vauxhall ... ..	18	13	21	14	66
<b>Total Inner Wards</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>339</b>
Stockwell ... ..	13	16	16	10	55
Brixton ... ..	21	16	30	20	87
Herne Hill ... ..	17	11	18	8	54
Tulse Hill ... ..	18	4	14	8	44
Norwood ... ..	11	12	7	3	33
<b>Total Outer Wards</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>273</b>
<b>Borough of Lambeth</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>612</b>

N.B.—The Public Health (Tuberculosis in Hospitals)

## NOTIFICATIONS.

under the Public Health (Tuberculosis in Hospitals)  
1911.

## HOSPITALS) REGULATIONS, 1911.

## Sub-Districts.

Sub-Districts.	1st Q.	2nd Q.	3rd Q.	4th Q.	Total 1912.
Waterloo ... ..	16	14	14	17	61
Lambeth Church ...	26	29	18	22	95
Kennington ... ..	35	29	29	24	117
Stockwell (Inner) ...	18	13	21	14	66
<b>Total Inner Wards</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>339</b>
Stockwell (Outer) ...	13	16	16	10	55
Brixton ... ..	38	27	48	28	141
Norwood ... ..	29	16	21	11	77
<b>Total Outer Wards</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>273</b>
<b>Borough of Lambeth</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>612</b>

Regulations, 1911, came into force on May 1st, 1911.



TABLE Q (IV.)—CONSUMPTION NOTIFICATIONS.

Notification Certificates (Forms A & B) received during 1912, quarterly, under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1911.

## WARDS.

WARDS.	1st Qr. Form A.	2nd Qr. Form A.	3rd Qr. Form A.	4th Qr. Form A.	Totals 1912.	1st Qr. Form B.	2nd Qr. Form B.	3rd Qr. Form B.	4th Qr. Form B.	Totals 1912.	Full Totals Forms A & B.
Marsh ... ..	14	9	8	6	37	1	4	..	2	7	44
Bishop's ... ..	39	24	14	31	108	2	2	..	..	4	112
Prince's ... ..	30	19	21	16	86	3	2	..	1	6	92
Vauxhall ... ..	13	14	6	5	38	1	..	1	2	4	42
<b>Total Inner Wards</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>290</b>
Stockwell ... ..	19	9	4	10	42	..	2	..	..	2	44
Brixton ... ..	38	22	16	22	98	..	..	..	2	2	100
Herne Hill ... ..	27	9	16	19	71	1	..	..	1	2	73
Tulse Hill ... ..	30	14	9	16	69	2	..	..	2	4	73
Norwood ... ..	14	8	4	13	39	..	1	..	..	1	40
<b>Total Outer Wards</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>330</b>
Borough of Lambeth ...	224	128	98	138	588	19	11	1	10	32	620

N.B.—The Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1911, came into force on January 1st, 1912,

TABLE Q (V.) —CONSUMPTION NOTIFICATIONS.

Notification Certificates (Forms A & B) received during 1912, quarterly, under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1911.

## REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS.

SUB-DISTRICTS.	1st Qr. Form A.	2nd Qr. Form A.	3rd Qr. Form A.	4th Qr. Form A.	Totals 1912.	1st Qr. Form B.	2nd Qr. Form B.	3rd Qr. Form B.	4th Qr. Form B.	Totals 1912.	Full Totals Forms A & B.
Waterloo ...	14	9	8	6	37	1	4	..	2	7	44
Lambeth Church ..	37	21	13	27	98	2	2	..	..	4	102
Kennington ... ..	32	22	22	20	96	3	2	..	1	6	102
Stockwell (Inner) ..	13	14	6	5	38	1	..	1	2	4	42
<b>Total Inner Districts ...</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>290</b>
Stockwell (Outer) ...	19	9	4	10	42	...	2	...	...	2	44
Brixton ... ..	65	31	32	41	169	1	...	...	3	4	173
Norwood ... ..	44	22	13	29	108	2	1	...	2	5	113
<b>Total Outer Districts ...</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>330</b>
<b>Borough of Lambeth</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>620</b>

N.B.—The Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1911, came into force on January 1st, 1912.



TABLE Q (VI.)—CONSUMPTION RE-NOTIFICATIONS.

Re-notification Certificates (Form A) received during 1912—quarterly under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908.

## WARDS AND REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS.

WARDS.	1st Qr. Form A.	Form B.	2nd Qr. Form A.	Form B.	3rd Qr. Form A.	4th Qr. Form A.	Total 1912.	SUB-DISTRICTS.	1st Qr. Form A.	Form B.	2nd Qr. Form A.	Form B.	3rd Qr. Form A.	4th Qr. Form A.	Total 1912.
Marsh ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	{ Waterloo ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
Bishop's ... ..	7	...	...	...	...	1	8		1	...	...	...	...	1	2
Prince's ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		6	...	...	...	...	...	6
Vauxhall ... ..	3	...	...	...	...	...	3		3	...	...	...	...	...	3
<b>Total Inner Wards</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>Total Inner Districts</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>13</b>
Stockwell ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Stockwell (Outer)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brixton ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Herne Hill ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	1		1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tulse Hill ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	1		1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Norwood ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Norwood ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
<b>Total Outer Wards</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>Total Outer Districts</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2</b>
Borough of Lambeth	12	...	1	...	...	2	15	Borough of Lambeth	12	...	1	...	...	2	15

## LAMBETH MUNICIPAL TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARIES SCHEME.

The State Campaign against Tuberculosis has drawn public attention to the disease, and the Borough Council, after considering the whole subject, came to the decision on July 25th, 1912, that the establishment and maintenance of a Municipal Tuberculosis Dispensary\* for the Borough for the prevention and treatment of Tuberculosis would prove of advantage, and instructions were given to the Public Health Committee to bring up the necessary scheme and estimates, which were afterwards finally approved by the Council on October 3rd, 1912.

The Scheme was generally approved on October 30th, 1912, by the Local Government Board, to whom plans and detailed particulars and estimates were submitted. The details of the Scheme, as approved were as follow:—

1. The Borough Council to provide, and be responsible for the maintenance of, the Lambeth Tuberculosis Dispensary Scheme, as a Municipal undertaking, in accordance with the suggestion of the "Astor" Departmental (1912) Committee on Tuberculosis (Interim Report).

2. The Tuberculosis Dispensary to be available for the whole of the inhabitants of the Borough, and, if and when approved by the Local Government Board, to be used also by the London County Insurance Committee and the Lambeth Local Insurance Sub-Committee, with the consent of the National Insurance Commissioners, for the purpose of administering, as required, "sanatorium" benefit under the National Insurance Act, 1911, for "insured" persons residing within the Borough.

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\* Tuberculosis Dispensaries (for medical treatment and advice) may be provided by Metropolitan Sanitary Authorities out of the Rates under the powers given by the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, section 75.



3. The Tuberculosis Dispensary to be the centre of prevention, detection, and treatment of the disease, and of the education of the inhabitants of the Borough in the nature of the disease, its detection in the early stages being especially important.

4. The Tuberculosis Dispensary to be a receiving house and centre of diagnosis and curative treatment (both tuberculin injections and other equally important methods), as well as a clearing house for the (a) sending off of all persons suffering from tuberculosis within the Borough to institutions (sanatoria or hospitals), or (b) arranging for their domiciliary or dispensary treatment (including tuberculin treatment), as may be found necessary and practicable—not only “insured” persons under the National Insurance Act, 1911, by agreement with the National Insurance Commissioners, and the London County Insurance Committee, but also non-insured persons.

5. The Tuberculosis Dispensary to be linked up to existing public health and medical work of the Borough Council, so as to both supplement and centralise generally the public health administration of the Borough, the Tuberculosis Dispensary to be regarded as a central tuberculosis institution or clinic.

6. The Tuberculosis Dispensary to work, as far as practicable, in relationship and sympathy with the general medical practitioners practising within the Borough, more especially in regard to the domiciliary treatment of tuberculosis in “insured” persons under the National Insurance Act, 1911, as laid down in the General Order of the Local Government Board of 26th July, 1912, under such conditions and terms, as to fees, etc., as the National Insurance Commissioners and the Insurance Committees may decide.

7. The main Dispensary Building to be placed centrally within the Borough, near to the Town Hall, the Council's Health Department, and the Borough Bacteriological Laboratory, for the use of the Inner and Outer Wards, and arrangements to be made, if found to be necessary and otherwise practicable, for the additional use of the Inner Wards with (a) a Tuberculosis Out-patient Department of St. Thomas' Hospital, separate and distinct (administratively and otherwise)



from the Hospital, or (b) the Tuberculin Dispensary, situated at 263 Kennington Road, such premises, if used at all, to be used as branches (but only as branches) of the main Central Municipal Tuberculosis Dispensary and the Lambeth Borough Tuberculosis Scheme, and to be under the administrative control of the Council.

8. The main Central Dispensary building to consist of (1) two consulting-rooms, (2) two dressing-rooms, (3) one waiting-room, (4) dispensing or medicine room, and (5) caretaker's rooms.

9. The Dispensary Staff to consist of—

(a) A whole-time Chief Executive Officer (administrative);

N.B.—It is proposed to appoint the Medical Officer of Health of the Borough to the position of Chief Executive Administrative Officer, and to make him responsible to the Borough Council for the general administration and local execution of the Borough Tuberculosis Dispensary Scheme, with administrative control of the Central Dispensary and the Branch Dispensaries (if any);

(b) A whole-time Tuberculosis Officer (clinical);

N.B.—It is proposed that the Tuberculosis Officer (clinical) shall be attached to the Medical (Public Health) Department of the Council, shall act under the administrative control of the Medical Officer of Health (except as regards clinical work), shall receive a commencing salary of £300 per annum, and that his duties shall be such as appertain to such an officer, viz., (1) acting as consulting and diagnosing officer for the Dispensary and the Borough, assisting medical practitioners practising within the Borough in diagnosis and methods of treatment, if and when required; (2) treating cases, if necessary, and as required, at the Dispensary, especially those needing skill and experience (*e.g.*, tuberculin injections; (3) visiting infected houses, with a view to discovering (a) unsuspected cases of the disease, *e.g.*, “contacts,” “sus-



pects," or "infects"; and (b) insanitary conditions, but not for the purpose of treatment, except at the request and with the consent of the medical practitioner in attendance, or, failing such a medical practitioner being in attendance, of the Medical Officer of Health; (4) acting as "Consulting Officer (tuberculosis)" of the Dispensary (when and if approved by the Local Government Board) under the General Order of the Local Government Board (Domiciliary Treatment of Tuberculosis) of 26th July, 1912, in regard to "insured" persons under the National Insurance Act, 1911, with the consent of the National Insurance Commissioners and the London County Insurance Committee;

- (c) A trained nurse, with special experience in tuberculosis work, and subject to the conditions of service approved by the Association for the conduct of nurses engaged by Nursing Associations;
- (d) A dispenser, properly qualified to carry on the business of a chemist and druggist under the provisions of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, as amended by the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, and duly registered with the Pharmaceutical Society.

N.B.—In the event of general medical practitioners not dispensing their own medicines, arrangements may be made with a local chemist or chemists for this purpose, at fees to be decided upon after consultation with the Pharmaceutical Society—"drugs and medicines" to include such appliances as shelters, beds, etc., and such foods as milk, eggs, etc.;

- (e) A clerk, qualified in shorthand and typewriting, for correspondence and statistical work (card index and otherwise);
- (f) A caretaker.

10.\* Treatment (advice and medicine) at the Dispensary to be free, but registered general medical practitioners to have the power of recommending patients to the Dispensary for treatment, but no patient to be treated thereat if it be found on enquiry that such patient is able to pay for attendance, and is, at the time, or has recently been, under the care of a registered general practitioner, without the consent of such practitioner, or of the Medical Officer of Health.

11. The Dispensary to work in close co-operation with all organisations and societies (voluntary or otherwise).

12. The Dispensary to be open at times suitable for the attendance of the working classes for the examination and treatment of all who come, or are sent, under the conditions and restrictions stated above.

The following extracts from the Interim Report of the Departmental Committee on Tuberculosis bear upon the subject :—

#### INTERIM REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON TUBERCULOSIS.

- (1) The anti-tuberculosis campaign scheme should provide for the detection and treatment of the disease, whilst existing knowledge of the disease must be increased by research. (Paragraph 4.)
- (2) The first unit in the scheme is the Tuberculosis Dispensary, and this unit must work in intimate relationship with the second unit of the scheme, viz., hospitals, sanatoria, farm colonies, open-air schools, etc. (Paragraphs 18 to 24.)
- (3) Special and systematic attention is to be paid to children, childhood affording an excellent period for detecting and dealing with the disease. (Paragraph 29.)

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\* Clause No 10 shall not apply to "insured" persons under the National Insurance Act, 1911, referred to the Dispensaries by the Insurance Committee under arrangements with the Borough Council.



- (4) Tuberculosis Dispensaries should be provided by the Metropolitan Borough Councils in so far as London is concerned. (Paragraph 34.)
- (5) With a view to encouraging the early provision and equipment of Tuberculosis Dispensaries, capital grants should be made up to four fifths of the amount required, provided that this sum should generally not exceed £1 per 750 population area, or an average of £240 per dispensary, and that for the provision of the additional sanatorium beds for adults required at the outset, capital grants should be made up to three-fifths of the cost per bed, provided that the total amount does not exceed an average of £90 per bed. (Paragraph 41.)
- (6) Special regard should be given for securing the co-operation of medical practitioners in working the scheme, particularly in relation to the early detection of the disease and its domiciliary (home) and dispensary (institutional) treatment. (Paragraph 42.)

Arrangements have been satisfactorily and advantageously completed with St. Thomas' Hospital (Out-Patients' Department) for the establishment and maintenance there by the Hospital Authorities of a Branch Dispensary at the expense of the Hospital Governors, whilst the Central Dispensary is to be established and maintained by the Borough Council out of the Rates, at 73 Effra Road, Brixton, S.W., the premises being taken on November 21st, 1912, for a period of 5 years from December Quarter at a rent of £45 per annum, to be structurally altered and equipped for the purpose.

In this way, the Borough will be provided with two properly-equipped and officered Dispensaries (both for diagnosis and treatment), the Tuberculosis officers being

whole-time officers appointed by the Council (for the Central Dispensary) and by the St. Thomas' Hospital Governors (for the Branch Dispensary) respectively.\* The Medical Officer of Health of the Borough is the Chief Executive Tuberculosis Officer responsible to the Borough Council for the general administration and local execution of the Scheme, with executive control over the Dispensaries and both Tuberculosis Officers act under his supervision, except in so far as clinical duties are concerned.

N.B.—The Branch Dispensary is primarily intended for the treatment, on application, of all persons suffering from tuberculosis, or suspected tuberculosis, and living within the Inner Wards, or northern half of the Borough, viz.: Marsh, Bishop's, Prince's and Vauxhall Wards; but is available also for all other persons suffering from tuberculosis, or suspected tuberculosis, and living within the Outer Wards, or southern half of the Borough, viz.: Stockwell, Brixton, Herne Hill, Tulse Hill, and Norwood Wards, on application by the Borough Council, through the Medical Officer of Health.

The arrangement come to with the St. Thomas' Hospital Authorities for a Branch Dispensary in connection with the Out-Patient Department should prove of value to the inhabitants of the Borough, who will not only have the advantage of the professional skill and advice of the medical and surgical staffs (in consultation and otherwise), but also the use of the most modern and up-to-date chemical, pathological and bacteriological laboratories connected with the Hospital. Further, certain beds will also be reserved and be available at the Hospital for the purpose of observa-

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\* Dr. Nicol Galbraith, M.B., B.C.H., D.P.H., has been appointed by the Council and is attached to the Public Health Department with charge of the Central Dispensary, and Dr. Rodolph Charles Wingfield, B.A., M.B., B.CH. (OXON.) M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., by the St. Thomas' Hospital Governors, and is attached to the Medical Staff of the Hospital.



tion and treatment of suitable cases connected with tuberculosis. Financially, too, the arrangement come to should prove of advantage to the Borough, affecting a considerable saving.

The subjoined letter from St. Thomas' Hospital crystalises the arrangements come to :—

TREASURER'S OFFICES,  
ST. THOMAS' HOSPITAL, S.E.

*November 21st, 1912.*

DEAR SIR,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th inst., and, having placed this before the meeting of my Committee, I am able to reply officially to your previous communications of the 18th and 19th October, and to the points which were raised at the informal conference which took place on the 29th ultimo between yourself and representatives of the Governors and Staff of St. Thomas' Hospital, as well as the various points which have been raised in interviews between you and myself.

The Governors are prepared to associate themselves with the Lambeth Tuberculosis Dispensary Scheme, and, in connection with such Scheme, to establish and maintain, as suggested, a Branch Dispensary in connection therewith.

The St. Thomas' Hospital Tuberculosis Department will be separate and distinct from the main Out-patient Department of the Hospital, and a whole-time Medical Tuberculosis Officer will be appointed to the Department at a salary of £500 per annum. The Governors of the Hospital will be responsible for all the expenses connected with the establishment and maintenance of this Department.

This Branch Dispensary will be under the control of the Governors and Staff of St. Thomas' Hospital, and independent of control of all outside bodies except such administrative control as devolves on you as Medical Officer of Health of the Borough of Lambeth

and Chief Executive Tuberculosis Officer of the Lambeth Municipal Tuberculosis Scheme.

With reference to the various points to which you called attention :—

(1) The Governors agree that the Branch Dispensary at St. Thomas' Hospital shall be worked in close relation to the general health administration of the Borough of Lambeth as regards tuberculosis, and, in accordance with your suggestion, will entirely serve the Inner Wards of the Borough of Lambeth, namely, Marsh, Bishop, Prince's and Vauxhall.

(2) The Branch Dispensary will be open for the treatment of all persons, both those insured under the National Insurance Act, 1911, and those not so insured living within the Inner Wards of the Borough of Lambeth namely, Marsh, Bishop, Prince's and Vauxhall, and will be available for other persons living in other parts of the Borough of Lambeth on application by the Borough Council through the Medical Officer of Health, and, further, will be available for the treatment of all other suitable persons who may present themselves for treatment at St. Thomas' Hospital.

(3) The St. Thomas' Hospital Medical Tuberculosis Officer will not visit houses in the Borough of Lambeth for the purposes of treatment, but will be available for consultation and diagnosis on application being made for his services by the Medical Officer of Health or medical practitioners practising within the Borough of Lambeth in connection with Tuberculosis Dispensary cases.

(4) The services of St. Thomas' Hospital Consulting Staff will be available if requisitioned by the Medical Tuberculosis Officer of the St. Thomas' Hospital Tuberculosis Branch Dispensary.

(5) There will be beds available in St. Thomas' Hospital for the treatment of suitable cases admitted by the St. Thomas' Hospital Medical Tuberculosis Officer.



(6) The Dispensary at St. Thomas' Hospital being approved by the Local Government Board as a Branch Dispensary of the Lambeth Municipal Tuberculosis Scheme, will be a recognised centre for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

For some years past the authorities of St. Thomas' Hospital have devoted the utmost care to the treatment of cases of Tuberculosis, and the medical staff responsible for the clinical treatment have received most valuable assistance from the skilled staff of the highly-equipped laboratories of the Hospital; those laboratories will be available under the scheme.

It is, further, the object of the Governors and the Staff to devote the full resources of the Hospital to secure the utmost efficiency in treating all patients who may attend in the St. Thomas' Hospital Tuberculosis Department.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) G. Q. ROBERTS,  
*Secretary.*

DR. PRIESTLEY,  
Medical Officer of Health,  
Town Hall, Lambeth, S.W.

This letter was submitted to the Local Government Board and approved by them on December 20th, 1912, subject to the arrangements being properly related to the Public Health work and to the general scheme of the Borough for the treatment of persons suffering from tuberculosis. The Board afterwards approved of the appointment of Dr. Rodolph Charles Wingfield, B.A., M.B., B.CH. (Oxon.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., by the St. Thomas' Hospital Governors as Tuberculosis Officer to the St. Thomas' Branch (Lambeth) Dispensary and Tuberculosis Department, and his qualifications are set out in the following letter:—

TREASURER'S OFFICE,

ST. THOMAS' HOSPITAL, S.E.

16th January, 1913.

DEAR SIR,

I beg to inform you that at a meeting of the Grand Committee of the Governors of this Hospital yester-

day afternoon, RODOLPH CHARLES WINGFIELD, B.A., M.B., B.CH. (OXON), M.R.C.S.; L.R.C.P.; was appointed Medical Officer in charge of the Tuberculosis Department at St. Thomas' Hospital.

Dr. Wingfield is 27 years of age. He took his B.A. at Oxford in July, 1907, taking honours in Physiology. He began his work at the Hospital in October, 1908, and has been at work here ever since. He has held the position of House Physician to Dr. Hawkins, Assistant Demonstrator of Morbid Anatomy, Assistant Director of the Pathological Laboratories, and Pathologist responsible for post-mortem examinations on two days every week, with the demonstration of post-mortem methods and morbid anatomy to students. Since February, 1912, he has been the Louis Jenner Research Scholar.

The Governors were induced to make this appointment by the unanimous report of the Medical Staff of this Hospital that, in their opinion, Dr. Wingfield was a man of commanding ability, with an accurate knowledge of clinical methods, and a thorough training in the application of bacteriology to the diagnosis and treatment of patients suffering from tuberculosis and other diseases. The Staff expressed the opinion that Dr. Wingfield was especially suitable for the post for which he was an applicant.

Dr. Wingfield is prepared to take up the work at once, and such hours of work will be arranged by the Governors as will make the Department most useful to the patients who may be referred to it for treatment.

The particular part of the Hospital which has been set apart for the special Tuberculosis Department is now ready in all respects for the reception of patients, and the treatment of the individuals can be undertaken as soon as the recognition of the Lambeth Scheme by the Local Government Board has been secured.

Yours faithfully,

G. Q. ROBERTS,  
*Secretary.*

DR. PRIESTLEY,  
Medical Officer of Health,  
Town Hall, Lambeth, S.W.



It must not be lost sight of that great advantage must accrue to the St. Thomas' Hospital Medical School by the establishment of this Branch Dispensary in connection with the Hospital Out-Patient Department.

#### SANATORIUM BENEFIT.\*

The "Sanatorium Benefit" under the National Insurance Act, 1911, came into force on July 15th, 1912, and has an important bearing upon the work proposed to be carried out throughout the Borough for the purpose of preventing and treating tuberculosis. The "Sanatorium Benefit" includes home or domiciliary treatment, as well as the provision and maintenance of (a) dispensaries, (b) sanatoria, (for the open-air treatment of early cases), and (c) other institutions, comprising (1) hospitals for acute cases, (2) convalescent homes, open-air schools and "after-care" working colonies, and (3) homes for the incurable.

The domiciliary, or home treatment, and the provision and maintenance of dispensaries fall to the City and Borough Councils, alone or in conjunction, whilst the other institutions will have to be provided and maintained for the whole of the County of London, by some Central Body, *e.g.*, Metropolitan Asylums Board, London County Council, etc. These institutions will be fed by the dispensaries where the cases of tuberculosis will be classified and selected for treatment as required. In this way the dispensaries are "clearing," "sifting," or "classifying" organisations and centres of observation, diagnosis and treatment. Suspicious cases are also dealt with at the dispensaries, where they are sent as the result of domiciliary visiting—the so-called "suspects," "contacts" or "infects," or patients in the early stages of the disease when they are not likely to be notified in the ordinary way under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations. Lastly, the dispensaries will

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\* *Vide* L.G.B. letters of Dec., 1910, and Nov. 16th, 1911.



also act as information bureaux and general educational centres for tuberculosis and must work in association with all (a) voluntary organisations, (b) existing general dispensaries (treating tuberculosis patients), (c) special dispensaries (for inoculations with tuberculin), and (d) hospital out-patient (tuberculosis) departments—as off-shoots of the general Scheme, which must have the sympathy and approval of the Medical Profession.

It is important to note that “sanatorium benefit” does not necessarily mean removal to a sanatorium, but may take the form of treatment at home or at a tuberculosis dispensary or by any other method that may be suitable to the medical needs of a patient.

The following extracts from the National Insurance Act, 1911, (“Sanatorium Benefit”) bear upon the subject:—

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911 (“SANATORIUM  
BENEFIT”).

- (1) “Sanatorium Benefit” is defined to mean treatment of insured persons in sanatoria, or other institutions, or otherwise, when suffering from tuberculosis, or such other diseases as the Local Government Board, with the approval of the Treasury, may appoint, and power is given to extend this “sanatorium benefit” to the dependants of insured persons. (Sections 8 (1b) and 17 (1).)
- (2) An Insurance Committee has been formed for the County of London (with a proportion of women members) for making the necessary arrangements for providing the “sanatorium benefit.” (Section 59 (1 and 2).)
- (3) District Insurance Committees for Metropolitan Boroughs are to be established, one for each Borough. (Section 59 (4).)
- (4) All necessary arrangements are to be made for providing for the treatment of insured persons (a) in and (b) otherwise than in, sanatoria, or other institutions, and for that purpose agreements may be made with persons or Local Authorities (other than Poor Law Authorities) having the management of sanatoria or other institutions approved by the Local Government Board . . . or undertaking such treatment in a manner approved by the Local Government Board. (Section 16 (1).)



- (5) The expenditure incurred in providing the "sanatorium benefit" is to be defrayed through the Insurance Commissioners and Insurance Committees by a grant of 1s. 3d. per annum for each insured person, and by a further grant of 1d. per annum for each such person from a Parliamentary grant, though, in this latter case the whole or any part may be retained by the Commissioners for the purpose of research. (Section 16 (2).)
- (6) Special financial arrangements (as a temporary provision pending the Act getting into proper working order) have already been made by which each Insurance Committee has been credited with the sum of about £4 5s. per 1,000 of the total population of its area, as from the commencement of the Act (15th July, 1912), for the expenditure necessary to provide such treatment for consumptives as can be given during the first six months of the Act being in force, viz., from 15th July, 1912, to 15th January, 1913, it being thought by the Commissioners that, during that period, the amount of money available will be less than the amount which would be available in a similar period after the Act is in full operation. (Memorandum dated 6th July, 1912, No. 112, of the National Insurance Commissioners.)

#### FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS.

A sum of 1/3 for each insured person per annum is allowed to the Insurance Commissioners and the Insurance Committees under the National Insurance Act, 1911, together with an extra 1d. (Parliamentary Grant) for each insured person per annum; and, from the commencement of the Act (*i.e.*, July 15th, 1912), a sum equivalent to about £4 5s. 0d. per 1,000 of the total population of its area has been credited to each Insurance Committee, to cover the necessary initial expenses connected with the treatment of consumption during the first six months of the working of the Act, viz. : July 15th, 1912, to July 15th, 1913. As

far as the Lambeth area (*i.e.*, Borough) is concerned, taking the estimated population (middle 1912) at 297,550 (297,000 in round numbers), and taking, as an estimate, one-third\* of this population as representing the "insured" persons, *viz.*, 99,000, the sum of  $1/3$  allowed for each "insured" person per annum, should bring in (approximately) £6,187, plus whatever proportion may be allowed from the 1d. Grant (Parliamentary); whilst the amount credited to the Lambeth area for the first six months' initial working of the Act (July 15th, 1912, to January 15th, 1913) should be (approximately) £1,262, allowing £4 5s. 0d. per 1,000 of the total population.

Of the annual sum £6,187 (estimated), it is reasonable to assume that £1,000 (a sixth) will be ear-marked for dispensary purposes, including domiciliary visiting, *i.e.*, for purely local purposes.

These estimates are, of course, for all purposes of "sanatorium benefit" under the National Insurance Act, 1911, and will include sanatoria, homes, hospitals, "after-care" colonies, etc., as well as dispensaries and domiciliary visiting, and the grants will be paid through the County Insurance (London) Committee, who will retain certain money for their own uses (administrative and otherwise), transferring the balances to the different Metropolitan Borough and City Councils, with the approval of the Insurance Commissioners. It must be remembered that these estimates are for "insured" persons under the Act†—a third (estimated) only of the population, and that the Borough Council as the Sanitary or Public Health Authority must provide for similar treatment and benefits for the

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\* This estimate is probably below the actual numbers, seeing that "insured" persons under the Act include all persons between 16 and 70 years of age, whose incomes do not exceed £160 per annum, and all manual workers of the same age period whatever their incomes.

† Power is given under the National Insurance Act, 1911, to include the dependents of "insured" persons (sect. 8 (1b) and 17 (1)).



remaining two-thirds (estimated) of the population: otherwise, it would be a reflection upon the Borough Council's administration.

It may be added that the Central Fund for the Promotion of the Dispensary Scheme for the Prevention of Consumption in London gives subsidies or grants\* to Local Authorities connected with the establishment and maintenance of tuberculosis dispensaries *provided such dispensaries are managed on voluntary lines so as to foster local effort and not to add to the demands made on the ratepayers*. It may be that voluntary contributions will cease, or tend to become diminished, in amount, when the Insurance Act gets into working order.

The Charity Organisation Society also is doing good work amongst the adult poor by providing, voluntarily, sanatorium treatment, making, at the same time, provision for the families of the workers whilst away and arranging for patients' "after-care" on their return.

