

Annual report on the health, sanitary condition, &c., of the Borough for the year1919.

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Metropolitan Borough of Wandsworth.



Annual Report

ON THE

Health, Sanitary Condition, &c.,

OF THE BOROUGH,

FOR THE YEAR 1919,

BY

P. CALDWELL SMITH, C.B.E., M.A., M.D., D.P.H.,
Lt.-Col., R.A.M.C., T.,

Medical Officer of Health,

TOGETHER WITH THE

Report of the Public Analyst.

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REPORT

of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year 1919.

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

SIR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the health and sanitary condition of the Borough for the year 1919.

Population.

The civil population of the Borough to the middle of 1919 has been estimated by the Registrar General to be 333,693 for the purpose of calculating death-rates and 347,610 for birth-rates.

The population, uncorrected for Institutions, as ascertained from an enumeration of the ration books, was found to be 340,821.

Table I. shows the population of each sub-district based on the above estimation, compared with the Census population.

TABLE I.

Sub-District.	Census Population, 1911.	Population estimated to middle of 1919.	
		Corrected.	Uncorrected.
Clapham	58,592	59,540	59,715
Putney	28,242	28,592	30,285
Streatham	96,192	104,912	105,248
Tooting	35,958	38,713	41,913
Wandsworth... ..	92,376	100,002	103,660
Whole Borough	311,360	331,759	340,821

The estimated population in Table I. is used to calculate all the rates in this Report.

Physical Features and General Character of the Borough.

With regard to this, the Borough is fortunate in possessing a considerable number of parks and open spaces, and, in addition, there are parks in the County of Surrey adjacent to those in this Borough.

The total area of the Borough is 9,108 acres, and the approximate area of parks and open spaces is 1,130 acres.

This area is largely increased by Wimbledon Common and Richmond Park, portions of both of these being in the Borough.

Social Conditions.

At the Census of 1911 the total population was 140,728 males and 170,632 females; and of these, 90,032 males, or 64 per cent., and 46,731 females, or 27 per cent., were engaged in specified occupations, compared with 66 per cent. males and 32 per cent. females in the County of London.

The greatest number of males were engaged in commercial occupations; conveyance of men, goods and messages; building and works of construction; food, tobacco, drink and lodging; and professional occupations and their subordinate services. And the greatest number of females in domestic offices and services; dress; professional occupations and their subordinate services; food, tobacco, drink and lodging; and commercial occupations.

There is reason to believe that the percentage of occupied females has considerably increased during the last five years, especially in commercial occupations.

There are few staple industries in the Borough, and, as will be seen from the following Table, there is only a small proportion of the total occupied persons employed in these industries.



Staple industries of the Borough.	No. of works.	No. of employees.	
		Male.	Female.
Gas mantle works	5	109	1,527
Laundries	149	190	2,353
Gas and electric lighting works	2	380	—
Optical works	4	575	89
General and motor engineering works	28	627	—
Box making works	4	41	571

Births.

During the year 1919, 5,441 births, 2,786 of males and 2,655 of females, occurred, compared with 4,685 in 1918.

The total number of births in this Borough was 5,476, but 462 births occurred in Institutions outside the Borough of persons belonging to the Borough, and 497 births in Institutions in the Borough of persons not belonging to the Borough, making a corrected total of 5,441.

In Table II. is shown the number of births, males and females' the birth-rate, and the rate of natural increase for each sub-district, and for the whole Borough.

TABLE II.

Sub-District.	BIRTHS.			RATES.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Birth-Rate.	Rate of natural increase.
Clapham	495	433	928	15·58	2·97
Patney	209	156	365	12·76	·66
Streatham	844	797	1,641	15·64	3·79
Tooting... ..	369	375	744	19·21	10·12
Wandsworth	869	894	1,763	17·63	7·05
Whole Borough ...	2,786	2,655	5,441	16·40	5·09

The birth-rate was 16·40 per 1,000, compared with 14·29 for 1918, and 19·85 the decennial average. There was a considerable increase in the number of births during the last two months of the year, and it is to be hoped that in 1920 the birth-rate will show a decided increase.

Table III. shows the birth-rate in the Borough, in the five sub-districts, in London, and in England and Wales, for the year, as well as the rates for the previous 10 years, compared with the decennial average.

TABLE III.

Year.	Clapham.	Putney.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wandsworth.	Whole Borough.	London.	England and Wales.
1909	23·29	18·14	20·10	34·05	27·18	24·04	25·75	25·8
1910	21·61	17·94	20·46	31·18	26·38	23·21	25·39	25·05
1911	22·15	16·96	18·78	29·04	23·27	21·73	25·0	24·4
1912	20·62	17·08	18·88	27·12	24·07	21·53	24·7	23·8
1913	20·66	16·74	18·06	27·82	22·61	20·87	24·8	23·9
1914	19·50	16·06	18·61	25·51	22·34	20·44	24·3	23·8
1915	18·78	16·15	18·23	23·12	20·05	19·25	25·5	21·8
1916	18·82	14·66	17·51	20·85	19·39	18·46	21·5	20·9
1917	15·16	11·40	14·70	17·09	14·54	14·72	17·9	17·8
1918	13·69	12·40	15·10	16·14	13·70	14·29	16·1	17·7
Average for 10 yrs.	19·43	15·75	18·04	25·19	21·35	19·85	23·1	22·5
1919	15·59	12·76	15·64	19·21	17·63	16·40	18·3	18·5

84 births occurred in the Workhouse, 47 of which belonged to the Borough.

328 illegitimate births took place in the Borough, 17 in Clapham, 14 in Putney, 222 in Streatham, 15 in Tooting, and 60 in Wandsworth.

Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

Of the 328 illegitimate births that occurred in the Borough, 114 belonged to the Borough, 11 to Clapham, 13 to Putney, 36 to Streatham, 11 to Tooting, and 43 to Wandsworth.

89 illegitimate births occurred outside the Borough, making a total of 203.

The illegitimate births in nursing homes have this year been allocated to the home addresses of the mothers.

The percentage of illegitimate births to total births was 3·8.

Notification of Births Act.

The following Table shows the number of births notified in each sub-district and in the whole Borough, the persons by whom notified and whether the children were born alive or dead.

TABLE IV.

Sub-district.	Total No. of births notified.	NOTIFIED BY:				Total births registered.	No. born dead.
		Medical Attendant	Parent.	Midwife.	Other person.		
Clapham	911	298	295	270	48	928	26
Putney	349	110	86	144	9	365	12
Streatham	1,822	606	590	550	76	1,641	43
Tooting	720	79	203	424	14	744	14
Wandsworth	1,717	227	791	633	66	1,763	20
Whole Borough ...	5,519	1,320	1,965	2,021	213	5,441	115

The percentage of births notified, less still-births, to those registered was 98·6. This is the highest percentage recorded since the Act came in force.

Deaths.

During the year ending the 31st December, 1919, 3,552 deaths, 1,688 of males and 1,864 of females, occurred, compared with 4,208 in 1918.

Table V. shows the total number of Institution deaths arranged according to sub-districts and Institutions in which they occurred, Table VI. the deaths of persons not belonging to the Borough, Table VII. the deaths of persons belonging thereto arranged according to causes of death, sex and age, and Institution in which the death occurred, and Table VIII., the number of deaths in Institutions, etc., outside the Borough of persons belonging thereto.

TABLE V.

Name of Public Institution.	Clapham.	Putney.	Streatham	Tooting.	Wands'th.	TOTAL.
Hostel of God	63	...	...	...	...	63
South London Hospital for Women	26	...	...	...	...	26
Springfield Mental Hospital ... ..	...	...	2	...	213	215
Fountain Temporary Mental Hospital ...	...	...	...	32	...	32
H. M. Prison ... ..	...	...	...	...	5	5
Swaffield Rd. Institution	...	...	...	...	21	21
Royal Hospital for Incurables ... ..	...	...	...	...	20	20
Tooting Bec Mental Hospital ... ..	...	...	...	377	...	377
The Priory ... ..	...	7	...	...	...	7
Putney Hospital ... ..	...	14	...	...	...	14
Newlands House Asylum	...	...	...	4	...	4
Military Hospitals ...	3	6	3	32	43	137
TOTAL	92	27	5	495	302	921
Other places	74	33	92	5	44	248
GRAND TOTAL	166	60	97	500	346	1,169

TABLE VI.
DEATHS in PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS in the Borough of Persons
not belonging to the Borough, 1919.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths in or belonging to whole District at subjoined ages.										Institutions.														
	All Ages.	Males.	Females.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Springfield Mental Hospital.	Tooting Bec Mental Hospital.	Hostel of God.	Swaffield Road Institution.	H.M. Prison.	Ryl. Hosp. for Incurables.	The Priory.	Putney Hospital.	Fountain Temporary Mental Hospital.	S. Lon. Hosp. for Women.	Newlands House Asylum.	Military Hospitals.	Other Places, not Public Institutions.	
Enteric Fever ...	1	1	1	1
Small-pox
Measles ...	2	2	2	2
Scarlet Fever
Whooping Cough
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup
Influenza ...	67	41	26	...	...	...	...	10	59	7	11	7	12	...	2	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	30	11
Erysipelas ...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Epidemic Diseases ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	91	57	34	...	...	...	5	14	45	22	5	41	13	16	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	9	7
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis ...	3	2	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	3	2	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Infective Diseases ...	4	3	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Cancer, Malignant Disease ...	64	21	43	...	...	...	...	10	32	22	2	2	32	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	4	...	4	17
Rheumatic Fever ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Diabetes ...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Other General Diseases ...	9	2	7	...	...	...	...	2	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	2
Alcoholism ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chronic Poisonings ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis ...	6	2	4	2	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Apoplexy ...	28	16	12	...	...	...	...	4	10	14	14	14	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Convulsions ...	3	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other Diseases of Nervous System ...	116	82	34	...	...	6	15	4	39	40	12	61	15	...	...	...	6	2	...	19	...	1	5	7
Organic Diseases of Heart ...	83	48	35	...	...	...	2	14	26	41	24	24	23	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	8	21
Other Diseases of Circulatory System ...	17	9	8	...	...	...	...	1	8	8	3	...	1	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	6
Bronchitis ...	27	7	20	...	...	...	1	2	9	15	8	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	12
Broncho-Pneumonia ...	22	10	12	...	...	1	3	3	3	2	10	3	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	5	1	...	5	3
Lobar Pneumonia ...	4	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Pneumonia (type not distinguished) ...	18	14	4	1	...	...	2	7	4	4	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	3
Other Diseases of Respiratory System ...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Ulcer of Stomach ...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
Diarrhœa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis ...	6	3	3	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Obstruction of Intestines ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Other Diseases of Liver ...	3	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Other Diseases of Digestive System ...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Nephritis and Bright's Disease ...	23	13	10	...	...	...	1	6	9	7	8	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	5
Other Diseases of Urinary System ...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Diseases of Generative System ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Childbirth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth ...	5	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Debility and Malformation ...	9	4	5	7	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	2	...
Other Diseases of Early Infancy ...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Old Age... ..	324	130	194	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	324	26	279	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Deaths from Accident ...	14	4	10	1	...	1	...	2	3	7	...	6	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Deaths from Suicide ...	6	5	1	...	...	...	1	3	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Other Violent Deaths ...	33	33	...	...	...	...	12	19	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	...
Other defined Diseases ...	5	5	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...
Ill-defined Diseases or unknown ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All causes ...	1025	543	482	25	1	8	35	54	116	187	499	213	370	55	10	2	20	6	3	32	20	4	128	162	

TABLE VII.

DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, &c., in the Borough of Persous
belonging to the Borough, 1919.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Deaths in or belonging to whole District at subjoined ages.										Institutions.												
	All Ages.	Males.	Females.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Swaffield Road Institution.	Tooting Bec Mental Hospital.	H.M. Prison.	Fountain Temporary Mental Hospital.	Hostel of God.	Putney Hospital.	South London Hospital for Women.	Springfield Mental Hospital.	The Priory	Military Hospitals.	Other Places—not Public Institutions.	
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza ...	15	5	10	2	...	...	...	2	9	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	7
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Epidemic Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis ...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Infective Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer, Malignant Disease ...	29	11	18	...	...	...	...	...	2	12	15	...	1	2	...	5	1	1	...	...	2	17	...
Rheumatic Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diabetes ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other General Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chronic Poisonings ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis ...	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Apoplexy ...	8	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Convulsions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Nervous System ...	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...
Organic Diseases of Heart ...	14	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	9	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	9	...
Other Diseases of Circulatory System ...	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Bronchitis ...	7	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	3	...
Broncho-Pneumonia ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lobar Pneumonia...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Pneumonia (type not distinguished) ...	3	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Other Diseases of Respiratory System ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ulcer of Stomach ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis ...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Obstruction of Intestines ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Liver ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other Diseases of Digestive System ...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Nephritis and Bright's Disease ...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Other Diseases of Urinary System ...	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2
Diseases of Generative System ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Puerperal Fever ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Child-birth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth ...	4	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Congenital Debility and Malformation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Early Infancy ...	6	4	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Old Age ...	14	3	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	3	6	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
Deaths from Accident ...	8	4	4	...	...	...	5	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	6
Deaths from Suicide ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Violent Deaths ...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other defined Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ill-defined Diseases or unknown ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All causes ...	144	64	80	15	1	...	7	6	21	34	60	11	7	3	...	8	11	6	2	1	9	86	

In the next Table the number of deaths in Institutions outside the Borough is given in detail.