The Estimates approved on October 3rd, 1912, by the Council for the Borough Municipal Tuberculosis Dispensary (the Central Dispensary) were:—

(a) For Establishment†, £200—£100 for alterations, furniture and fittings, and £100 for apparatus and appliances.

(b) For annual maintenance, £671.

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\* Subsidies or grants already paid vary from £200 for Marylebone (a rich district) to £1000 to Stepney (a poor district).

† The Departmental Advisory Committee recommend the making of capital grants by the Local Government Board up to four-fifths of the amount required, with a view to encouraging the early provision and equipment of tuberculosis dispensaries, and this recommendation has been accepted by the Local Government Board, subject to the consent of the Treasury.

Alternative estimates for maintenance and up-keep per annum were submitted to the Council as follow :—

				<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>
				( <i>Medical Officer's</i> )	( <i>Public Health Committee's</i> )
Rent	...	...	...	£ 60	£ 45
Rates and Taxes, Light, } Water and Fuel }				40	30
Sundries	...	...	...	20	20
Medical Tuberculosis Officer				500	300
				( <i>Commencing</i> )	( <i>Commencing</i> )
Trained Nurses	...	...	...	160 (two)	80 (one)
Caretaker	...	...	...	50	50
Clerk	...	...	...	50	26 (boy clerk 10/- rises to 20/- per week.)
Medicines, &c.	...	...	...	100	100
Renewal of Apparatus	...			20	20
				—	—
				£1000	£671
				—	—

As regards the necessary dispensing, it is proposed to make arrangements with a local chemist or chemists.

The Report of the Medical Officer of Health, which led to the adoption by the Council of the Scheme, is as follows :

#### REPORT.

In the forthcoming State campaign against consumption, sanatoria will form a part of the scheme—an important part, but only a part—and other organisations will be necessary if the campaign is to be successful.



A sanatorium is an institution chiefly for the open-air treatment or hygienic treatment, of consumption—a place where the patients enjoy the best natural conditions (*i.e.*, sunlight and fresh air), together with proper and suitable food, clothing, rest and graduated exercise. Tuberculin injections, or inoculations, would be used as required, at the sanatorium, under medical advice. Such lines of treatment are of the greatest value in connection with early cases of consumption, but, whilst such treatment may also benefit somewhat the advanced cases, the results are not anything like as satisfactory and there is the obvious drawback to “early” and “advanced” cases being treated together in the same institution.

Further, another value of the sanatorium is the educational one, more especially to the patients themselves, showing them how disease can be prevented by simple means—not only prevented from infecting other persons, but also prevented from re-infecting the patients themselves.

The early cases of consumption are practically the only suitable ones for sanatorium treatment, and other institutions (*e.g.*, hospitals and infirmaries) connected with, and affiliated to, the sanatoria, are consequently necessary for dealing with the advanced cases, which are unsuitable in the majority of instances for open-air treatment, but which would derive benefit from a treatment based upon the same principles of proper and suitable food, clothing, rest, and graduated exercise, etc. The existing hospitals and infirmaries are best suited for the treatment of these advanced cases. No curative treatment has, at present, been found for dealing with these advanced cases, which pass on from bad to worse until death; but such advanced cases must be carefully segregated, as they are the most infectious to others living in the same house.

It becomes necessary, therefore, that measures should be adopted whereby consumptive patients can be classified and suitable cases sent to the sanatoria for sanatorium-treatment and suitable cases sent to the hospitals or infirmaries for hospital- and infirmary-treatment. To make such measures successful, a Tuberculosis Dispensary is necessary, an institution



primarily established for the examination and treatment (including tuberculin injections or inoculations) of patients suffering from consumption, but chiefly useful in the discovering of cases in the early stages of the disease—the so-called “contacts,” by the Medical Officers and Nurses or Health Visitors, who, as part of their routine duties, would visit the homes of the patients. In other words, it is from the Tuberculosis Dispensaries that the sanatoria and the hospitals or infirmaries would be fed: indeed, a Tuberculosis Dispensary may best be described as a “sifting” or “classifying” organization. Compulsory notification of the disease is, of course, an absolute necessity, so as to bring to light the foci wherein such disease lurks, but, naturally, the information obtained from such compulsory notification must be regarded as strictly private and confidential, and the greatest tact must be exercised in connection with any visits that may be paid officially to the homes of the notified patients. There is no doubt that (1) consumption is, to a limited extent, an infectious disease, (2) that its spread to others can be prevented by simple measures, and (3) that the disease itself can be arrested, or even cured, if its nature is recognized early, and if proper means are taken for its treatment. These are three facts that cannot be too widely known, and patients who have, unfortunately, contracted the disease should not be allowed to become despondent and to regard their cases as hopeless, but, on the other hand, should be encouraged to regard their disease as curable. Tuberculosis Dispensaries are also of value educationally in the same way, but not to the same extent, as Sanatoria are, whilst the leaflets, dealing with simple precautionary measures, that would be distributed broadcast, would assist in the dissemination of simple knowledge as to the nature and prevention of the disease.

The Borough of Lambeth is a wide area, and a large number of consumption cases occur annually. A Tuberculosis Dispensary, in my opinion, is therefore necessary, and should be established at an early date, either (1) by the Council, as the Sanitary Authority, under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, or (2) by voluntary effort and subscription. If this latter method be adopted, I would suggest the calling of a



Town's Meeting by the Mayor, for the purpose of considering the establishment and maintenance of Tuberculosis Dispensaries for the Borough of Lambeth.

JOSEPH PRIESTLEY.

January 22nd, 1912.

#### SANATORIUM AND HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION FOR CONSUMPTION.

No arrangements have yet been made by the Borough Council within the Borough for any sanatorium or hospital accommodation in connection with early, intermediate or advanced cases of consumption (phthisis), nor has the Borough Council provided for the use of patients portable open-air shelters, or tents, in suitable cases, the Council being of opinion that, in all such cases as require sanatorium or hospital accommodation, any arrangements that are made should be made by a central authority, *e.g.*, the Metropolitan Asylums Board, for the whole of the County of London. Poor Law cases (advanced cases) are removed to the Poor Law Infirmary by the Guardians' officers as required, and pocket spittoons are provided for patients on application by the Borough Council. No provision has, so far, been made by any Metropolitan Borough, apart from the Poor Law, for the institutional isolation and treatment of advanced and incurable cases, but 5 Boroughs have made arrangements with the Authorities of certain open-air sanatoria for the provision of beds for selected consumptive cases, though in no instance have more than 10 beds altogether been allocated to the requirements of any one Borough. Such accommodation is inadequate in amount. Under the National Insurance Act, proper provision is required for the "Sanatorium benefits."

#### NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911—LAMBETH LOCAL SUB-COMMITTEE.

A local Lambeth Sub-Committee was appointed during 1912 temporarily (10 members), for the immediate administration of the "Sanatorium Benefit" and the Chairman of the Public Health Committee and the Medical Officer of Health, (*ex-officio*) were appointed to serve thereon as the Council's representatives. The Sub-Committee was appointed pending the appointment of the District Committee under Section 59 of the National Insurance Act, 1911.

The 20 deaths from venereal affections (syphilis, etc.), are the only other point calling for note in the class of zymotic diseases.

*Classes II. and III.—Parasitic and Dietetic Diseases.*

23 deaths were registered from chronic Alcoholism, but 4 from Delirium Tremens.

*Class IV.—Constitutional Diseases.*

Of the total 930 deaths under this class 371 were due to Cancer, 381 to Phthisis, and 99 to Tubercular Meningitis and other forms of Tuberculosis.

*Class V.—Developmental Diseases.*

The total number of deaths in this class was 346, consisting of 124 from Premature Birth, 176 from Old Age, and 11 from Atelectasis and 35 from Congenital Malformations.

*Class VI.—Local Diseases.*

1. Diseases of the Nervous System caused 341 deaths, including 12 from Convulsions, 193 from Apoplexy, and 14 from Epilepsy.
2. 553 deaths were due to diseases of the Circulatory System.
3. The diseases of the Respiratory Organs caused 763 deaths (361 from Bronchitis and 120 from Pneumonia, 141 from Broncho-Pneumonia, and 62 from Pleuro-Pneumonia).



4. Diseases of the Digestive Organs caused 210 deaths, of which 18 were due to Enteritis, 10 to Peritonitis, 69 to diseases of the Liver, 16 to Dentition, and 13 to Appendicitis.
5. Diseases of the Urinary System caused 161 deaths.
6. Diseases of the Reproductive System, Integumentary System, Locomotive System, Lymphatics, Organs of Special Senses, and Gland-like Organs of uncertain use, caused together 66 deaths.

*Class VII.—Deaths from Violence.*

151 deaths in all, including 115 from Accidents or Negligence, 15 from Burns and Scalds, 8 from Drowning, 9 from Suffocation in Bed (all infants under 1 year), 34 from Suicide and 2 from Homicide (1 manslaughter and 1 murder).

*Class VIII.—Other Causes.*

87 deaths were registered in this class, consisting of deaths from Dropsy, Tumours, Hæmorrhages, Debility, Atrophy and Inanition, or other ill-defined or non-specified causes.

Different rates of mortality from different diseases and groups of diseases are given in terms of the total deaths (corrected or uncorrected) in Tables R and S; whilst Table R gives also the deaths from the chief Infantile Diseases, expressed in terms of the Infantile population (or Number of Births). Allowing for the slight differences between the corrected and uncorrected death returns, it will be noted that, in regard to both infantile and other diseases Lambeth again compares favourably with London.

TABLE R.

Shewing Classification of Causes of deaths (corrected) in the Borough of Lambeth during 1911 and 1912.

A.—Total Deaths from all causes and at all ages with percentages of such deaths to total deaths (corrected).

CLASS OF DISEASE.	BOROUGH. 1911.		BOROUGH 1912.	
	No. of Deaths (correct- ed).	Percent- age of Total Deaths (correct- ed).	No. of Deaths (correct- ed).	Percent- age of Total Deaths (correct- ed).
I.—Zymotic Diseases ... ..	680	15.5	384	9.8
Seven Principal ... ..	569	12.9	287	7.3
Influenza ... ..	40	0.9	40	1.02
II.—Parasitic ... ..	1	0.02	1	0.02
III.—Dietetic ... ..	21	0.5	32	0.8
IV.—Constitutional ... ..	942	21.5	930	23.7
Cancer ... ..	333	7.6	371	9.4
Phthisis ... ..	384	8.8	381	9.7
Tubercular Diseases, ex- cluding Phthisis ... ..	138	3.2	99	2.5
Rheumatism (Acute and Chronic) and Gout ..	29	0.7	19	0.5
V.—Developmental ... ..	344	7.9	346	8.8
Old Age ... ..	171	3.9	176	4.5
VI.—Local Diseases ... ..	2681	40.8	1994	50.8
Circulatory System ... ..	525	11.9	453	11.5
Bronchitis ... ..	334	7.6	361	9.2
Pneumonia and Broncho- Pneumonia ... ..	317	7.2	261	6.6
Pleurisy and Pleuro-Pneu- monia ... ..	83	1.9	84	2.1
Respiratory System, ex- cluding Phthisis... ..	788	17.9	763	19.4
VII.—Violence ... ..	106	3.8	151	3.8
Suicide ... ..	30	0.7	34	0.9
VIII.—Other Causes ... ..	145	3.3	87	2.2



TABLE R—*continued*.

B.—Deaths (corrected) of Infants under One Year of age from the chief infantile diseases, and from all causes, expressed in terms of 1000 births (corrected).

	BOROUGH 1911.		BOROUGH 1912.	
	Total Deaths under One Year (Corrected).	Proportion to 1000 Births (Corrected).*	Total Deaths under One Year (Corrected).	Proportion to 1000 Births (Corrected).*
From all causes ... ..	899	123·2	598	86·02
Diarrhœa ... ..	249	34·1	64	9·2
Convulsions ... ..	21	2·9	11	1·6
Respiratory Diseases... ..	140	19·1	111	15·9
Premature Births ... ..	130	17·8	124	17·8
Tubercular Diseases (including Phthisis) ...	34	4·7	24	3·4
Measles ... ..	20	2·7	19	2·7
Whooping Cough ... ..	27	3·7	24	3·4
Suffocation in Bed ... ..	5	0·7	9	1·3
Enteritis ... ..	8	1·1	8	1·1
Dentition ... ..	8	1·1	8	1·1

\*N.B.—The Registrar-General gives the corrected Lambeth births for 1911 and 1912 as 7292 and 6952 respectively.

TABLE S.

Shewing Classification of Certain Causes of Deaths (uncorrected) in the Borough of Lambeth, during 1911 and 1912, given in percentages of the total uncorrected deaths.

A.—Deaths at all Ages.

					LAMBETH.	
					Percentage of total Deaths (uncorrected)	
					1911.	1912.
I. PRINCIPAL ZYMOTICS	...	...	...	...	13·7	8·2
Influenza	...	...	...	..	0·8	0·9
Measles	...	...	...	...	3·3	2·1
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	1·2	1·1
Diarrhœa and Dysentery (including Cholera)					7·3	2·03
II. RHEUMATIC FEVER AND HEART RHEUMATISM					0·4	0·3
III. DISEASES OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM	...				11·3	10·4
IV. BRONCHITIS, PNEUMONIA AND PLEURISY					15·5	16·9
Phthisis	...	...	...	..	7·8	8·6
V. INJURIES	...	...	...	...	3·6	4·2
B—Deaths under 1 Year of Age (per 1000 Births uncorrected).						
ALL CAUSES	...	...	...	...	113·03	87·5



TABLE T.

Local Government Board Old Table A.

TABLE of DEATHS during the year 1912 in the Borough of Lambeth

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics, public in- stitutions being shewn as separate localities.	MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES AT SUBJOINED AGES.										1	2
	At all ages									65 and upwards		
		Under 1 year, 1 and under	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards				
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	j	k	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.
Royal Infirmary (Women and Children) ... }	112	57	14	17	6	4	3	10	1	Under 5 5 upwds.	...	...
General Lying-in-Hos- pital, York Road ... }	36	29	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	Under 5 5 upwds.	...	...
St. Thomas's Hospital...	682	93	29	45	71	48	166	178	52	Under 5 5 upwds.	...	7 3
Remainder of Lambeth Church ... }	399	92	26	15	6	10	59	114	77	Under 5 5 upwds.	...	...
Lambeth Workhouse ... }	30	7	...	...	...	...	1	5	17	Under 5 5 upwds.	...	...
Lambeth Infirmary ... }	705	30	5	5	7	36	159	233	230	Under 5 5 upwds.	...	...
St. Peter's House ... }	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	40	Under 5 5 upwds.	...	...
Remainder of Kenning- ton ... }	421	70	22	20	10	6	61	102	130	Under 5 5 upwds.	...	...
South-Western Hospital	142	19	28	43	25	9	14	4	...	Under 5 5 upwds.	10 5	21 18
Clapham Maternity ... }	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Under 5 5 upwds.	...	...
Remainder of Stockwell	492	98	25	11	7	11	65	121	154	Under 5 5 upwds.	...	...

TABLE T.

classified according to DISEASES, AGES, and LOCALITIES.

MORTALITY FROM SUBJOINED CAUSES, DISTINGUISHING DEATHS OF CHILDREN  
UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
FEVERS.																	
Puerperal.	Con- tinued.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Typhus.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Rheumatic Fever.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Influenza.	Injuries.	Appendicitis.	All other Diseases.	TOTAL.
...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	4	...	1	22	...	...	2	...	56	88
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	18	24
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	28	29
...	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	13	...	3	24	3	...	13	2	93	167
9	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	11	47	45	...	41	20	354	515
...	...	1	...	...	...	18	12	15	...	1	27	...	...	6	...	54	133
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	28	72	40	4	27	...	91	266
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	12	...	...	...	5	23
5	...	2	...	...	5	...	1	8	...	6	89	100	...	20	3	285	406
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	1	2	1	...	...	22	45
2	...	...	...	...	...	15	7	6	...	1	34	...	...	3	...	48	112
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	41	80	47	4	15	...	118	309
...	1	...	...	...	...	51	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	90
1	...	12	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	7	52
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	13	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	13	7	5	...	27	2	...	4	...	74	134
3	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	2	40	64	54	7	13	...	171	358

TABLE T.—continued.

*Local Government Board Old Table A—continued*].

TABLE of **DEATHS** during the year 1912 in the Borough of Lambeth

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics, Public in- stitutions being shown as separate localities.		MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES AT SUBJOINED AGES.											
		At all ages.	Under 1 year, 1 and under 2.	2 and under 3.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.			1	2
												Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	j	k			
{ Belgrave Hospital ...	101	66	16	12	7	...	...	...	{ Under 5 ...	...	1		
									{ 5 upwds. ...	...			
{ Remainder of Brixton ...	541	84	15	13	14	15	70	122	211	{ Under 5 ...	...		
									{ 5 upwds. ...	...			
{ Lambeth Workhouse Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ Under 5 ...	...			
									{ 5 upwds. ...	...			
{ British Home of Incur- ables ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	{ Under 5 ...	...		
									{ 5 upwds. ...	...			
{ Remainder of Norwood	461	56	9	8	8	13	50	107	210	{ Under 5 ...	1		
									{ 5 upwds. ...	...			
TOTALS ...	4189	715	189	180	161	154	653	1004	1121	{ Under 5 ...	16	29	
									{ 5 upwds. ...	6	22		

The subjoined numbers have also to be taken into

{ Deaths occurring outside the district among per- sons belonging thereto	559	64	31	27	27	28	101	154	127	{ Under 5 ...	1	3
									{ 5 upwds. ...		...	2
{ Deaths occurring within the district among persons not belonging thereto ...	823	181	49	68	72	54	163	174	62	{ Under 5 ...	4	12
									{ 5 upwds. ...		4	15

The subjoined numbers have also to be taken into

Deaths occurring outside the district among persons belonging thereto	559	64	31	27	27	28	101	154	127	Under 5 upwds.	1 ...	3 2
Deaths occurring within the district among persons not belonging thereto ...	823	181	49	68	72	54	163	174	62	Under 5 upwds.	4 4	12 15

TABLE T.—continued.

classified according to DISEASES, AGES, and LOCALITIES.

[illegible]



TABLE U.

Table of Population, Births and of New Cases of Infectious  
of Health, during the year 1912, in the Borough  
Diseases and

[Local Government Board Old Table B.]

Registration Sub - Districts.  (a)	Population at all Ages.		Registered Births 1912.  (d)	New Cases of Sickness in each to the knowledge of the Medical during							
	Census 1911.  (b)	Esti- mated to middle of 1912.  (c)		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
				Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Fevers.			Cholera.	
							Typhoid or Enteric.	Continued.	Puerperal.		
WATERLOO ... ..	47910	46987	2346	39	23	1	3	...	2	...	
LAMBETH CHURCH ...				72	26	...	3	...	2	...	
KENNINGTON ... ..	48609	48091	1311	82	55	...	16	...	6	...	
STOCKWELL ... ..	62608	62447	1916	119	82	3	6	1	6	...	
BRIXTON ... ..	76650	77044	1465	157	69	1	16	...	3	...	
NORWOOD ... ..	62281	62981	1040	135	73	...	17	...	5	...	
Totals ... ..	298058	297550	8168	604	328	5	61	1	24	...	

TABLE U.

Sickness, coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Lambeth, classified according to Localities.

Locality, coming Officer of Health 1912.				Number of such Cases removed from their Homes in the several Localities for Treatment in Isolation Hospital during 1912.										
8	9	10	11	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Erysipelas.	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.	Poliomyelitis Acuta.	Ophthalmia.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Fevers.			Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.	Poliomyelitis Acuta.	Ophthalmia.
							Typhoid or Enteric.	Continued.	Puerperal.					
23	1	1	15	39	22	1	2	...	...	...	8	1	...	1
19	1	2	7	72	26	...	3	...	1	...	6	1	1	...
47	2	4	21	79	51	...	13	...	4	...	17	2	2	1
52	2	2	12	111	78	3	6	...	4	...	24	1	...	...
48	...	1	20	143	59	...	13	...	1	...	14	..	...	...
27	1	...	1	119	64	...	9	...	3	...	7	...	...	...
216	7	10	76	563	300	4	46	...	13	...	76	5	3	2



## BOROUGH OF LAMBETH.

## SUMMARY OF VITAL AND MORTAL STATISTICS, etc., FOR 1912.

Area of Borough—4,080.4 statute acres (inclusive of land and inland water, but exclusive of tidal water 82.1 and foreshore 31.1 statute acres respectively), divided into 5 Registration Sub-Districts, 4 Parliamentary Divisions, and 9 Wards. The Parliamentary Divisions and Wards are not co-extensive, but the Registration Sub-Districts and the Wards are.

Population—estimated middle of 1912—297,550 (males 141,990, females 155,560).

\*Density—72.9 persons per statute acre (including land and inland water, but exclusive of tidal water and foreshore).

Rateable Value—£1,885,269 for the year ending March 31st, 1912 (as settled at Quinquennial Valuation, and including Government property and alterations made by Provisional Valuation Lists).

Births—8,168, being 27.4 per 1,000.

Deaths (corrected)—3,925 being 13.2 per 1,000.

Infantile Mortality—598 deaths (corrected) under 1 year, being 73.2 per 1,000 total (uncorrected) births.

Zymotic—Death-rate, 0.9 per 1,000 (total corrected zymotic deaths, 287).

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\* The densities vary in the different Registration Sub-Districts as follows—Lambeth Church (354.3 acres) 132.6, Kennington (398.3 acres) 120.5, Stockwell (583 acres) 107.1, Brixton (1026.6 acres) 75.04, and Norwood (1718.2 acres) 36.7 persons per statute acre respectively.

## II.—SANITARY WORK.

*(Dealing with the sanitary circumstances and administration  
of the Borough of Lambeth.)*

Return shewing the number of Notices served in the  
Borough of Lambeth, from the 1st January to the 31st  
December, 1912.

Number of Notices served ... 12,506

### A. COMPULSORILY NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

*(Public Health, London, Act.)*

No. of Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	1332
No. of Infected Houses	...	...	...	...	...	1242
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	538
Typhoid	...	...	...	...	...	61
Typhus	...	...	...	...	...	—
Continued Fever	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	311
Membranous Croup	...	...	...	...	...	5
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	24
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	210
English Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	—
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	7
Acute Polo-myelitis	...	...	...	...	...	10
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	75



## B. GENERAL NUISANCES AND DRAINAGE EFFECTS.

(Public Health (London) Act, and Metropolis  
Local Management Act.)

No. of Notices served	...	...	...	...	11174
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### WORKS, STRUCTURAL—

Drainage Defective	...	...	...	...	1062
Intercepting Traps with Fresh Inlets required	...				87
Ventilating Pipes required	...	...	...	...	194
Indoor Sinks connected with Drain	...	...	...		251
Rain Water Stack Pipes connected with the Drain					654
Bath Waste connected with the Drain	...	...			96
Traps defective, or of Obsolete Pattern	...	...			585
Closet Pan and Connections Defective	...	...			907
Water Supply to Closet Defective	...	...	...		701
Closet Dilapidated	...	...	...	...	758
Draw-off Main for Drinking Purposes required	...				298
Dust Bins Defective	...	...	...	...	604
Premises Dilapidated	...	...	...	...	609
Ventilation under Floors required	...	...	...		172
Roofs Dilapidated	...	...	...	...	320
Soil Pipes Defective	...	...	...	...	69
Paving Defective	...	...	...	...	1051
Damp and Unwholesome Houses	...	...			196
Dung Receptacles required	...	...	...	...	20
Defective Water Pipes	...	...	...	...	41
No W.C. Accommodation	...	...	...	...	4

---

8679





# PARTICULARS OF SANITARY WORK.

CARRIED OUT IN LAMBETH BOROUGH DURING 1912, TOGETHER  
WITH YEARLY AVERAGES FOR (a) THE DECENNIOUM 1901-10  
(BOROUGH) AND (b) THE 24 YEARS 1877-1900 (PARISH).

Year.	Total Number of Notices (excluding those served under the Housing of the Working Classes Act).	Sanitary Works, Structural and Permanent.	Sanitary Works, not Structural.
1912 ... ..	12506	8679	4044
1911 ... ..	12440	8008	3103
1910 ... ..	12110	7341	3042
1909 ... ..	12764	8219	3323
1908 ... ..	14258	9561	3645
1907 ... ..	14883	9902	3252
1906 ... ..	14768	9650	2941
1905 ... ..	13053	9447	2838
1904 ... ..	11778	8433	2975
1903 ... ..	13043	10448	3043
1902 ... ..	15384	10634	3203
Yearly Average for 10 Years 1902- 1911 (Borough)	13448·1	9164·3	3136·5
Yearly Average for 24 Years 1877- 1900 (Parish)	5944·6	4756·9	2135·9

# SUMMARY OF WORK DONE BY THE MALE SANITARY INSPECTORS DURING 1912.

Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	7867
Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	...	66968
Complaints attended to	...	...	...	...	...	6613
Cases of Infectious Disease notified	...	...	...	...	...	1332
Cases of Non-Notifiable Diseases dealt with	...	...	...	...	...	5292
Rooms disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	6656
Bedding, etc., disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	19315
Bedding, etc., destroyed	...	...	...	...	...	467
Drains tested (with chemical, water, or both)	...	...	...	...	...	8327
Sanitary Works completed	...	...	...	...	...	5684
Plans of drainage reconstructions received and approved	...	...	...	...	...	394
Premises the Drains of which have been totally or partly reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	544
Samples of Food and Drugs submitted to Analyst...	...	...	...	...	...	1800
Notices—						
Sanitary Work (Preliminary 6935 and Statutory 4223)	...	...	...	...	...	11158
Infectious Diseases (Public Health Act, 1891)...	...	...	...	...	...	1332
Metropolis Local Management Acts	...	...	...	...	...	16
Sanitary nuisances abated—						
(a) Structural	...	...	...	...	...	8679
(b) Non-Structural	...	...	...	...	...	4044
Summonses issued—						
Public Health Act	...	...	...	...	...	5
Food and Drugs Acts	...	...	...	...	...	53
Convictions obtained—						
Public Health Act	...	...	...	...	...	2
Food and Drugs Acts	...	...	...	...	...	42

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*Vide* also Section of Report dealing with Housing, Town Planning &c., Act, 1909.



## MALE SANITARY INSPECTORS.\*

During 1912, there has been no change in the *personnel* of the Male Sanitary Staff.

### WORK OF MALE INSPECTORS.

During 1912, the following routine work was carried out:—

- (1) 7,867 inspections and 66,968 re-inspections;
- (2) 544 houses re-drained throughout or in part (the drains being in every case water-tested);
- (3) 8,327 tests (hydraulic, smoke or chemical) made;
- (4) 83 Water Certificates (representing 126 houses (3 shops), separate or in block, and 29 tenements), issued, in accordance with section 48 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891;
- (5) 6,613 complaints attended to;
- (6) 12,506 notices served—12,490 under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891 (6,935 Preliminary, 4,223 Statutory and 1,332 Infectious Diseases) and 16 under the Metropolis Local Management Acts, dealing with 8,679 structural and 4,044 non-structural defects.

The Male Public Conveniences situated within the Borough are under the supervision of the Male Inspectors.

### UN SOUND FOOD.

During 1912, several consignments of unsound food, discovered within the Borough were inspected, condemned and destroyed, under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspectors, and the details reported to the Council at the time.

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\* There are 12 District Inspectors, viz., F. E. Baxter, J. M. Jones, J. S. Smith, J. Barfoot, G. J. Gavin, T. H. Hooper, T. H. Jackson, W. Wallis, W. W. Howes, J. M. Scorrer, J. S. Clements and A. Farran, and one special Inspector for Food and Drugs (W. J. Perrin).

In addition, the following damaged articles of food were dealt with on their arrivals within the Borough, notices having been forwarded from the Medical Officers of Health of the districts from which the food was dispatched:—

(a) Damaged wheat (to be used, afterwards, for cattle feeding after being treated):—

- (1) 60 quarters, per S.S. "Londoner," consigned to Messrs. C. & J. Denny, Belvedere Road.
- (2) 95 quarters, per S.S. "Clydeburn," consigned to Messrs. C. & J. Denny, Belvedere Road.
- (3) 350 bags, per S.S. "Gothic," consigned to Messrs. Mumford & Sons, Vauxhall.
- (4) 50 quarters, per S.S. "Londoner," consigned to Messrs. C. & J. Denny, Belvedere Road.
- (5) 40 quarters, per S.S. "Celtic Pride," consigned to Messrs. C. & J. Denny, Belvedere Road.
- (6) 40 quarters, per S.S. "Clydeburn," consigned to Messrs. C. & J. Denny, Belvedere Road.
- (7) 30 quarters, per S.S. "Clydeburn," consigned to Messrs. Osborne & Young, Coldharbour Lane.
- (8) 40 quarters, per S.S. "Londoner," consigned to Messrs. C. & J. Denny, Belvedere Road.
- (9) 120 quarters, per S.S. "Clydeburn," consigned to Messrs. C. & J. Denny, Belvedere Road.

(b) Potatoes and figs (to be sorted before sale and doubtful portions voluntarily destroyed as trade refuse):—

- (1) 839 bags of potatoes and 6,000 boxes of figs, consigned to 178 and 180 Lambeth Walk.

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\* Result of sorting was that 76 cwts of Potatoes and 9,000 boxes of Figs were voluntarily destroyed as trade refuse.



- (2) 6,000 boxes of figs, consigned to 277 Wandsworth Road;

(c) Hams (passed as fit for food):—

- (1) 20 boxes, per S.S. "Cestrian," consigned to Mr. David Greig, Ferndale Road.
- (2) 5 boxes, per S.S. "Cestrian," consigned to Messrs. Frost & Co., Stannary Street.

#### PROSECUTION OF WHOLESALE VENDORS OF UNSOUND FOOD.

Representations were made during 1912 to the Local Government Board, urging such amendment of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, as may be necessary to secure the adequate protection of the public against the sale of unsound food by wholesale vendors, and asking the Board to introduce legislation accordingly. Section 47 (3) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, governs the point, and enacts as follows, viz. :—

Where it is shown that any article liable to be seized under this Section, and found in the possession of any person was purchased by him from another person for the food of man, and when so purchased was in such a condition as to be liable to be seized and condemned under this Section, the person who so sold the same shall be liable to the fine and imprisonment above mentioned, unless he proves that at the time he sold the said article he did not know, and had no reason to believe, that it was in such condition.

The legal difficulties are connected with the proving of "seizure" and "being found in possession," etc.

## WITHDRAWAL OF WATER FROM DWELLING HOUSES BY WATER BOARD.

From July 9th to July 13th, 1912, the three houses, 28, 30, 32 Old Paradise Street, were without a proper and sufficient water supply, the Water Board having withdrawn the water therefrom for an infringement of the Board's Regulations. The houses are tenemented—a total of 77 persons—and the action of the Water Board was condemned by the Borough Council as being a danger to health of such persons besides being a nuisance and inconvenience. Temporarily, a stand-pipe was provided by the Board at the suggestion of the Borough Council officials, to be used occasionally, *i.e.*, once or twice a day for supplying water, as required, whilst the turn-cock was present—an unsatisfactory arrangement.

## LAMBETH INFIRMARY DRAINAGE.

During 1912, an account of a stoppage in the drainage near to the cook's larder, due to the entrance of roots of trees into the pipes, the system was opened up and found to be defective and practically without fall not only at the point where the stoppage had taken place, but also in the immediate neighbourhood.

The Guardians were written to, asking what action it was proposed to take as to the drainage of the Infirmary as a whole and at their meeting, held July 10th, 1912, it was decided by the Guardians to instruct their Surveyors to execute a plan of the present drainage, with a view to a complete scheme of drainage reconstruction at an early date. The stoppage was dealt with by the laying of a new drain outside the provision store, through the cook's larder into the kitchen yard to a manhole so placed as to form part of a new drainage system.



## WATER SUPPLY TO TENEMENT HOUSES (LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL GENERAL POWERS ACT, 1907).

The London County Council General Powers Act, 1907, Part 12, section 78, gives power to the Local Authorities to require separate water supply to each floor to a tenement house, and these powers were made use of in connections with 2 to 26 (even Nos.) Waxwell Terrace (13 houses), the rooms of which were let out separately to separate families. The only water supply was in the basements. Proceedings were taken before the Magistrate, who, in connection with Nos. 2 and 4 Waxwell Terrace, ordered an additional water supply to be fixed, together with a properly fitted, and undertrapped, sink on the half-landing, leading from the ground floor to the 1st floor. This work was satisfactorily carried out, but this extra water supply and sink proved to be of a greater nuisance than their absences, owing to the unsatisfactory habits of the tenants. On this account, it was decided to take no further action with respect to the remaining houses, viz.: 6 to 26 (even Nos.) Waxwell Terrace, although statutory notices had been served in connection therewith.

### INSPECTION OF MARKET THOROUGHFARES.

During 1912, the market thoroughfares were under bi-weekly special inspections by the Sanitary Inspectors, 2 Inspectors being on duty at a time—Saturday nights (9 to 12) and Sunday mornings (9 to 12). The market thoroughfares are Atlantic Road, Wandsworth Road, New Cut, Lower Marsh and Lambeth Walk. These systematic inspections are of value in securing wholesome food being exposed, on stalls and in shops, for sale. No official seizures were necessary.

## OUTSIDE URINALS OF PUBLIC HOUSES.

During 1912, the outside urinals connected with public houses were under inspection, and notices were served as required.

## HOUSE-TO-HOUSE INSPECTIONS.

House-to-house inspections during 1912, are dealt with under the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909.

## OTHER INSPECTIONS.

The work in connection with disinfection, smoke abatement, inspection of factories and workshops, bake-houses, restaurants, and dining (coffee) rooms, births, milk depot, tuberculosis cases, etc., and the carrying out of the Food and Drugs and Housing Acts, is dealt with under separate headings in the Report.

## LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

It is again satisfactory to note that during 1912, in but very few cases was it found necessary to resort to legal proceedings before the Court in connection with Sanitary work carried out under the Public Health and Metropolis Management Acts—5 summonses, which resulted in 8/0 costs, as follow: convictions 2; withdrawn (payment of costs), 2; and adjourned *sine die*, 1. These legal proceedings had reference to (a) defective drain, (b) dirty premises, (c) want of water supply to w.c., and damp and defective walls.



## DRAINAGE CASES.

*Drainage and Sanitary Work carried out in contravention of the London County Council By-laws.*

## (a) 75 Leigham Court Road.

Certain sanitary works, *e.g.*, reconstruction of existing manhole, insertion of new gully in area at side of the house, and the construction of an additional lavatory on the first floor, were carried out by the builders contrary to the by-laws, *i.e.*, without giving notice to the Sanitary Authority. A cautionary letter was sent.

## (b) "Hero of Switzerland," Loughborough Road.

Certain sanitary works, *e.g.*, reconstruction of new w.c. and fitting up of a new bath, were carried out by the builder contrary to the by-laws and without giving notice to the Sanitary Authority. A cautionary letter was sent.

## RESPONSIBILITY UNDER BY-LAWS.

During 1912, the London County Council, with the approval of the Local Government Board, amended the by-laws made under Section 39 (1) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, in so far as they relate to the construction of any water-closet, earth-closet, privy, ash-pit, cesspool, or receptacle for dung, and the proper accessories thereof, so as to make the builder as well as the owner or occupier of the premises liable to penalties provided in the by-laws. The same course was taken last year (1911) by the London County Council, with the approval of the Local Government Board, whereby, under the drainage by-laws and the by-laws as to the deposit of plans under Section 202 of the Metropolis Management Act, 1855, and the Metropolis Acts Amendment (By-laws) Act, 1899, the builder becomes responsible, as well as the owner. 'Builder' means the builder, contractor or person actually carrying out the work, but does not include a workman in the employ of such builder, contractor, or person.

### DEPOSITING OF PLANS OF L.C.C. SCHOOLS.

During 1912, the question has been raised as to the legality of the London County Council refusing to deposit plans for the drainage of new school buildings within the Borough on the ground that such depositing is now unnecessary, having regard to the provisions of Section 3 of the Education (Administrative Provisions) Act, 1911, exempting school buildings from building by-laws where plans have been approved by the Board of Education. The question was raised in May in connection with the enlargement of the London County Council School in Cormont Road. The London County Council refused to give way and the matter was referred to the Metropolitan Borough Councils' Standing Joint Committee, with instruction to take such steps as may be deemed to be necessary by such Committee.

### FEMALE SANITARY INSPECTORS.\*

During 1912, one of the Council's Female Sanitary Inspectors (Miss Gamble) died and her appointment was filled by the appointment of Miss Mary Elizabeth Davies, Sanitary Inspector of Derby.

#### WORK OF FEMALE INSPECTORS.

The two Female Sanitary Inspectors carried out, during 1912, duties in connection with the inspection of (a) Factories, Workshops (Work-places), Shops, Out-Workers' Homes, Laundries, Restaurants, etc., wherein women and girls were employed; (b) the Underground Conveniences (belonging to the Council), and other Ladies' Sanitary Conveniences (Railway Stations, Hospitals, etc.); (c) Houses wherein births occurred or deaths amongst infants under 1 year of age, or deaths from infantile diarrhoea; (d) schools wherein there were infectious disease outbreaks; (e) Houses wherein cases of pulmonary tuberculosis (consumption) were notified, etc.

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\*Miss Edith G. Gamble died on August 30th, 1912, (having been appointed on November 1st, 1901), and Miss M. E. Davies her successor, was appointed on October 17th, 1912, and commenced her duties on November 17th, 1912.



The year's work, 1912, may be tabulated as follows:—

*Work carried out by the two Female Sanitary Inspectors during the year 1912.\**

Workshops† visited and inspected—

(a) Dressmakers	...	...	...	...	51
(b) Milliners	...	...	...	...	10
(c) Laundries	...	...	...	...	17
(d) Tailors	...	...	...	...	22
(e) Underclothing	...	...	...	...	3
(f) Upholsterers	...	...	...	...	—
(g) Dyers	...	...	...	...	—
(h) Blouses	...	...	...	...	20
(i) Ties	...	...	...	...	4
(j) Others	...	...	...	...	30

Workrooms inspected ... 299

Workshops† re-inspected ... 9

Workrooms† re-inspected ... 16

Workshops† : workrooms therein measured ... 228

Workshops† removed from Register ... 9

Workshops† reported to H.M. Inspector ... 9

Workshops† reported by H.M. Inspector ... 8

Workshops† newly discovered and registered ... 46

Premises visited but no females found employed, or  
no workers, or no one found at home ... 941

Female Conveniences visited and inspected—

Public (visits paid) ... 353

Private (visits paid) ... 211

Schools visited—

Public ... 135

Private ... —

\* Miss Gamble and Miss Dawson up to August 30th, 1912, and Miss Dawson and Miss Davies afterwards.

† Workshops include workplaces.

## Special places visited and inspected—

(a) Private Houses*	...	...	...	...	1990
(b) Out-workers	...	...	...	...	162

Out-workers and Private Houses† re-inspected ... 268

Written intimations and Statutory Notices served ... 214

No. of Workshops, etc., in which no defects were found on inspection ... 2225

No. of Workshops, etc., in which defects were found on inspection ... 220

*Particulars of defects found.*

## Workrooms—

Overcrowded	...	...	...	...	7
Damp	...	...	...	...	17
Dirty	...	...	...	...	97
Ill-ventilated	...	...	...	...	3
Insufficiently warmed	...	...	...	...	2
Otherwise	...	...	...	...	1

## Defects—

Yards	...	...	...	...	10
Floors	...	...	...	...	7
Roofs	...	...	...	...	12
Windows	...	...	...	...	—
Ceilings	...	...	...	...	3
Rain Water Pipes	...	...	...	...	4
Sink Wastes	...	...	...	...	5
Water Supplies	...	...	...	...	4
Premises Generally	...	...	...	...	3

## Sanitary Appliances: Waterclosets—

Dirty	...	...	...	...	50
Ill lighted	...	...	...	...	—
Unventilated	...	...	...	...	—
Choked	...	...	...	...	11

\* Births, 1048; Diarrhœa, 50; Tuberculosis, 865; others, 27.

† Births, 108; Diarrhœa, 3; Tuberculosis, 144; others, 8.



## Sanitary Appliances : Water Closets—

Defective	...	...	...	...	...	32
Defective Flushing Tanks and Water Supplies						42
*No separate and suitable and sufficient sanitary accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	2
Drainage—						
Defective, choked, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	4
Dustbins—						
Wanting	...	...	...	...	...	10
Defective	...	...	...	...	...	22
Lavatories—						
Defective or Dirty	...	...	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous defects (not included above)—						
Animals improperly kept	...	...	...	...	...	1
Accumulations in yards	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sink Wastes defective	...	...	...	...	...	—
Otherwise	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nuisance referred to M.O.H. for attention by Male						
Inspectors (defective drains, w.c.'s, etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	34

The Female Inspectors during 1912 were engaged in visiting 50 houses wherein deaths from infantile (summer) diarrhoea were reported as having occurred, with a view to helping to further elucidate the predisposing causes of this disease; in inspecting schools (135) in connection with outbreaks of disease (more especially measles); in visiting 1,048 private houses, wherein births had been notified or registered, with a view to educating the mothers and others concerned how best to feed their infants; and in visiting 865 tuberculosis cases at their homes. Re-visits were paid to, and re-inspections made of, houses in connection with 108 births, 3 diarrhoea and 144 tuberculosis cases.

The Female Public Conveniences are under the supervision of the Female Inspectors.

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\* The Sanitary Accommodation Order 1903 does not apply to the Metropolis.

## FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

### Factories.

During 1912, 10 new factories were added to the Register, consisting of (a) dyers 1; (b) engineers, 2; (c) waste paper, 2; (d) confectioner, 1; (e) casement maker, 1; (f) bookbinding, 1; (g) blouses, 1; and (h) robe making, 1.

The Inspection of Factories by the Sanitary Inspectors is limited to sanitary accommodation for the workers (such accommodation to be separate, sufficient and suitable) and sanitary defects reported by the Factory Inspectors.

### Workshops.

During 1912, 57 new workshops were added to the Register, consisting of the following :—

Name of Trade or Business.	No. of Workshops.
Dressmakers	14
Laundries	1
Milliners	3
Tailors	5
Blouses	8
Scenic Artists	3
Mantles	2
Cabinet Making and Upholstery	1
Underclothing	1
Ties and Belts	4
Boots and Shoes	3
Babies' Linen	1
Engineers	2
Paper Bags and Boxes	1
Not classified	8
Total	57



Full particulars concerning these 57 workshops were entered up in the Register, shewing that, at the time of inspection that there were 82 workrooms, in which were working 274 persons—59 males and 216 females, as follow :

		M.	F.	Total.
Children	... ..	—	—	—
Young Persons	... ..	2	11	13
Adults	... ..	57	205	262

9 Notices as to “protected persons” (*i.e.*, children, young persons, and women) employed were sent on during 1912, to the Factory Inspectors, from time to time, as required (*i.e.*, where no Abstract under the Act was found to have been posted up in a work-place).

64 Notices of occupation (representing 66 workshops) were received during 1912 by the Borough Council from the Factory Inspector.

8 written Notices were received during 1912 by the Borough Council from the Factory Inspectors with reference to contraventions of the Public Health Acts in connection with Factories and Workshops, and all such nuisances were abated, as found necessary, and due notices sent to the Factory Inspectors as to action taken in each case.

In connection with the 57 new workshops inspected during 1912, the insanitary conditions found at the time of inspection are set out in the Table subjoined.

The cubic capacities of the different workrooms were, naturally, found to vary considerably, and in 7 workrooms (*i.e.*, 8.5 per cent.), overcrowding was found to exist.

# WORKSHOPS REGISTERED DURING 1912.

Numbers of Rooms and Persons Employed.

Wards.	No. of Workshops.	No. of Workrooms.	Children.		Young Persons.		Adults.		TOTALS.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Marsh ...	3	7	...	...	.	...	5	...	5	...	5
Bishop's ...	2	4	...	...	...	...	3	4	3	4	7
Prince's ...	10	22	...	...	..	...	19	7	19	7	26
Vauxhall ...	1	1	..	..	2	...	1	...	3	...	3
Stockwell ...	8	9	...	...	...	...	7	29	7	29	36
Brixton ...	17	19	...	...	...	5	19	39	19	44	63
Herne Hill ..	4	4	...	...	...	2	...	54	...	56	56
Tulse Hill ...	10	14	...	..	...	4	3	67	3	71	74
Norwood ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	..	5	...	5	5
Total ...	57	82	...	...	2	11	57	205	59	216	275



## WORKSHOPS:—Details as to Sanitary

Details as to Sanitary Conditions and Defects found.	Marsh.	Bishop's.	Prince's.
Ventilation ... { satisfactory ...	3	2	9
... { not ...	...	...	1
Cleanliness ... { satisfactory ...	3	2	10
... { not ...	...	...	...
Workrooms ... { damp...	...	...	...
... { not ...	3	2	10
Workrooms ... { warm...	3	2	9
... { not ..	...	...	1
State of Sanitary fittings, &c. { good ...	3	2	9
... { bad ...	...	...	1
Soil pipe ... { ventilated ...	1	2	6
... { not ventilated	2	...	4
... { no soil pipe...	...	...	...
Position of { outside ...	2	...	4
... { inside ...	1	1	2
W.C. { outside and inside	...	1	4
... { no W.C. ...	...	...	...
Separate W.C. accom- { Yes ...	...	1	5
modation (sufficient { No ...	3	1	5
and suitable)			
Communication (direct) { Yes ...	...	...	..
between W.C.s and { No ...	3	2	10
rooms			

\* In only 6 of these 39 cases was separate W.C. accommodation

## Conditions and Defects found in 1912.

Vauxhall.	Stockwell.	Brixton.	Herne Hill.	Tulse Hill.	Norwood.	Totals.
1	8	17	4	10	2	56
...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1	8	17	4	10	2	57
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	8	17	4	10	2	57
1	8	17	4	10	2	56
...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1	8	17	4	9	2	55
...	...	...	...	1	...	2
1	8	15	4	8	2	47
...	...	2	...	2	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	4	...	6	1	19
...	4	13	4	1	1	27
...	3	...	...	3	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	3	1	4	...	18
1	4	14	3	6	2	39
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	8	17	4	10	2	57

required—persons of one sex only being employed in the other 33 cases.

## OUT-WORKERS.

The work commenced by the Female Inspectors in 1903 and continued since, connected with the visiting and inspecting of out-workers' premises and homes (situated within the Borough), was further continued during 1912.

Lists of out-workers require to be sent in to the Council by employers, engaged in the special trades scheduled in the Home Work Order, 1911, twice yearly, viz. : on or before February 1st and August 1st respectively. During 1912, 35 February and 38 August lists were received, dealing with 315 and 286 out-workers respectively. Of the 601 out-workers, 260 belonged to Lambeth and 341 elsewhere. Particulars of the latter were sent to the Authorities concerned, whilst, in return, 174 lists were received from various Authorities dealing with 1,008 workers, of whom 925 belonged to Lambeth and 83 to districts outside Lambeth. Of the total 1,185 Lambeth out-workers reported, 156 were new out-workers, *i.e.*, not previously notified, as follows :—

Mantles ... ..	6	Boots and shoes ...	11
Blouses and skirts ...	11	Millinery ... ..	7
Ties, belts, and braces	28	Dresses ... ..	5
Children's underclothing and costumes...	2	Collars ... ..	5
Women's clothing ...	7	Bag stringing ...	12
Tailors ... ..	29	Boxes and boxmaking	5
Embroidery ... ..	5	Pattern bookmakers	2
Waistcoats ... ..	2	Brushes ... ..	3
Shirts ... ..	1	Artificial flowers ...	8
Printers ... ..	1	Gloves ... ..	1
Cap peak trimming ...	2	Chairmaker ... ..	1
Military braiding ...	1		
Corsets ... ..	1		
			156



The Wards, in which the houses (wherein the 156 new out-workers were found to be working during 1912) are situated, are as follows:—

Wards.	No.	Wards.	No.
Marsh ... ..	6	Herne Hill ... ..	37
Bishop's ... ..	14	Tulse Hill ... ..	10
Prince's ... ..	25	Norwood ... ..	3
Vauxhall ... ..	8		—
Stockwell ... ..	25	Borough of Lambeth ..	156
Brixton ... ..	28		—

## FEMALE HEALTH VISITOR.

### WORK OF FEMALE HEALTH VISITOR.

The Council's Health Visitor has been engaged, during 1912, in the systematic visiting of houses wherein births have been notified, in looking after the milk depot children, in inspecting the infants notified as suffering from ophthalmia neonatorum, and in making enquiries in connection with tuberculosis cases. The work may be summarised as follow:—

	1st Q.	2nd Q.	3rd Q.	4th Q.	Total.
Births visited ...	376	349	415	395	1535
Ophthalmia cases inspected ... ..	52	72	54	38	216
Depot children visited	100	46	46	33	225
Visits to Milk Depots—					
York Road ...	23	27	17	21	88
Moffat Institute*	76	71	66	77	290
Births revisited ...	31	20	14	36	101
Special cases dealt with ... ..	7	3	16	9	35
Tuberculosis cases visited and revisited	90	98	66	108	362
Diarrhoea cases visited	...	...	6	...	6
Premises visited but no one found at home	83	100	164	144	491

\*Used as a branch (distributing) centre.

## DISINFECTING DEPARTMENT\*

Details of work done during 1912, in connection with the Disinfecting Department, are subjoined. A total of 1,332 infectious diseases, notifiable compulsorily under the clauses of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, were reported and dealt with, including cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis (7), acute polio-myelitis (10), ophthalmia neonatorum (76), whilst the following diseases were voluntarily notified by school teachers and others: measles (1,595), whooping cough (757), chicken-pox (989), cancer (42), verminous houses and clothing (580), and other diseases† (168).

18 schools were disinfected in connection with outbreaks of infectious disease, viz.: measles, 8, scarlet fever 7, diphtheria 1, and whooping cough 2.

In addition, 1960 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis (consumption), were notified and dealt with—709 (15 re-notifications), 612 and 620 respectively compulsorily under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908 (Poor Law), 1911 (Hospitals), and 1911 (Private). The houses were visited and pamphlets left, dealing with consumption and its prevention, and disinfection was carried out, as required, in the event of death or removal of a patient.

A total of 6,656 infected rooms and 19,315 infected articles (bedding, etc.) were disinfected officially.

The yearly averages are given in the Table of Disinfection Work carried out during the past 29 years.

### *Summary of work carried out by the Disinfecting Department in the Borough of Lambeth during 1912.*

Total No. of rooms disinfected by Council	... 6656
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\* The Staff consists of 1 Superintendent (W. Lockyear), 4 Disinfectors, 4 Drivers, 1 boiler attendant, and one yard and stable attendant. During 1912, Samuel Fisher was appointed yard and stable attendant vice N. Stribling (resigned).

† Mumps, scabies, ringworm, influenza, &c.



Cases in which bedding was disinfected at home*	...	2003
Do. do. do. at Chamber	...	2656
Do. do. do. destroyed	...	78
Premises disinfected and disinfectants supplied	...	16554
No. of Cleansing Notices served in connection with infected houses	...	1155
Certificates of Medical Practitioners received in lieu of disinfection by the Council	...	9
Schools disinfected† (64 class-rooms)	...	18
Certificates of disinfection left with occupiers of disinfected premises	...	4574
Library books disinfected‡	...	129
Mattresses re-tabbed by Council	...	618
Cabs disinfected	...	3
Motor Omnibus disinfected	...	—
S E. & C. Rly. carriages disinfected	...	1

*Articles of bedding, etc., disinfected.*

Beds	...	1441
Bolsters	...	1187
Pillows	...	3321
Mattresses	...	1134
Palliasses	...	32
Chair Cushions	...	418
Clothing	...	3927
Sheets	...	1405
Blankets	...	2821
Rugs and Mats	...	29
Counterpanes and Eiderdown Quilts	...	1373
Carpets	...	33
Extras ( <i>i.e.</i> , articles not included above)	...	2194
Total		19315

\* The number is increased, compared with previous years, owing to bedding no longer being removed to the disinfecting station in the cases of Measles, Chicken-pox and Whooping Cough.

† Scarlet Fever 7, Diphtheria 1, Measles 8, Whooping Cough 2.

‡ 110 Public Library and 19 Private Library Books.

*Articles of bedding, etc., destroyed.*

Beds	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Bolsters	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Blankets	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Pillows	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Quilts and Counterpanes	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Mattresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Palliasses	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Sheets	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Chair Cushions	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Clothing	...	...	...	...	...	...	137
Carpets	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Extras ( <i>i.e.</i> , articles not included above)	...	...	...	...	...	...	158
Total ...							467

Practically *all* the disinfection was carried out by the Council's staff—only 9 certificates being received from Medical Practitioners during 1912, as follow:—

*Medical Practitioners' Certificates accepted in lieu of Disinfection being carried out by the Borough Council.*

Nature of Certificate.	1st Q.	2nd Q.	3rd Q.	4th Q.	Total.
For Rooms only ...	—	—	—	1	1
For Bedding only ...	—	—	—	—	—
For Rooms and Bedding	3	1	4	—	8
Total ...	3	1	4	1	9

## REFUGES.

There is one refuge in the Borough, at Wanless Road, but it has not been called into use during 1912.



# DISINFECTION STATISTICS.

For eight years prior, and twenty-two years subsequent, to the passing of the Notification of Infectious Diseases Act ; and for the year 1912.

—	Yearly average for 8 years preceding the Notification Act, 1882-1889 (Parish).	Yearly average for 11 years succeeding the Notification Act, 1890-1900 (Parish).	Yearly average for 11 years succeeding the Notifica- tion Act, 1901-10 & 1906-11 (Borough)		1912.
			1901-5.	1906-11.	
No. of Cases in which { At Home ..	142·8	240·8	16·6	1303·3*	2003
Bedding, etc., has { At Chamber	452·8	2333·3	2337·0	2911·7	2656
been disinfected {					
No. of Cases in which Bedding, etc.,	45·7	121·6	74·2	47·5	467
has been destroyed ... ..					
No. of Articles of Bedding, etc.,	2253·2	15600·4	34632·4	23077·7	19315
disinfected ... ..					
No. of Articles of Bedding, etc.,	113·0	489·4	710·0	306·0	467
destroyed ... ..					
Premises disinfected and disin-	916·8	6191·7	11738·4	12933·7	16554
fectants supplied ... ..					
Infectious diseases { Notifiable ..	...	2408·5	2335·2	1903·0	1332
dealt with { Non-notifiable	...	299·3	2260·8	3873·8	5292

\* This number is increased for 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910 and 1911, on account of bedding no longer being removed to the Disinfection Station as a routine in connection with Measles, Whooping Cough and Chicken-pox.

N.B.—The Statistics for 1901-1912 refer to the present Borough Council ; those for all previous years to the late Vestry.

## CLEANSING OF VERMINOUS PERSONS.

No proper local arrangements have yet been made by the London County Council for the cleansing of verminous school children and occupiers of common lodging houses within the Borough—statutory obligations imposed upon the County Council by Parliament.

Verminous premises are disinfected as required, but such disinfection is not satisfactory without the school children and the inmates of the common lodging houses, who are themselves verminous, being cleansed also at the same time. The numbers of verminous houses and rooms disinfected and cleansed during 1912, and the three previous years are:—

<i>Year.</i>		<i>Houses.</i>	<i>Rooms.</i>
1909	... ..	148	387
1910	... ..	207	646
1911	... ..	268	535
1912	... ..	580	1109*

## CLEANSING OF CHILDREN.

The London County Council, as the Educational Authority, have not yet carried out their statutory obligations and provided the necessary cleansing stations for verminous school children, but have again suggested during 1912 (letter dated July 24th†) that the Borough Council should adopt cleansing stations under the Permissive Cleansing of Persons Act, 1897, the County Council to have the use of the same by agreement at stipulated charges, for the cleansing of verminous (a) school children, and (b) adults, *e.g.*, inmates of common lodging houses, the stations being planned with separate entrances for children and

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\* Bedding 1260 and clothing 356.

† The matter was previously dealt with by the Council on April 2nd, 1908, and June 30th, 1910.



adults. The stipulated charge offered is 2/0 a child, such payment to cover any number of attendances by the child at the station for cleansing within a period of one calendar month from the date of the first cleansing. No stipulated charge is offered for adults.

This suggestion of the County Council was not accepted by the Borough Council, who are of opinion that the provision of cleansing stations for verminous (*a*) school children and (*b*) inmates of common lodging houses, is a statutory obligation devolving upon the County Council, under whose jurisdiction schools and common lodging houses are. Meanwhile, Lambeth Borough remains unprovided with the required cleansing stations.

## SMOKE ABATEMENT.

During 1912, observations and enquiries were made in connection with smoke abatement throughout the Borough and smoke notices were served as required. In no case was it found necessary to proceed to a summons.

Delegates were appointed by the Council during 1912 to attend the International Smoke Abatement Exhibition and Conferences, held March 26th to 28th, 1912, in London.

The L.C.C. and the Coal Smoke Abatement Society reported, during 1912, nuisances as follows:—

1. London County Council—8 letters dealing with alleged smoke nuisances connected with:

Messrs. Howe & Son's bakery (72 Brixton Hill),  
Messrs. Clowes & Sons, Limited (Duke Street), Freder-

ick Laundry, Limited (Frederick Crescent, Vassall Road), Washington Laundry, Limited (30 Langton Road), Messrs. Schmidt's Bakery (66a Brixton Road), Messrs. Stiff & Sons (High Street), Messrs. Hammerton's Brewery, (Stockwell Green), and Messrs. Beattie & Co. (39 Lower Kennington Lane).

2. Coal Smoke Abatement Society—10 letters dealing with alleged smoke nuisances connected with:—

Colonial Consignment and Distributing Company, Limited (Nelson's Wharf), St. Thomas' Hospital (Westminster Bridge), Messrs. Meredith & Co. (Belvedere Road), Messrs. Walker, Parker & Co. (Belvedere Road), Messrs. McGaw & Co. (Belvedere Road), Messrs. Field & Co. (Upper Marsh), Messrs. Holloway Bros. (Belvedere Road), Lion Brewery (Belvedere Road), Messrs. Doulton & Co. (High Street), and Messrs. Stiff & Sons (High Street).