TABLE VIII.

DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, &c., outside the Borough, of Persons belonging to the Borough, 1919.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths in or belonging to whole District at subjoined ages.									Deaths in or belonging to Localities (at all ages).					Institutions.					
	All Ages.	Males.	Females.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Clapham.	Putney.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wandsworth.	Poor Law Infirmary.	General and Special Hospitals, &c.	Public Lunatic and Imbecile Asylums.	Metropolitan Asylums Board Hospitals.
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	6	3	3	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	5	...	...	1
Scarlet Fever ...	7	4	3	...	...	2	3	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	7
Whooping Cough ...	4	2	2	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	1
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ...	34	16	18	...	1	14	18	...	1	...	...	8	1	9	6	10	1	2	...	31
Influenza ...	70	34	36	...	...	13	2	5	28	22	10	22	4	16	13	15	56	13	1	...
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	5	2	3	1	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	4
Other Epidemic Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	122	59	63	...	...	...	2	20	56	33	2	24	18	43	10	27	50	38	28	6
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	14	5	9	1	1	3	7	2	...	...	...	2	1	3	2	6	7	4	...	3
Abdominal Tuberculosis ...	4	3	1	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	2	1	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	14	10	4	2	1	2	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	4	1	9	6	8	...	...
Other Infective Diseases ...	7	1	6	4	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	2	4	6	1	...	...
Cancer, Malignant Disease ...	117	49	68	...	...	...	...	2	15	52	48	24	12	35	11	35	63	52	2	...
Rheumatic Fever ...	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
Diabetes ...	8	3	5	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	4	2	2	3	...	1	3	4	1	...
Other General Diseases ...	10	2	8	...	1	...	1	1	3	3	1	2	...	3	1	4	4	6	...	...
Alcoholism ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chronic Poisonings ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis ...	5	5	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	...	1	2	3	...	...
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Apoplexy ...	37	19	18	...	...	...	...	...	2	11	24	9	1	16	3	8	24	9	4	...
Convulsions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Nervous System ...	73	43	30	...	...	1	7	8	21	26	10	16	4	25	9	19	20	24	29	...
Organic Diseases of Heart ...	177	77	100	...	...	...	1	2	14	34	126	33	18	58	18	50	133	23	21	...
Other diseases of Circulatory System ...	36	20	16	...	...	1	3	...	6	10	16	9	2	13	2	10	19	17	...	...
Bronchitis ...	65	33	32	3	...	...	2	...	8	52	18	4	15	4	24	55	9	1	...	...
Broncho-Pneumonia ...	15	8	7	3	3	...	...	1	2	5	1	3	1	2	5	4	2	7	...	...
Lobar Pneumonia ...	9	3	6	1	...	...	...	1	3	3	1	3	1	3	...	2	1	6	2	...
Pneumonia (type not distinguished) ...	16	7	9	1	1	...	...	2	5	4	3	3	...	6	3	4	8	8	...	...
Other Diseases of Respiratory System ...	8	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	1	1	2	1	1	3	3	3	2	...
Ulcer of Stomach ...	13	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	8	4	1	3	1	4	1	4	3	9	1	...
Diarrhoea ...	9	6	3	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	5	4	5	...	...
Enteritis ...	17	13	4	11	2	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	3	4	2	6	7	7	3	...
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ...	13	6	7	...	...	...	3	3	5	1	1	5	1	3	...	4	2	11	...	...
Obstruction of Intestines ...	21	9	12	4	...	1	1	...	1	8	6	5	2	11	2	1	4	16	1	...
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	5	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	4	1	...	...
Other Diseases of Liver ...	6	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	1	...	4	...	1	1	5	...	...
Other Diseases of Digestive System ...	7	6	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	1	1	...	2	1	3	2	5	...	...
Nephritis and Bright's Disease ...	51	36	15	...	...	1	1	2	3	20	24	9	5	17	10	10	31	15	5	...
Other Diseases of Urinary System ...	22	20	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	14	3	5	9	2	3	11	11	...	...
Diseases of Generative System ...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	2	1	...	1	3	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	3	7	1	...	...	...	4	1	6	8	1	...	2
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Child-birth ...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	3	...	...
Premature Birth ...	12	5	7	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	3	3	2	10	...	...
Congenital Debility and Malformation ...	31	20	11	29	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	6	7	9	13	18	...	...
Other Diseases of Early Infancy ...	3	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	...	...
Old Age ...	46	16	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	9	2	15	3	17	40	2	4	...
Deaths from Accident ...	59	40	19	...	...	3	6	10	12	12	16	10	2	26	7	14	22	34	2	1
Deaths from Suicide ...	9	7	2	...	...	...	1	3	4	1	2	1	3	1	2	2	7	...	...	...
Other Violent Deaths ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Other defined Diseases ...	11	8	3	1	...	...	1	1	3	3	2	4	...	...	3	4	5	5	1	...
Ill-defined Diseases or unknown ...	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	4	1	...
All causes ...	1225	623	602	87	17	36	68	83	225	297	412	251	106	379	139	350	644	415	110	56

The corrected number of deaths, after adding the deaths of persons belonging to the Borough, and subtracting those of persons dying in the Borough and not belonging thereto, was 3,752, 1,769 of males, and 1,983 of females.

The corrected death-rate for the year was 11·31 compared with 15·07 in 1918.

The death-rate for the whole of London for the year was 13·4 per 1,000, compared with 18·9 in 1918.

Table IX. shows the total number of deaths and the death-rates for each sub-district and for the whole Borough, corrected and uncorrected for deaths in Public Institutions.

TABLE IX.

Sub-Districts.	Corrected Deaths.			Uncorrected Deaths.			Corrected Death-rate
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Clapham ...	359	392	751	275	319	634	12·61
Putney ...	170	176	346	138	136	274	12·10
Streatham ...	549	696	1,245	408	518	926	11·85
Tooting ...	168	184	352	348	334	682	9·c9
Wandsworth	523	535	1,058	519	517	1,036	10·58
Whole Borough ...	1,769	1,983	3,752	1,688	1,864	3,552	11·31

The death-rate in England and Wales in 1919 was 13·8 per 1,000 ; in the 96 great Towns 13·8 ; and in the 148 smaller Towns 12·6.

The rates in all the sub-districts were much lower than in 1918.

There are only six towns in England and Wales with a greater population than the Borough of Wandsworth—viz., Bristol, Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, and Sheffield—and in them the mortality and the infantile mortality for the year 1919 were, respectively : 13·1 and 82, 13·6 and 88, 16·8 and 107, 14·0 and 95, 16·0 and 112, and 13·7 and 96.

Table X. shows the death-rate in the Borough, in the five sub-districts, and in England and Wales for the year, as well as the rates for the previous 10 years, compared with the decennial average.

During the previous decennium the lowest mortality in the Borough and in London was in 1910, while it was lowest in England and Wales in the year 1912. The rate in 1919, although higher than in 1910, 1912, 1913 and 1914, is lower than the average of the previous 10 years. Compared with London and with England and Wales the Borough rate is considerably lower.

TABLE X.

		Clap- ham.	Putney.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wandsworth.	Whole Borough	London.	England and Wales.
1909	...	13.25	11.80	10.48	13.51	12.71	12.11	14.94	14.61
1910	...	10.73	10.17	9.50	10.67	11.04	10.38	13.65	13.49
1911	...	13.15	11.88	11.02	11.73	13.29	12.25	15.8	14.6
1912	...	11.64	9.83	9.42	10.20	11.18	10.48	13.96	13.3
1913	...	10.99	10.69	10.37	10.43	12.77	10.95	14.2	13.7
1914	...	11.22	10.74	11.35	10.95	11.27	11.20	14.4	13.7
1915	...	12.53	12.34	11.98	12.01	13.50	12.63	16.1	14.8
1916	...	12.15	11.66	11.78	11.24	11.87	11.80	14.7	14.4
1917	...	12.77	12.16	13.07	12.36	12.69	12.69	15.7	14.4
1918	...	16.06	14.36	15.15	14.42	14.81	15.07	18.9	17.6
Average, 10 years.		12.44	11.56	11.41	11.72	12.51	11.95	15.23	14.46
1919	...	12.61	12.10	11.85	9.09	10.58	11.31	13.4	13.8

Table XI. is the general mortality Table for the whole district, corrected for internal and external Institutions, and also includes all deaths of Borough residents occurring in other places in London, and in England and Wales during the year. Table XII. gives certain vital statistics for the whole Borough for the year, and the previous 10 years; and Table XIII. shows the infantile mortality for the year.

TABLE XI.

Causes of, and Ages at Death, during the year 1919.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths in or belonging to whole District at subjoined ages.										Deaths in or belonging to Localities (at all ages).					Deaths in Public In- stitutions in the District.	
	All Ages.	Males.	Females.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Clapham.	Putney.	Streatham.	Tooting.		Wandsworth.
Enteric Fever ...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	18	9	9	3	6	7	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	8	4	3	2
Scarlet Fever ...	7	3	4	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	4	...
Whooping Cough ...	15	7	8	5	6	3	1	...	...	...	...	4	4	3	1	3	...
Diphtheria, and Mem- branous Croup ...	41	18	23	...	2	16	22	...	1	...	...	9	2	12	6	12	...
Influenza ...	310	140	170	8	5	11	10	30	121	86	39	74	27	103	35	71	74
Erysipelas ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	10
Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	9	4	5	1	...	1	3	1	3	...	...	1	1	2	1	4	...
Other Epidemic Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	288	148	140	...	...	...	10	51	129	84	14	52	30	97	32	77	95
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	24	11	13	2	2	7	10	2	1	...	...	3	3	7	4	7	2
Abdominal Tuberculosis...	7	4	3	...	1	1	2	...	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	5	4
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	23	13	10	2	1	2	3	6	6	3	...	1	1	7	1	13	3
Other Infective Diseases ...	12	4	8	5	...	...	...	1	3	3	...	...	1	2	3	6	4
Cancer, Malignant Disease ...	399	147	252	1	...	1	1	2	39	179	176	75	38	148	27	111	93
Rheumatic Fever ...	14	6	8	...	...	3	3	3	2	...	...	5	...	1	3	5	1
Diabetes ...	25	13	12	...	...	1	2	3	6	7	6	6	1	10	1	3	5
Other General Diseases...	4	13	27	1	2	...	1	1	8	16	11	5	3	14	3	15	9
Alcoholism ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Chronic Poisonings ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis ...	13	9	4	4	...	1	4	1	...	3	...	6	2	2	2	1	...
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Apoplexy ...	186	68	118	...	...	...	...	1	6	53	126	40	12	79	15	40	...
Convulsions ...	22	15	7	17	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	7	...	6	1	8	...
Other Diseases of Nervous System ...	131	77	54	...	...	2	12	15	28	41	33	28	14	43	9	37	121
Organic Diseases of Heart ...	489	212	277	...	...	...	10	9	38	119	313	81	37	186	41	144	97
Other Diseases of Circu- latory System ...	112	66	46	...	...	1	4	...	12	28	67	27	14	41	6	24	21
Bronchitis ...	381	183	204	29	2	2	9	...	8	78	259	87	25	111	37	127	34
Broncho-Pneumonia ...	85	42	43	25	18	3	4	2	7	12	14	20	10	16	12	27	23
Lobar Pneumonia ...	34	14	20	2	1	...	2	4	6	13	6	10	6	9	4	5	5
Pneumonia (type not distinguished) ...	84	35	49	6	7	7	1	5	15	24	19	15	9	24	12	24	21
Other Diseases of Res- piratory System ...	37	18	19	1	1	...	2	1	4	15	13	5	4	10	6	12	3
Ulcer of Stomach ...	22	12	10	...	...	...	...	...	12	8	2	5	1	7	2	7	3
Diarrhœa ...	23	16	7	16	3	...	...	...	1	...	3	2	4	6	3	8	...
Enteritis ...	35	23	12	21	4	1	1	...	2	3	3	4	7	9	4	11	7
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ...	16	9	7	...	...	1	4	3	5	1	2	6	2	4	...	4	2
Obstruction of Intestines ...	21	13	8	5	1	1	1	...	1	10	9	7	1	14	3	3	1
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	12	9	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	8	3	2	2	4	...	4	5
Other Diseases of Liver...	15	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	7	2	3	7	...	3	4
Other Diseases of Digestive System ...	35	15	20	8	2	...	...	3	4	9	9	5	1	13	2	14	5
Nephritis and Bright's Disease ...	114	70	44	...	...	1	2	2	10	40	59	21	15	40	15	23	26
Other Diseases of Urinary System ...	44	39	5	...	...	...	...	1	2	13	28	9	7	18	3	7	6
Diseases of Generative System ...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	1	1	3	1	1	2
Puerperal Fever ...	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	4	11	1	...	1	1	5	2	7	1
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Childbirth ...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	1	1	1	2	2	...
Premature Birth ...	98	55	43	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	11	31	6	32	9
Congenital Debility and Malformation ...	71	39	32	66	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	11	9	17	12	22	9
Other Diseases of Early Infancy ...	23	14	9	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	5	3	9	8
Old Age ...	232	80	152	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	231	63	18	72	10	69	338
Deaths from Accident ...	87	55	32	6	1	5	13	10	13	14	25	13	6	35	11	22	22
Deaths from Suicide ...	21	12	8	...	...	...	...	1	5	9	5	2	2	8	2	6	6
Other Violent Deaths ...	4	2	2	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	31
Other defined Diseases ...	20	13	7	3	...	...	1	1	3	3	9	6	...	1	5	8	5
Ill-defined Diseases or un- known ...	7	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...
All causes ...	3752	1769	1983	359	71	84	145	166	532	902	1403	751	346	1245	352	1068	1160

TABLE XII.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1919 and previous years.

YEAR.	Corrected Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERRED DEATHS :		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Un- corrected Number.	Nett.		At all ages.		of Non- residents registered in the District.	of Resi- dents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate.			Number.	Rate per 1000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1909 ...	290,462	6,924	6,985	24'04	3,279	11'08	656	897	601	86	3,520	12'11
1910 ...	299,061	6,873	6,967	23'29	2,856	9'38	564	812	545	78	3,105	10'38
1911 ...	308,156	6,555	6,699	21'73	3,456	11'02	669	989	823	122	3,776	12'25
1912 ...	313,761	6,580	6,756	21'53	3,118	9'78	767	940	516	76	3,291	10'48
1913 ...	321,340	6,679	6,838	20'87	3,344	10'04	822	1,066	605	88	3,588	10'95
1914 ...	326,945	6,690	6,684	20'44	3,332	10'02	824	1,155	589	88	3,664	11'20
1915 ...	331,556	6,210	6,383	19'25	3,949	11'72	1,012	1,252	590	92	4,189	12'67
1916 ...	310,858	6,044	6,246	18'46	3,567	11'47	1,076	1,180	488	78	3,671	11'80
1917 ...	300,787	4,696	4,936	14'72	3,547	11'81	1,067	1,339	440	89	3,819	12'69
1918 ...	292,418	4,453	4,685	14'29	4,202	14'37	1,300	1,511	417	89	4,407	15'07
Average for 10 yrs.	309,533	6,170	6,317	20'40	3,465	11'05	876	1,113	551	87	3,703	11'96
1919 ...	331,759	5,476	5,441	17'00	3,552	10'42	1,025	1,225	359	66	3,752	11'31

TABLE XIII.

Infant Mortality.

1919. 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 4 Weeks.	4 Weeks and under 3 Months.	3 Months and under 6 Months.	6 Months and under 9 Months.	9 Months and under 12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All Causes—										
Certified	115	31	27	14	187	66	42	35	28	353
Uncertified	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	2	5
Diphtheria and Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Abdominal Tuberculosis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	4
Convulsions	5	3	2	...	10	2	4	...	1	17
Laryngitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	1	...	3	...	4	9	4	6	6	29
Pneumonia (all forms)	3	2	...	1	6	6	6	9	6	33
Diarrhœa ... ..	...	...	2	4	6	3	4	3	...	16
Enteritis	2	1	1	1	5	7	4	4	1	21
Gastritis ... ..	...	1	1	1	3	1	2	...	1	7
Syphilis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	5
Rickets... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Suffocation, overlying ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Injury at birth	6	1	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	7
Atelectasis	7	1	1	...	9	...	...	...	...	9
Congenital Malformations	5	4	1	...	10	6	2	...	...	18
Premature birth	69	7	12	4	92	4	1	1	...	98
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	9	9	1	...	19	17	8	1	...	45
Other Causes	9	2	2	3	16	4	4	6	5	35
TOTALS... ..	116	31	27	14	188	66	42	35	28	359

Nett Births in the year, legitimate, 5,328; illegitimate, 203.

Nett Deaths in the year of legitimate infants, 323; illegitimate infants, 36.

Infantile Mortality.

The following Table shows the number of deaths, the percentage to total deaths, the rate per 1,000 births for the year and for the ten previous years for each sub-district and for the whole Borough, compared with the decennial average.

TABLE XIV.

Sub-District.	No. of Deaths under one year.	Percentage to total Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Births.												
			1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	Average 10 years.	1919.	
Clapham	61	8.12	83	67	119	76	82	76	92	70	74	107	84	65	
Putney	41	11.85	86	81	145	69	85	87	78	74	83	97	88	112	
Streatham	95	7.64	73	64	99	58	74	86	76	66	73	71	74	58	
Tooting	43	12.21	98	92	116	100	91	114	104	109	110	99	103	58	
Wandsworth...	119	11.24	89	89	143	83	103	84	104	92	104	90	98	68	
Whole Borough ..	359	9.56	86	78	122	76	88	88	92	78	89	89	86	66	

The Infantile Mortality for the year is much under that in 1918.

This is the lowest infantile mortality ever recorded in the Borough.

With the exception of Putney, all the rates are much under the decennial average. The high rate in Putney was due to the comparatively large number of deaths from premature birth and congenital debility, 25 out of the 41 deaths having been due to these causes. Perseverance in ante-natal work in this area is the chief remedy, and steps have been taken to ensure that prospective mothers in the small area in which the deaths occurred are visited and advised to attend the ante-natal clinic. Another reason for the high mortality in Putney is that very few births occurred among the well-to-do, due almost wholly to war conditions. The mortality among this class is always very low, and as a consequence the general infantile mortality is unduly raised.

Tooting, on the other hand, shows an exceptionally low mortality compared with the average for the previous 10 years.

The following Table shows the percentage of deaths at different age periods to the total infantile mortality for the year and for the five previous years. It will be noted that there has been a large increase in the percentage under four weeks compared with the five years' average, and a slight increase at three to six months, while at the other age periods the rate was lower.

TABLE XV.

		1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	Five years' average.	1919.
Rate per 1,000 births	...	88	92	78	89	89	87	66
Percentage of above:—								
Under one week	...	24.6	21.7	24.0	19.1	22.7	22.6	32.3
1 and under 2 weeks	...	5.6	5.1	8.0	6.3	3.6	5.7	8.6
2 and under 3 weeks	...	4.8	3.7	3.4	4.3	3.8	4.0	7.5
3 and under 4 weeks	...	3.0	4.4	4.1	3.8	2.6	3.5	3.9
Under 4 weeks	...	38.0	34.9	39.5	33.5	32.6	35.8	52.3
From 4 to 13 weeks	...	16.0	14.0	15.4	17.7	18.5	16.3	18.3
From 3 to 6 months	...	20.7	16.3	20.3	18.4	19.5	19.0	11.8
From 6 to 9 months	...	14.5	18.0	13.1	11.4	17.4	14.8	9.8
From 9 to 12 months	...	10.8	16.8	11.7	19.0	12.0	14.1	7.8
Under 12 months	...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The infantile mortality among legitimate infants was 61 per 1,000 legitimate births, and among illegitimate infants 177 per 1,000 illegitimate births, or nearly three times as great.

INFECTIVE DISEASES.

The next Table shows the number of deaths from these diseases during the year and for the 10 previous years. The number above or below the corrected decennial average is also shown.

TABLE XVI.

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1919.	
												No. above corrected average.	No. below corrected average.
Small-pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever...	14	12	10	11	11	13	22	5	13	3	7	—	5
Diphtheria ...	29	16	34	18	18	41	53	55	37	35	41	6	—
Typhus Fever...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever...	6	8	9	8	5	5	6	5	7	5	2	—	5
Cont'd Fever ...	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerpl. Fever...	10	5	8	11	13	9	4	9	6	8	16	7.2	—
Cholera ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	8	4	10	5	6	11	9	5	6	7	1	—	6.6
Measles ...	108	44	230	51	116	26	152	22	129	45	18	—	82
Whooping C. ...	67	68	66	57	23	53	66	49	29	58	15	—	42
Influenza ...	89	55	24	45	59	58	90	74	56	834	310	162	—
Diarrhœa ...	120	88	350	85	168	186	125	95	78	96	58	—	90
Tuberculous Diseases	362	351	389	366	355	389	434	396	424	455	342	—	78
Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	3	3	1	1	1	20	16	11	8	9	2.2	—
Other Infective Diseases	14	10	21	27	22	32	20	19	21	18	12	—	9.8
Totals ...	828	667	1154	685	797	824	1001	750	817	1572	831	—	142

The total number of deaths from these diseases was 831, 158 in Clapham, 82 in Putney, 263 in Streatham, 86 in Tooting, and 232 in Wandsworth.

From all infective diseases the death-rate was 2.50 per 1,000, (2.65 in Clapham, 2.86 in Putney, 2.55 in Streatham, 2.48 in Tooting and 2.32 in Wandsworth).

The rate is much lower than in 1918, owing to the diminution in the number of deaths from Influenza and Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

The rate in 1914 was 2·21; in 1915, 3·01; in 1916, 2·36; in 1917, 2·71; and in 1918, 5·37 per 1,000.

The rate from the principal infective diseases, viz.:—Small-pox Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Enteric Fever, and Diarrhoea, was ·42 per 1,000 (·42 in Clapham, ·59 in Putney, ·38 in Streatham, ·46 in Tooting, and ·41 in Wandsworth), compared with ·99 in 1914, 1·24 in 1915, ·74 in 1916, ·94 in 1917, and ·82 in 1918.

The rate for 1919 is much the lowest on record.

Scarlet Fever.

The total number of deaths was seven, and the death-rate per 1,000 ·02. The case mortality was ·08 per cent.

Diphtheria.

The total number of deaths was 41 (nine in Clapham, two in Putney, 12 in Streatham, six in Tooting, and 12 in Wandsworth), and the death-rate per 1,000 was ·12. The case mortality was 7·8 per cent.

Enteric Fever.

The number of deaths was two, the death-rate was ·006 per 1,000, and the case mortality 11 per cent.

The number of deaths from this disease is the lowest on record.

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.

Nine deaths occurred from this disease (one in Clapham, one in Putney, two in Streatham, one in Tooting, and four in Wandsworth).

13 deaths were registered as having been caused by Meningitis (six in Clapham, two in Putney, two in Streatham, two in Tooting, and one in Wandsworth). Four of these were of infants under one year, one from two and under five years, and eight over five years of age.

As in previous years, inquiries were made from the medical attendant, and in all the cases, with the exception of one that died from Posterior-basic Meningitis, the deaths were stated to have been caused by Simple Meningitis.

Encephalitis Lethargica.

Five deaths occurred (three in Clapham, one in Streatham, and one in Wandsworth). Two of the deaths were of persons from 15 and under 25 years, one from 25 and under 45 years, and two from 45 and under 65 years.

Puerperal Fever.

16 deaths occurred from this disease (one in Clapham, one in Putney, five in Streatham, two in Tooting, and seven in Wandsworth). The death-rate was '05 per 1,000, and the case mortality 57 per cent.

Erysipelas.

Only one death occurred from this disease during the year.

Measles.

18 deaths occurred (three in Clapham, eight in Streatham, four in Tooting, and three in Wandsworth).

Three of the deaths were of infants under one year of age, six from one and under two years, seven from two and under five years, and two from five and under 15 years.

The death-rate per 1,000 of population was '05.

Whooping Cough.

15 deaths (four in Clapham, four in Putney, three in Streatham, one in Tooting, and three in Wandsworth) occurred during the year. Five of these were of infants under one year of age, six from one and under two years, three from two and under five years, and one from five and under 15 years. The death-rate was '04 per 1,000.

Epidemic Influenza.

310 deaths (74 in Clapham, 27 in Putney, 103 in Streatham, 35 in Tooting, and 71 in Wandsworth) occurred during the year. The death-rate was '93 per 1,000, and the number of deaths represents 8·2 per cent. of the total mortality from all causes, compared with 19 per cent. in the previous year.

The following Table shows the total deaths from Influenza and Pneumonia in the various Parishes of the Borough during the year, and in detail for the first four months of the year.

TABLE XVII.

	Clapham.		Putney.		Streatham.		Tooting.		Wandsworth.		Total.		Grand total.
	Infl.	Pneu.	Infl.	Pneu.	Infl.	Pneu.	Infl.	Pneu.	Infl.	Pneu.	Infl.	Pneu.	
1919.													
1st to 4th January	1	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	4	3	7
Week ended—													
11th January	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	2	5
18th "	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
25th "	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	4
1st February	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	1	3	3	6
8th "	4	3	—	1	5	1	—	—	1	3	10	8	18
15th "	8	3	3	—	6	3	3	1	6	3	26	10	36
22nd "	12	8	2	4	20	2	2	5	15	4	51	23	74
1st March	13	2	6	3	16	5	7	—	14	3	56	13	69
8th "	10	3	5	1	22	3	9	1	14	2	60	10	70
15th "	4	1	3	2	10	1	6	1	6	2	29	7	36
22nd "	3	1	3	—	8	1	1	1	3	2	18	5	23
29th "	2	2	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	2	4	5	9
5th April	6	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	8	2	10
12th "	—	—	—	2	2	—	4	—	2	—	8	2	10
19th "	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	5	6
26th "	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	2	6	8
27th April to 31st December	6	18	2	8	8	26	2	17	6	25	24	94	118
TOTAL	74	45	27	25	103	48	35	28	71	56	310	202	512

The following Table shows the sex and ages at which death from Influenza in the various Sub-districts in the Borough occurred.

TABLE XVIII.