Special observations were made during 1912 with reference to Messrs. Hayes & Sons, Limited (129 Coldharbour Lane), Penrith Place Laundry (West Norwood), Brewery (Crownstone Road), St. Thomas' Hospital (Westminster Bridge), Bakehouse (175 South Lambeth Road), Messrs. Rogers & Cook (South Lambeth Road), the City & South London Railway Company's Works (195 Clapham Road), Messrs. Beattie & Co. (39 Kennington Park Road), The Lion Brewery (Belvedere Road), The Belle Laundry (Vassall Road), the New London Brewery (Vauxhall), Messrs. Stiff & Sons, Limited (High Street), Messrs. Doulton & Co., Limited (High Street), Messrs. Howe & Sons (72 Brixton Hill), Sir Joseph Causton & Sons, Limited (Clapham Road), Frederick Laundry, Limited (Frederick Crescent, Vassall Road), Washington Laundry, Limited (30 Langton Road), Sunnysbank Laundry (South Lambeth Road), and Messrs. Beaton & Co.'s Brewery (Chapel Road, West Norwood).



## UNDERGROUND CONVENIENCES.\*

The conveniences were kept under regular inspection and supervision during 1912—the male conveniences by the male inspectors and the female conveniences by the female inspectors.

During 1912, Mrs. Fletcher and Mrs. Burgess (permanent female attendants) resigned, and their appointments were filled temporarily by Mrs. Clark and Mrs. Hawgwyn, whilst Mrs. Rouscher (temporary relief) also resigned, her appointment being filled by Mrs. May.

The salaries of the male attendants were increased during 1912—a scale being adopted by the Council as follows:—

- (a) Attendants with less than 5 years' service, 28/0 per week.
- (b) Attendants with over 5 and less than 10 years' service, 29/0 per week.
- (c) Attendants with over 10 years' service, 30/0 per week.

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\* The Staff consists of 19 male and 17 female attendants. There are 8 male and 7 female conveniences.

## ANALYSIS OF FOOD AND DRUGS, WATER, etc.†

### 1.—Food and Drugs.

During the year 1912, 1,800 samples were purchased within the Borough, and submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis. Of the 1,800 samples, 144 (*i.e.*, 8 per cent.) were reported by the Analyst to be adulterated,

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† Dr. John Muter, F.R.S., Public Analyst for the Borough of Lambeth, died Jan. 5th, 1912, and was succeeded by Mr. A. M. Muter, F.I.C., who was appointed as Public Analyst for the Borough of Lambeth (part time appointment) on March 14th, 1912, the appointment being approved by the Local Government Board on April 18th, 1912.

varying quarterly as follows:—1st quarter, 9.1 per cent.; 2nd, 13.3 per cent.; 3rd, 4.9 per cent.; and the 4th, 4.8 per cent.; and 53 summonses were issued, with the result that 42 convictions were obtained, together with £103 10s. 0d. in penalties and £35 8s. 6d. in costs.

The annual averages of the two decennia 1891-1900 (Parish) and 1901-1910 (Borough), are respectively: (1) number of samples taken 501.9 and 1352.4, of which 74.6 and 89.1 (*i.e.*, 14.9 and 6.6 per cent.) were found on analysis to be adulterated; (2) number of summonses taken out 53.1 and 63.8 with 52.3 and 48.5 convictions, and £104 5s. 5d. and £74 0s. 4d. in penalties and £35 0s. 3d. and £38 16s. 6d. in costs.

During 1912, no samples were submitted to the Public Analyst by private purchasers, but 172 informal samples (31 adulterated) were taken by the Inspector, viz., 96 milks (6 adulterated), 5 butters (2 adulterated), 6 creams (4 adulterated), 55 drugs (16 adulterated), 4 jams (2 adulterated), and 6 other articles (1 adulterated).

Particulars of the 1,800 articles submitted by the Food and Drugs Inspector during 1912 are as follow:—

(a) MILK.

727 samples were taken, and of these 84 (*i.e.*, 11.5 per cent.) were declared by the Analyst to be adulterated. Of the 727 samples, 4 were separated milk (1 adulterated, viz.: with 10 per cent. extraneous water), 1 was skim milk (adulterated, viz.: being deficient in milk fat to the extent of 88 per cent.), and 722 were ordinary milks (82 adulterated). These 84 adulterations were as follows:—

(1) Extraneous water 27 varying from a *minimum* 1 to a *maximum* 27 per cent., viz., 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 4, 4, 5, 6, 6, 10, 10, 10, 13, 15, 16, 21, 24, and 27 respectively.



(2) Deficiency in milk-fat 53 varying from a *minimum* 1 to a *maximum* 88 per cent., viz. : 1, 2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 6, 6, 6, 6, 7, 7, 8, 8, 9, 9, 9, 10, 10, 11, 12, 12, 13, 13, 15, 15, 16, 16, 16, 16, 22, 23, 26, 26, 26, 27, 46, 51 and 88 respectively.

(3) Extraneous water and deficiency in milk-fat (3), viz., 3 and 13, 3 and 2, 3 and 17 per cent., respectively.

(4) Preservatives present (1) to the extent of 0.037 per cent. crystallised boracic acid, *i.e.*, 3.2 grains per pint. In 46 cases, no summonses were taken out for the following reasons:—

- (1) The amounts of adulteration being too small (37) viz. : (a) extraneous water, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3, 3 and 5 per cent. respectively; (b) fat deficiencies 1, 2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 6, 6, 6 and 7 per cent. respectively, and (c) extraneous water and fat deficiency 3 and 2 per cent. respectively.
- (2) The samples being taken informally (6) viz. : (a) fat deficiencies, 13, 15, 16, 16, 26 and 26 per cent. respectively.
- (3) Vendor absconded before summons could be served (1) viz. : 15 per cent. fat deficient.
- (4) Bottle burst (1) viz. : 10 per cent. extraneous water.
- (5) "Separated," sold as "skimmed" (1) viz. : 88 per cent. fat deficient.

The total fines amounted to £60 10s. 0d., with £25 5s. costs.

#### (b) BUTTER.

481 samples of butter were taken, and of these 31 (*i.e.*, 6.4 per cent.) were declared by the Analyst to be

adulterated, the adulterations consisting of (1) added margarine (15), varying from a *miniumum* 15 per cent. to a *maximum* 100 per cent. viz. : 15, 31, 57, 62, 75, 90, 90, 90, 91, 95, 95, 95, 95, 100 and 100 respectively; (2) preservatives present (16), varying from a *minimum* 0.02 per cent. to a *maximum* 0.70 per cent. crystallised boric acid respectively.

In 21 cases, no summonses were taken out for the following reasons : (1) amounts of adulteration being too small (17), viz. : (a) margarine 15 per cent., and (b) boric preservatives, viz. : 0.02, 0.05, 0.05, 0.07, 0.07, 0.08, 0.09, 0.25, 0.30, 0.53, 0.545, 0.545, 0.633, 0.633, 0.644 and 0.70 respectively;

(2) Vendor absconded before summons could be served (1) viz. : 90 per cent margarine;

(3) Paper wrapper found to be marked with the word "Margarine" (1), viz. : 100 per cent. Margarine;

(4) The samples being taken informally (2), viz. : 95 and 95 per cent. margarine respectively.

The total fines amounted to £43 with £10 3s. 6d. costs.

#### (c) MARGARINE.

69 samples of margarine were taken, but none were declared by the Analyst to be adulterated.

#### (d) CREAM.

6 samples (one preserved) were taken, and of these 4 including the preserved cream (*i.e.*, 66.6 per cent.), were declared by the Analyst to be adulterated, the adulterations consisting of the presence of preservatives, viz. : (a) ordinary cream 0.198, 0.227 and 0.285 per cent. of crystallised boric acid respectively; (b) preserved cream 0.045 per cent. of crystallised boric acid in excess of that declared upon the label.



No legal action could be taken, all the samples having been purchased informally for the purposes of a special report (*vide infra*).

(e) COFFEE.

39 samples of coffee were taken, but none were declared by the Analyst to be adulterated.

(f) MUSTARD.

25 samples of mustard were taken, but none were declared by the Analyst to be adulterated.

(g) OTHER GROCERIES.

8 samples of sago, 10 of chocolate powder, 29 of pepper, 1 of cayenne pepper, 5 of tapioca, 8 of cocoa and 4 of arrowroot were taken, but none were declared by the Analyst to be adulterated.

(h) DRUGS.\*

71 samples were taken and of these 16 (*i.e.*, 22.5 per cent.) were declared by the Analyst to be adulterated as follows:

1 camphorated oil, devoid of camphor.

2 lime water, 12 and 32 per cent. deficient in lime.

1 boracic acid ointment, 5 per cent. deficient in boracic acid.

1 beeswax, 10 per cent. paraffin wax.

1 Seidlitz powder, 2 parts lead per million.

3 carbonate of magnesia, 4, 10 and 10 parts lead per million.

3 Epsom salts, 2, 4, 14 parts lead per million.

1 oxide of magnesia, 4 parts lead per million.

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\* Consisting of eucalyptus oil, tinct. quin. am., orange quinine wine, Blaud's Pills, sweet spirit of nitre, compound liquorice powder, white precipitate ointment, beeswax, turpentine, Sal Volatile, boric ointment, zinc oxide, iodine, lime water, sulphur ointment, camphorated oil.

1 citrate or of magnesia, 4 parts lead per million.

2 effervescent citrate of magnesia, 4 and 12 parts lead per million.

With the exception of lime water (12 per cent. deficient in lime), all the samples declared by the Analyst to be adulterated had been purchased informally for the purpose of Special Report (*vide infra*) and, consequently, no legal action was taken. In the case of the adulterated sample of lime water (12 per cent. deficient in lime), the amount of adulteration was too small to warrant proceedings.

(i.) LARD.

183 samples of lard were taken, but none were declared by the Analyst to be adulterated.

(j) CONFECTIONERY AND JAMS.

4 samples of red currant jelly were taken, and of these 2 (*i.e.*, 50 per cent.) were declared by the Analyst to be adulterated, viz. : each contained a trace of a coal tar dye.

(k) VINEGAR.

22 samples of vinegar were taken, and of these 6 (*i.e.*, 27.3 per cent.) were declared by the Analyst to be adulterated, viz. : deficient in acetic acid (*vide infra*).

OTHER ARTICLES.

1 sample of baking powder, 1 of pea flour, 9 of oatmeal, 9 of ground rice, 2 of olive oil, 1 of wheaten flour, 33 of dripping, 1 of self-raising flour, 1 of rice, 3 of tea, 17 of spirits (1 rum, 2 brandy, 13 whiskey and 1 gin), 4 of ginger, 1 of preserved peas, 2 of washing soda, 2 of turpentine, 5 of ginger beer, 5 of kaola, 5 of soda water, and 5 of lemonade were taken, but none were declared by the Analyst to be adulterated. 1 sample of golden syrup was



taken and declared by the Analyst to be adulterated, viz. : wholly glucose syrup, but no action was taken, as the sample was labelled "refined syrup."

#### SPECIAL ANALYSES MADE IN CONNECTION WITH THE CARRYING OUT OF THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

Special analyses and reports were made during 1912 as follow, the samples being taken informally :—

##### (a) RED CURRANT JELLY.

4 samples of red currant jelly were analysed with the following results :—

		Sample A.	Sample B.	Sample C.	Sample D.
Added Glucose	...	None	None	None	None
Added Apple Jelly	... }	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence
Phosphoric Acid	...	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
Salicylic Acid	...	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
Coal Tar Dye	...	Present	Absent	Present	Absent

The preparations are found to be so carefully strained that it is impossible to find any structure characteristic of the fruit employed in their manufacture by means of the microscope. The absence of added glucose, added apple jelly, phosphoric acid and salicylic acid and coal tar dye (except traces in two of the samples) is satisfactory, and points to the articles being unsophisticated.

It was not thought necessary to take further samples with a view to formal proceedings under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

## (b) CREAM.

6 samples of cream were analysed with the following results :—

	Sample A.	Sample B.	Sample C.	Sample D.	Sample E.	Sample F.
Percentage of Fat ... ..	52.72	49.16	51.84	44.72	44.01	51.18
Percentage of Boric Acid...	0.227	0.198	0.545	0.223	0.186	0.285

Three of the samples were purchased as "preserved cream," and each bore a statement on the label to the effect that it contained a boron (boric) preservative not exceeding 0.5 per cent.—a quantity exceeded in one sample to the extent of 0.045 per cent. In one of the samples of preserved cream, the label was not affixed to the side of the jar, but simply formed part of the covering, and was removable and actually removed on opening the jar. The firm was written to, pointing out the undesirability of such a practice, and recommending that the method adopted by the other firms should be adopted, viz.: the affixing of the label to the side of the jar, where it will remain after the jar has been opened.

The other 3 samples were purchased as "pure cream," "cream" and "thick rich cream" respectively, and all of them contained varying proportions of a boron (boric) preservative, contrary to the regulations which come into force on 1st January, 1913.

## (c) CONDENSED MILK.

6 samples of condensed milk were analysed, the samples being typical of the varieties of condensed milk to be found on sale within the Borough, viz.:—



- (1) Condensed whole milk, sweetened with cane sugar (3 samples);
- (2) Condensed whole milk, unsweetened (1 sample);
- (3) Condensed machine-skimmed milk, sweetened with cane sugar (2 samples).

Each sample was specially examined for the presence of preservatives, but in no case were such found to be present.

The results of the analyses are given in the form of Tables I. and II., shewing the analytical composition of the samples, together with the weight of the contents of each tin, the price per tin and the specific gravity of the milk at 15.5 degrees C. (Table I.) and the calculated composition of dilutions for infants, prepared by measure according to the directions given on the various labels, together, for comparison, the average composition of cows' milk and human milk and also the compositions of the dilutions recommended for cooking and general purposes (Table II.)

It is to be noted that no specific instructions are given by the manufacturers as to how the condensed milks are to be diluted with water, *e.g.*, by weight or by measure—a very important difference. The general method adopted in household practice is by measure, and that method has, consequently, been adopted in Table II., such method giving a dilution richer in milk constituents than would have been the case had the method adopted been that by weight.

Under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1899 (Sections I. and II.), all condensed, separated, or skimmed milk imported into this country, and all such milk sold or exposed for sale, must bear a label on which the words "machine-skimmed milk" or "skimmed milk," as the case may

require, are printed in large and legible type. Under Section 8 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, condensed milk, whether full cream, skimmed, or machine-skimmed, if sweetened, must bear on the label a declaration as to the added sugar, whilst, if made abroad, under the Merchandise Marks Act, the origin must be declared. All these requirements had been complied with in the cases of all the six samples submitted, as shown by the labels and the analytical figures given in Table I., as also had the descriptions given on the labels, and the samples were, consequently, passed as "genuine."

In the case of condensed milk, two important considerations arise, viz. :—

- (a) Their use in infant feeding;
- (b) Economical considerations in comparison with the use of fresh milk.

Speaking generally, the Tables would appear to shew, by the results of the analyses, that diluted condensed milks are (a) deficient in milk fat, (b) contain a different type of sugar (viz. : cane sugar) from that normally present in cow's milk (viz. : milk sugar), and (c) cost more, bulk for bulk, than cow's milk as ordinarily retailed at 4d. to 5d. a quart.



TABLE 1.

Description of Sample.				No. 754. Condensed Swiss Milk	No. 755. Condensed Milk Unsweetened.	No. 756. Condensed Full Cream Cows' Milk.	No. 757. Machine skimmedCon- densed Milk.	No. 758. Condensed Milk.	No. 759. Machine skimmedCon- densed Milk.
Weight of contents of tin ...				14.65 ozs.	11.72 oz.	10.61 ozs.	8.23 ozs.	14.53 ozs.	8.76 ozs.
Price per tin ... ..				6d.	5½d.	3½d.	2d.	6d.	2d.
Specific Gravity at 15.5 C. ...				1.29	1.08	1.29	1.34	1.29	1.34
Analysis % by Weight.	Milk fat ... ..	...	...	10.91	9.90	9.60	0.48	10.61	0.55
	Proteins ... ..	...	...	9.31	8.62	8.70	9.19	9.68	10.74
	Mineral Matters ... ..	...	...	1.97	1.90	1.99	2.44	1.88	2.34
	Milk Sugar ... ..	...	...	13.60	13.10	13.28	15.84	12.65	16.00
	Cane Sugar (by difference) ...	...	...	39.62	Nil	40.53	45.56	41.70	45.64
	Water ... ..	...	...	24.59	66.48	25.90	26.49	23.48	24.73
				100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE II.

Showing Composition of resulting Milk, when diluted according to recommendations on label.

The dilutions are calculated for parts *by measure*, and the undermentioned figures show percentage Composition of the resulting Milks by weight.

Description of Sample.		No. 754. Condensed Swiss Milk.		No. 755. Condensed Milk, Unsweetened.		No. 756. Condensed Full Cream Cows Milk.				No. 758. Condensed Milk.				Cows' Milk— Average Composition.	Human Milk— Average Composition.
DILUTION		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
	Condensed Milk	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
	Water ...	4	5	2	3	4	5	7	14	4	5	7	14		
	Milk Fat ...	26.6	2.23	3.47	2.62	2.34	1.97	1.49	0.80	2.58	2.18	1.65	0.89	3.3	4.0
	Proteins ...	2.27	1.91	3.02	2.28	2.12	1.78	1.36	0.73	2.35	1.98	1.51	0.81	3.5	1.5
	Mineral Matters	0.48	0.40	0.64	0.51	0.49	0.40	0.30	0.16	0.45	0.38	0.29	0.16	0.7	0.2
	Milk Sugar ...	3.32	2.78	4.58	3.47	3.24	2.72	2.07	1.11	3.08	2.58	1.95	1.06	4.5	6.5
	Cane Sugar ...	9.66	8.12	Nil	Nil	9.88	8.31	6.30	3.42	10.16	8.54	6.49	3.51	Nil	Nil
	Water ...	81.61	84.56	88.29	91.12	81.93	84.82	88.48	93.78	81.38	84.34	88.11	93.57	88.0	87.8



## (d) VINEGAR.

Several samples of vinegar were examined and analysed during 1912, and found to be deficient in acetic acid. There is at present no legal standard for acetic acid in vinegar, nor has the Local Government Board any power to frame definitions for vinegar or artificial vinegar. The Board has, however, suggested the following definition:—

“Vinegar is a liquid derived wholly from alcoholic and acetous fermentations; it shall contain not less than 4 grammes of acetic acid ( $\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}$ ) in 100 cubic centimetres of vinegar; it shall not contain arsenic in amounts exceeding 0.0143 milligrammes per 100 cubic centimetres of vinegar, nor any sulphuric or other mineral acid, lead or copper, nor shall it contain any foreign substances or colouring matters except caramel.”

Such a definition will, in all probability, to some extent at least, be considered authoritative by the Courts.

It was decided by the Council that having regard to the above facts, no action should be taken against vendors in connection with the particular samples taken, but that vinegar vendors within the Borough should be circularised, drawing attention to the definition suggested by the Board, and warning them that, in future, if samples were found on analysis not to conform with such definition, legal proceedings might be taken against them under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

The matter of a statutory standard for vinegar and artificial vinegar is being taken up by the London & County Vinegar Brewers' Association, Limited, of Ridler Place, Holland Street, Blackfriars, S.E. (Walter Davenport, Secretary), and it is hoped to obtain from the Government a short Act of Parliament dealing with the matter.

The detailed definitions suggested by the Board are:—

A.—*General Standard for Vinegar.*

Vinegar is a liquid derived wholly from alcoholic and acetous fermentation; it shall contain not less than 4 grammes of acetic acid ( $\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}$ ) in 100 cubic centimetres of vinegar; it shall not contain arsenic in amounts exceeding 0.0143 milligrammes per 100 cubic centimetres of vinegar nor any sulphuric or other mineral acid, lead or copper, nor shall it contain any foreign substance or colouring matter except caramel.

*Malt Vinegar* is derived wholly from malted barley or wholly from cereals, the starch of which has been saccharified by the diastase of malt.

B.—*Artificial Vinegar.*

*Artificial Vinegar* is any vinegar, or substitute for vinegar containing, or derived from any preparation containing, any added acetic acid which is not wholly the product of alcoholic and subsequent acetous fermentation. It shall contain not less than 4 grammes of acetic acid ( $\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}$ ) in 100 cubic centimetres of the artificial vinegar. It shall not contain arsenic in amounts exceeding 0.0143 milligrammes per 100 cubic centimetres of artificial vinegar, nor any sulphuric or other mineral acid, lead or copper, nor shall it contain any foreign substance or colouring matter except caramel.

(e) DRUGS.

31 informal samples of drugs were taken and submitted to the Public Analyst for analyses for the presence of lead, and in several instances lead was found in quantities varying from 1 to 14 parts per million. The usually accepted limit for lead in samples is 20 parts per milion, so that the results of the analyses were satisfactory, from the point of



view of the purity of the drugs offered for sale, and it became unnecessary to give instructions for formal samples to be taken of the same drugs.

#### SUMMARY OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS TAKEN UNDER THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.\*

Of the total 53 summonses (38 milks and 15 butters) taken out, there were convictions in 42 cases, in 22 milks and 15 butters (5 under the Margarine Act), whilst in the remaining 11 (all milks), the results were as follows:—

11 summonses *dismissed*:—

- (a) Warranty proved, 2.
- (b) Contrary proved, 8.
- (c) Adjourned *sine die*, 1.

#### REGISTRATION OF MARGARINE MANUFACTORIES.

During 1912, three margarine manufactories were registered viz.: 15 New Cut, 448 and 450 Brixton Road, and Wessex House, Oakley Street.

Since the Margarine Act, 1887, came into force within the Borough, the following premises have been registered: 233 Wandsworth Road, 417 Brixton Road, 413 Norwood Road, 71 Robsart Street, 75 Atlantic Road, 114 Camberwell New Road, 32 Commercial Road, 14 Vassall Road, 92 Lambeth Walk, 266 Brixton Road, 64 Stamford Street, 21 Lower Marsh, 11-13 Gray Street and 7 Juxon Street.

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\* 38 milk summonses had reference to milks, (a) with extraneous water 14, (b) deficient in fat, 21, (c) both extraneous water and deficient in fat, 2, and (d) added preservative, 1.

## EXPENSES OF CARRYING OUT THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

The total expenses connected with the carrying out of the Food and Drugs Acts in the Borough during 1912 amounted to £81 15s. 0d., and are made up as follow:—  
 £27 10s. 9d. for samples, £19 19s. 0d. for assistant, £7 13s. 0d. for witnesses, £22 7s. 10d. for travelling expenses (including £13 6s. 6d. for cabs) and £4 4s. 5d. for sundries. The salary of the Food and Drugs Inspector (£120, rising by £10 annual increases to £200), and the cost of the summonses (£66 16s. 0d), are not included.

The annual averages for the last 9 years (1903-11) are (1) total expenses, £81 9s. 7d., (2) number of samples, 1545.4.

## 2. Water.

No sample of water was submitted for analysis during 1912.

## PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK AND CREAM) REGULATIONS, 1912.

The new Regulations, known as the Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations 1912, were issued by the Local Government Board under date of August 1st, 1912. The Regulations are made under powers conferred by the Public Health (Regulations as to Food) Act, 1907, authorising measures to be taken for the prevention of danger arising to public health from the importation, preparation, storage, and distribution of articles of food or drink (other than drugs or water), intended for sale for human consumption. The Regulations have reference to the addition of preservatives and other foreign substances



to milk and cream, and are designed to secure that no such preservatives shall be added to (a) milk, or (b) cream containing less than 35 per cent. (by weight) of milk fat, at any stage from the place of production to that of delivery to the purchaser, but that, in the case of cream containing over 35 per cent. of milk fat, the addition of boric acid or borax, or a mixture of these preservative substances, or of hydrogen peroxide, shall be subject to a system of declaration, which is required to be followed by all persons dealing with such cream for the purpose of sale for human consumption. Further, the Regulations prohibit the addition of any thickening substance to cream or preserved cream. The Regulations take effect, as regards their main provisions, on and after 1st October, 1912, and as regards the necessary declaration of preservative in cream, on and after 1st January, 1913.

#### SALE OF MILK REGULATIONS, 1912.

The new Sale of Milk Regulations, 1912, were issued by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries under date of June 29th, 1912. These Regulations modify and repeal the previous Regulations that have been made by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries in exercise of the powers conferred on them by Section 4 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1899. The Regulations are as follows:—

##### 1.—*Skimmed or Separated Milk.*

Where a sample of skimmed or separated milk (not being condensed milk) contains less than 8.7 per cent.\* of milk solids other than milk fat, it shall be presumed, for the purposes of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts,

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(\*N.B.—In the previous Regulations it was “less than 9.0 per cent. of milk solids.”)

1875 to 1907, until the contrary is proved, that the milk is not genuine, by reason of either the addition thereto of water, or the abstraction therefrom of milk solids other than milk fat.

## 2.—*Revocation of Existing Regulation.*

Regulation 3 of the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901, is hereby revoked, but not so as to affect the validity of any certificate of analysis given before the commencement of these Regulations, or any legal proceedings in respect of any sample to which any such certificate relates.

The Sale of Milk Regulations, 1912, came into operation on 1st September, 1912, and extend to England and Wales.

## INADEQUACY OF PENALTIES INFLICTED UNDER THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

The Secretary of State for the Home Department, during 1912 (January 10th) addressed a circular letter to the Justices of the Peace on the subject of the inadequate penalties, which are imposed for breaches of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, drawing attention also to a previous letter sent out from the Home Office on July 24th, 1902, dealing with the same subject. The penalties inflicted still continue at times to be too small to serve as deterrents.

## SALE OF MILK WITH ADDED WATER FOR HUMAN FOOD.

During 1912, the Council decided to ask the Local Government Board and the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries to take such steps as may be necessary and insert



in the proposed Milk Bill a provision prohibiting by statute the sale of milk with added water for human food, thereby preventing the practice of selling milk and declaring it (if necessary) as "milk and water"—a practice which obtains in the trade.

#### NOTIFICATION TO TRADERS OF RESULTS OF ANALYSES.

The question was again raised during 1912 by the London Retail Dairymen's Association as to the desirability of traders being at once notified, by letter or post-card, (a) as to the certified genuineness of samples taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, or (b) as to the certified adulteration, where the amount of adulteration is not sufficient to warrant a prosecution, thereby obviating unnecessary worry to the traders concerned, whose private analysts may have already reported privately to them to the same effect. It is suggested by the traders that the communication should be of a non-committal nature so as to avoid any chance of the communication being construed into a gratuitous advertisement. The Council, after consideration with the other Metropolitan Sanitary Authorities as to the various practices in vogue in the different districts, decided to take no action, following their previous decision arrived at in June, 1907.

#### SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

Samples procured, together with the results of the analyses, during the year 1912:—

Samples.					Number Analysed.	Number Adulterated.
Milk*	...	...	...	...	727	84
Butter	...	...	...	...	481	31
Lard	...	...	...	...	183	...
Coffee	...	...	...	...	39	...

\* Including 4 separated milks, (1 adulterated) and 1 skim milk (adulterated).

Samples.	Number Analysed.	Number Adulterated.
Margarine ... ..	69	...
Mustard ... ..	25	...
Pepper ... ..	29	...
Arrowroot ... ..	4	...
Vinegar 2 (malt vinegar) ...	22	6
Chocolate Powder ... ..	10	...
Baking Powder... ..	1	...
Pea Flour ... ..	1	...
Sago ... ..	8	...
Oatmeal ... ..	9	...
Ground Rice ... ..	9	...
Olive Oil ... ..	2	...
Flour (Wheaten) ... ..	1	...
Tapioca ... ..	5	...
Cocoa ... ..	8	...
Dripping ... ..	33	...
Drugs ... ..	71	16
Self-raising Flour ... ..	1	...
Rice ... ..	1	...
Tea ... ..	3	...
Whisky ... ..	13	...
Cayenne Pepper ... ..	1	...
Rum . . . . .	1	...
Ginger ... ..	4	...
Cream ... ..	6	4
Red Currant Jelly ... ..	4	2
Brandy ... ..	2	...
Gin ... ..	1	...
Preserved Peas ... ..	1	...
Soda (washing) ... ..	2	...
Syrup ... ..	1	1
Turpentine ... ..	2	...
Ginger Beer ... ..	5	...
Kaola ... ..	5	...
Soda Water ... ..	5	...
Lemonade ... ..	5	...
Totals ... ..	1,800	144



Particulars as to samples analysed, and proceedings taken, during 1912 (Borough), together with the yearly averages for the two decennia, 1891-1900 (Parish) and 1902-11 (Borough)

Year.	No. of Samples analysed.	No. of Samples adulterated.	Percentage of Samples adulterated.	No. of Summonses issued.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties.	Costs.
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1912 ... ..	1800	144	8.0	53*	42	103 10 0	35 8 6
1911 ... ..	1800	93	5.2	62	56	93 5 0	43 3 6
1910 ... ..	1800	70	3.9	49	33	66 12 0	30 2 6
1909 ... ..	1800	88	4.9	76	59	86 10 0	48 9 8
1908 ... ..	1800	153	8.5	109	76	88 4 6	72 11 7
1907 ... ..	1800	154	8.6	110	79	118 10 0	61 16 0
1906 ... ..	1500	69	4.6	38	35	52 0 0	27 3 7
1905 ... ..	1200	57	4.7	41	30	47 0 0	19 8 0
1904 ... ..	1200	79	6.6	66	43	80 19 6	39 17 6
1903 ... ..	1010	97	9.6	66	60	71 7 6	38 17 0
1902 ... ..	704	51	7.2	21	19	14 5 0	16 5 6
Average of 10 years, 1902-1911 (Borough)	1461.4	91.1	6.1	63.8	49.0	71 17 4	39 15 5
Average of 10 years, 1891-1900 (Parish)							
	501.7	74.6	15.1	53.1	52.5	104 5 5	35 0 3

Inspector Perrin commenced his duties on February 21st, 1898, *vice* Inspector Wiggs, who did the work from August, 1892 to November, 1897.