		Under year.	1-2 yrs.	2-5 yrs.	5-15 yrs.	15-25 yrs.	25-40 yrs.	40-65 yrs.	65 and over.	Total.
Clapham—										
Males...	...	—	1	—	1	4	7	13	5	31
Females	...	—	1	1	2	3	16	12	8	43
Putney—										
Males...	...	—	—	—	1	1	4	7	—	13
Females	...	—	—	—	—	—	7	3	4	14
Streatham—										
Males...	...	5	1	1	1	3	18	12	5	46
Females	...	—	—	2	2	4	30	10	9	57
Tooting—										
Males...	...	3	—	2	1	3	3	4	—	16
Females...	...	—	—	2	1	2	10	2	2	19
Wandsworth—										
Males...	...	—	1	4	—	4	13	12	1	35
Females	...	—	1	—	1	6	12	11	5	36
Total—										
Males...	...	8	3	7	4	15	45	48	11	141
Females	...	—	2	5	6	15	75	38	28	169
Grand Total	—	8	5	12	10	30	120	86	39	310

In Institutions in the Borough during the year 82 deaths occurred, compared with 143 in 1918. Seven of these were in the Springfield Mental Hospital, 12 in the Tooting Mental Hospital, 30 in Military hospitals, five in the Workhouse, three in Putney Hospital, and 25 in other institutions.

70 of the deaths, 34 of males and 36 of females, occurred in institutions outside the Borough. 56 of these deaths occurred in Poor Law Infirmaries, 13 in General and Special Hospitals, and one in another institution.

Diarrhoea.

58 deaths, 39 of males and 19 of females, occurred from all forms of Diarrhoea and Enteritis during the year. Six of the deaths occurred in Clapham, 11 in Putney, 15 in Streatham, seven in Tooting, and 19 in Wandsworth). There was a decrease in all the sub-districts, except Putney, compared with 1918. The number of deaths is 90 below the corrected decennial average.

The death-rate was $\cdot 17$ per 1,000 (in Clapham $\cdot 11$, in Putney $\cdot 38$, in Streatham $1\cdot 4$, in Tooting $\cdot 18$, and in Wandsworth $\cdot 19$), compared with $\cdot 32$ in 1918.

Of the total number of deaths from Diarrhœa registered, 37, or 63 per cent., were of infants under one year, and 44, or 76 per cent., of children under two years of age.

The number of deaths from Diarrhœa, Zymotic Enteritis, and Enteritis under one year, represents $10\cdot 3$ per cent. of the total mortality at that age.

Tuberculous Diseases.

The total number of deaths from diseases of a Tuberculous nature was 342.

288 of the deaths were due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 24 to Tuberculous disease of the Brain and 30 to other forms of Tuberculous diseases.

The number of deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis and other Tuberculous diseases and the rates per 1,000 for the whole Borough and for the separate sub-districts are shown in the next Table.

TABLE XIX.

SUB-DISTRICT.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Other Tuberculous Diseases.		TOTAL.	
	No. of Deaths.	Rate.	No. of Deaths.	Rate.	No. of Deaths.	Rate.
Clapham	52	$\cdot 87$	5	$\cdot 08$	57	$\cdot 95$
Putney	30	$1\cdot 05$	5	$\cdot 17$	35	$1\cdot 22$
Streatham	97	$\cdot 92$	14	$\cdot 13$	111	$1\cdot 05$
Tooting	32	$\cdot 82$	5	$\cdot 13$	37	$\cdot 95$
Wandsworth	77	$\cdot 77$	25	$\cdot 25$	102	$1\cdot 02$
Whole borough ...	288	$\cdot 87$	54	$\cdot 16$	342	$1\cdot 03$

It is satisfactory to note that the rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis was only .87 per 1,000, compared with 1.22 in the previous year, and .98, the average for the previous 10 years. There has been a considerable reduction in the mortality in Clapham, Tooting, and Wandsworth compared with the decennial average, but an increase in Putney and Streatham.

The following Table shows the death-rate per 100,000 from Pulmonary Tuberculosis in the whole Borough and for the separate sub-districts for the year, as well as for the preceding 10 years.

TABLE XX.

	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	Average for 10 yrs.	1919
Clapham ...	104	84	118	116	93	93	97	105	107	112	102	87
Putney ...	116	85	70	97	55	78	109	99	92	128	92	105
Streatham ...	60	65	85	73	76	71	83	90	102	115	82	92
Tooting ...	110	109	81	87	69	87	123	103	120	171	106	82
Wandsworth...	109	108	88	112	109	122	103	114	129	126	112	77
Whole borough	94	88	91	96	88	93	99	102	112	122	98	87

The rate for 1919 is the lowest on record.

Other Infective Diseases.

12 deaths occurred (one in Putney, two in Streatham, three in Tooting, and six in Wandsworth).

Five were under one year of age, one from 15 and under 25 years, three from 25 and under 45 years, and three from 45 and under 65 years of age.

Eight of the deaths were due to Syphilis, three to Septicæmia, and one to Pyæmia.

Acute Polio-myelitis.

Two deaths occurred during the year.

NON-INFECTIVE DISEASES.**Cancer.**

The total number of deaths from Cancer and other malignant diseases was 399, 147 of males and 252 of females. 75 of these occurred in Clapham, 38 in Putney, 148 in Streatham, 27 in Tooting, and 111 in Wandsworth.

The corrected death-rate was 1.20 per 1,000, and for the Sub-districts as follows :—Clapham 1.26, Putney 1.32, Streatham 1.41, Tooting .70, and Wandsworth 1.14.

One of the deaths occurred under one year of age, one from two and under five years, one from five and under 15 years, two at 15 and under 25 years, 39 at 25 and under 45 years, 179 at 45 and under 65 years, and 176 over 65 years.

The number of deaths is 24 above last year, but is 16 under the corrected decennial average.

Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.

From these diseases 352 deaths occurred, 81 in Clapham, 28 in Putney, 130 in Streatham, 27 in Tooting, and 86 in Wandsworth.

13 of the deaths were due to Meningitis, 186 to Cerebral Hæmorrhage or Apoplexy, 22 to Convulsions, eight to Softening of the Brain, 24 to Paralysis, 16 to General Paralysis of the Insane, 11 to Locomotor Ataxy, 17 to Epilepsy, and 55 to other diseases of the Nervous System.

Circulatory Diseases.

From the above group of diseases, 601 deaths occurred, 489 of which, 212 males and 277 females, were due to Organic disease of the Heart.

108 of these deaths occurred in Clapham, 51 in Putney, 227 in Streatham, 47 in Tooting, and 168 in Wandsworth.

380 of the deaths were of persons over 65 years of age.

Respiratory Diseases.

The total number of deaths was 627, 137 in Clapham, 54 in Putney, 170 in Streatham, 71 in Tooting, and 195 in Wandsworth.

387 of the deaths occurred from Bronchitis, 34 from Lobar Pneumonia, 85 from Lobular or Broncho-Pneumonia, 84 from Pneumonia in which the exact form was not distinguished, and 37 from other diseases of the Respiratory Organs.

63 of the deaths were of infants under one year, 29 from one and under two years, 12 from two and under five years, 18 from five and under 15 years, 12 from 15 and under 25 years, 40 from 25 and under 45 years, 142 from 45 and under 65 years, and 311 over 65 years.

The number of deaths is 59 under last year, and 26 under the corrected decennial average.

Deaths from other Causes.

From Appendicitis and Typhlitis 16 deaths, nine of males and seven of females, occurred.

From Alcoholism, Acute and Chronic, one death, a male occurred; and 12, nine of males and three of females, from Cirrhosis of the Liver.

From Nephritis and Bright's disease 114 deaths occurred, 70 of males and 44 of females.

From Accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Child Birth seven deaths occurred. This, added to the number of deaths from Puerperal Fever—viz., 16—gives a total of 23 deaths after child birth, or a proportion of 4·2 per 1,000 births.

Diabetes Mellitus was the cause of 25 deaths, 13 of males and 12 of females.

Premature Birth and Developmental Diseases.

192 deaths, 108 of males and 84 of females, were registered as having occurred from these diseases.

98 of the deaths were due to Premature Birth, 71 to Developmental diseases and 23 from other diseases of Early Infancy. 187 were of infants under one year, three from one and under two years, and two over two years.

The number of deaths is 13 above last year, but is 56 under the corrected decennial average.

The number of deaths from these diseases in the Borough is shown more in detail in an earlier part of this Report in Table XIII., which deals with Infantile Mortality.

Old Age.

232 deaths, 80 of males and 152 of females, occurred from Old Age, 63 in Clapham, 18 in Putney, 72 in Streatham, 10 in Tooting, and 69 in Wandsworth. All the deaths except one were of persons over 65 years of age.

Violence.

111 deaths, 69 of males and 42 of females, occurred from Violence, 87 of the deaths being due to Accidental, and 20 to Suicidal causes, while four deaths were caused by other forms of Violence.

15 of the deaths belonged to Clapham, eight to Putney, 43 to Streatham, 13 to Tooting, and 32 to Wandsworth.

Inquests.

The next Table shows the number of Inquests held in the Borough during the year, and Table XXII. the number of inquests held outside the Borough of persons belonging thereto.

TABLE XXI.

INQUESTS.	SUB-DISTRICTS.					Whole Borough.
	Clapham.	Putney.	Streatham	Tooting.	Wandsworth	
<i>Deaths from Natural Causes</i> ...	11	16	13	15	36	91
<i>Accidental :—</i>						
Falls	1	—	3	6	—	10
Run over by motor vehicles ...	1	3	2	—	1	7
Burns	1	1	1	1	—	4
Suffocation by obstruction in throat	—	—	1	1	1	3
Drowning	1	—	—	—	1	2
Scalds	—	—	1	—	1	2
Suffocated in bed with parents	—	—	1	—	1	2
Fall down stairs	—	—	—	—	2	2
Thrown from bicycle	—	1	—	—	—	1
Kicked by horse	—	1	—	—	—	1
Poisoning by Spirits of Salts	—	—	1	—	—	1
Fall from window	—	—	1	—	—	1
Fall from omnibus	—	—	—	—	1	1
Crushed by truck	—	—	—	1	—	1
Poisoning by Strychnine ...	—	—	—	—	1	1
<i>Suicidal :—</i>						
Hanging	—	—	3	1	4	8
Poisoning by Coal Gas	—	—	2	—	—	2
Poisoning by Spirits of Salts	—	1	—	—	1	2
Poisoning by Chlorodyne ...	—	—	1	—	—	1
Drowning	—	1	—	—	—	1
Gun shot wounds	—	—	—	1	—	1
Struck by train	—	—	—	—	1	1
Cut throat	—	—	—	—	1	1
<i>Open Verdicts :—</i>						
Found drowned... ..	1	1	—	—	—	2
<i>Murder</i>	—	—	—	—	1	1
Totals	16	25	30	26	53	150

TABLE XXII.

INQUESTS.	SUB-DISTRICTS.					Whole Borough.
	Clapham.	Putney.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wandsworth	
<i>Deaths from Natural Causes</i> ...	3	1	7	5	9	25
<i>Accidental:—</i>						
Run over by motor vehicles	3	—	8	1	1	13
Falls	1	—	8	—	1	10
Drowning	2	1	2	2	2	9
Burns	1	1	4	1	1	8
Knocked down by train	1	—	1	—	1	3
Fall from motor omnibus	—	—	—	1	1	2
Fall from scaffold ...	2	—	—	—	—	2
Crushed by falling wheel	—	—	—	1	—	1
Overdose of Tincture of Opium	—	—	1	—	—	1
Crushed by railway engine	1	—	—	—	—	1
Crushed by falling joist	—	—	—	—	1	1
Run over by horse vehicle	—	—	—	—	1	1
Shock from electric cable	—	—	—	—	1	1
Choked by piece of bread	—	—	—	—	1	1
Struck by tram car ...	—	—	—	—	1	1
<i>Suicidal:—</i>						
Drowning	2	—	1	—	2	5
Cut throat	1	1	1	1	—	4
Fall from roof	—	—	1	—	—	1
Set fire to clothing ...	—	—	1	—	—	1
<i>Manslaughter</i> *	—	—	—	—	1	1
<i>Misadventure:—</i>						
Poisoning by berries of the Deadly Nightshade	—	—	—	—	1	1
Totals	17	4	35	12	25	93

Mortuaries.

The Mortuaries in Clapham, Streatham and Wandsworth have been visited several times during the year, and I am able to report that the By-laws and Regulations have been carried out in a satisfactory manner.

In Clapham, 14 bodies were removed to the Mortuary, in Streatham 11, and in Wandsworth 124—of which 39 were from Wandsworth, 18 from Putney, 27 from Tooting, 40 from Battersea—a total of 149.

The new mortuary in Wandsworth is now in course of erection.

Amount of Poor Law Relief.

The Clerk to the Board of Guardians has kindly given me the following information with reference to the above:—

(1) No. of admissions to the Poor Law Institutions ..	2,591
(2) No. of medical orders given.. ..	1,432
(3) No. of cases in receipt of outdoor relief	426
(4) Amount of outdoor relief given	£7,411

The total number of deaths in Poor Law Institutions was 773, or 20.5 per cent. of the total deaths. Of these, only 19 deaths occurred in Poor Law Institutions in the Borough, and 754 outside the Borough.

The Extent to which Hospital and other Forms of Gratuitous Medical Relief are Utilised.

This can at present only be given as far as the number of deaths is concerned, as this Department has no means of ascertaining the number of cases from the Borough treated by such institutions.

The following Table shows the various institutions in which deaths occurred during the year and the number of deaths in each.

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Report of the Medical Officer of Health

Closet Accommodation.

95 per cent. of the water closets in use in this Borough are modern London County Council pattern, the other five per cent. being either valve closets or wash-out, with a very small percentage of long hoppers in old properties.

Scavenging.

The following report has been supplied by the Borough Engineer :—

Collection and Disposal of House Refuse.

The house refuse is collected under contract. The work is carried out by five contractors, and a weekly collection is provided for in the contracts.

The approximate quantity collected for the year ended 31st January, 1920, was 70,732 tons. This is disposed of partly by the contractors, and partly by direct labour at the Council's Destructor, as follows, viz. :—

	Tons.
Barge	33,708 or 47·7 per cent.
Rail	15,580 „ 22·0 per cent.
Shoots outside Borough	1,944 „ 2·7 per cent.
Refuse Destructor ..	19,500 „ 27·6 per cent.
<hr/>	
Total	70,732

The above arrangements have proved satisfactory.

Earth Closets.

As far as I know, there are only four earth closets in the Borough, three at Putney Vale Cemetery, which are cleansed by the Cemetery staff, and one at Keeper's Cottage, Putney Lower Common, cleansed by the occupier.

Privies.

I am not aware of any in the Borough.

Ashpits.

There are very few ashpits, and these are emptied, and the contents removed by the contractors for the removal of house refuse.

Cesspools.

I have had enquiries made, and find there are six cesspools in the Borough, provided in connection with the following buildings, viz. :—

Royal Hospital for Incurables, Putney.

Common Keeper's Cottage, Putney Heath.

Ayling's Boat-house, Embankment, Putney.

Ranelagh Sailing Club-house, Putney.

Gardener's Cottage, Southfield House, Victoria Road,
Wimbledon Park.

Cottage at junction of Leonard Road and Greyhound
Lane, Streatham,

and these are periodically emptied by the owners or occupiers of the premises.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.

During the year 1,258 inspections have been made by myself under the Housing Acts and the Public Health Act, 74 inspections were made for other purposes, 31 visits were paid to the Infant Welfare Centres, and my attendance was necessary on seven occasions at the Police Court.

The Tables which follow show (1) the total number of houses inspected ; (2) the defects or nuisances discovered ; (3) number of intimation notices served ; (4) number of intimation notices complied with ; (5) number of statutory notices served ; (6) number of statutory notices complied with.

TABLE XXIV.

Summary of Sanitary Operations in the Borough during the Year 1919.

	CLAPHAM.		PUTNEY.	STREATHAM		TOOTING.	WANDSWORTH.			WHOLE BOROUGH.
	North Ward.	South Ward.		Streatham Ward.	Balham Ward.		South field Ward.	Fair field Ward.	Spring field Ward.	
Number of complaints received and attended to ...	683	304	491	551	635	835	478	312	646	4935
Number of houses and premises inspected ...	4449	2521	3588	6069	5912	5339	4238	2443	4708	39267
Number of houses and premises re-inspected ...	2499	1618	2994	3052	4218	2930	2047	1499	2406	23273
Number of house-to-house inspections ...	255	90	292	217	460	266	332	250	300	2462
Number of preliminary notices served ...	623	369	821	894	1280	805	817	696	1037	7342
Ditto complied with ...	571	309	772	794	1041	752	800	571	988	6598
Number of statutory notices served ...	70	27	69	57	210	30	78	26	211	778
Ditto complied with ...	70	20	68	51	197	30	78	24	211	749
Notices served for periodical removal of manure ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	5
Number of rooms disinfected after infective diseases ...	427	265	233	833	770	907	339	300	546	4620
Bedding stove ...	210	160	147	273	242	229	191	140	215	1807
Overcrowding abated ...	3	...	4	3	7	3	2	1	4	27
Rooms cleansed and repaired ...	821	84	1075	982	2525	1135	757	652	1321	9352
Staircases cleansed and repaired ...	129	16	214	262	195	175	109	122	227	1449
Drains cleansed and repaired ...	87	51	92	159	128	138	36	29	99	819
Drains tested ...	363	127	187	455	343	274	489	163	370	2771
Drains found defective ...	14	11	8	84	43	86	12	11	72	341
Traps fixed to drains ...	38	31	23	27	30	21	8	3	...	181
Bath, lavatory and sink wastes altered to discharge outside over gullies or repaired ...	33	15	81	42	44	50	24	25	76	390
Rain water pipes disconnected from drains ...	9	1	8	...	3	2	...	1	11	35
Water closets cleansed and repaired ...	65	54	329	269	519	206	215	124	261	2042
Water closets, separate supply of water laid on to ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Accumulations of manure, etc., removed ...	15	11	6	30	29	28	11	11	37	178
Urinals cleansed, repaired or water laid on to ...	9	...	11	5	8	3	4	6	5	51
Cesspools abolished ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ashpits provided or repaired ...	60	15	105	165	186	92	158	68	193	1042
Dust complaints received ...	146	85	177	84	148	94	145	78	150	1107
Stables and stable yards drained, paved or cleansed ...	18	...	4	20	17	11	9	...	26	105
Yards drained, paved or cleansed ...	51	12	129	97	118	103	42	44	197	793
Unwholesome or dilapidated houses cleansed or repaired ...	...	...	14	4	...	2	...	11	...	31
Leaky roofs and gutters repaired ...	183	31	260	202	178	146	129	91	211	1431
Damp courses inserted ...	36	6	123	41	37	19	6	16	26	310
Damp conditions remedied ...	136	20	176	268	125	117	152	72	140	1206
Houses re-supplied with water ...	9	1	35	15	17	13	2	2	13	107
Water cisterns cleansed, covered or repaired ...	38	26	14	62	26	32	21	9	89	317
Animals kept so as to be a nuisance ...	3	1	3	13	3	6	4	4	38	75
Smoke nuisances reported ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	5
Soil pipes repaired ...	18	2	23	10	21	30	4	5	11	124
Unclassified nuisances ...	207	32	186	201	118	98	95	96	71	1104

TABLE XXV.
DETAILS OF INSPECTIONS AND RE-INSPECTIONS, 1919.
(MALE INSPECTORS.)

	Inspections	Re-Inspections.	Totals.
Number of complaints received and attended to	4,909	...	4,909
Number of house-to-house inspections ...	2,462	...	2,462
Drainage and other sanitary works after notice	3,718	13,382	17,100
Drainage and other sanitary works voluntary	395	507	902
Number of premises inspected on account of :—			
Notifiable diseases	2,889	38	2,927
Measles	1,468	6	1,474
Whooping Cough	261	...	261
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	76	...	76
Other Infective Diseases	683	6	689
Verminous conditions	251	10	261
Periodical Inspections :—			
Houses-let-in-Lodgings	292	505	797
Close! underground rooms ... ..	...	...	...
Common Lodging Houses	10	4	14
Food-places { Factories	388	133	521
Work-places { Workshops	695	145	840
Workshops (Domestic)	136	23	159
Workplaces	437	101	538
Outworkers' premises	79	18	97
Bakehouses	279	159	438
Restaurant kitchens	247	7	254
Cowsheds	30	1	31
Piggeries	212	9	221
Dairies and Milkshops	451	49	500
Ice Cream Premises	224	27	251
Slaughterhouses	127	1	128
Places where food is prepared	126	5	131
Offensive trades	54	...	54
Fried Fish shops	193	4	197
Rag and bone stores	67	1	68
Butchers' shops	316	1	317
Greengrocers' shops	213	1	214
Fishmongers' shops	264	5	269
Public House urinals	214	24	238
Other sanitary conveniences, schools, &c.	80	...	80
Smoke observations	14	...	14
Unsound food	236	33	269
Yards of Mews and Stables	445	39	484
Legal proceedings :—			
(1) Applications and summonses	22	...	22
(2) Hearings and adjournments	49	...	49
Other	1,410	49	1,459
Totals	24,322	15,293	39,615

TABLE XXVI.

DETAILS OF INSPECTIONS AND RE-INSPECTIONS, 1919.

(FEMALE INSPECTORS.)

	In- spections.	Re-in- spections.	Total.
Number of complaints received and attended to	26	—	25
Number of premises inspected on account of :—			
Puerperal Fever	—	2	2
Measles	—	19	19
Whooping Cough	—	10	10
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	7	7
Diarrhoea	—	8	8
Pulmonary Tuberculosis (1)	1,993	242	2,235
Other forms of Tuberculosis	579	34	613
Notification of Births	—	162	162
Dressmakers' and Milliners' premises	384	42	426
Laundries—			
Factory	118	15	133
Workshop	136	61	197
Workplaces	76	13	89
Other Factories	110	4	114
Other Workshops	113	11	124
Other Workplaces	122	11	133
Domestic Workshops	15	2	57
Outworkers' premises	409	50	459
Other	507	22	529
Totals	4,628	715	5,343

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

TABLE XXVII.

WARDS.		No. of houses inspected.	No. of houses in which defects were found.	Percentage of defects to houses inspected.	NUMBER OF FAMILIES LIVING IN			
					One room.	Two rooms.	Three rooms.	Four rooms and upwards.
Clapham, North	...	255	209	81·96	13	68	74	166
Clapham, South	...	90	77	85·55	—	5	40	62
Putney ...	...	292	291	99·55	22	37	113	193
Streatham	...	217	199	91·70	3	22	43	168
Balham	...	460	431	93·69	55	176	319	352
Tooting	...	265	236	89·2	17	31	82	219
Southfield	...	332	267	80·42	6	42	274	135
Fairfield	...	250	225	90·00	15	48	137	151
Springfield	...	300	248	82·66	44	51	160	171
WHOLE BOROUGH		2,162	2,183	88·66	175	480	1,142	1,617

The cases of overcrowding were in Robertson Street, Rashleigh Street and The Polygon, Clapham ; in Felsham Road, Bigg's Row, Seymour Row and Isabella Place, Putney ; in Calder's Row, Eardley Road, Mill Lane, Laitwood Road, Trinity Road, Zennor Road and Graveney Road, Streatham ; in Valnay Street, Tooting Grove and Garratt Lane, Tooting ; in Cambourne Road, Ironmill Place, Aslett Street, Guelph Street, Summerstown and Wardley Street, Wandsworth.

43 notices of reconstruction of drains were sent to the Borough Engineer from this Department: 16 in Clapham, five in Putney, and 11 in Streatham, three in Tooting and eight in Wandsworth.

All house-to-house inspections under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, are carried out as if these were inspections under Section 17 of the Housing Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, and the results recorded on a special card which was drawn up in 1910, and has been in use since that date. This method has been found to work most satisfactorily. Where nuisances are found notices are served under the Public Health Act, and if the premises are reported by the Sanitary Inspector to be in a bad condition, I make a personal inspection in order to determine if the houses are in such a condition as to be unfit for human habitation. During the year 2,462 house-to-house inspections were made by the Sanitary Inspectors, and of these 728 were reported to be in a bad condition or to require serious structural alterations so as to render them reasonably fit for human habitation.

These were all inspected by myself and 62 were reported to the Public Health Committee as unfit for habitation. The following is a list of these premises :—

	No. of houses.
31, Aldis Street, Tooting	1
1-6, Back Row, Totterdown	6
1-4, Chesil Place, Balham	4
1-6, Newman's Court, Clapham	6
2, 3 and 4, Pleasant Place, Clapham	3
3 and 4, Little Pleasant Place, Clapham	2
39 and 40, White's Square, Clapham	2
64, 66 and 68, Nelson's Row, Clapham	3
1-12, Clarke's Cottages, Clapham.. .. .	12
The Old School House, Felsham Road, Putney	1
1-11, Sadler's Buildings, Putney	11
1 and 2, Stewart's Cottages, Putney	2
1, 1a, 2 and 3, Field's Alley, Wandsworth	3
4, 5, 6 and 7, Field's Alley Wandsworth.. .. .	4
1 and 2, Cooper's Cottages, Wandsworth	2

The total number of houses where the drains were reconstructed during the year was 77: 16 in Clapham, 13 in Putney, 18 in Streatham, three in Tooting, and 17 in Wandsworth.

During the year 2,771 drains of houses were tested by the Sanitary Inspectors, 490 in Clapham, 187 in Putney, 798 in Streatham, 274 in Tooting, and 1,022 in Wandsworth, and 341 or 12·30 per cent. were found to be defective. Of the 341 found defective, 25 were in Clapham, eight in Putney, 127 in Streatham, 86 in Tooting, and 95 in Wandsworth.

A large amount of work has again been carried out to abate nuisances arising from damp conditions. In all, 1,516 premises have been dealt with, 198 in Clapham, 299 in Putney, 471 in Streatham, 136 in Tooting, and 412 in Wandsworth; and in 310 of these, 42 in Clapham, 123 in Putney, 78 in Streatham, 19 in Tooting, and 48 in Wandsworth, damp courses have been inserted.

Removal of House Refuse.

During the year no alteration has been made in the system of removal. The whole of the refuse is now collected and disposed of by contract, with the exception of a portion from the Balham, Streatham and Tooting Wards, which is disposed of at the Destructor.

125 statutory notices were served under Section 37 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, to provide ashpits in accordance with the By-laws, and these have been complied with.

Police Court Proceedings.

The list which follows shows particulars of Police Court proceedings under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

The total amount of fines inflicted was £31 13s., and the costs £37 17s. 6d.

TABLE XXVIII.