\* 11 summonses were dismissed.

## RAG FLOCK ACT, 1911.

The Local Government Board on June 8th, 1912, issued an Order, making the following Regulations under Section 1, Sub-section (1) of the Rag Flock Act, 1911:—

*Article I.*—Flock shall be deemed to conform to the standard of cleanliness for the purposes of Sub-section (1) of Section 1 of the Act, when the amount of soluble chlorine, in the form of chlorides, removed by thorough washing with distilled water at a temperature not exceeding 25 degrees Centigrade from not less than 40 grammes of a well-mixed sample of flock, does not exceed 30 parts of chlorine in 100,000 parts of the flock.

*Article II.*—These Regulations may be cited as “The Rag Flock Regulations, 1912.” and shall come into operation on the First day of July, One thousand nine hundred and twelve.

Sub-section (1) of Section 1 of the Rag Flock Act, 1911, enacts as follows:—

- (1) It shall not be lawful for any person to sell or have in his possession for sale flock manufactured from rags or to use for the purpose of making any article of upholstery, cushions, or bedding, flock manufactured from rags, or to have in his possession flock manufactured from rags intended to be used for any such purpose, unless the flock conforms to such standard of cleanliness as may be prescribed by regulations to be made by the Local Government Board, and, if any person sells or uses or has in his possession flock in contravention of this Act, he shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding, in the case of a first offence, ten pounds, or in the case of a second or subsequent offence fifty pounds.



## **HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.**

The 372 registered houses were under inspection during 1912, but no new houses were registered under the by-laws. Experience in Lambeth goes to show that the by-laws do not work out in practice as well as was anticipated when the by-laws were framed—the powers under the other Sections of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, being more easily used in connection with keeping of houses let in lodgings in proper order and condition.

The Council is still considering alterations to the existing by-laws, power to do so being given under Section 16 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909.

## **BY-LAWS FOR HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.**

Suggested new by-laws have been under consideration during 1912, to be framed under Section 16 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, in respect of lodging houses intended for the working classes. In these new by-laws it is suggested to impose any duty (being a duty which may be imposed by the by-laws and which involves the execution of work) upon the "owner" within the meaning of the Public Health Acts, in addition to, or in substitution for, any other person having an interest in the premises, and prescribing the circumstances and conditions in, and subject to, which any such duty is to be discharged. The existing by-laws (made by the late Vestry on April 26th, 1897, and allowed by the Local Government Board on May 11th, 1897) have been re-drafted on these lines and in accordance with the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, and submitted to the Board for observations, resulting in certain further amendments and alterations being incorporated.

These suggested amended by-laws are still under consideration by the Board.

## COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

The 6 Common Lodging Houses (for men) within the Borough, were inspected during 1912, and the following defects were found to exist: 55 Belvedere Road (passage and staircase dirty), 108 Lambeth Walk (w.c. and drain and waste pipes defective), and 106 Wandsworth Road (defective paving of kitchen and washhouse and one w.c. connection defective). These defects were made good, and the 6 common lodging houses were again licensed by the London County Council at the Annual Licensing Meeting held June 27th, 1912, in accordance with the requirements of Section 46 of Part ix. of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1902 :—

Dates when registered originally.	Situations of premises.		Authorised No. of Lodgers.
27th January, 1905	10A	Belvedere crescent	99
18th July, 1900	108	Lambeth walk (c.h. house in rear)	39
30th October, 1890	55	Belvedere road ...	49
21st December, 1883	90-92	Westminster bridge road	197
24th October, 1885	89 & 91	Wandsworth road	188
12th February, 1887	106	Wandsworth road	133



## REVENUE ACT, 1903

(AND SECTION 35 OF THE HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, ETC.,  
ACT, 1909).

During 1912, 235 certificates under the Revenue Act, 1903, in connection with tenements (or dwellings) so constructed as to afford suitable, separate accommodation for each of the families inhabiting the same, were applied for, and, of these, 119 were granted unconditionally, 100 were granted conditionally, *i.e.*, subject to certain alterations and improvements being carried out, and 16 were refused.

### (1) *Certificates granted unconditionally.*

	Blocks or Houses.	Tenements.
27 Belvedere Road ... ..	1	2
5 Benedict Road ... ..	1	2
1—20 (inclusive) Dover Mansions, Canterbury Road ... ..	2	20
108, 110, 112, 114, 116 Clive Road ...	5	10
60 Gipsy Hill ... ..	1	2
14, 15, 16 Kennington Oval ... ..	3	9
23 Mayflower Road ... ..	1	2
31, 33 Rosendale Road ... ..	2	8
12, 13, 14, 15 Rumsey Road ... ..	4	8
95, 97, 99, 101, 105, 107, 119, 121 Stamford Street ... ..	4	16
56, 58, 60, 62, 64 Stangate Buildings	3	9
64, 68, 72 Thorparch Road ... ..	3	6
10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24 Thurlow Hill ... ..	8	22
2, 3, 4 York Mansions (54 York Road)	1	3
	<hr/> 39 <hr/>	<hr/> 119 <hr/>

(2) *Certificates granted conditionally.*

	Blocks or Houses.	Tenements.
12, 13 Gloucester Street ... ..	2	4
3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 Hamilton Terrace, Shakespeare Road ...	9	18
76, 78 Herne Hill Road ... ..	2	4
53, 55 Heyford Avenue ... ..	2	6
5, 6, 7, 8 Heyford Terrace ... ..	4	12
2 Langton Road ... ..	1	6
58, 61 Mervan Road ... ..	2	4
52, 54, 58 Pearman Street ... ..	3	9
1, 3, 5, 7, 9 Rushcroft Road ... ..	5	15
11, 22, 24 Victoria Road and Mont- calm, Salter's Hill ... ..	3	6
62, 66, 79 Thorparch Road ... ..	3	6
70 Thorparch Road ... ..	1	2
1, 3, 5, 7 Whiteley Road ... ..	4	8
	<hr/> 41	<hr/> 190

(3) *Certificates refused.*

Alfred Tenements, The Parade, Lam- beth Walk ... ..	2	4
67, 69 Park Road ... ..	2	8
5, 7, 9, 10 Penrith Place ... ..	1	4
	<hr/> 5	<hr/> 16



## HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, &c., ACT, 1909.

### HOUSE-TO-HOUSE INSPECTIONS.

These inspections are necessary under Section 17 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909, and under Regulations issued, as an Order, on September 2nd, 1910, with respect to the method in which such inspections of the district are to be made and records kept. During 1912, the Medical Officer of Health, as required by Article 1 of the Regulations or Order, prepared the following lists of dwelling houses, the early inspection of which was, in his opinion, desirable, and such lists were duly approved by the Council:—

*Marsh Ward.*—Asa Place, Broadwall, Grindal Street, Gray Street, Hammond Place, Johanna Street, Paris Gardens (Broadwall), St. Andrew's Place, Tower Street, and Victoria Place.

*Bishop's Ward.*—Berkeley Street, Doris Street, Fountain Gardens, Goda Street, Old Paradise Street, Over Place, Pownall Terrace, Saville Place, Sidford Place, and Waxwell Terrace.

*Prince's Ward.*—Beet Court, Bowling Green Street, Clayton Street, Dorset Road, Dunmow Place, Frank Street, Gunnell's Cottages, Gye's Buildings, Henry Street, Hunt Street, Keiller's Cottages (Dorset Road), Laud Street, Lilac Place, Lemon Place, Little Clayton Street, Oval Place, Palfrey Place, Mancroft Cottages, Salamanca Court, Shanklin Court, Spring Gardens and White Hart Street.

*Vauxhall Ward.*—Albert Cottages (Neptune Street), Alfred Mansions (Dorset Road), Belmore Street,

Dorset Road, Hemans Street, Hook's Cottages, Neptune Cottages, Neptune Street, Portland Cottages, Pascal Street, Simpson Street, Spring Gardens, Stamford Buildings (South Lambeth Road).

*Stockwell Ward.*—Broomgrove Road, Fenwick Place, and Hargwynne Street.

*Brixton Ward.*—Alder's Cottages (Cumberland Place), Cranmer Road, Cumberland Cottages and Place, Industry Terrace, Ivan's Place, Lothian Road, Rose Cottages (Cumberland Place), Sellman's Cottages (Electric Lane), Stafford Road and Warham Street.

*Herne Hill Ward.*—Anstey Road, Bredon Road, Cambria Road, Coldharbour Place, Effra Parade and Terrace, Hamilton Terrace, Kemerton Road, Mayo Cottages, Northway Road, Regent Road, Vining Street, and Wingmore Road.

*Tulse Hill Ward.*—Branksome Road, Glenelg Road, Kildoran Road, Waterworks Place, and Stewart's Place.

*Norwood Ward.*—Auckland Place, Benton's Lane, Change Alley, Cranfield Villas, East Place and Street, Gladstone Terrace, (Benton's Lane), Knight's Hill Square, Lepine Cottages, St. Cloud's Road, and Thomas Place.

A total number of 1,576 houses have been systematically inspected during 1912, and in 124, *i.e.*, 7.9 per cent., a result has been obtained from the test applied to the drains. A total of 4,257 nuisances were found to exist in 1,342 houses (*i.e.*, 85.2 per cent. of the total houses inspected) but many were of a trifling nature and not in any sense dangerous to the health of the inmates of the houses concerned.



*Summary.*

Number of houses inspected	...	...	...	...	1576
Number of houses in which a result was obtained from test (chemical) applied to drains	...	...	...	...	124
Number of houses in which nuisances were found to exist	...	...	...	...	1342
Number of houses in which no nuisances were found to exist	...	...	...	...	234

*Nature of Nuisances found and dealt with under the  
Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, or the Public  
Health (London) Act, 1891.*

Dirty premises (walls, ceilings, etc.)	...	...	...	...	784
Defective roofs, gutters, and rain-water pipes	...	...	...	...	543
Defective yard pavings	...	...	...	...	512
Defective flushing apparatus in w.c.s	...	...	...	...	91
W.C. pans foul	...	...	...	...	62
Drinking water taps defective	...	...	...	...	18
Drains stopped	...	...	...	...	24
Floors, windows, doors, and sash-cords defective	...	...	...	...	421
No dust bins (or dust bins defective or dilapidated)	...	...	...	...	110
Damp premises	...	...	...	...	460
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	8
Defective w.c.s	...	...	...	...	73
Defective drains	...	...	...	...	124
Defective or deficient vent. or soil pipes	...	...	...	...	32
Defective sink wastes (or not under-trapped)	...	...	...	...	201
Defective manhole covers	...	...	...	...	4
Animals improperly kept	...	...	...	...	9
Cisterns uncovered, or improperly covered	...	...	...	...	21
Improper water supplies (not from main direct, etc.)	...	...	...	...	45
Forecourts insufficiently paved, or unpaved	...	...	...	...	123
W.C.s insufficiently lighted and ventilated	...	...	...	...	24
Want of ventilation under floors	...	...	...	...	242
Want of proper dung receptacles	...	...	...	...	6

Underground rooms illegally occupied	...	...	9
Accumulations of manure	...	...	14
Defective traps and stopped gullies	...	...	37
Sinks connected direct to drains	...	...	16
Mica valves defective	...	...	28
Light and air spaces limited	...	...	201
Dilapidated Premises	...	...	95
Sundry minor defects, viz. : Defective fire-places (25), coppers (14) and chimneys (5)	...	...	44
Total			4381

Under the House-to-House Inspections Regulations, or Order, of 2nd September, 1910, certain classifications are adopted, so as to secure uniformity of statistics throughout the various districts and, adopting this classification, the results in connection with the 1,576 houses inspected during 1912 may be tabulated as follows:—

*i. Arrangements for preventing contamination of  
Water Supplies.*

(a) Drinking water from the main	...	...	1531
(b) Drinking water from cisterns	...	...	45
(c) Cisterns uncovered, or improperly covered	...	...	21
(d) Defective water taps	...	...	18

*ii. Water Closet Accommodation.*

(a) Defective water closets	...	...	73
(b) Foul water closets	...	...	62
(c) Water closets insufficiently lighted and ventilated	...	...	24
(d) Defective water closet flushing apparatus	...	...	91
(e) Defective, or deficient, ventilating or soil pipes	...	...	32



iii. *Drainage (with Results of Tests).*

(a) Results from chemical tests	...	...	124
(b) No results from chemical tests	...	...	1452
(c) Drainage stopped	...	...	24
(d) Defective manhole covers	...	...	4
(e) Defective mica valves	...	...	28

iv. *Condition as to Light, Circulation of Air, Dampness and Cleanliness.*

(a) Light and circulation or air limited	...	201
(b) Damp premises	...	460
(c) Dirty premises	...	784
(d) Over-crowded premises	...	8

v. *Paving, Drainage and Sanitary Condition of Yard or Out-Houses belonging to or connected with the Dwelling Houses.*

(a) Defective yard paving	...	512
(b) Insufficiently paved forecourts	...	123

vi. *Arrangements for House Refuse.*

(a) No dust bins, or dust bins defective or dilapidated	...	110
(b) Want of proper dung receptacles	...	6
(c) Accumulations of manure	...	14

vii. *Any Underground Rooms so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.*

(a) Underground rooms occupied in contravention of Section 17, Sub-section 7	...	9
--	-----	---

viii. *Defects or other matters tending to render houses dangerous or injurious to the other inmates.*

(a) Dilapidated premises	...	95
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(b) Defective roofs, gutters, rain water pipes, etc. ... ..	543
(c) Defective floors, windows, doors, sash boards, fireplaces, coppers and chimneys	465
(d) Sink waste pipes connected direct to drain or defective or not under-trapped ...	217
(e) Want of air, or insufficient ventilation under floors ... ..	242
(f) Defective traps (gullies, etc.) and stopped gullies ... ..	37
(g) Animals improperly kept ... ..	9

*ix. Action taken.*

Under the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, and the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, whilst in 33 cases, the dwelling-houses were closed by the Borough Council as the Local Authority under the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, as being unfit for human habitation, and have since been closed and demolished, closed, or put (or are being put) into proper order and condition so as to render them fit for human occupation.

REPRESENTATIONS AND CLOSING ORDERS UNDER SECTION 17.

During 1912, the Medical Officer of Health made the following representations to the Council as the Local Authority under the Act, and Closing Orders were made by the Council in each case.



PREMISES.	STATE.	Date of Orders made by the Council.
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 Corsham Place, Frazier St., Lower Marsh	Generally not only dirty, damp and dilapidated, but also without proper light, and ventilation to the living rooms, which are, in addition, small in cubic capacity, being, on an average, less than 7 feet in height from floors to ceilings, and the ground floor rooms with- out proper ground ven- tilation under the floors, which are below the ground level, and the yards at the rears of the houses being very small and confined and the drains being leaky	Jan. 18th, 1912
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, Leman Place, Albert Embank- ment	Generally speaking, dirty damp and dilapidated, and without proper spaces or ventilation beneath the ground floors	Feb. 29th 1912
1 Beet Court, Albert Embankment	Dirty, damp, and badly lighted and badly ven- tilated, and without proper ventilated spaces beneath the ground floors	Feb. 29th 1912

PREMISES.	STATE.	Date of Orders made by the Council.
1, 2, 3, 4, Gunnell's Cottages, Salamanca Street	The dwellinghouses being, generally speaking, dirty damp, dilapidated, badly lighted, without through ventilation, without yards at rear, provided with dilapidated wash-houses and water-closet buildings, without proper space and ventilation beneath the ground floors, etc.	March 14th, 1912
23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35 Grindal Street, and 4, 6, 8 Johanna Street, Lower Marsh	The dwellinghouses being generally dirty, damp and dilapidated without proper light and air circulation to living rooms, owing to the smallness and confined natures of the yards at the rears, and with ground floors below street level	Sept. 19th, 1912
1 Dunmow Place, Newburn Street	The dwellinghouse being generally dirty, damp and dilapidated and the living rooms being without through ventilation	Sept. 19th, 1912
1, 2 (double house), 3, 11, 12, 13, 14, Salamanca Court, Salamanca Street, Albert Embankment	The dwellinghouses being generally dirty, and dilapidated, and being without through ventilation	Sept. 19th, 1912
186 Warham Street, Kennington Park. (late "Wagon and Horses" P.H.)	The dwellinghouse being dirty, damp and dilapidated.	Nov. 21st 1912



During 1912, 44 houses were dealt with by Closing Orders, and of these, 39 have since been demolished, 4 are being rendered fit for human habitation and 1 has not yet been dealt with owing to legal difficulties as to ownership.

In connection with the closing of houses under the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, a total of 70 dwelling houses within the Borough have been represented by the Medical Officer of Health as being unfit for human habitation from the time the Act came into force (December 3rd, 1909) until the end of 1912, and Closing Orders have been made by the Borough Council, as the Local Authority, in connection therewith under Section 17 of the Act, with the result that:—

- (a) 36 houses have been since demolished;
- (b) 26 houses have been closed; and
- (c) 8 houses have been, or are in process of being, rendered fit for human habitation (4 houses completed).

In addition to the houses mentioned above, 27 houses have been dealt with under Section 15 of the Act, and voluntarily closed and since demolished by the owners. Comparison may be made with similar work (closure of dwelling houses) carried out under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, prior to the introduction of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909,—a period of 19 years—during which a total of 385 houses were dealt with by notices served by the late Vestry and the present Borough Council, under Section 32 of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, on the representation of the Medical Officer of Health that such dwelling houses were unfit for human habitation, viz. :—

(a) 1891 to 1900 (10 years)—old Vestry	...	337
(b) 1901 to 1909 (9 years)—Borough Council		48
		—
Total	...	385
		—

The Housing of the Working Classe Act, 1890, came into force on 18th August, 1890. In this connection, it must be remembered that the powers under the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, are wider than those under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, and deal with empty houses as well as with occupied houses; whilst Closing Orders under the former Act are made by the Borough Council, whereas under the latter Act such Closing Orders can only be made by a Magistrate, after taking evidence, in the usual way, in the Court.

#### HOUSING IN WAXWELL TERRACE.

A petition, dated 25th July, 1912, and signed by 57 persons was received and considered by the Council during 1912. The petitioners described the houses in Waxwell Terrace as wholly insanitary and uninhabitable—a statement which could not be substantiated officially after inspection by the Medical Officer of Health. Waxwell Terrace is under frequent inspection, notices having been served from time to time, as required. The houses are let out in tenements to persons whose personal habits are unsatisfactory, the houses themselves being, in so far as drainage and structure are concerned, in a fair condition. Several of the houses (odd numbers) on the south side of the Terrace have been re-constructed and re-arranged recently, so as to form practically part of the adjoining tenements belonging to the London & South Western Railway Company, with the result that a better class of tenant has been obtained in these particular houses, and the insanitary and otherwise undesirable conditions now no longer exist thereat. The rest of the houses are not in such a condition as to warrant Closing Orders being made by the Council as the Authority under the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909.



## HOUSING IN LAMBETH.

During 1912, several communications were received by the Council from the London Workers' National Association, the Workmen's National Housing Council, the Moffatt Young Men's Conference and other Bodies, with reference to alleged insanitary houses (specially named\*) to alleged slums within the Borough, and other matters dealing with the question of Housing.

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\* Mancroft Cottages, Dunmow Place, Waxwell Terrace, Finck Street and 98 York Road.

**MUNICIPAL MILK DEPOT.\***

The new statistics for 1912 are subjoined.

267 new infants and children were entered upon the Register and fed, their ages being at the time of commencing the milk:—

Under 3 months ...	129	9—12 months ...	23
3—6 months ...	67	Over 12 months ...	19
6—9 months ...	29		—
			267

Of the 129 infants under 3 months, 27 were aged 14 days or under, viz.:—1, 1, 1, 2, 3, 3, 7, 7, 7, 9, 9, 9, 10, 10, 10, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14 and 14 days respectively.

These 267 infants and children may be classified, as to their states of health at the time of being put upon the milk, as follows:—Healthy, *i.e.*, showing no sign of wasting or disease, though below par constitutionally 68, weakly 31, wasting 124, diseased 44, total 267. The diseases from which the 44 infants and children were actually suffering at the time of being put upon the milk were: Diarrhœa 4, sickness 1, bronchitis 8, pneumonia 4, eczema 1, pulmonary tuberculosis 1, indigestion 9, convulsions 2, rickets 1, hernia 2, sickness and diarrhœa 4, measles 3, whooping cough 2, specific 1, and doubtful (? meningitis) 1.

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\*The Staff consists of a Manageress (Mrs. Bourke), one permanent assistant (Miss Violet Berkeley), and one temporary assistant.

In 6 cases the infants were in a "moribund" condition.

The periods during which the 268 infants and children continued to use the milk were:—

26 weeks and over	...	27	Under 4 weeks—	
13—26 weeks	...	53	2—4 weeks	... 41
6—13 weeks	...	66	Under 2 weeks	48
4—6 weeks...	...	32		—
				267
				—

54.5 per cent. used the milk for periods extending from 6 to 26 weeks and over, whilst 33.2 per cent. used the milk for short varying periods under 4 weeks. The reasons assigned for discontinuing the milk after varying intervals were:—(1) leaving the neighbourhood; (2) unable, or too far, to send; (3) by order of medical attendant; (4) unable to pay; (5) taken off by Relieving Officer; (6) unsuitable.

In regard to (6), it is noteworthy that, of the 267 infants and children fed, in only 9 cases (*i.e.*, 3.4 per cent.), was the milk stated to be unsuitable.

An average of 95.2 infants and children were fed per week at the Depot, necessitating the distribution for the year of 142,846 bottles of milk mixture, whilst, in addition, milk was also supplied as follows:—

1. Lambeth Infirmary—a total of 963 (estimated) infants and children, using 11,780 pint bottles of milk mixture;
2. Lambeth Workhouse—a total of 117 (estimated) infants and children, using 1,082 pint bottles of milk mixture;
3. Invalids (including consumptives)—a total of 23 persons, using 2,441 pint bottles of milk mixture.

Weekly medical consultations with mothers were held at the Depot, the babies being weighed, the weights and



other details tabulated in the Milk Register, and the babies were visited also at their homes by the Health Visitor.

Milk was distributed not only from the Depot, but also from the Moffatt Institute (Upper Kennington Lane), the latter branch depot (distributing centre) being used for the convenience of the mothers living in the Vauxhall District.

Of the 267 new infants and children fed, 7 died, and the periods (in days), during which they had been fed upon the milk prior to death, varied as follow :—2, 2, 3, 3, 4, 7 and 23 respectively.

In other words :—

Infants and children fed for 13 weeks and over	...	...	...	...	80 (0 deaths)
Infants and children fed for 4 to 13 weeks	...	...	...	...	98 (0 deaths)
Infants and children fed for periods under 4 weeks	...	...	...	...	89 (7 deaths)

N.B.—Of the 7 deaths, all were in infants under 12 months, viz. : 14 days, 3 weeks, 7 months, 7 months, 8 months, 11 months and 15 months respectively.

The mortality rates amongst the Depot-fed infants and children are lower than those registered in the Borough generally.

As has been pointed out in previous reports in connection with these mortality-rates, allowance must be made for the difficulties of strictly comparing the rates amongst infants and children fed upon the milk and under observation for varying periods, with the rates for the whole, or portions, of the Borough, for a year or period of years. To be statistically correct, only those infants or children who have been fed upon the Depot milk for continuous lengthened

periods should be tabulated, whilst the numbers of deaths that occur during any given period less than a year should be increased *pro rata*, when dealing with rates for a year or period of years. It is assumed that the rates that are found to exist for short periods would be maintained during longer periods—an assumption that, in practice, is found to be warranted. It must be remembered that, as already stated, the infants who are placed upon the Depot milk are, as a rule, unhealthy and below par constitutionally, if not actually diseased, at the time of commencing the milk, and the longer they use the milk, the better their chances of life. If children die during the first month of taking the milk, it would be misleading to assume that all children would die at the same rate during the succeeding eleven months.

The most conclusive proof of the value of a Milk Depot, in so far as the infants and children fed are concerned, is to be found in the medical histories of individual cases, which show again and again in the case of the Depot, that those infants and children who appear to be seriously ill and wasting, if not moribund, as the result of improper or irregular feeding, at the time of commencing the milk, actually recover and become strong and healthy.

The educational value, too, of a Milk Depot must not be lost sight of.

The net expenditure upon the maintenance of the Milk Depot, during the year ending December 31st, 1912, is stated by the Borough Accountant to have been £256 13s. 11d., viz. :—

(a) Expenditure	...	...	£841	15	9
(b) Income	...	...	585	1	10
			<hr/>		
i.e., Expenditure in excess					
of Income	...	...	£256	13	11
			<hr/>		



The net yearly expenditures since the Depot was opened are: 1906, £233 12s. 6d.; 1907, £206 0s. 0d.; 1908, £283 16s. 7d.; 1909, £315 8s. 8d.; 1910, £294 5s. 3d.; 1911, £214 18s. 10d.; 1912, £256 13s. 11d.

The financial statistics must be considered with the good derived by the infants and children fed.

The premises (66 York Road), have been assigned by Miss F. M. Crane to Mr. Ralph Edward Sapolin, of West Hill Cottage, Epsom (Agents, Messrs. P. & G. Geen).

The salary of the Manageress (Mrs. Bourke) was increased during 1912 from 25/0 to 30/0 per week.

## BAKEHOUSES.

There are, within the Borough, 214\* Bakehouses (135 above ground and 79 underground), and these were inspected officially during 1912, and the necessary annual white-washing and cleaning carried out, as required.

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\* 72 were certified during 1903-4 as "suitable" for occupation as underground bakehouses under section 101 Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

## DAIRIES, MILKSHOPS AND MILK STORES.

During 1912, 47 applications for registration were received and dealt with by the Council as follow:—

1.—Applicants not registered, the premises being "unsuitable" (i.e., not in accordance with the Council's requirements)—4.

Wards and Addresses of Premises.	Names of Applicants.	Dates of Refusal by Council.
<b>MARSH.</b>	Nil	
<b>BISHOP'S</b>	Nil	
<b>PRINCE'S</b>		
110c Newington Butts ...	Ayling, George ..	July 25th
141 Vauxhall Walk ...	Cook, George Ernest ...	Dec. 19th
<b>VAUXHALL.</b>	Nil	
<b>STOCKWELL.</b>		
3 Lingham Street ...	Davies, Herbert D.	May 9th
<b>BRIXTON.</b>	Nil	
<b>HERNE HILL.</b>		
10 Mayall Road ...	Beckling, H. C. H. S.	Dec. 19th
<b>TULSE HILL.</b>	Nil	
<b>NORWOOD.</b>	Nil	

2.—Applicants registered, the premises being "suitable" (i.e., in accordance with the Council's requirements)  
—42.\*

Wards and Addresses of Premises.	Names of Purveyors Registered.	Dates of Registration by Council.
<b>MARSH.</b>		
90 Broadwall ...	Zubinena, Peter ...	Dec. 19th
98 York Road ...	Jones, Elizabeth ...	Sept. 19th
67 York Road ...	King, Mary ...	July 25th
<b>BISHOP'S.</b>		
1 Berkeley Street ...	Parker, Eliza ...	Jan. 18th
1 Colwyn Street ...	Stanger, Annie E. ..	July 25th
4 Crozier Street ...	Ernsting, John ...	Apr. 25th
74 Ethelred Street † ...	Jessey, Edward ...	Feb. 29th
154 Ethelred Street ...	Blackley, A. ...	Nov. 21st
80 Fitzalan Street ...	Groom, William ...	Jan. 18th
10 Kennington Road ...	Bedford, Richard Henry F.	Feb. 29th
113 Lambeth Road † ...	Calver, Jane ...	Feb. 1st
114 Lambeth Walk ...	Smith, William David ..	Jan. 18th
75 Lollard Street ...	Cornell, A. W. ...	July 25th
1 Old Paradise Street...	Ingram, Louise ...	Feb. 1st
68 Walcot Square ...	Ram, Walter ...	Feb. 1st.
<b>PRINCE'S.</b>		
179 Lower Kennington Lane	Pearce, Wm. W.	July 11th
10a Magee Street † ...	Williams, Fred. Geo. S.	Nov. 21st
123 Tyers Street	Home, Midland and Western Counties Dairies Ltd. (Higg's Dairy Farms)	June 13th

\* 3 Applications were withdrawn by the applicants after registration, and 5 were simply changes of occupiers.