Premises.	Offences.	Result.	Fine.	Costs.
33, Norroy Road, Putney	Nuisances ...	Summons withdrawn, the work having been done	—	2/-
Kinema, Clapham ...	Contravention of the Influenza Regulations	Convicted ...	100/-	63/-
70, Wardley Street, Wandsworth	Nuisances. Contravention of By-laws (yard paving)	Summons withdrawn, the work having been done	—	21/-
23, Thornsett Road, Wandsworth	Nuisances ...	Do.	—	2/-
2a, Zennor Road, Balham	Do. ...	Order made for abatement	—	10/6
24, Wardley Street, Wandsworth	Contravention of By-laws (yard paving)	Work done ...	—	2/-
26, Wardley Street, Wandsworth	Nuisances ...	Ordered to pay costs ...	—	10/6
51a, Summerley Street, Wandsworth	Do. ...	Do.	—	10/6
181, Brixton Hill ...	Do. ...	Do.	—	2/-
35 and 41, Brocklebank Road, Wandsworth	Executing sanitary work without notice	Do.	—	2/-
25, Kate Street, Balham	Nuisances ...	Summons withdrawn, the work having been done	—	25/-
	Contravention of By-laws (yard paving)	Convicted ...	22/-	12/6
27, Kate Street, Balham	Nuisances ...	Ordered to pay costs...	—	42/-
36, Whites Square, Clapham	Contravention of By-laws (water closets)	Convicted ...	22/-	12/6
		Order made for abatement	—	42/-
		Non-compliance with Magistrate's Order	100/-	21/-
91, Gaskarth Road, Balham	Nuisances ...	Summons withdrawn, the work having been done	—	12/6
15, Colmer Road, Streatham	Do. ...	Do.	—	2/-
9 and 29, Aslett Street, Wandsworth	Do. ...	Summons dismissed, defendant proved he was not the owner	—	—
40, Engadine Street, Wandsworth	Do. ...	Order made for abatement	—	21/-
25, 39 and 43, Burr Road, Wandsworth	Do. ...	Summons withdrawn, the work having been done	—	6/-
95, Replingham Road, Wandsworth	Do. ...	Do.	—	2/-
13, Old Town, Clapham	Selling bacon which was unfit for human food	Convicted ...	100/-	63/-
366, Wandsworth Road, Clapham	Nuisances ...	Summons withdrawn, the work having been done	—	2/-

TABLE XXVIII.—(contd.)

Premises.	Offences.	Result.	Fine.	Costs.
1, 2 and 3, May Cottages, Putney	Nuisances	Summons withdrawn, the work having been done		
11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18 and 19, Bigg's Row, Putney	Do.	Do.	—	90 /—
2, Pentlow Street, Putney	Do.	Order made for abatement of nuisance	—	2 /—
4, Pentlow Street, Putney	Contravention of By-laws (yard paving)	Convicted	8 /—	2 /—
1-6, Angel Court, Tooting	Do.	Do.	60 /—	15 /—
21 and 21a, Daphne Street, Wandsworth	Nuisances	Order made for abatement	—	21 /—
33 and 35, Bucharest Road, Wandsworth	Do.	Do.	—	21 /—
7a, Daphne Street, Wandsworth	Do.	Do.	—	21 /—
27, Chestnut Grove, Balham	Failing to notify case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Convicted	21 /—	105 /—
181, Bedford Hill, Balham	Executing sanitary work without notice	Order to pay costs ...	—	10 /6
110, Besley Street, Streatham	Keeping animals in an unfit place and manner	Convicted	200 /—	63 /—

Underground Rooms.

There are now no rooms, as far as is known, which do not comply with the Regulations made by the Council in 1911.

It was not necessary to take any action as in former years inspections of these were made and the necessary alterations carried out.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

There has been an increase in the total number of inspections of the above, compared with 1918, and an examination of the Tables will show that a very large amount of work has been carried out by both the male and female inspectors.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

TABLE XXIX.

CLASS OF WORKS.				Number of Places					Number of Inspections, 1919.	Number of Notices.		Number of Prosecutions, 1919.	
				On Register at end of 1918.	Added in 1919.	Removed in 1919.	On Register at end of 1919.			Intimation, 1919.	Statutory, 1919.	Under Factory Act.	Under Public Health Act.
							Premises	Rooms.					
Factories ...	{	Factory Laundries	75	...	...	75	304	153	7	...	...	...
		Factory Bakehouses	45	9	...	54	74	124	2	...	...	...
		Other Factories	419	48	36	431	1,383	615	80	1	...	1	
Workshops ...	{	Workshop Laundries	93	3	9	87	268	197	21	...	...	...
		Workshop Bakehouses	84	5	7	82	82	314	13	...	...	...
		Other Workshops	1,198	123	92	1,229	1,666	1,606	135	3	...	...
Workplaces ...	{	Places where Food is prepared for Sale	531	29	27	533	583	561	42	1	...	...
		Workplaces other than the above	459	47	47	459	651	768	86	3	...	...
		Home-workers' premises	391	133	75	449	449	556	47	...	...	...
Total				3,295	397	293	3,399	5,460	4,894	433	8	...	1

The three following tables are inserted by request of the Secretary of State for the guidance of Medical Officers of Health in preparing that part of the Annual Report which relates to factories and workshops.

Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces and Homework.

TABLE XXX.

I.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
Factories (Including Factory Laundries.)	892	90	1
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries.)	2,117	172	...
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this report.)	1,329	132	...
Totals	4,338	394	1

TABLE XXXI.

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects			Number of Pro- secutions. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of Cleanliness	235	231	...	...
Want of Ventilation	3	3	...	...
Overcrowding ... ..	...	...	...	...
Want of drainage of floors	1	1	...	...
Other nuisances	209	199	...	1
Sanitary accommodation {	insufficient	12	12	...
	unsuitable or defective	110	108	...
	not separate for sexes	7	7	...
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act:—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bake- house (S. 101) ... ..	...	...	...	...
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100)	15	15	...	...
Other offences (Excluding offences relating to out- work, which are included in Part 3 of this report.)	...	...	...	...
Totals	592	576	...	1

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

The Table which follows and which relates to Home Work is similar to the one in last year's Report.

TABLE XXXII. 3.—HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK.*	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.										OUTWORK IN UNWHOLE-SOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.			OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTIONS 109, 110.		
	Lists received from Employers.						Notices served on occupiers as to keeping or sending lists.	Prosecutions.		Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Orders made (S. 110).	Prosecutions (SS. 109, 110).	
	Sending twice in the year.			Sending once in the year.				Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.	Failing to send lists.							
	Lists†	Outworkers‡		Lists.	Outworkers.											
		Con-tractors.	Work-men.		Con-tractors.	Work-men.										
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	
Wearing Apparel—																
(1) Making, &c. ...	80	109	243	7	5	23	23	...	...	53	53	...	19	...	...
(2) Cleaning and washing	2	2	6	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household Linen	
Lace, lace curtains and nets	
Curtains & Furniture hangings	
Furniture and Upholstery	
Electro Plate	
File making	
Brass and Brass articles	
Fur pulling	
Cables and Chains	
Anchor and Grapnels	
Cart Gear	
Locks, Latches and Keys	
Umbrellas, &c.	
Artificial Flowers	
Nets, other than wire nets	
Tents	
Sacks	
Racquet and tennis balls	
Paper Bags and Boxes	2	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brush making	
Pea picking	
Feather sorting...	
Carding, &c., of buttons, &c	
Stuffed Toys	
Basket making	
TOTALS ...	84	111	256	8	5	24	23	...	...	53	53	...	19	...	...

* If an occupier gives out work of more than one of the classes specified in column 1, and subdivides his list in such a way as to show the number of workers in each class of work, the list should be included among those in column 2 (or 5 as the case may be) against the principal class *only*, but the outworkers should be assigned in columns 3 and 4 (or 6 and 7) into their respective classes. A footnote should be added to show that this has been done.

† The figures required in columns 2, 3 and 4 are the *total* number of the lists received from those employers who comply strictly with the statutory duty of sending *two* lists each year and of the entries of names of outworkers in those lists. The entries in column 2 must necessarily be *even* numbers, as there will be two lists for each employer—in some previous returns odd numbers have been inserted. The figures in columns 3 and 4 will usually be (approximately) double of the number of individual outworkers whose names are given, since in the February and August lists of the same employer the same outworker's name will often be repeated.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.										Number
(1)										(2)
Important classes of workshops, such as workshop bakehouses, may be enumerated here.	{	Workshop Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	82
		„ Laundries	...	...	...	...	...	...	87
		Dressmakers' and Milliners' Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	196
		Bootmakers	...	...	...	...	...	...	105
		Smiths	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
		Builders	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
		Tailors	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
		Motor Engineers	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
	{	Other	...	...	...	...	...	...	759
Total number of workshops on Register										1,398

TABLE XXXIV.

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class. (1)	Number. (2)
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133) ...	17
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5) {	
Notified by H.M. Inspector...	9
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	8
Other ... ..	...
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year ... ..	...
In use at the end of the year	39

Inspection of Sanitary Conveniences.

The number of Sanitary Conveniences inspected was 107, 19 in Clapham, 24 in Putney, 24 in Streatham, 11 in Tooting, and 29 in Wandsworth. 238 inspections were made during the year and 16 notices, chiefly for cleansing, were served and complied with; and 225 inspections of Sanitary Conveniences for females were made by the Female Sanitary Inspectors.

Canal Boats Act.

During the year 10 inspections of Canal Boats were made, but it was not necessary to serve any notices, as on inspection the condition of all the boats was found to be satisfactory.

Rat Destruction.

From October to the end of the year, 209 premises stated to be rat infested were inspected and advice given to the occupiers as to the most efficient means of destroying the rats. 11 pounds of rat poison were distributed with only fair results.

The Council has, during the current year, appointed a rat catcher, who has been attached to the Public Health Department and who will devote his whole time to the inspection of infested premises and carry out any necessary work when requested by occupiers.

Schools.

The sanitary condition and water supply of the schools in this Borough are satisfactory. In the majority of the schools separate waterclosets are used, but there are still a few in which trough closets exist. They were all inspected during the year and found in a satisfactory condition.

The water in all the schools is derived from the public supply.

There is close co-operation between this Department and the London County Council with regard to the prevention of infectious disease at the public elementary schools. In certain cases during the year where it was observed that the number of cases of infectious diseases was excessive, the attention of the London County Council was at once called to the matter, and the school was inspected by the officials of that Authority and the result of the inspection reported. In schools which are not under the London County Council, if any cases occur the school is visited and the proprietors are advised as to the proper steps to be taken to prevent the spread of the disease. Disinfection has been carried out during the year for various infectious diseases in eight public elementary schools and in four private schools.

FOOD.

Milk Supply.

The milk supplied to this Borough has been, during the year, of fair quality, very few complaints having been made with regard to its wholesomeness or purity. The average fat content shown by the samples analysed was 3.49 per cent., compared with 3.35 in 1918.

So far as could be ascertained there has been no shortage of milk supplied to the Borough, the supply being equal to the demand.

The high price has had the effect of considerably reducing consumption. From available returns it appears that during the six weeks commencing 14th December, 1918, to 18th January, 1919, when milk was sold retail at 10d. per quart, the quantity sold in the Borough was 539,595 gallons, whereas in a similar period, 13th December, 1918, to 17th January, 1920, when milk was retailed at 1s. per quart, the quantity fell to 529,363 gallons, or 10,232 gallons less.

There are at present eight cowsheds and 434 milk retailers on the Register, and these have been regularly inspected during the year. Particulars of these are given in Table XXXV.

No action has been taken during the year with regard to tuberculous milk, as the London County Council has dealt with this matter for some years past.

REPORT ON ADMINISTRATION IN CONNECTION WITH
THE PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK AND CREAM)
REGULATIONS, 1912.

Report for the year ended 31st December, 1919.

1. Milk and cream not sold as "Preserved Cream."

	(a) Number of samples examined for the pre- sence of a preservative.	(b) Number in which a preservative was reported to be present.
Milk	827	Nil.
Cream	22	1

Nature of preservative in each case in column (b). CREAM.
Case No. 566—Cream 0·24 per cent. crystallised boric acid.

Nature of preservative in each case in column (b). MILK.
Nil.

Action taken under the Regulations in regard to each case in
column (b).

Nil. Vendor was warned.

2. Cream sold as Preserved Cream.

Instances in which samples have been submitted for analysis
to ascertain if the statement on the label as to preservatives was
correct :—

(1) Correct statements made	..	..	26
(2) Statements incorrect	..	..	1
			—
Total	..	..	27
			—

(b) Determinations made of milk-fat in cream sold as Preserved Cream :—

(1) Above 35 per cent.	..	..	..	27
(2) Below 35 per cent.	..	..	..	0
				—
Total	..	..	..	27
				—

(c) and (d). In each of the 27 samples procured as Preserved Cream the provisions as to labelling were duly observed, with the exception of Case No. 537, on which the label stated 0.40 per cent.

(3) Thickening substances.	..	..	..	Nil.
(4) Other observations	..	..	..	Nil.

Milk and Food.

The Council decided on the 11th April, 1918, to supply, under the Milk (Mothers and Children) Order, milk free of cost to necessitous expectant and nursing mothers and to children under five years of age. This scheme came into force on the 1st May, 1918.

All applications are investigated, and should the income per head after deducting rent, insurance, and travelling expenses of breadwinner, fall below the scale approved by the Council, viz., 10s. per week, the milk is supplied up to two pints daily for a nursing or expectant mother, 1½ pints for a child under 18 months, and one pint between the ages of 18 months and five years. Cases in which the average income is slightly over the scale, and there is need for extra milk, are referred to the Medical Officer of Health, who authorises the allowance.

During 1919, 393 families were supplied with free milk at a cost to the Borough Council of £914 17s. 3d.

Free dinners were also granted to necessitous, expectant and nursing mothers and to children under five years of age on the same scale. The necessity for the supply of free dinners was not found to be very urgent. Eighteen mothers and eight children were so

helped during the year, arrangements being made with the National Kitchens in each district to provide the dinners at a cost of one shilling per head for mothers and sixpence per head for children. This amounted during the year to £32 11s.

The total number of visits paid respecting the supply of milk and of meals amounted to 1,797.

Unsound Food.

23 lbs. cod, 12 barrels of herrings, 11 boxes of haddock, 1 box of mackerel, 2 boxes of bloaters, 2 boxes of rock salmon, 637 lbs. of offal, 512 lbs. of rabbit, 8,262½ lbs. of bacon, 705¾ lbs. of beef, 1 case of tripe, 77 lbs. of corned beef, 36 lbs. of veal, 418½ lbs. of mutton, 61 fowls, 224 lbs. of apples, 29 barrels of grapes, 46 cases of oranges, 118 boxes of tomatoes, 4,048 lbs. of potatoes, 56 lbs. of currants, 1 bag of peaches, 331 boxes of dates, 140 lbs. of jam, 243 tins of condensed milk, 12¼ lbs. of butter, 34 lbs. of cheese, and 1,255 eggs were condemned, and the usual certificates granted. Most of the bacon, mutton, rabbits, veal and beef was sent to a fat melter in the Borough to be converted into glycerine.

The number of certificates granted to traders in respect of the above-mentioned food was 196.

Very few complaints were made by the public, as it is now generally known by retailers that application to this office can be made in all cases where they are of opinion that the food is not fit for sale.

Proceedings were taken in one case for exposing bacon for sale which was unfit for human food, and the defendant was fined £5, and £3 3s. costs were imposed.

Inspection of Premises where Food is prepared for Sale or Sold.

During the year 197 inspections have been made of fried fish shops, 317 of butchers' shops, 214 of greengrocers' shops, and 269 of fishmongers' shops, a total of 997. 229 of these inspections were in Clapham, 76 in Putney, 285 in Streatham, 137 in Tooting, and 270 in Wandsworth.

Inspection of Milkshops, Cowsheds, etc.

The following Table shows in concise form the number of milk premises, cowsheds, etc., on the register, the number of inspections, and the number of cases of legal proceedings during the year, as well as other information which it has been thought advisable to group together for the purpose of comparison with other Metropolitan Boroughs.

TABLE XXXV.

PREMISES.	NUMBER OF PLACES				Number of inspections, 1919.	Number of notices, 1919.	Number of prosecutions, 1919.
	On register at end of 1918.	Added in 1919.	Removed in 1919.	On register at end of 1919.			
Milk premises	416	36	18	434	500	33	...
Cowsheds	11	...	3	8	31	...	...
Slaughter-houses ...	12	...	1	11	128	...	...
Other offensive trade premises	4	...	...	4	71	2	...
Ice cream premises ...	313	11	7	317	251	24	...
Registered houses let in lodgings	292	...	...	292	797	{ *a3 *b540	{]

*a For overcrowding.

*b For other conditions.

Statement of Work done under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

During the year 1,653 samples of foods and drugs were submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis. Of these samples 822 were purchased as test or informal samples, while 831 were purchased officially.

Of the 831 official samples submitted for analysis 92, or 11·07 per cent. were reported to be adulterated or not up to standard,

and of those samples which were purchased informally or as test samples 60, or 7·29 per cent. were found adulterated or not up to standard. The total adulterations reported were 152, or 9·19 per cent. of the samples submitted.

The percentage of milk samples found to be adulterated was 10·0.

In 57 out of the 92 cases in which adulterations were detected in the official samples proceedings were instituted against the vendor, and the total amount received in penalties under the above Acts during the year amounted to £80, and the costs to £52 10s., making a total of £133.

The following table shows the number of formal and informal samples taken in each sub-district of the Borough, together with the number taken per 1,000 of population, the number adulterated, and the percentage adulterated to the formal and informal and to the total samples taken.

TABLE XXXVI.

	Formal Samples.			Informal Samples.			Total No. of samples taken.	No. per 1,000 of Population.	No. Adulterated.	Percentage Adulterated.
	No. of samples taken.	No. Adul- terated.	Perce- tage Adul- terated.	No of samples taken.	No. Adul- terated.	Perce- tage Adul- terated.				
Clapham ...	194	21	10·8	174	6	3·4	368	6·1	27	7·3
Putney ...	80	14	10·7	101	9	8·9	181	5·9	22	12·0
Streatham ...	276	23	8·3	253	18	7·1	529	5·0	41	7·7
Tooting ...	143	17	12·5	150	14	9·3	293	6·9	31	10·5
Wandsworth ...	138	17	12·3	144	13	9·0	282	2·7	30	10·6
Whole Borough	831	92	11·7	822	60	7·1	1,653	4·6	151	9·1

Milk and Cream.**MILK.**

827 samples of milk were procured for analysis during the year.

86 or 10·4 per cent. were reported against as being adulterated or not up to legal standard.

817 samples were purchased officially, of which 82 or 10·0 per cent. were adulterated, and 10 samples purchased informally, of which four, or 40 per cent., were adulterated.

38 samples were found to contain added water, 45 were deficient in milk fat, and three were deficient in milk fat and contained added water.

Proceedings were taken in 47 cases, and in 39 cases the Public Health Committee, after considering the amount of adulteration and the circumstances of sale, decided not to prosecute the vendors, but to take further samples.

Four samples of milk were taken on delivery at various Public Institutions situated within the Borough. These samples were genuine.

30 samples of milk were procured whilst in transit from the farmer to the retailer, the samples being taken as the milk arrived at various railway stations within the Borough, both at mid-night and mid-day deliveries. Five samples were reported against, and proceedings were taken against the farmers, and convictions obtained.

29 samples of milk were procured during the early morning from wholesale dealers whilst delivering milk to the retailer. One sample was reported against, and proceedings taken against the wholesaler, who pleaded warranty.

Six samples of milk were procured on delivery at private houses. These samples were genuine.

80 samples of milk have been taken on Sundays, either in the early morning or at mid-day. Twelve or 15 per cent. were reported against as being adulterated.

430 samples of milk were taken from milk vendors in the street during the early morning, (*i.e.*, 5 to 7 a.m.), on week days, and of these 43 or 10 per cent. were reported against.

In 29 cases the defendants relied on a warranty, and in all but three of these the Magistrate was satisfied that the milk sold was in the same condition as received, and therefore dismissed the summonses.

In two cases the Magistrate was not satisfied, and convicted the defendant, and in one an order for the costs was made.

Milk and Cream Regulations.

Twenty-two samples of cream and 27 of preserved cream were submitted for analysis. One of cream and one of preserved cream were reported against.

Butter and Margarine.

BUTTER.

335 samples of butter were submitted for analysis during the year, of which 35 or 10·4 per cent. were reported against.

MARGARINE.

86 samples of margarine were submitted for analysis, nine of which were reported against.

OTHER ARTICLES.

A full list of the articles of food and drugs examined under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, together with the analytical results, is contained in the Report of the Public Analyst.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Table XXXVII. shows the cases of infectious diseases notified during the year.

The total number of cases, less tuberculosis, was 4,984—863 from Clapham, 226 from Putney, 1,528 from Streatham, 1,083 from Tooting, and 1,284 from Wandsworth—compared with 5,315 in 1918.

The number appears high, but it includes 2,041 cases of measles, 234 of German measles and 386 of whooping cough.

It is also to be noted that during the year under review encephalitis lethargica, influenzal and other forms of primary pneumonia, malaria, dysentery and trench fever, were made notifiable diseases, and these account for 638 of the total notifications received.

WANDSWORTH DISTRICT.

TABLE XXXVII.
Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1919.

Notifiable Disease.	No. of Cases Notified.								Total Cases Notified in each Locality.					Total cases removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.							Clapham.	Putney.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wandsworth.	
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.						
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	525	3	94	312	84	29	3	...	152	17	159	62	135	427
Erysipelas	143	1	4	16	17	46	48	11	26	3	30	33	51	16
Scarlet Fever	893	1	155	613	84	38	2	...	190	30	196	175	302	777
Enteric Fever	18	...	...	2	5	7	4	...	2	...	6	4	6	10
Puerperal Fever	28	...	...	...	7	19	2	...	3	2	8	3	12	25
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	13	1	1	6	2	3	...	...	1	...	3	1	8	9
Polio-Myelitis	11	...	2	8	...	...	1	...	2	1	2	1	5	7
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	54	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	3	16	2	16	16
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	788	...	8	66	174	369	150	21	140	53	223	122	250	...
Other forms of Tuberculosis	163	6	24	72	30	20	10	1	25	11	31	20	76	...
Measles	2,041	46	826	1,120	27	18	4	...	236	19	828	638	320	28
German Measles	234	7	40	141	26	16	4	...	43	17	69	26	79	...
Whooping Cough	386	26	157	200	1	2	...	...	107	75	79	38	87	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	8	...	...	...	2	3	3	...	4	...	2	...	2	7
Influenzal Pneumonia	198	6	14	26	26	80	35	11	25	21	56	29	67	...
Pneumonia	213	13	36	21	25	50	47	21	34	14	39	28	98	...
Malaria	207	...	...	...	51	145	11	...	18	23	32	41	93	12
Dysentery	11	...	...	...	1	7	3	...	3	1	3	2	2	2
Trench Fever... ..	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Totals	5,935	164	1,361	2,603	562	853	327	65	1,028	200	1,782	1,225	1,610	1,336

The number of cases of certain infectious diseases notified for the year and for the previous 10 years is shown on the following Table, as also the number above or below the corrected average.

TABLE XXXVIII.

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1919.	
												No. above decennial average.	No. below decennial average.
Scarlet Fever ...	987	687	869	833	971	1417	1309	690	566	563	893	-	58
Diphtheria ...	380	284	510	431	430	554	723	531	435	487	525	16	-
Enteric Fever ...	68	54	63	73	52	48	50	46	47	38	18	-	41
Puerperal Fever	26	20	24	27	32	30	11	20	14	16	28	4.5	-
Erysipelas ...	192	182	202	207	204	234	195	157	103	95	143	-	40
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ...	4	5	5	3	9	3	47	28	26	21	13	-	3
Polio-Myelitis ...	-	-	5	5	13	3	10	7	5	3	11	4.2	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum...	-	-	34	35	37	51	44	32	29	35	54	14	-
Pulmonary Tuberculosis...	389	289	514	855	783	706	646	590	622	777	788	128	-
Other Forms of Tuberculosis...	-	-	-	-	328	199	234	216	193	218	163	-	84

Compared with 1918 there has been an increase in the number of cases of scarlet fever, diphtheria, puerperal fever, erysipelas, polio-myelitis, ophthalmia neonatorum and pulmonary tuberculosis, and a decrease of enteric fever, cerebro-spinal meningitis and other forms of tuberculosis.

Compared with the corrected decennial average there has been an increase in the number of cases of diphtheria, puerperal fever, polio-myelitis, ophthalmia neonatorum and pulmonary tuberculosis, and a decrease of scarlet fever, enteric fever, erysipelas, cerebro-spinal meningitis, and other forms of tuberculosis.

The number of cases of tuberculosis was unduly increased by the notification of 168 cases among returned and discharged soldiers.

Scarlet Fever.

This disease was slightly more prevalent during the year, compared with 1918, but there was no special outbreak except in one institution in Clapham, where 31 cases occurred. The disease was not recognised as scarlet fever on its first appearance, as the symptoms were indefinite, but on visiting the institution I decided that the cases were definitely scarlet fever and they were at once removed to hospital. No deaths occurred.

There were also series of cases occurring in an institution in Tooting. Forty-eight cases were notified during the year, but here also the disease was of a mild type and no deaths occurred.

None of the children in either of these institutions belonged to the Borough, and there were no cases of illness among the general public traceable to these institutional cases.

The number of dwellings in each sub-district and the whole Borough in which multiple cases occurred is shown in the following Table :—

TABLE XXXIX.

SUB-DISTRICTS.	One case.	Two cases.	Three cases.	Four cases.	Five cases and upwards.	Total houses invaded.
Clapham	116	14	2	1	2*	135
Putney	18	4	...	1	...	23
Streatham	138	15	6	...	2	161
Tooting	91	9	4	...	2†	106
Wandsworth	223	26	6	1	1	257
Whole Borough	586	68	18	3	7	682

* In Clapham 31 cases occurred in an Institution.

† In Tooting 48 cases occurred in an Institution.

† In Tooting six cases occurred in one house.

Of the 682 houses invaded multiple cases occurred in 96, or 14·07 per cent.

Of the total cases of scarlet fever, viz. : 893, 777, or 87 per cent., were removed to hospital.

The greatest number of cases were notified in the last four months of the year. During the preceding eight months the number of cases had been small, but in September the numbers increased rapidly, reaching the maximum in December.

Diphtheria.

This disease was more prevalent during the year, especially in October, November and December.

The number of cases was 38 above the number in 1918, and 16 above the corrected decennial average.

Of the 525 cases, 427, or 81 per cent., were removed to hospital.

The increase in the number of cases of this disease was general throughout London and as a consequence of this increase and also the fact that hospital accommodation was limited on account of the use of several of the hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board as war hospitals, some difficulty was experienced in having the cases promptly removed.