† Application withdrawn since registration.

‡ Change of occupier only.



*Applicants registered, etc.—continued.*

Wards and Addresses of Premises.	Names of Purveyors Registered.	Dates of Registration by Council.
<b>VAUXHALL.</b>		
304 Clapham Road ...	Welford's Surrey Dairies	Jan. 18th
234 Clapham Road ...	White, Frederick ...	June 13th
36 Heyford Avenue† ...	Wicks, Ernest A. ...	Jan. 18th
29 Paradise Road† ...	Breach, Alfred ...	June 27th
44 Priory Grove ...	Matthews, Emily ...	Dec. 5th
161 South Lambeth Road	Adams, & Co. ...	June 13th
<b>STOCKWELL.</b>		
119 Ferndale Road ...	Elland & Vincent ...	Jan. 18th
20 Garden Row ...	Enderby, John Thos. & Handsley, Walter ...	May 23rd
10 Kepler Road ...	Welford's Surrey Dairies	Jan. 18th
23 Landor Road ...	Pepper, Harold William	June 27th
68 Landor Road ..	Payne, James ...	Jan. 18th
152 Landor Road ...	Jones, Mary ...	Mar. 14th
3 Lingham Street ...	Davies, H. D. ...	April 25th
1 Nealdon Street ...	Pickford, Thomas H. ...	Jan. 18th
1A Pulross Road ...	Williams, Charles ...	Jan. 18th
19 Santley Street ...	Griffiths, John Hugh ...	Jan. 18th
3 Sidney Road ...	Watson, Wm. Henry ...	Feb. 29th
56 Stockwell Road ...	Lyddon, Walter ..	Jan. 18th
126 Stockwell Road ...	Davies, William L. ...	Jan. 18th
164 Stockwell Road ...	Evan, Thomas ...	Jan. 18th
52 Tasman Road ..	Strike, John ...	Jan. 18th
4 Tunstall Road ...	Woozley, John E. ...	Jan. 18th
<b>BRIXTON.</b>		
1 Addison Place ...	Lawrence, Florence J. ..	July 11th
39 Akerman Road ...	Jenkins, Evan ...	July 11th

† Applications withdrawn since registration.

*Applicants registered, etc.—continued.*

Wards and Addresses of Premises.	Names of Applicants.	Dates of Registration by Council.
<b>BRIXTON—contd.</b>		
53 Chrysell Road ...	Jenkins, Griffith ...	July 11th
396 Coldharbour Lane†	Langdon, H. ...	July 25th
133 Denmark Road ...	Morris, John ...	July 25th
9 Gordon Grove ...	Millin, Mrs. M. E. ..	Nov. 21st
1 St. Mark's Road ...	Carrington, Arthur ...	Nov. 21st
2A Warham Street ...	Mines, George ...	Dec. 19th
23 Warham Street† ..	Towler, F. ...	May 23rd
<b>HERNE HILL.</b>		
32 Milkwood Road ...	Butler, Alfred ...	Jan. 18th
56 Railton Road ...	Wraight, Drumbrill & Co.	July 11th
131 Railton Road ...	Williams, Joseph ..	May 23rd
2 Vaughan Road* (2)	Fowler, Alfred ...	May 23rd
	Giffen, George Stanley	Dec. 19th
<b>TULSE HILL.</b>		
	Nil.	
<b>NORWOOD.</b>		
237 Gipsy Road... ..	Vowles, Walter George	Dec. 19th
90 Hamilton Road ...	Sewell, Wm. Lewis ...	May 23rd
38 High Street... ..	Fellingham, Alice B. ..	June 27th
61 Knights' Hill* (2) ...	Holder, Charles ...	Sept. 19th
	Lee, Thos. Johnson ...	Nov. 21st
46 Tivoli Road ...	Knott, Wm. Thos. ...	May 9th

\* Change of occupiers only.

† Application withdrawn since registration.



## MILK AND DAIRIES BILL.

During 1912, the Council had under consideration the Milk and Dairies Bill and decided to bring to the notice of the Local Government Board and the London Members of Parliament, their objection to Clause 25 of the Bill, by which the provisions of the Bill are to apply to London, subject to such modifications as may be made by regulations of the Local Government Board—such regulations providing for any of the powers and duties of sanitary authorities and their Medical Officers of Health, under those provisions with respect to dairies, being exercised and performed by the London County Council and their Medical Officer of Health. In the opinion of the Borough Council, such a change would lead to obvious clashing in the exercise of the duties of sanitary authorities under the Act and other Acts governing food and drugs throughout the Metropolis.

## COWHOUSES.

There were, within the Borough, at the end of 1911, 13 registered Cowhouses, and, at the Annual Licensing of the London County Council, held on October 28th and December 12th, 1912, the licenses were all renewed as follow :—

LIST OF THE 13 COWHOUSES LICENSED IN THE BOROUGH OF LAMBETH  
DURING 1912.

Wards.	Situation of Premises.	No. of Sheds.	Names of Licensees.
Marsh ...	6 Coral Street, Lower Marsh ...	1	Owen, William.
Bishop's	24 Distin Street ... ..	2	Vaughan, David.
"	36 Tracey Street ... ..	1	Evans, Anne.
Prince's	30 Upper Kennington Lane ...	1	Davies, Thomas.
Vauxhall	9 Dawlish Street ... ..	1	Adams, John.
"	38 Hartington Road ... ..	1	Williams, John Morgan and Lewis, David
Brixton	34 Ingleton Street ... ..	1	Baker, Sarah Amelia & Frederick
Norwood	93 Clive Road, W. Norwood ..	1	Wraight, Dumbrill & Co. Ltd.
"	15 Croxted Road, W. Dulwich ..	1	Wraight, Dumbrill & Co. Ltd.
"	Elder Road Dairy, W. Norwood	2	Bacon, Charles.
"	156 Hamilton Road, W. Norwood	3	Grant, George Ephraim.
"	76 & 78 Gipsy Hill ... ..	3	French, James Thomas.
"	67 Rosendale Road ... ..	1	Bengafield, Sidney Adna.



The Borough Council is now responsible for the periodical inspection of the Cowhouses, and the due enforcement of all By-laws and Regulations, made in connection therewith, under the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Orders, 1885, 1886, and 1899. Such duties were carried out by the London County Council previous to the passing of the Local Government Act, 1899. During 1912, no action was required to be taken before the Magistrate in regard to infringements of By-laws.

### SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

There were within the Borough, at the end of 1911, 19 registered Slaughter-houses, and at the Annual Licensing of the London County Council, held on October 28th and December 12th, 1912, the licenses were all renewed as follow :—

Wards.	Situations of Premises.	Names of Licensees.
Marsh ...	99 Lower Marsh*	Bacchus, James
„ ...	106 „ „	Thomas, Robert Edwin
Bishop's ...	151 Lambeth Walk	Milton, Robert William
Prince's ...	60 Kennington Park Road	Grellier, Frederick
„	406 Kennington Road	Parsons, Bernard William ...

\* Small cattle only to be killed.

Wards.	Situations of Premises.	Names of Licensees.
Vauxhall ...	152 Clapham Road ...	Lawrence Bros.
„ ...	18 Paradise Road (rear of)	Elphick, Edwin
Stockwell	27 Bedford Road, Clapham Road	Pooley, John Peed
Brixton ...	Near Railway Hotel Brewery, Electric Lane, Brixton	Ford, Henry, & Co., Ltd.
„ ...	10 Foxley Road* ...	Malden, Robert Levers
„ ...	Industry Terrace (yard leading to), Canterbury Road	Warren, Emma Sanders
Herne Hill	207 Coldharbour Lane ...	Clark, Albert John
Herne Hill	309 Coldharbour Lane ..	Ross, William Charles
„ ...	77 Dulwich Road ..	Atkin, Jim Cook
Tulse Hill	12 Lower Tulse Hill ..	Rooksby, Walter
„ ...	45 New Park Road ...	Beaumont, Edith Mary
Norwood...	125 Hamilton Road ...	Forss, Thomas Lionel
„ ...	120 High Street*† ..	Griffiths, Frederic
„ ...	121 „ „ ...	Griffiths, Frederic

\* Small cattle only to be killed.

† Special conditions laid down.



The Borough Council is now responsible for the periodical inspection of the Slaughter-houses and the due enforcement of all By-laws and Regulations made in connection therewith, under the Slaughter-houses, etc., Metropolis Act, 1874, and the Local Government Act, 1888. Such duties were carried out by the London County Council previous to the passing of the Local Government Act, 1899.

During 1912, no action was required to be taken before the Magistrate in regard to infringement of By-laws.

### OFFENSIVE TRADES.

During 1912, no nuisance was reported in connection with the three offensive trades, which are registered as established within the Borough, and which are under the supervision of the Borough Council:—

1. Fat Melters—Upper Marsh (Messrs. J. C. & J. Field).
2. Soap Boilers—Upper Marsh (Messrs. J. C. & J. Field).
3. Tripe Boilers—103 Lambeth Walk (Messrs. Bennett, Son & Co.).

During 1912, the tripe-boiling business at 115 Lower Marsh lapsed from disuse, by Section 19 (8) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and the entry in the Register of Offensive Trades was cancelled, in consequence, by the London County Council.

SUGGESTED NEW BY-LAWS UNDER SECTION 9 OF THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1908, FOR REGULATING THE CONDUCT OF THE BUSINESSES OF A FISH CURER, FRIED FISH VENDOR, AND RAG AND BONE DEALER.

Suggested by-laws under Section 9 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908, for regulating the conduct of the businesses of a fish curer, fried fish vendor and rag and bone dealer, framed by the London County Council, have again been considered during 1912, and objection has been taken, in connection therewith, to the suggested duality of administrative control sought to be established by the by-laws, for which dual control there appears to be no provision in the Act. A Public Enquiry was suggested prior to the confirmation of the by-laws. The Borough Council, further, again\* suggested (a) the insertion in the by-laws of the word "dust-bins," so that the words "business of a rag and bone dealer" should be held to mean, in addition, "the business of a dealer in dust-bin refuse," and (b) that a definition should be laid down of the words "vendor of fried fish." Suggestion (a) has been incorporated, practically, in by-law No. 2, applying, however, only to "premises wherein any infectious disease exists."

The by-laws await the final confirmation of the Local Government Board.

## REFUSE AND MANURE DEPOTS.

The 13 Public Depots, situated in the Borough, were under constant (daily, during the summer months) supervision during 1912, and, in connection with the Destructors

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\* The Council made the same suggestions in 1909.



and Dust Yards situated in Tinworth Street (Prince's Ward) and Commercial Road (Marsh Ward), a large number of visits were paid, but in no instance was a nuisance discovered with which the Council could deal, having regard to the provision in the by-laws, permitting of the depositing of refuse and offensive matters for a reasonable period of 12 hours during the process of removal. Cautionary letters were sent as required, but no action was taken before the Magistrate.

#### REMOVAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.

During 1912, the question of the suggested alteration or amendment of the by-laws made under Section 16 (2) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, relating to the removal of house refuse, by which such refuse shall be collected from all premises more frequently than once a week. Power is at present given under the by-laws for (a) a weekly, or (b) a daily removal of house refuse, and in the Borough the weekly removal is in vogue with a few exceptions stated by the Engineer as follows:—

##### (a) Twice a week :

- (1) The whole of the district to the north of Lambeth Road;
- (2) Certain large business premises and shops in various parts of the Borough, also blocks of dwellings, schools, and public buildings, such as Empress Theatre, Stockwell Hospital, Fire Station, Police Station, Stockwell College, St. Gabriel's College, (Cormont Road), Lambeth Public Baths, etc., etc.

##### (b) Three times a week :

Rowton House, Vauxhall; Campbell Buildings (Maudsley's site), Westminster Bridge Road; Shops in Atlantic Road, Electric Avenue and Station Road, Brixton.

## (c) Daily :

Princes Road Workhouse; St. Thomas's Hospital; Waterloo Road Hospital for Women and Children; Brook Street Infirmary; Renfrew Road Workhouse; York Hotel, and certain other business premises and coffee shops in the district to the north of Lambeth Road.

The Council approved the present Lambeth arrangements for the collection of house refuse as being quite adequate for the needs of the Borough, and, further, agreed to to suggested amendments of the by-laws made by the London County Council under Sections 16 (2) and 39 (1) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, in so far as buildings of the warehouse type are concerned, was to secure the following improvement, viz.: the depositing in suitable receptacles by occupiers of refuse for weekly collection purposes in such conveniently accessible positions as the Borough Council might prescribe.\*

The difficulties, inconveniences and delays frequently experienced in securing the removal of house refuse are well known, particularly in the case of let-out premises of the warehouse type by the necessity for the scavengers to ascend high buildings (at times making two or three journeys) in order to obtain each separate lot of refuse from the various rooms or floors, no common receptacle being provided. Further, need exists for proper suitable receptacles being provided owing to the varied interpretations placed upon the words "moveable receptacle" mentioned in by-law 6 made under Section 16 (2) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

## HOURS OF REMOVAL OF REFUSE.

During 1912, the London County Council replied on January 25th, objecting to the suggestion of the Lambeth

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\* Suggested by Finsbury Borough Council in a letter dated Jan. 23, 1912.



Council that the by-laws as to the removal of offensive matters should be amended so as to permit of such removal being made between the hours of 12 o'clock midnight and 8 a.m. throughout the year. The ground for the objection was the fact that the present by-laws\* were framed prescribing the removal of refuse during the daylight, was to exercise proper control over such removal. Further, the County Council expressed the opinion that the Local Government Board would not be likely to approve of the suggested amendment.

## EFFLUVIUM NUISANCES.

### (a) RAILWAY ARCH, 187 HERCULES ROAD.

Complaints were received during 1912, as to nuisance to the employees from the mixing of materials used for case-hardening. On inspection, it was found that a small room was partitioned off the arch, constructed of painted canvas, nailed on wood frames, with a capacity of 12ft. wide by 20ft. long by 9ft. 6in. high, and was used for the purpose of mixing five different materials to make the material used for "case-hardening." The room was badly lighted (4 common tin paraffin lamps) and there were no means of ventilation, so that the employees were subjected, during work, to a danger to health on account of the large quantities of dust given off during the mixing of the materials. No respirators were provided for the use of the employees nor were there any means for washing near to the work, the tap being placed outside the arch in the yard. A notice was served upon the occupiers—a firm of engineers, who, in consequence, shut down the works at the arch. In the notice, a mechanical mixer and extractor of dust were suggested, together with the provision of respirators for the use of the employees whilst at work.

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\* The present by-laws lay down the hours of 4 a.m. to 10 a.m. March to October (inclusive), and 6 a.m. to 12 noon November to February (inclusive).



## BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

At the Bacteriological Laboratory during 1912, 1,177 examinations were carried out as compared with a yearly average for the decennium 1902-11 (Borough) of 843.2. The *local* and *central* position of the Laboratory at Wanless Road is advantageous, enabling the results of examinations to be quickly obtained at a *minimum* cost.

The Laboratory was originally fitted up by the late Vestry in 1899, and since then (up to the end of 1912) \*10,687 examinations have been made, viz. :—Tuberculosis 2907, typhoid fever 898, diphtheria 6,701, and others 181.

The total 1,177 bacteriological examinations carried out during 1912 deal with 601 sputa (suspected consumption), 57 bloods (suspected typhoid fever), 497 throat and nose membranes and discharges (suspected diphtheria) and 22 other materials, *e.g.*, hairs (2), pus (11), urine (9).

Details are as follow :

### *Tuberculosis—*

601 samples of sputa from doubtful tuberculosis cases were examined, and in 296 (*i.e.*, 49.2 per cent.) tubercle bacilli were found.

Pneumococci were isolated in four samples. Pulmonary consumption (with tuberculous expectorations) was made voluntarily notifiable throughout the Borough of Lambeth on (and after) June 1st, 1902, and pulmonary consumption compulsorily notifiable under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Poor Law Regulations, 1908, on and after January 1st, 1909, under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) in Hospitals) Regulations, 1911, on and after May 1st, 1911, and under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1911, on and after January 1st, 1912. By means of

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\*1889—389; 1900—703; 1901—479; 1902—466; 1903—525; 1904—447; 1905—1874; 1906—761; 1907—786; 1908—718; 1909—781; 1910—605; 1911—976; 1912—1177; Total—10687.



bacteriological examinations, greater exactitude in diagnosis is secured. The large increase in the numbers of samples of sputum examined is due to the introduction of the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, and the carrying out of the "sanatorium benefit" under the National Insurance Act.

#### *Typhoid Fever.*

57 samples of blood from suspected typhoid cases were examined, and in 31 (*i.e.*, 54.4 per cent.) the characteristic Widal reaction was obtained, although in 11 cases but slightly marked. A high dilution of blood-serum was used (1-60 to 1-100).

#### *Diphtheria.*

497 samples of throat and nose membranes and secretions from doubtful diphtheria cases were examined, and in 55 (*i.e.*, 11.1 per cent.), the true Klebs-Löffler bacilli were isolated.

In 442 (*i.e.*, 88.9 per cent.) of the total number of throat and nose samples examined, the Klebs-Löffler bacilli were not isolated, but other bacilli were, *e.g.*, staphylococci, streptococci, torulæ, micrococci, diplococci sarcinæ, and pseudo (Hoffmann) bacilli. The last-named, *viz.*: pseudo (Hoffmann) bacilli, were isolated in 4 cases—2 in pure cultivation and 2 mixed with true Klebs-Löffler bacilli.

22 samples of other materials were examined, *viz.*: hairs (for tinea tonsurans), 2 (1 positive), pus (for gonococci) 11, (4 positive), urine (for phosphates and urates) 7 (all positive), urine (for gonococci) 1 (negative), and urine (for tubercle bacilli) 1 (negative).

#### ANTITOXIN.

The Borough Council distributed during 1912, free of cost to medical practitioners practising in the Borough, 38 vials of antitoxin under the Antitoxin Order, 1910.

1912.	Sputa— Tub. Bac. found.			Bloods— Typhoid reaction obtained.			Throat and Nose Membranes and Discharges— Klebs. Loeffler Diphtheria Bac. found.		
	Yes.	No.	TOTAL.	Yes.	No.	TOTAL.	Yes.	No.	TOTAL.
JANUARY ...	20	17	37	4	1	5	8	42	50
FEBRUARY ...	37	16	53	5	3	8	14	44	58
MARCH ...	24	34	58	2	5	7	4	63	67
APRIL ...	23	18	41	2	1	3	5	33	38
MAY ...	18	43	61	3	1	4	3	39	42
JUNE ...	32	29	61	2	4	6	2	34	36
JULY ...	26	30	56	—	2	2	7	35	42
AUGUST ...	7	16	23	3	3	6	2	13	15
SEPTEMBER ...	24	17	41	3	2	5	3	34	37
OCTOBER ...	38	32	70	1	—	1	1	40	41
NOVEMBER ...	23	27	50	2	1	3	4	30	34
DECEMBER ...	24	26	50	4	3	7	2	35	37
TOTALS ...	296	305	601	31	26	57	55	442	497

N.B.—20 other samples were also examined during 1912, viz.: Hairs (2), Pus (11), Urine (9).

## MORTUARIES AND CORONERS' COURTS.\*

The 2 Coroners' Courts are under the jurisdiction of the London County Council—the Wanless Road one being the freehold of the County Council, and the High Street one being rented at a rent of £100 per annum by the London County Council from the Borough Council, the freeholders.

\*N.B.—The Wanless Road Mortuary and Coroner's Court was opened April 12th, 1897. The administration of the Mortuaries was transferred to the Medical Officer of Health's department at the end of 1896.

The Council's Mortuary Keepers are:—Joseph Fazey (Wanless Road) and Robert William Harris (High Street), the latter being appointed *vice* S. G. Albin, who died Jan. 5th, 1912. There is, also, a Deputy Mortuary Keeper (John Walker). Each Mortuary Keeper is provided with rooms at or near the Coroners' Courts, with gas, coal and taxes free. A uniform is also provided.



The 2 Mortuaries (Wanless Road and High Street) are the freeholds of the Borough Council.

The following are the details of work done during 1912 at the 2 mortuaries and coroners' courts:—

- (a) Total number of bodies received, 357—270 at High Street and 87 at Wanless Road.
- (b) Post-mortem examinations conducted 195—139 at High Street and 56 at Wanless Road.
- (c) Coroners' court sat 160 times—121 at High Street and 39 Wanless Road.
- (d) Number of bodies brought in by the Police 49—33 to High Street and 16 to Wanless Road.
- (e) Number of bodies brought in by undertakers or private persons 308—237 to High Street and 71 to Wanless Road.
- (f) Infectious bodies received 2—0 at High Street and 2 (both enteric fever) at Wanless Road.

There were 39 suicides investigated (11 drowning, 12 poisoning, 4 hanging, and 8 throat cutting), and 4 accidental deaths (1 railway, 1 street, and 2 suffocation from coal gas).

Of the total 357 bodies received, 218 were males and 139 females. The yearly averages for the two decennia 1891-1900 (Parish) and 1902-11 (Borough) are respectively (a) bodies received 355.8 and 388.9, (b) post-mortems conducted 210.8 and 215.4, (c) sittings of coroners' court 194.0 and 176.0.

The mortuary for Norwood has not yet been provided, but it has been provisionally arranged on the plan for such a mortuary in connection with a small part of the freehold site (south-eastern corner) in Rommany Road, which is being developed by the Council for a Dust Depot at Norwood.

The old Watch House (the residence of the High Street Mortuary Keeper) was condemned during 1912 on the ground of its dampness due to its unfavourable site and the absence of damp courses and concrete, etc., and a temporary residence was provided for the Mortuary Keeper at 206 Lambeth Road.

During 1912, a new ambulance wagon for river bodies was provided.

### INQUESTS.

During the year 1912, within the Borough of Lambeth, 309 Lambeth cases were submitted to the Coroner (who, in 15 instances, decided that no further inquiries were necessary, the deaths being due to natural causes). In the remaining 294 cases, inquests were held with the following result:—

I. NATURAL CAUSES	...	...	...	...	152
II. ACCIDENTAL CAUSES	...	...	...	...	107
Burns and Scalds	...	...	...	12	
Drowning	...	...	...	5	
Run over	...	...	...	16	
Falls, etc.	...	...	...	24	
Suffocation	...	...	...	10	
Fracture	...	...	...	18	
Misadventure	...	...	...	15	
Crushed	...	...	...	2	
Blood Poisoning	...	...	...	5	
III. HOMICIDAL CAUSES	...	...	...	...	33
Suicide	...	...	...	32	
Murder	...	...	...	1	
Manslaughter	...	...	...	—	
IV. OPEN VERDICTS	...	...	...	...	2
Found Drowned	...	...	...	2	
Total					294



The yearly averages for the two decennia 1891-1900 (Parish) and 1902-11 (Borough) are respectively 350.0 and 341.9.

## **REMOVAL OF INFECTED CHILD FROM THE COUNTRY.**

H.B. (aged 12 years), of 99 Coronation Buildings, South Lambeth Road, went on a visit to Pulborough, where he contracted, and was notified on August 9th, 1912, as suffering from, scarlet fever. There being no isolation hospital at Pulborough, the mother brought the child home to Lambeth by train, and on arrival he was removed to the M.A.B. Fever Hospital, and the necessary disinfection afterwards carried out. The carriages of the train in which the patient travelled were disinfected. No legal proceedings were instituted against the parents who, apparently, acted in ignorance of their liabilities under the Acts, and did all in their power to prevent the spread of the disease under the circumstances.

## **NOTIFICATION OF LEPROSY.**

The Council, during 1912, decided to support the Greenwich Borough Council's application to the London County Council asking that an Order should be made making leprosy compulsorily notifiable throughout the Administrative County of London, so that the usual precautionary measures might be applicable to that disease. The London County Council refused the application on the ground that there was not sufficient evidence to warrant the inclusion of leprosy in the list of notifiable infectious diseases, but, having regard to the importance of the matter, drew the attention of the Local Government Board to the subject.

## NEW DRAINAGE WORK AND SANITARY OFFICERS' SALARIES.

The London County Council have power to repay to Borough Councils from the Exchequer Contribution account, a full moiety of the salaries of the Sanitary Inspectors, under the terms of Section 108 (1) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891. In 1903, the question was raised as to the repayment in connection with new drainage works carried out under the Metropolis Local Management Acts, the supervision of such new work not being, in the opinion of the County Council, the duty of a Sanitary Inspector as prescribed by the Local Government Board's Order of December 8th, 1891, relating to the appointment and duties of sanitary inspectors. For Lambeth,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. was deducted for this particular work—a deduction that has been made yearly since 1903. An amendment of the Board's Order was suggested so that there might be no possible doubt as to the interpretation of such Order, but nothing has been done by the Board in connection with the suggestion. The question was again raised during 1912 and the Council decided to request the Board to take into consideration the question of the duties of sanitary inspectors under the provisions of the Sanitary Officers (London) Order, 1891, and to amend the Order so as to provide that the supervision of all drainage works shall be one of the prescribed duties of sanitary inspectors, and until the Order be so amended, to authorise the payment by the London County Council of the full moiety of the salaries without any deduction in respect of the supervision of new drainage works.

To this request, the Board replied stating that as Section 75 of the Metropolis Management Act, 1855, requires that a new house shall have a drain constructed and provided to the satisfaction of the Surveyor, it is open to doubt whether the duty of supervising the construction of new



drains could be undertaken by sanitary inspectors as part of the work regularly devolving upon them.

## **GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.**

During 1912, the Council again expressed the opinion that the exemption claimed by the Crown in respect of buildings used for Government purposes from the operation of the Public Health Acts requires amendment, in view of the danger to the public health caused thereby.

## **CLERICAL STAFF.**

The clerical staff consists of 1 Chief Clerk Class 1 (W. R. Lawrence); 1 Special Clerk to the Medical Officer of Health, to have the status of a Chief Clerk in Class 1 (A. L. Baxter); 2 Assistant Clerks, Class 2 (W. J. Lawrence and A. E. Ruel); and two Boy Clerks, Class 3 (W. E. Croley and T. M. Charlton).

During 1912, a report was presented by the Medical Officer, pointing out that the clerical staff of the Public Health Department was under-staffed, when compared with other Public Health Departments, and suggesting that it should be increased and re-arranged, with the result that the staff was increased by the appointment of an extra Boy Clerk and rearranged by the raising of the second clerk (and Special Clerk to the Medical Officer) to the status of a Chief Clerk in Class 1, the abolition of the office of Register Clerk and the promotion of such clerk to the position of an Assistant Clerk (Class II.). This increase and re-arrangement of the clerical staff is shown as follows :—

*Old Staff.*

- 1 Chief Clerk (Class I.).
- 1 Second Clerk and Special Clerk to the Medical Officer.
- 1 Assistant Clerk (Class II.).
- 1 Register Clerk (unclassified).
- 1 Boy Clerk (Class III.).

*New Staff.*

- 1 Chief Clerk (Class I.).
- 1 Special Clerk to the Medical Officer (to have the status of a Chief Clerk in Class I.).
- 2 Assistant Clerks (Class II.).
- 2 Boy Clerks (Class III.).

During 1912, there were 13,919 letters, etc., received (entered in letter book), 20,987 letters, etc., sent out (entered in postal book), 12,506 Notices issued; 7,241 letters typed, and 6,613 complaints entered in the complaint book.

## APPENDIX.





## APPENDIX.



Table i.

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE BOROUGH OF LAMBETH DURING 1912  
AND PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS (1907-11).

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS. †		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Un-corrected Number.	Nett.		Number. *	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District. †	of Residents not registered in the District. ‡	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number. †	Rate.					Number. *	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number. *	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1907	318538	8650	7806	24·5	4926	15·5	748	474	941	120·5	4652	14·6
1908	321344	8906	8035	25·0	4692	14·6	863	512	829	103·1	4341	13·5
1909	324188	8445	7578	23·4	4876	15·0	826	490	830	109·5	4540	14·0
1910	327074	8373	7344	22·5	4348	13·3	795	527	691	94·1	4080	12·5
1911	297957	8405	7292	24·5	4584	15·4	852	712	905	124·0	4444	14·9
1912	297550	8168	6953	23·3	4189	14·1	823	634	600	86·3	4000	13·4

NOTES.—This Table is arranged to show the gross births and deaths in the Borough, and the births and deaths properly belonging to it with the corresponding rates. For years before 1911 the corrected rates are slightly different. The rates are calculated per 1000 of the estimated gross population, and no deductions have been made from the population for large Public Institutions for the sick or infirm.

\*In Column 6 are included the whole of the deaths registered during the year as having actually occurred within the Borough.

In Column 12 is entered the number in Column 6, corrected by subtraction of the number in Column 8 and by addition of the number in Column 9. Deaths in Column 10 are similarly corrected by subtraction of the deaths under 1, included in the number given in Column 8, and by addition of the deaths under 1 included in the number given in Column 9.

†Column 8 is prepared from the returns made by the local Registrars of Deaths in accordance with the rule in the next paragraph below; the Registrar-General supplied the particulars of deaths (75) entered in Column 9; and all such deaths are included in this Column, unless an error has been detected, and its correction has been accepted by the

Registrar-General. For Column 4 the Registrar-General has furnished a Statement of the number of births needing to be added to or subtracted from the total supplied by the local Registrar 1292 outward and 77 inward transfers).

“Transferable Deaths” are deaths of persons who, having a fixed or usual residence in England or Wales, die in a district other than that in which they resided. The deaths of persons without fixed or usual residence, e.g., casuals, are not included in Columns 8 or 9, except in certain instances under 3 (b) below. In Column 8 the number of transferable deaths of “non-residents” which are deducted and in Column 9 the number of deaths of “residents” registered outside the district which are added are stated in calculating the nett death-rate of the Borough.

Census 1911. { Area of Borough in acres (exclusive of area covered by water), 4079·6.  
Average number of persons per house (estimated) 6·7.  
Number of inhabited houses 44123.  
Total population at all ages, 298058.

Local Government Board New Tables.

Table ii.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED WITHIN THE BOROUGH OF LAMBETH DURING THE YEAR 1912.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.								TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY. (e.g. Parish or Ward) of the District.					TOTAL CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.	
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.							Lambeth Church.	Kennington.	Stockwell.	Brixton.	Norwood.		
		Under 11.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwds.							
Small-pox ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cholera ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ...	333	3	111	178	22	17	2	—	50	55	85	70	73	304	
Erysipelas ... ..	216	10	13	15	23	72	57	26	42	47	52	48	27	76	
Scarlet Fever ... ..	604	6	161	349	54	33	1	—	111	82	119	157	135	563	
Typhus Fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Enteric Fever ... ..	61	—	1	12	15	22	11	—	6	16	6	16	17	46	
Relapsing Fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Continued Fever ... ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
Puerperal Fever ... ..	24	—	—	—	8	16	—	—	4	6	6	3	5	13	
Plague ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Phthisis {	Under Tuberculosis Regulations, 1908	709	—	4	53	55	341	217	39	173	253	136	75	72	—
	Under Tuberculosis (Hospitals) Regulations, 1911 ...	612	2	7	36	156	329	81	1	156	117	121	141	77	—
	Under Tuberculosis Regulations, 1911 ...	620	1	9	70	128	308	93	11	146	102	86	173	113	—
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ... ..	7	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	1	5	
Polio myelitis acute ... ..	10	—	8	2	—	—	—	—	3	4	2	1	—	3	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... ..	76	76	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	21	12	20	1	2	
Chicken-pox ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	3273	110	320	715	460	1138	462	77	715	705	628	704	521	1012	

Isolation Hospitals, Name and Situation—Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board (one situated in the Brixton Sub-District and Stockwell Ward of the Borough of Lambeth). Total available beds provided by the Board—8555. Number of Diseases that can be concurrently treated—All notifiable infectious diseases and (partly) Measles and Whooping Cough.



CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH (CORRECTED) DURING THE YEAR 1912.  
BOROUGH OF LAMBETH.

CAUSES OF DEATH.				NETT DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE DISTRICT (a).										TOTAL DEATHS WHETHER OF "RESIDENTS" OR "NON-RESIDENTS" IN INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT (b).
				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 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and upwards		
1				2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
All causes	Certified (c)	...	...	3706	557	160	137	97	116	574	915	1150	} 1872	
	Uncertified	...	...	294	43	11	15	21	16	41	95	52		
Typhus Fever ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Enteric Fever ... ..				13	...	...	1	1	2	5	4	...	15	
Continued Fever ... ..				1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Small-pox ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Measles ... ..				98	19	42	31	6	...	...	...	...	63	
Scarlet Fever ... ..				9	...	1	6	2	...	...	...	...	16	
Whooping Cough ... ..				56	24	15	14	3	...	...	...	...	6	
Diphtheria and Croup (See note (d)) ... ..				29	3	4	13	8	1	...	...	...	51	
Influenza ... ..				40	2	...	...	...	1	5	14	18	2	
Erysipelas ... ..				13	1	...	...	...	2	3	2	5	11	
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ... ..				2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Polio-myelitis acuta ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Venereal Diseases ... ..				20	14	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ... ..				390	3	1	6	11	39	201	113	16	171	
Tuberculous Meningitis (See note (e)) ... ..				32	8	6	7	9	1	1	...	...	...	
Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..				67	13	5	11	10	8	11	7	2	...	
Rheumatic Fever ... ..				12	...	...	...	1	3	4	3	1	3	
Cancer, malignant disease (See note (f)) ... ..				378	...	...	...	2	3	47	188	138	...	
Bronchitis ... ..				363	44	7	2	...	2	13	83	212	} 211	
Broncho-Pneumonia ... ..				142	47	42	20	5	1	3	7	17		
Pneumonia (all other forms) ... ..				184	11	5	4	3	7	48	68	38		
Other diseases of Respiratory organs ... ..				81	10	...	3	2	3	11	28	24	...	
Diseases of Circulatory System ... ..				463	3	...	1	11	20	63	126	239	168	
Diseases of Nervous System ... ..				352	24	4	4	8	11	40	117	144	...	
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (See note (g)) ... ..				101	72	9	6	3	1	5	1	4	46	
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ... ..				16	...	...	...	5	3	2	4	2	26	
Alcoholism (See note (h)) ... ..				27	...	...	...	...	...	12	14	1	...	
Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..				49	1	...	...	1	...	9	31	7	...	
Nephritis and Bright's Diseases ... ..				136	...	1	3	2	4	25	58	43	...	
Puerperal Fever (See note (i)) ... ..				14	...	...	...	...	4	10	...	...	16	
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition ... ..				10	...	...	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth (See note (j)) ... ..				246	239	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide ... ..				128	18	6	8	13	5	19	37	22	81	
Suicides ... ..				35	...	...	...	...	1	13	13	8	...	
Other Defined Diseases ... ..				481	40	14	11	12	8	54	84	258	1185	
Diseases ill-defined or unknown ... ..				12	3	2	...	...	...	2	4	1	...	
				4000	600	171	152	118	132	615	1010	1202	1872	

## NOTES TO TABLE iii.

(a) All "Transferable Deaths" of residents, i.e., of persons resident in the District who have died outside it, are included with the other deaths in columns 2-10. Transferable deaths of non-residents, i.e., of persons resident elsewhere in England and Wales who have died in the District, are in like manner excluded from these columns. For the precise meaning of the term "transferable deaths" see footnote to Table I.

The total deaths in column 2 of Table III. equal the figures for the year in column 12 of Table I.

(b) All deaths occurring in institutions for the sick and infirm situated within the district, whether of residents or non-residents, are entered in the last column of Table III.

(c) All deaths certified by registered Medical Practitioners and all Inquest cases are classed as "Certified"; all other deaths are to be regarded as "Uncertified."

(d) This heading includes all deaths from croup except those certified as due to 'spasmodic,' 'stridulous,' 'catarrhal,' or 'false' croup.

(e) Under "Tuberculous Meningitis" are included deaths from Acute Hydrocephalus.

(f) Under "Cancer" are included deaths under such headings as

Carcinoma, Scirrhus, Epithelioma, Rodent ulcer, Sarcoma, Cancer, and Malignant Disease.

(g) Under this heading are included deaths registered as due to Epidemic diarrhoea, Epidemic enteritis, Infective enteritis, Zymotic enteritis, Summer diarrhoea, Choleraic diarrhoea, Cholera (other than Asiatic), Gastro-enteritis, Gastro-intestinal catarrh, Muco-enteritis, Colitis, etc. Deaths from Diarrhoea secondary to some other well-defined disease are included under the latter.

For "Dysentery" see note at foot of Table III.

(h) Under this heading are included deaths from Delirium tremens, acute and chronic alcoholism, etc., but not those certified as due to organic disease attributed to alcoholism. The number of the latter may with advantage be stated separately, though this statement cannot be included in Table III.

(i) Under "Puerperal Fever" are included deaths under such headings as Pyæmia, Septicæmia, Sepsæmia, Pelvic peritonitis, Peri- and Endo-metritis occurring in the Puerperium.

(j) Under this heading are included also deaths from Atrophy and Marasmus of Infants, and want of Breast-milk, but not from Atelectasis.



## BOROUGH OF LAMBETH—INFANTILE MORTALITY, 1912.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.						Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All Causes	Certified	...	...	...	...	125	39	31	27	222	95	87	91	60	555
	Uncertified	...	...	...	...	10	4	2	6	22	11	9	—	1	43
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	8	8	19
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	1	1	4	3	8	8	24
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	3	4	8	10	2	1	25
Enteritis (Epidemic)	...	...	...	...	...	—	3	1	—	4	10	12	8	1	35
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	1	—	2	3	3	2	2	12
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	2	8
Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	—	2	2	—	4	—	4	4	2	14
Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	3	2	14	9	5	3	3	34

Premature Birth	...	...	...	...	...	85	17	10	6	118	5	1	—	—	124
Atrophy, Debility and Maramus	...	...	...	...	...	9	6	8	5	28	18	14	7	3	70
Atelectasis	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	11
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	4	8	6	—	—	—	14
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	7
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	1	1	8	1	—	2	—	11
Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	—	—	4
Dentition	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	8
Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	5	7	9	12	8	8	44
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1	—	2	2	3	1	2	10
Broncho Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	2	10	10	14	10	46
Pleuro	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	1	1	4	3	2	—	—	9
Accident, other than Suffocation	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	—	—	5	1	2	—	1	9
Other causes not classified above	...	...	...	...	...	12	2	2	4	20	11	10	6	2	49
						135	43	33	33	244	106	96	91	61	598



*Home Office Tables.*

## BOROUGH OF LAMBETH, 1912.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES  
AND HOMEWORK.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES  
INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspection.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories ... .. (Including Factory Laundries).	10	214	—
Workshops ... .. (Including Workshop Laundries).	157		
Workplaces ... .. (Other than Outworkers' Premises included in part 3 of this Report).	—		
Total ... ..	167	214	—

## 2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars.	Number of defects.			No. of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts* :—</i>				
Want of Cleanliness ...	97	97	—	—
Want of Ventilation ...	3	3	—	—
Overcrowding ...	7	7	—	—
Want of drainage of floors...	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances ...	143	143	—	—
Sanitary {insufficient ...	1	1	—	—
accommo- {unsuitable or defective	135	135	—	—
dations. {not separate for sexes	1	1	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshops Act :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (S. 101)	—	—	—	—
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100) ...	—	—	—	—
Other offences ...	—	—	—	—
(Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report) ...	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	387	387	—	—

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



\*If an occupier gives out work of more than one of the classes specified of workers in each class of work, the list should be included among those the outworkers should be assigned in columns 3 and 4 (or 6 and 7) into has been done.

+The figures required in columns 2, 3 and 4 are the *total* number of the duty of sending *two* lists each year and of the entries of names of out-numbers, as there will be two lists for each employer—in some previous will usually be (approximately) double of the number of individual out-the same employer the same outworker's name will often be repeated.

in column 1, and subdivides his list in such a way as to show the number in column 2 (or 5 as the case may be) against the principal class *only*, but their respective classes. A footnote should be added to show that this lists received from those employers who comply strictly with the statutory workers in those lists. The entries in column 2 must necessarily be *even* returns odd numbers have been inserted. The figures in columns 3 and 4 workers whose names are given, since in the February and August lists of

## 4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year 1912. (1)	Number. (2)
Bakehouses... ..	214
Restaurants ... ..	296
Laundries ... ..	193
Dressmakers ... ..	290
Tailors ... ..	125
Milliners and Mantle Makers ... ..	76
Blouse Makers ... ..	61
Other Businesses ... ..	356
Total number of workshops on Register ... ..	1611

## 5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class. (1)	Number. (2)
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	9
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133) ... ..	—
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as re- mediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5) ... ..	8
Notified by H.M. Inspector ... ..	8
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ... ..	8
Other ... ..	—
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during 1912 ... ..	—
In use at the end of 1912... ..	72

*Note.*—The Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 (s. 132) requires the Medical Officer of Health in his Annual Report to the District Council to report specifically on the administration of that Act in workshops and workplaces, and to send a copy of his Annual Report, or so much of it as deals with this subject, to the Secretary of State (Home Office). If the Annual Report is presented otherwise than in print, it is unnecessary to include in the copy sent to the Home Office the portions which do not relate to factories, workshops, workplaces or homework. The duties of Local Authorities and the Medical Officer of Health under the Acts are detailed in the Home Office Memoranda, issued to all Districts, Councils and Medical Officers of Health.



### Borough of Lambeth.

Workplaces known to be in occupation within the Borough during 1912.  
Number of (a) Factories, (b) Domestic Workshops, (c) Ordinary Workshops, and (d) Outworkers.

WARDS.			Factories.*		Workshops.†				No. of Workplaces.	No. of Workrooms.	Outworkers.	
			No. of Factories.	No. of Rooms.	Ordinary No. of Workshops.	Ordinary No. of Rooms.	Domestic No. of Workshops.	Domestic No. of Rooms.			No. of Outworkers.	No. of Rooms.
Marsh	...	...	17	114	44	87	4	4	65	205	47	47
Bishop's	...	...	3	7	50	80	10	13	63	100	64	64
Prince's	...	...	28	145	60	107	6	7	94	259	137	139
Vauxhall	...	...	18	98	39	75	6	5	63	178	53	54
Total Inner Wards	...	...	66	364	193	349	26	29	285	742	301	304
Stockwell	...	...	5	22	98	165	5	5	108	192	81	82
Brixton	...	...	25	122	133	225	21	23	179	370	235	235
Herne Hill	...	...	8	51	59	95	9	11	76	157	101	101
Tulse Hill	...	...	14	47	59	93	13	18	86	158	45	46
Norwood	...	...	15	54	94	195	15	21	124	270	17	17
Total Outer Wards	...	...	67	296	443	773	63	78	573	1147	479	481
Borough of Lambeth	...	...	133	660	636	1122	89	107	858	1889	780	785

\* Including 46 Laundries and 83 others. † Including Laundries (112), Dressmakers (179), Tailors (78), Milliners and Mantlemakers (46), Blouse Makers (32), others (254).

*London County Council Table.*

## SANITARY PROCEEDINGS DURING 1912.

(RETURN PREPARED FOR THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.)

Premises.	Number of Places.				Number of inspections, 1912.	Number of notices, 1912.	Number of prosecutions, 1912.
	On register at end of 1911.	Added in 1912.	Re-moved in 1912.	On register at end of 1912.			
Milk premises* ...	109	34	—	143	260	42	—
Cowsheds ...	13	—	—	13	26	2	—
Slaughter-houses ...	19	—	—	19	38	4	—
Other offensive trade premises ...	4	—	1	3	8	2	—
Registered houses let in lodgings ...	372	—	—	372	744	—	—
Bakehouses ...	214	—	—	214	428	—	—
Restaurant Kitchens	248	—	—	248	26	8	—

\* During 1912, a total of 42 applications were received and approved, but 3 were withdrawn by the applicants after registration, and 5 were simply changes of occupiers.



Total number of Intimation Notices served for all purposes	...	...	*	...	...	6935
<i>Overcrowding—</i>						
Dwelling rooms overcrowded	...	...				8
Remedied	...	...	...	..	...	8
Prosecutions	...	...	...	...	...	—
<i>Underground Rooms—</i>						
Illegal occupation	..	...	...	...		9
Closed	...	...	...	...	...	9
<i>Insanitary houses—</i>						
Closed (under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891)	...	...	...	...	...	—
Closed (under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, including the Housing Town Planning, etc., Act)	...	...	...			33
Verminous rooms cleansed	...	...	...			1109
<i>Shelters provided under sec. 60 (4) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891—</i>						
Persons accommodated	...	...	...			—
Houses for which applications were received						85
Tenements comprised therein	...	..				235
Tenements for which Certificates were						
			(a)	granted		119
"	"	"	(b)	refused		100
"	"	"	(c)	deferred		16
Common Lodging-houses—certificates						
				granted		—
<i>Number of prosecutions under By-laws, under Public Health Act, 1891—</i>						
						—
<i>Mortuaries—</i>						
Number of bodies	357	(infectious cases	2).			

COPY OF PAMPHLET DISTRIBUTED DURING 1912, DEALING  
WITH SUMMER DIARRHOEA AND THE PRECAUTIONS TO  
BE TAKEN IN CONNECTION THEREWITH.

*Metropolitan Borough of Lambeth.*

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## **PRECAUTIONS AGAINST SUMMER DIARRHOEA.**

---

During the hot months of the year, diarrhoea in babies is often a common and fatal disease.

### **The Bottle.**

It is much more common amongst babies fed from the bottle than amongst those who are breast fed. Mothers are urged, therefore, to make a great effort to suckle their babies, and to avoid weaning them till after the hot weather.

If the baby must be bottle fed, be sure that the milk is fresh and that the bottle is kept scrupulously clean. Avoid bottles with long tubes, as they are very difficult to clean, and are, in consequence, a cause of ill-health to babies using them.

Proper and regular feeding is necessary.

### **Flies.**

Flies are a great source of danger, especially to babies, as through them the poisons generated during the hot weather in all sorts of filth get introduced into the baby's body through milk and other foods. Flies breed in decomposing matter (rubbish heaps, manure, etc.), and settle on



any kind of filth, and then, with their legs and bodies covered with dangerous germs, they come and drink, and thereby infect, baby's milk or settle on baby's mouth.

Diarrhoea is most prevalent when flies are most numerous.

Keep the house free from flies, and keep baby's milk covered with gauze or muslin so that the flies cannot get to it.

No dirt—no flies.

### **Cleanliness.**

Keep baby clean and keep the house and surroundings clean. Remove all refuse from the neighbourhood of houses. Burn all animal and vegetable matters.

The Lambeth Council's Infants Milk Depot (66 York Road, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.) is specially useful in safe-guarding bottle-fed babies against getting diarrhoea. A special form of milk ("modified milk"), made under medical supervision, is supplied which does not turn sour like ordinary milk and is less likely to upset the digestion. It is kept in bottles where the flies cannot get at it. Babies like it and thrive on it.

Apply to the Manageress at the Depot for further information.

By Order,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

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

## METROPOLITAN BOROUGH'S' STANDING JOINT COMMITTEE.

---

REPORT OF DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON  
TUBERCULOSIS.

---

*Resolutions passed by the Council of the Metropolitan Boroughs' Standing Joint Committee on June 12th, 1912, and reported to the Borough Council on July 11th, 1912.*

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- (a) That in each Metropolitan Borough or City, the Local Council should be named as the Body responsible for the administration of the Local Tuberculosis Dispensary, and for the local execution of the Scheme.
- (b) That, subject to the provision contained in (c), the Medical Officer of Health should be named as the Officer responsible to the Local Council for the administration of the Local Tuberculosis Dispensary, and for the local execution of the Scheme.
- (c) That the chief Tuberculosis Officer of the Dispensary should be independent of control by any other medical man so far as his clinical duties are concerned, but that, in regard to the general conduct and administration of the Dispensary, he should act under the direction of the Local Medical Officer of Health.
- (d) That the Committee appointed by the Council of the Metropolitan Borough or City to manage a Local Dispensary should have power to co-operate as



members of the Committee persons who are not members of the Council of the Borough or City which the Local Dispensary serves.

- (e) That, wherever practicable, the medical practitioners in the district served by the Dispensary, or some of them, should be engaged to act as assistant Medical Officers to the Dispensary in rotation or some other agreed method.

## LAMBETH BOROUGH.—Deaths Registered

NOTE.—The Deaths of Non-Residents occurring in Public Institutions occurring in Public Institutions situated beyond

	SUB-DISTRICTS.			
	Lambeth Church.		Kennington.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
I. SPECIFIC FEBRILE, OR ZYMOTIC DISEASES ... ..	57	46	46	35
II. PARASITIC DISEASES ... ..	...	...	...	...
III. DIETETIC DISEASES ... ..	9	3	2	8
IV. CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES ... ..	107	71	110	86
V. DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES ... ..	25	32	38	37
VI. LOCAL DISEASES ... ..	165	173	245	222
VII. DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE ... ..	23	21	23	17
VIII. DEATHS FROM ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES ... ..	14	10	12	5
TOTALS ... ..	400	356	476	410

## I.—Specific Febrile or Zymotic Diseases.

## 1.—MIASMATIC DISEASES.

Small-pox—	Vaccinated ... ..	...	...	...	...
	Unvaccinated ... ..	...	...	...	...
	No Statement ... ..	...	...	...	...
Measles ... ..	16	15	16	7	
Whooping Cough ... ..	9	6	8	4	
Scarlet Fever ... ..	2	...	1	...	
Typhus ... ..	...	...	...	...	
Simple Continued and Ill-defined Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	
Enteric or Typhoid Fever ... ..	1	1	2	1	
Diphtheria ... ..	1	3	3	4	
Membranous Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	
Influenza ... ..	3	1	3	3	
Other Miasmatic Diseases ... ..	...	1	1	...	

## 2.—DIARRHOEAL DISEASES.

Cholera Nostras ... ..	...	...	...	...	
Cholera Asiatica ... ..	...	...	...	...	
Diarrhoea Dysentery ... ..	19	12	11	12	

## 3.—MALARIAL DISEASES.

Remittent or Relapsing Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	
Ague ... ..	...	...	...	...	

## 4.—ZOOGENOUS DISEASES.

Cowpox and effects of Vaccination ... ..	...	1	...	...	
Other Diseases (e.g., Hydrophobia, Glanders, Splenic Fever) ... ..	...	...	...	...	

## 5.—VENEREAL DISEASES.

Syphilis ... ..	4	1	1	...	
Gonorrhoea, Stricture of Urethra ... ..	1	...	...	...	

## 6. SEPTIC DISEASES.

Erysipelas ... ..	1	1	...	1	
Pyæmia, Septicæmia ... ..	...	1	...	...	
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	3	...	3	

from all Causes during the Year, 1912.

situated in the District are excluded, and the Deaths of Residents the limits of the District are included.

SUB-DISTRICTS.											Total.
Stockwell.		Brixton.		Norwood.		No Address.		All Ages.			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
48	31	34	34	26	27	...	...	211	173	384	
.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	
3	1	...	3	1	1	1	...	16	16	32	
106	79	123	96	66	73	8	5	520	410	930	
35	45	25	51	24	34	...	...	147	199	346	
200	194	219	215	160	180	11	10	1000	994	1994	
23	4	15	13	5	7	...	.	89	62	151	
11	8	7	11	8	1	...	...	52	35	87	
426	362	423	423	291	323	20	15	2036	1889	3925	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17	7	8	4	2	5	...	...	59	38	97	
7	2	4	8	4	3	...	...	32	23	55	
2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	.	...	.	...	...	1	1	
1	1	1	3	2	...	...	...	7	6	13	
5	...	3	4	4	2	...	...	16	13	29	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	5	5	5	6	5	...	...	21	19	40	
1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	4	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
4	5	4	6	5	4	...	...	43	39	82	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	2	3	1	1	...	...	...	13	4	17	
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	
1	3	1	1	...	4	...	...	3	10	13	
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	
...	4	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	14	14	



## LAMBETH BOROUGH—Deaths Registered

NOTE.—The Deaths of Non-Residents occurring in Public Institutions occurring in Public Institutions situated beyond

## SUB-DISTRICTS.

Lambeth Church		Kennington.	
M.	F.	M.	F.

## II.—Parasitic Diseases.

Thrush, and other Vegetable Parasitic Diseases	...	...	...	...
Worms, Hydatids, and other Animal Parasitic Diseases	...	...	...	...

## III.—Dietetic Diseases.

Want of Breast Milk, Starvation	...	1	1	1
Scurvy	...	...	...	...
Chronic Alcoholism	7	2	...	6
Delirium Tremens	2	...	1	1

## IV.—Constitutional Diseases.

Rheumatic Fever	2	...	...	...
Rheumatism of the Heart	...	...	...	...
Rheumatism	...	1	...	...
Gout	1	...	...	...
Rickets	...	...	...	...
Cancer, Malignant Disease	23	33	29	32
Cancum Oris (Noma)	...	...	...	...
Tabes Mesenterica	1	...	...	2
Tubercular Meningitis, Hydrocephalus	5	2	7	3
Phthisis	59	25	62	38
Scrofula	...	...	...	...
Other forms of Tuberculosis	12	7	7	6
Purpura, Hæmorrhagic Diathesis	1	1	...	...
Anæmia, Chlorosis, Leucocythæmia	...	2	2	1
Glycosuria, Diabetes Mellitus	2	...	2	4
Other Constitutional Diseases	1	...	1	...

## V.—Developmental Diseases.

Premature Birth	15	15	11	9
Atelectasis	3	3	2	2
Congenital Malformations	4	5	6	1
Old Age	3	9	19	25

## VI.—Local Diseases.

## 1.—DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Inflammation of Brain or Membranes	1	2	2	...
Apoplexy, Softening of Brain, Hemiplegia, Brain Paralysis	6	15	17	26
Insanity, General Paralysis of the Insane	2	2	12	4
Epilepsy	1	...	4	3
Convulsions	2	...	1	...
Laryngismus Stridulus (Spasm of Glottis)	...	...	...	...
Disease of Spinal Cord, Paraplegia, Paralysis Agitans	2	...	2	2
Other Diseases of Nervous System	3	7	2	5

## 2. DISEASES OF ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.

(e.g., of Ear, Eye, Nose)	1	3	2	2
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from all Causes during the year 1912—continued.  
situated in the District are excluded, and the Deaths of Residents the limits of the District are included.

## SUB-DISTRICTS.

Stockwell.		Brixton.		Norwood.		No Address.		All Ages.		Total.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	3	5
3	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	11	12	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
1	2	3	2	1	1	...	...	7	5	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	2	4
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	3
...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	4
36	33	53	50	30	45	4	3	175	196	371
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	3	5	8
4	3	4	2	1	1	...	...	21	11	32
50	24	48	33	25	12	4	1	248	133	381
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	5	6	4	1	3	...	...	34	25	59
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
3	2	...	2	2	3	...	...	7	10	17
3	3	7	...	2	1	...	...	16	8	24
...	4	...	2	...	4	...	1	2	11	13
15	20	9	10	10	10	...	...	60	64	124
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	6	11
4	2	4	5	1	3	...	...	19	16	35
16	23	12	35	13	21	...	...	63	113	176
4	...	4	1	1	1	...	...	12	4	16
19	24	24	27	12	19	2	2	80	113	193
5	2	7	1	5	...	...	...	31	9	40
1	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	7	7	14
...	...	2	3	4	...	...	...	6	6	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	3	2	2	3	1	...	...	13	8	21
8	4	2	5	6	3	...	...	21	24	45
2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	7	13

## LAMBETH BOROUGH—Deaths Registered

NOTE.—The Deaths of Non-Residents occurring in Public Institutions occurring in Public Institutions situated beyond

	SUB-DISTRICTS.			
	Lambeth Church.		Kennington.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
<b>3.—DISEASES OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.</b>				
Pericarditis ... ..	2	1	...	...
Acute Endocarditis ... ..	...	...	2	2
Valvular Diseases of Heart ... ..	10	16	14	16
Other Diseases of Heart ... ..	4	12	13	11
Aneurism ... ..	3	...	6	2
Embolism, Thrombosis ... ..	...	...	4	1
Other Diseases of Blood Vessels ... ..	13	9	10	19
<b>4.—DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.</b>				
Laryngitis ... ..	...	...	...	2
Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...
Emphysema, Asthma ... ..	1	2	4	2
Bronchitis ... ..	33	38	46	44
Pneumonia ... ..	14	9	15	11
Pleurisy ... ..	3	2	1	4
Bronchopneumonia ... ..	18	21	27	15
Pleuropneumonia ... ..	10	2	6	10
Other Diseases of Respiratory System ... ..	...	2	5	2
<b>5.—DISEASES OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.</b>				
Appendicitis ... ..	...	...	2	1
Dentition ... ..	6	...	1	1
Sore Throat, Quinsy ... ..	...	...	...	2
Diseases of Stomach ... ..	1	1	3	...
Enteritis ... ..	3	...	2	1
Obstructive Diseases of Intestine ... ..	2	5	6	1
Peritonitis ... ..	1	2	...	1
Ascites ... ..	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	3	2	6	7
Jaundice and other Diseases of Liver ... ..	1	1	1	3
Diseases of the Pancreas ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Digestive System ... ..	3	4	1	3
<b>6.—DISEASES OF LYMPHATIC SYSTEM.</b>				
(e.g., of Lymphatics and of Spleen) ... ..	1	...	...	...
<b>7.—DISEASES OF GLAND-LIKE ORGANS OF UNCERTAIN USE.</b>				
(e.g., Bronchocele, Addison's Disease) ... ..	...	...	...	1
<b>8.—DISEASES OF URINARY SYSTEM.</b>				
Nephritis ... ..	...	1	4	1
Bright's Disease, Albuminuria ... ..	9	9	10	12
Disease of Bladder or of Prostate ... ..	1	...	4	...
Calculus (Stone) ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of the Urinary System ... ..	2	...	2	...
<b>9.—DISEASES OF REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM.</b>				
<b>A. Of Organs of Generation.</b>				
Male Organs ... ..	...	...	...	...
Female Organs ... ..	...	1	...	3

from all Causes during the Year 1912—*continued.*  
situated in the Districts are excluded, and the Deaths of Residents the limits of the District are included.

SUB-DISTRICTS.											Total.
Stockwell.		Brixton.		Norwood.		No Ad-dress.		All Ages.			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
2	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	4	4	8	
3	3	2	2	1	1	...	...	8	8	16	
13	12	13	15	7	18	1	1	58	78	136	
14	21	7	18	14	28	...	...	52	90	142	
...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	11	4	15	
...	1	1	3	2	2	...	...	7	7	14	
10	9	16	10	10	9	4	3	63	59	122	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	...	2	3	3	1	...	...	15	8	23	
28	42	35	37	30	28	...	...	172	189	361	
18	8	14	13	11	6	...	1	72	48	120	
4	2	4	...	1	1	...	...	13	9	22	
10	8	12	15	8	7	...	...	75	66	141	
8	7	5	5	3	4	1	1	33	29	62	
5	3	3	6	3	2	...	...	16	15	31	
2	...	2	1	2	3	...	...	8	5	13	
2	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	11	5	16	
1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	4	5	
3	2	4	5	...	2	...	...	11	10	21	
3	2	4	...	1	2	...	...	13	5	18	
1	4	4	5	...	2	...	...	13	17	30	
2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	5	5	10	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
2	7	7	6	7	2	...	...	25	24	49	
1	...	7	3	1	2	...	...	11	9	20	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	4	...	2	4	3	...	...	11	16	27	
1	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	6	1	7	
1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	3	
4	2	1	2	1	1	1	...	11	7	18	
4	14	21	12	9	13	2	...	55	60	115	
2	...	3	...	6	1	...	...	16	1	17	
...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	
2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	7	1	8	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	10	10	



SUB-DISTRICTS.

Abortion, Miscarriage	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Convulsions	...	...	...	1	...	...
Placenta prævia, Flooding	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Accidents of Child Birth	...	...	...	1	...	1

Caries, Necrosis	...	...	...	...	1	...
Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis	...	...	1	...	2	...
Other Diseases of Bones and Joints	...	...	...	1	1	...

Carbuncle, Phlegmon	1	...	1	...
Other Diseases of Integumentary System	1	1	3	1

#### 1.—ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE.

Fractures and Contusions					7	7	6	5
Gunshot Wounds					...	...	...	...
Cut, Stab					...	...	1	1
Burn, Scald					...	4	...	5
Poison					...	1	...	1
Drowning					...	4	1	2
Suffocation					...	1	1	2
Otherwise					...	1	5	5

Manslaughter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murder	...	...	...	...	1	...	...

Gunshot Wounds	...	...	..	...	2	...	...	...
Cut, Stab	...	...	..	..	1	...	1	1
Poison	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...
Drowning	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Hanging	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...
Otherwise	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...

Hanging	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
---------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Dropsy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Debility, Atrophy, Inanition	...	...	...	13	9	11
Mortification	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tumour	...	...	...	...	1	...
Abscess	...	...	...	1	...	1
Hæmorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sudden Death (cause not ascertained)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Causes not specified, or Ill-defined	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUB-DISTRICTS.

[illegible]

AGES.

1.—Specific Febrile or Zymotic Diseases.

### 1.—MIASMATIC DISEASES.

## 2.—DIARRHOEAL DISEASES.

### 3.—MALARIAL DISEASES.

#### 4.—ZOOGENOUS DISEASES.

### 5.—VENEREAL DISEASES.

## 6. SEPTIC DISEASES.

Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...
Pyæmia, Septicæmia	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...

AGES.

[illegible]



## LAMBETH BOROUGH—Deaths Registered

NOTE.—The Deaths of Non-Residents occurring in Public Institutions occurring in Public Institutions situated beyond

	AGES.							
	Under 1 Year.		1-2		2-5		Under 5 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<b>II.—Parasitic Diseases.</b>								
Thrush, and other Vegetable Parasitic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Worms, Hydatids, and other Animal Parasitic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>III.—Dietetic Diseases.</b>								
Want of Breast Milk, Starvation	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	2
Scurvy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chronic Alcoholism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delirium Tremens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>IV.—Constitutional Diseases.</b>								
Rheumatic Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rheumatism of the Heart	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rheumatism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gout	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	3
Cancer, Malignant Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancum Oris (Noma)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tabes Mesenterica	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	3
Tubercular Meningitis, Hydrocephalus	...	7	1	3	2	4	3	14
Phthisis	...	1	2	1	...	3	2	5
Scrofula	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other forms of Tuberculosis	...	5	6	2	2	5	5	12
Purpura, Hæmorrhagic Diathesis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Anæmia, Chlorosis, Leucocythæmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Glycosuria, Diabetes Mellitus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Constitutional Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>V.—Developmental Diseases.</b>								
Premature Birth	...	60	64	...	...	...	60	64
Atelectasis	...	5	6	...	...	...	5	6
Congenital Malformations	...	19	15	...	...	...	19	15
Old Age	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>VI.—Local Diseases.</b>								
<b>1.—DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.</b>								
Inflammation of Brain or Membranes	...	7	...	2	1	1	2	10
Apoplexy, Softening of Brain, Hemiplegia, Brain Paralysis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Insanity, General Paralysis of the Insane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epilepsy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions	...	6	5	...	1	...	6	6
Laryngismus Stridulus (Spasm of Glottis)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disease of Spinal Cord, Paraplegia, Paralysis Agitans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Nervous System	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	6
<b>2. DISEASES OF ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.</b>								
(e.g., of Ear, Eye, Nose)	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	2

from all Causes during the Year, 1912—*continued.*  
situated in the District are excluded, and the Deaths of Residents the limits of the Districts are included.

AGES.																		Total.			
5-15		15-20		20-25		25-40		40-45		45-60		60-65		65 and over.	Over 5 Years.	All Ages.					
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.				
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	3	5		
...	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	3	7	5	...	...	1	...	11	12	11	12	23		
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	1	4		
...	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	7	5	7	12		
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	4		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	3		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4		
...	2	2	...	...	10	14	4	19	65	68	27	23	67	70	175	196	175	196	371		
...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	5	8		
5	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	21	11	32		
4	6	6	5	16	12	86	52	39	17	75	27	8	3	9	7	243	129	248	133	381	
...	5	5	2	...	4	1	4	1	1	3	5	1	...	1	1	22	12	34	25	59	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	
1	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	...	3	1	...	1	4	6	10	7	10	7	17		
...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	8	1	16	8	16	8	24		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	...	1	6	2	11	2	11	...	13		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	64	...	124		
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	...	11		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	19	16	35		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	63	110	63	113	63	113	...	176		
2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	12	4	16		
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	3	23	21	12	14	40	75	80	113	80	113	193		
...	...	...	1	...	7	2	5	1	13	2	2	1	3	3	31	9	31	9	40		
...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	4	1	...	1	...	7	7	7	7	14		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	12		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	2	4	...	1	2	1	1	2	1	3	2	8	1	1	6	4	15	24	21	24	45
1	3	1	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	6	7	13		

LAMBETH BOROUGH—Deaths Registered

LAMBETH BOROUGH—Deaths Registered  
NOTE.—The Deaths of Non-Residents occurring in Public Institutions  
occurring in Public Institutions situated beyond

[illegible]

from all Causes during the Year 1912—*continued*.  
situated in the Districts are excluded, and the Deaths of Residents  
the limits of the District are included.

AGES.																				Total.
5-15		15-20		20-25		25-40		40-45		45-60		60-65		65 and over.		Over 5 Years.		All Ages.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
2	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	3	4	4	4	...	...	8
...	1	...	2	1	...	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	7	4	8	...	...	16
1	...	3	2	3	4	6	11	7	7	11	18	3	5	24	31	58	78	58	78	136
1	3	1	1	1	...	3	9	...	...	7	17	7	10	31	50	51	90	52	90	144
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	5	...	2	...	1	3	11	4	11	4	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	...	3	4	7	7	7	7	7	14
...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	6	4	10	9	44	44	62	59	63	59	...	122
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
...	...	...	...	5	2	5	1	19	29	22	11	87	125	139	169	172	189	...	...	361
1	2	1	...	1	2	12	7	9	1	21	10	5	8	16	64	43	72	48	...	120
...	...	1	2	1	...	1	1	2	...	4	1	1	...	3	3	11	7	13	9	22
3	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	3	3	1	...	8	9	17	16	75	66	141
...	1	...	...	...	1	5	4	7	1	10	6	1	5	5	9	29	26	33	29	62
...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	5	2	1	...	5	4	13	11	16	15	31
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	8	5	8	5	...	13
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	5	...	16
...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	3	3	2	...	2	3	9	8	11	10	...	5
...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	4	3	13	5	...	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	4	5	5	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	2	1	4	2	12	15	2	2	4	3	24	24	25	24	49	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	3	2	...	2	4	9	8	11	9	...	...	20
...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	4	7	11	11	16	...	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	6	1	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	3	1	3	...	2	...						



NOTE.—The Deaths of Non-Residents occurring in Public Institutions occurring in Public Institutions situated beyond

[illegible]

from all Causes during the Year 1912—*continued.*  
situated in the District are excluded, and the Deaths of Residents  
the limits of the District are included.

[illegible]

# SUMMARY OF TOTAL CORRECTED DEATHS IN LAMBETH BOROUGH DURING 1912.

	No. of Death		Total.		No. of Death		Totals
	M.	F.			M.	F.	
<b>I.—Specific Febrile, or Zymotic Diseases.</b>				Brought forward ..	1781	1692	3473
1. Miasmatic Diseases ... ..	146	102	248				
2. Diarrhœal " ... ..	43	40	83	<b>VI.—Local Diseases—continued</b>			
3. Malarial " ... ..	3	...	3	6. Diseases of Lymphatic System	6	1	7
4. Zoogenous " ... ..	...	1	1	7. Diseases of Gland-like Organs of Uncertain use ..	1	2	3
5. Venereal " ... ..	16	4	20	8. Diseases of Urinary System ...	90	71	161
6. Septic " ... ..	3	26	29	9. Diseases of Reproductive System			
				(a) Diseases of Organs of Generation ... ..	...	10	10
<b>II.—Parasitic Diseases</b> ... ..	1	...	1	(b) Diseases of Parturition ... ..	...	10	10
<b>III.—Dietetic Diseases</b> ... ..	16	16	32	10. Diseases of Bones and Joints ..	9	3	12
<b>IV.—Constitutional Diseases.</b> ..	520	410	930	11. Diseases of Integumentary System ... ..	8	3	11
<b>V.—Developmental Diseases</b> ...	147	199	346	<b>VII.—Violence</b>			
<b>VI.—Local Diseases</b>				1. Accident or Negligence ... ..	66	49	115
1. Diseases of Nervous System ...	170	171	341	2. Homicide ... ..	2	...	2
2. Diseases of Organs of Special Sense	6	7	13	3. Suicide ... ..	21	13	34
3. Diseases of Circulatory System ...	203	250	453	4. Executed ... ..	...	...	...
4. Diseases of Respiratory System	397	366	763	<b>VIII.—Ill-defined and not Specified Causes</b> ... ..	52	35	87
5. Diseases of Digestive System ...	110	100	210				
Carried forward ...	1781	1692	3473	Total	2036	1889	3925



# INDEX.

Adaptation of Food and Drugs	117
Analysis of Food and Drugs	118
Antibiotic Distribution of	119
Antibiotic Distribution of	120
Antibiotic Distribution of	121
Antibiotic Distribution of	122
Antibiotic Distribution of	123
Antibiotic Distribution of	124
Antibiotic Distribution of	125
Antibiotic Distribution of	126
Antibiotic Distribution of	127
Antibiotic Distribution of	128
Antibiotic Distribution of	129
Antibiotic Distribution of	130
Antibiotic Distribution of	131
Antibiotic Distribution of	132
Antibiotic Distribution of	133
Antibiotic Distribution of	134
Antibiotic Distribution of	135
Antibiotic Distribution of	136
Antibiotic Distribution of	137
Antibiotic Distribution of	138
Antibiotic Distribution of	139
Antibiotic Distribution of	140
Antibiotic Distribution of	141
Antibiotic Distribution of	142
Antibiotic Distribution of	143
Antibiotic Distribution of	144
Antibiotic Distribution of	145
Antibiotic Distribution of	146
Antibiotic Distribution of	147
Antibiotic Distribution of	148
Antibiotic Distribution of	149
Antibiotic Distribution of	150
Antibiotic Distribution of	151
Antibiotic Distribution of	152
Antibiotic Distribution of	153
Antibiotic Distribution of	154
Antibiotic Distribution of	155
Antibiotic Distribution of	156
Antibiotic Distribution of	157
Antibiotic Distribution of	158
Antibiotic Distribution of	159
Antibiotic Distribution of	160
Antibiotic Distribution of	161
Antibiotic Distribution of	162
Antibiotic Distribution of	163
Antibiotic Distribution of	164
Antibiotic Distribution of	165
Antibiotic Distribution of	166
Antibiotic Distribution of	167
Antibiotic Distribution of	168
Antibiotic Distribution of	169
Antibiotic Distribution of	170
Antibiotic Distribution of	171
Antibiotic Distribution of	172
Antibiotic Distribution of	173
Antibiotic Distribution of	174
Antibiotic Distribution of	175
Antibiotic Distribution of	176
Antibiotic Distribution of	177
Antibiotic Distribution of	178
Antibiotic Distribution of	179
Antibiotic Distribution of	180
Antibiotic Distribution of	181
Antibiotic Distribution of	182
Antibiotic Distribution of	183
Antibiotic Distribution of	184
Antibiotic Distribution of	185
Antibiotic Distribution of	186
Antibiotic Distribution of	187
Antibiotic Distribution of	188
Antibiotic Distribution of	189
Antibiotic Distribution of	190
Antibiotic Distribution of	191
Antibiotic Distribution of	192
Antibiotic Distribution of	193
Antibiotic Distribution of	194
Antibiotic Distribution of	195
Antibiotic Distribution of	196
Antibiotic Distribution of	197
Antibiotic Distribution of	198
Antibiotic Distribution of	199
Antibiotic Distribution of	200

## GENERAL INDEX.

---

	PAGE.
Abatement of Nuisances ... ..	111—113
"    "    Smoke ... ..	139—140
Adulteration of Food and Drugs ... ..	141—161
Analysis of Food and Drugs ... ..	141—161
"    Water ... ..	156
Anthrax ... ..	64
Antitoxin, Distribution of ... ..	... 54, 196—197
Area, Lambeth ... ..	110
 Bacteriological Laboratory ... ..	 195—197
Bakehouses ... ..	181
Bedding, etc., Disinfected ... ..	135
Bedding, etc., Destroyed ... ..	136
Births and Birth Rates ... ..	... 8—9, 10—12
Births Notification Act ... ..	11—12
Bodies received at Mortuaries ... ..	197—199
By-laws, Responsibility under ... ..	122
"    Contravention of ... ..	122
"    Houses Let in Lodgings... ..	163
 Censal Population (Lambeth) ... ..	 108—109
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ... ..	47
Certificates (Notification) received ... ..	34—35, 38
Certificates (Revenue Act) Granted ... ..	165—166
Certificates (Disinfection) ... ..	136
Children, Cleansing of ... ..	138—139
Cholera ... ..	55
Circulatory Diseases, Deaths of ... ..	99
Cleansing of Verminous Persons ... ..	138—139
Clerical Staff ... ..	202—203
Clerical Work ... ..	202—203
Chicken-pox ... ..	47
Common Lodging Houses ... ..	164
Complaints ... ..	115
Condensed Milk (Special Report) ... ..	148—152



	PAGE.
Conscientious Objectors ... ..	44—46
Congenital Malformations ... ..	99
Constitutional Diseases ... ..	99
Consumption. ( <i>See</i> Tuberculosis)	
Contacts or Suspects ... ..	44, 55
Contagious Ophthalmia (Newly-born Infants) ... ..	65
Continued Fever ... ..	60
Conveniences (Underground) ... ..	141
Coroners' Courts ... ..	197—199
Cowhouses ... ..	186—188
Critical Temperature (Earth) and Diarrhœa ... ..	62
Cream (Special Report) ... ..	148
Croup. ( <i>See</i> Membranous Croup.)	

Dairies. (*See* Milkshops.)

Deaths and Death-rates ... ..	8—9, 12—107	<i>Appendix</i> 2, 4—7, 20—36
„ Inner and Outer Wards ... ..	15—16, 17, 18, 22—25	
„ Corrected ... ..	12—13, 15—18, 22—25	
„ Uncorrected ... ..	19—21	
„ In Public Institutions ... ..	13—15	
„ Zymotic ... ..	22—25, 30—99	
„ Under 1 year ... ..	27—29.	<i>Appendix</i> 4—7
Depositing of Plans of L.C.C. Schools ... ..	123	
Depot (Milk) ... ..	177—181	
Depots (Refuse and Manure) ... ..	191—194	
Developmental Diseases ... ..	99	
Diagnosis (Bacteriological) ... ..	195—197	
Diarrhœa ... ..	61—64	
Dietetic Diseases ... ..	99	
Diphtheria ... ..	54—57	
„ Antitoxin in ... ..	54, 196—197	
„ Decrease of ... ..	54—55	
„ Bacteriological Examination in ... ..	57, 196	
„ and School Outbreaks ... ..	55	
Disinfection Certificates ... ..	136	
Disinfecting Department ... ..	134—139	
„ Refuge ... ..	136	
Dispensaries (Tuberculosis) ... ..	69, 79—98	
„ „ Estimates ... ..	94—95	
„ „ Sanatorium Treatment ... ..	90—94, 98	

	PAGE.
Drains and Infected Houses ... ..	31—33, 36
Drainage Cases ... ..	122
"    Lambeth Infirmary ... ..	119
Drain Testing... ..	115, 116
Drainage, Legal Proceedings ... ..	121
Drugs ... ..	145—146, 154—155
Dust Depots ... ..	191—194
Earth Temperatures and Diarrhœa ... ..	62
Effluvium Nuisances ... ..	194
Enteric Fever, ( <i>See</i> Typhoid.)	
Estimated Populations (Lambeth) ... ..	
Enteritis ... ..	64, 100
Epidemic Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ... ..	47
Epidemic Influenza ... ..	64
Epidemic Summer Diarrhœa ... ..	61—64
Erysipelas ... ..	61
Exclusion of Children (Measles) ... ..	51
"    "    (Whooping Cough) ... ..	52
Expenses (Food and Drugs) ... ..	156
Factories ... ..	130
Factory and Workshops ... ..	127—131
Female Sanitary Inspectors ... ..	123—126
Female Health Visitor ... ..	133
Food and Drugs, Adulteration of... ..	141—161
"    "    Legal Proceedings (Summary) ... ..	155
"    "    Inadequacy of Penalties ... ..	158
Food, Unsound ... ..	116—118
Glanders ... ..	64
Government Buildings and Public Health Acts ... ..	202
Health Visitor ... ..	133
Home Office Tables (Factory and Workshops)	<i>Appendix 8—12</i>
House Refuse, Removal of ... ..	192—193
House to House Inspections ... ..	121, 167—172
Houses Let in Lodgings ... ..	163
"    "    "    By-laws for ... ..	163
Housing of the Working Classes... ..	167—177
Housing in Lambeth ... ..	177
Housing in Waxwell Terrace ... ..	176



	PAGE.
Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act ... ..	167—177
Housing in Lambeth ... ..	177
Inspections of District ... ..	167—172
Representations and Closing Orders ... ..	172—176
" Unfit " houses ... ..	172—175
Ill-defined causes (deaths from) ... ..	100
Incidence (Zymotic) ... ..	18, 34—35
Infantile Mortality ... ..	27—29, 110 <i>Appendix</i> 6—7
Infected Child, Removal of from Country ... ..	200
Infected Houses and Drains ... ..	31—33, 36
Infectious Diseases (cases removed ... ..	31, 108—109
"      "      notified ... ..	34—35, 38, 39, 108—109. <i>Appendix</i> 3
Influenza (Epidemic) ... ..	64
Inquests ... ..	199—200
Inspections ... ..	115, 116—121 <i>Appendix</i> 8, 14
"      House to House ... ..	121, 167—172
"      Market Thoroughfares ... ..	120
Inspectors, Females ... ..	123—126
"      Males ... ..	116—123
"      Food and Drugs ... ..	141—161
"      Health Visitor ... ..	133
Introductory Letter ... ..	3—4
Laboratory (Bacteriological) ... ..	195—197
Lambeth Infirmary, Drainage ... ..	119
Lambeth Statistics ... ..	3, 110 <i>Appendix</i> 2—7, 20—36
Lavatories (Underground) ... ..	141
Legal Proceedings ... ..	121, 155
Leprosy, Notification of ... ..	200
Letter (Introductory) ... ..	3—4
Letters (sent and received)... ..	203
Local Diseases—Nervous System, Heart, Respiratory Organs, Digestive and Urinary Systems and Reproductive System, etc. ... ..	99—100
Local Government Board, Old Tables A and B ... ..	104—109
"      "      "      New Tables i., ii., iii., iv. ... ..	<i>Appendix</i> 2—7
Lodging-houses (Common) .. ..	164
London County Council Table ... ..	<i>Appendix</i> 14—15
Male Sanitary Inspectors ... ..	116—123

	PAGE.
Manure Depots ... ..	191—194
Margarine Manufacturers (Registration) ... ..	155
Market Thoroughfares (Inspection) ... ..	120
Measles ... ..	50—53
„ and Schools ... ..	50—51
Membranous Croup ... ..	57
Meningitis (Cerebro-Spinal) ... ..	47
Milk and Dairies Bill ... ..	186
Milk Depot (Municipal) ... ..	177—181
Milk Stores ( <i>See</i> Milkshops.)	
Milkshops ... ..	181—185
„ Applications Refused ... ..	182
„ Applications Granted ... ..	183—185
Monthly Returns (Lambeth) Zymotic Deaths ... ..	42
Mortality (Infantile) ... ..	27—29
„ Tables ... .. <i>Appendix</i>	20—36
„ Tables, Sub-Districts ... .. <i>Appendix</i>	20—27
„ Tables, Age Periods ... .. <i>Appendix</i>	28—36
Mortuary, High Street ... ..	197—199
„ Wanless Road ... ..	197—199
„ for Norwood ... ..	198
Mortuaries ... ..	197—199
„ Keepers of ... ..	197
National Insurance Act, 1911 ... ..	90—94, 98
Natural Causes, Deaths from ... ..	199
Neonatorum, Ophthalmia ... ..	65
Notices Served ... ..	111—113, 115
Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases ... ..	39
Non-specified Causes (Deaths from) ... ..	100
Notification Certificates received ... 34—35, 38, 39, 108—109. <i>Appendix</i> 3	
„ of Births Act ... ..	11—12
„ of Leprosy ... ..	200
„ of Whooping Cough ... ..	52
Nuisances, Abatement of ... ..	111—113
Offensive matters, Removal of ... ..	193—194
Offensive Trades ... ..	190—191
Ophthalmia Neonatorum (Contagious) ... ..	65
Outside Urinals (Public Houses) ... ..	121
Outworkers ... ..	132—133



	PAGE
Parasitic diseases ... ..	99
Parliamentary Divisions (Populations) ... ..	6
Penalties (Inadequacy of) ... ..	158
Persons per Acre ... ..	110
Persons (Protected) in Workshops ... ..	128, 129
Persons, Verminous ... ..	133—139
Phthisis. ( <i>See</i> Tuberculosis.)	
Plague... ..	55
Plans of Drainage ... ..	115, 116
Populations, enumeration (Lambeth) ... ..	108
Populations, estimated (Lambeth)... ..	5—6, 108
Post Mortems... ..	198
Premises Disinfected ... ..	135
Protected Persons (Workshops) ... ..	128, 129
Polio-encephalitis Acuta ... ..	47
Polio-myelitis Acuta... ..	47
Public Health Acts and Government Buildings ... ..	202
"    "    (Milk and Cream Regulations) ... ..	156—157
"    "    (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908 and 1911 ... ..	66—67, 70—78
Public Houses, Outside Urinals of... ..	121
Public Institution, Deaths in ... ..	8—9, 13—15
Puerperal Fever ... ..	60—61
Quarterly Returns (Lambeth)—	
Births ... ..	7
Deaths (Zymotic and General) ... ..	19, 21, 37, 43
Notifiable Infectious Diseases ... ..	38, 39
Disinfection Certificates ... ..	136
Tuberculosis Regulations, 1908, 1911 ... ..	70, 78
Rag Flock Act, 1911 ... ..	162
Rateable Value (Lambeth Borough) ... ..	110
Red Currant Jelly (Special Report) ... ..	147
Refuge (Infectious Diseases) ... ..	136
Refuse Depots ... ..	191—194
Registration of Deaths (changes) ... ..	26—27
"    Margarine Manufactories ... ..	155
Regulations, Milk and Cream ... ..	156—157
"    Sale of Milk ... ..	157—158
Removal of Infected Child from Country... ..	200
"    Infectious Diseases cases ... ..	31, 108—109
Re-inspections ... ..	115, 116

	PAGE.
Removal of Home Refuse ... ..	192—193
„ Offensive Matters ... ..	193—194
Reproductive System, Diseases of... ..	110
Responsibility (under By-laws) ... ..	122
Relapsing Fever ... ..	60
Revenue Act (1903), Certificates ... ..	165—166
Sale of Milk Regulations ... ..	157—158
Samples, Food and Drugs ... ..	141—161
Sanatorium Benefit (Tuberculosis) ... ..	90—94
Sanitary Inspectors... ..	116—126
„ „ Males ... ..	116—123
„ „ Females ... ..	123—126
„ Work ... ..	114, 115
„ „ Structural ... ..	114, 115
„ „ Non-Structural ... ..	114, 115
Scarlet Fever... ..	47—49
„ Outbreaks at School ... ..	49
School Attendance and Measles ... ..	50—51
Simple or Continued Fever... ..	60
Slaughterhouses ... ..	188—190
Smallpox ... ..	44
„ Contacts ... ..	44
Smoke, Abatement of ... ..	139—140
Spotted Fever ( <i>See</i> Cerebral-Spinal Meningitis)	
Staffs—	
Clerical ... ..	202—203
Inspectorial (Male) ... ..	116
„ (Female) ... ..	123
Health Visitor ... ..	133
Disinfecting ... ..	134
Mortuary Attendants ... ..	197
Underground Conveniences ... ..	141
Suffocation in Bed ... ..	100
Suicide and Homicide, Deaths from ... ..	100
Summary of Vital Statistics (Lambeth Borough) 1912 ... ..	100
„ Work of Sanitary Staff (Male) ... ..	115
„ „ „ (Female) ... ..	126
„ Legal Proceedings (Food and Drugs) ... ..	155
Syphilis ... ..	99



	PAGE.
Tab'les (Special)—	
London County Council ... .. <i>Appendix</i>	14—15
Home Office (Factory and Workshops) <i>Appendix</i>	8—12
Local Government Board (old) A and B ... ..	104—109
"                " (new) i., ii., iii., iv., <i>Appendix</i>	2—7
Mortality (Lambeth)—	
Registration Sub-Districts ... .. <i>Appendix</i>	20—27
Age periods ... .. <i>Appendix</i>	28—36
Tenement Houses (Water Supply to) ... ..	120
Town Planning Act ( <i>See</i> Housing, Town Planning, etc. Act).	
Trades (Offensive) ... ..	190—191
Tubercular Meningitis, Deaths from ... ..	65—66, 99
Tuberculosis ... ..	65—98
"    Bacteriological Examination in ... ..	66, 195—196
"    Dispensaries ... ..	69, 79—98
"    and Preventive Measures ... ..	66, 67, 79—98
"    Lambeth Municipal Tuberculosis Dispensaries	
Scheme ... ..	79—98
"    Notifications and Re-Notifications... ..	70—78
"    Regulations, 1908 and 1911... ..	66—67, 70—78
"    Sanatorium Benefit ... ..	90—94, 98
Typhoid Fever ... ..	58—60
"    Bacteriological Examinations in ... ..	60, 196
"    Sources of Infection ... ..	59
Typhus ... ..	60
Underground Bakehouses ... ..	181
"    Conveniences ... ..	141
Unsound Food ... ..	116—118
Urinals (Public Houses) ... ..	60—61
Urinary Diseases, Deaths from ... ..	100
Vaccination ... ..	44—46
Value, Rateable (Lambeth) ... ..	110
Varicella. ( <i>See</i> Chicken-pox).	
Vinegar ... ..	146, 153—154
"    Special Report ... ..	153—154
"    Standard for ... ..	154
"    Artificial ... ..	154
Verminous Persons (Cleansing of) ... ..	138—139
Violence, Deaths from ... ..	100

	PAGE.
Visitor, Health ... ..	133
Vital Statistics (Lambeth) ... ..	5—110
"    "    Summary (Lambeth) ... ..	Appendix 2—7, 20—36
"    "    Summary (Lambeth) ... ..	110
Water Analysis ... ..	156
"    Boards and Withdrawal of Water ... ..	119
"    Certificates ... ..	116
"    Supply to Tenement Houses ... ..	120
Whooping Cough ... ..	50—53
Withdrawal of Water from Houses ... ..	119
Work (Male Inspectors) ... ..	116
"    (Female Inspectors) ... ..	123
"    (Health Visitor) ... ..	133
Workplaces. (See Workshops)	
Workshops ... ..	123—126, 127—131, 132—133
Zymotic Diseases ... ..	30—99
"    Incidence ... ..	18, 34—35