In all cases where delay was experienced a free supply of anti-toxin was issued to any medical practitioner on application at the Public Health Department, and during the last three months 68 vials of 4,000 units each were issued.

In a number of cases anti-toxin was procured by medical practitioners from other sources.

The number of dwellings in each sub-district and the whole Borough in which multiple cases occurred is shown in the next Table.

There was no special outbreak during the year.

TABLE XL.

SUB-DISTRICTS.	One case.	Two cases.	Three cases.	Four cases.	Five cases and upwards.	Total houses invaded.
Clapham	124	11		...	...	137
Putney	15	1	...	...	...	16
Streatham	134	5	5	...	...	144
Tooting	56	3	...	...	...	59
Wandsworth	124	4	1	...	...	129
Whole Borough	453	24	8	...	...	485

Of the 485 houses invaded multiple cases occurred in 32, or 6.59 per cent.

Return Cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria.

32 cases of Scarlet Fever occurred after the return of cases from the hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, and there were also five cases of Diphtheria.

Nine of the return cases of scarlet fever occurred in Clapham, one in Putney, one in Streatham, one in Tooting, and seven in Wandsworth.

In one household in Clapham and one in Streatham four cases occurred after the return of cases from hospital, and in another household in Streatham three further cases occurred after the return of the first case from hospital.

Two of the return cases of diphtheria occurred in Clapham, and one in Streatham and two in Tooting.

Enteric Fever.

Eighteen cases of enteric fever were notified during the year (two from Clapham, six from Streatham, four from Tooting, and six from Wandsworth).

Three of the cases on admission to hospital were found not to be suffering from enteric fever.

The number of cases is 20 under that of last year, and 41 under the corrected decennial average, and is the lowest on record.

There was no connection between these cases and military cases.

Cases of Mistaken Diagnosis.

In 28 cases, (five of scarlet fever, 16 of diphtheria, three of enteric fever, three of cerebro-spinal fever, and one of polio-myelitis), information was received from the Metropolitan Asylums Board's and other hospitals that the patients were not suffering from the disease notified or any other notifiable disease.

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.

During the year 13 cases of this disease were notified (one in Clapham, three in Streatham, one in Tooting, and eight in Wandsworth). Nine of the cases were removed to hospital.

The following Table gives particulars of these cases.

TABLE XLI.

No. of Cases.	Date of notification.	Name and address of patient.	Age.	Sex.	Date of onset.	RESULT OF CASE.		HAS BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION BEEN UNDERTAKEN.			
						Date of death.	Recovery with or without permanent paralysis or other disablement.	Of material from patient ?	Result.	Of contacts ?	Result.
1	6/12/19	F. B., Bassingham Road	39	M	26/11/19	11/12/19	—	Yes	Few gram. neg. : diplococci found.	—	—
2	4/11/19	B. B., Streatham Common	21	F	1/11/19	14/11/19 Certified as Tubercular Mening.	—	Yes	C.S. Fluid clear	—	—
3	18/9/19	I. W., Pretoria Road	13	F	17/8/19	18/9/19	—	No	—	—	—
4	15/9/19	F. M., Quarry Road	4½	M	12/9/19	13/9/19	—	No	—	—	—
5	8/7/19	G. G., Atheldene Road	8	F	28/8/19	9/9/19	—	Lumbar Puncture, no fluid obtained.	—	—	—
6	8/7/19	I. B., Putney Heath Lane	20	F	3/7/19	8/7/19	—	No	—	—	—
7	24/6/19	Mr. R., Galveston Road	37	M	19/6/19	7/7/19	—	Yes	Positive	Wife's throat swabbed	Negative
8	24/4/19	D. F., Aslett Street	6½	F	23/4/19	—	Recovery. No disablement	Yes	Positive	—	—
9	26/3/19	I. D., Poynders Road	6	F	21/3/19	—	Very deaf. Well otherwise	Yes	Diplococcus not found. C.S. fluid contained polymorph nuclear leucocytes	—	—

TABLE XLI—continued.

No. of Cases.	Date of notification.	Name and address of patient.	Age.	Sex.	Date of onset.	RESULT OF CASE.		HAS BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION BEEN UNDERTAKEN			
						Date of death.	Recovery with or without permanent paralysis or other disablement.	Of material from patient ?	Result ?	Of contacts ?	Result ?
10	28 /4 /19	J. W., Gaskarth Road, Balham, S.W. 12	5	M	26 /4 /19	28 /4 /19	—	No	—	—	—
11	17 /4 /19	I. B., Bassingham Road	9	F	6 /4 /19	27 /4 /19	—	No	—	—	—
12	24 /3 /19	A. G., Aldren Road	6 /12	M	15 /2 /19	11 /4 /19	—	No	—	—	—
13	25 /1 /19	L. H., Renmuir Street, Tooting, S.W. 17	26	F	23 /1 /19	2 /2 /19	—	Yes	Meningo- coccus found in large nos.	Husband a soldier, throat swabbed	Negative
14	6 /1 /19	J. P., Cavendish Road, Clapham	5 /12	F	25 /11 /18	10 /1 /19 Notified as Polio-Ence- phalitis on 30 /12 /18	—	No	—	—	—

Encephalitis Lethargica.

Eight cases were notified, four in Clapham, two in Streatham, and two in Wandsworth. Seven of the cases were removed to hospital.

The following Table gives particulars of the cases.

TABLE XLII.

No. of Cases.	Date of notification.	Name and address of Patient.	Age.	Sex.	Date of Onset.	RESULT OF CASE.					Mental condition.	Results of Pathological Examinations if made.	REMARKS.
						Date of Death.	Recovery with			Tremors Athetosis.			
							No after effects.	Ocular Paralysis persisting.	Per- manent Paralysis or Paresis.				
1	28/2/19	E. R., Leigham Court Road	18	F	24/2/19	3/3/19	—	—	—	—	—	None made	—
2	14/5/19	F. Y., Clapham Park Rd.	47	M	7/4/19	28/4/19	—	—	—	—	—	C. S. F. Wasserman —Sagar + +	—
3	31/5/19	S. G., High Street, Clapham	55	M	28/5/19	31/5/19	—	—	—	—	—	Lumbar Puncture. Fluid clear	—
4	14/11/19	H. H. W., Tranmere Road	19	M	7/11/19	17/11/19	—	—	—	—	—	Lumbar Puncture. Fluid clear. P.M. : General Congestion of Meninges	—
5	5/12/19	C. J., Stapleton Road	33	M	20/11/19	—	—	None	None	Yes, slight	Good	—	—
6	8/12/19	W. H., Kingswood Road	42	M	25/11/19	5/12/19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	10/12/19	A. B., Swaby Road	33	M	12/1/19	—	Recovery	—	—	—	—	Lumbar Puncture, Wasserman—blood blood +	—
8	31/12/19	F. O., Salvin Street	12	M	22/12/19	—	Recovery	—	—	—	—	—	—

Polio-myelitis and Polio-encephalitis.

Eleven cases were notified, two in Clapham, one in Putney, two in Streatham, one in Tooting, and five in Wandsworth, and seven of them were removed to hospital.

The following Table gives particulars of the cases.

TABLE XLIII.

No. of Cases.	Date of Notification.	Name and address of Patient.	Age.	Sex.	RESULT OF CASE.			If Lumbar Puncture undertaken.	Result.
					Date of Onset.	Date of Death.	Recovery with or without Permanent Paralysis or Paresis.		
POLIO-MYELITIS.									
1	2/5/19	V. F., Isis Street	9	F	24/4/19	6/6/19	Tubercular Meningitis	No	—
2	7/6/19	J. A., Hazelwell Road	3	M	28/5/19	—	Patient nearly well. Now left district	—	—
3	14/8/19	E. M., Westwell Road	11	F	14/8/19	—	Still paralysed. Attending St. Thomas's Hospital	—	—
4	21/10/19	D. T., Wimbledon Park Road	7	M	30/9/19	—	Right leg very weak	No	—
5	1/10/19	F. W., Aristotle Road	10	M	26/9/19	4/10/19	—	No	—
6	7/10/19	I. V., Thornsett Road	13	F	6 wks. ago	—	Left leg and foot still affected with paralysis	—	—
7	11/10/19	P. D., Thrale Road	9	F	30-9-19	—	Admitted into Infirmary, but not yet recovered	—	—
8	27/10/19	F. G., Ram Square	3	M	9/10/19	—	Patient progressing favourably	—	—
9	27/12/19	L. L., Sellincourt Road	8	F	21/12/19	—	Recovered	—	—
POLIO-ENCEPHALITIS.									
1	10/4/19	C. A., Aristotle Road	47	M	24/1/19	8/2/19	—	Un- known	—
2	6/3/19	L. T., Lavenham Road	9	M	?	27/2/19	Diagnosis indefinite	No	—

Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

Erysipelas.

143 cases were notified (26 in Clapham, three in Putney, 30 in Streatham, 33 in Tooting and 51 in Wandsworth).

Measles and German Measles.

2,041 cases of measles were notified (236 in Clapham, 19 in Putney, 828 in Streatham, 638 in Tooting and 320 in Wandsworth).

Forty-six of the cases were of infants under one year of age, 826 from one and under five years, 1,120 from five and under 15 years, 27 from 15 and under 25 years, 18 from 25 and under 45 years, and four from 45 and under 65 years.

Twenty-eight of the cases were removed to the Metropolitan Asylums Board's hospitals on account of insufficient accommodation at home.

234 cases of German Measles were also notified (43 in Clapham, 17 in Putney, 69 in Streatham, 26 in Tooting, and 79 in Wandsworth).

Seven of the cases were of infants under one year of age, 40 from one and under five years, 141 from five and under 15 years, 26 from 15 and under 25 years, 16 from 25 and under 45 years, and four from 45 and under 65 years.

During the year 1,474 visits were made in cases of these diseases. 187 in Clapham, 27 in Putney, 585 in Streatham, 432 in Tooting and 243 in Wandsworth.

The total number of premises disinfected was 1,472, (166 in Clapham, 12 in Putney, 592 in Streatham, 470 in Tooting, and 232 in Wandsworth).

Table XLIV. shows the number of cases of infectious diseases notified by the teachers of the elementary schools in the Borough.

TABLE XLIV.

SUB-DISTRICTS.	DISEASES.							
	Measles.	German Measles.	Chicken Pox.	Whooping Cough.	Mumps.	Ringworm.	Other Diseases.	Totals.
Clapham	89	14	87	55	67	24	158	494
Putney .. ..	..	2	11	19	43	6	32	113
Streatham	462	17	231	29	170	37	180	1,126
Tooting	351	7	70	15	133	24	130	730
Wandsworth.. ..	135	15	266	44	223	103	23	1,009
Borough	1,037	55	665	162	636	194	723	3,472

Whooping Cough.

386 cases were notified (107 in Clapham, 75 in Putney, 79 in Streatham, 38 in Tooting and 87 in Wandsworth). 26 of these were infants under one year of age, 157 from one and under five years, 200 from five and under 15 years, one from 15 and under 25 years, and two from 25 and under 45 years.

Disinfection of Schools.

During the year 12 schools in the Borough were disinfected on account of cases of infectious disease having occurred among the scholars attending these schools.

Influenzal Pneumonia and Acute Primary Pneumonia.

On the 7th January the Local Government Board issued an Order making the above diseases notifiable on and after the 1st March. From that date to the end of the year 198 cases of Influenzal Pneumonia were notified, 25 in Clapham, 21 in Putney, 56 in Streatham, 29 in Tooting, and 67 in Wandsworth.

Six of the cases were of infants under one year, 14 from one and under five years, 26 from five and under 15 years, 26 from 15 and under 25 years, 80 from 25 and under 45 years, 35 from 45 and under 65 years, and 11 over 65 years.

213 notifications of cases of Acute Primary Pneumonia were received (34 in Clapham, 14 in Putney, 39 in Streatham, 28 in Tooting and 98 in Wandsworth).

13 of the cases were infants under one year, 36 from one and under five years, 21 from five and under 15 years, 25 from 15 and under 25 years, 50 from 25 and under 45 years, 47 from 45 and under 65 years, and 21 over 65 years.

All the cases were visited, and when requested by the medical attendant or householder disinfected by the sanitary staff of the Council.

Malaria.

207 cases were notified (18 in Clapham, 23 in Putney, 32 in Streatham, 41 in Tooting, and 93 in Wandsworth). All of the cases but two were males.

No case was notified in which the disease was contracted within the Borough.

Of 196 cases in which definite information could be obtained 104 contracted the disease in Salonica, 21 in Palestine, 18 in Egypt, 16 in Mesopotamia, 10 in Macedonia, nine in East Africa, nine in India, and seven in other parts.

Of the two females, one, a soldier's wife, contracted the disease in India, and the other, a nurse, contracted it in Salonica.

Every case notified was visited to ascertain that proper treatment was being given and any cases where the patients were not having proper medical attention were advised to attend at a military or other hospital.

There was no spread of infection among the civil population.

Dysentery.

11 cases were notified (three in Clapham, one in Putney, three in Streatham, two in Tooting, and two in Wandsworth).

All the cases were males, and the disease was contracted during Army service in the following war areas: in Egypt three, in Salonica two, in Mesopotamia two, and one each in France, India, Italy, and China.

None of the cases was engaged in the preparation of food or drink for human consumption.

Trench Fever.

One case was notified, a soldier who contracted the disease in France in 1917. The premises were thoroughly inspected and no evidence of vermin could be obtained.

Bacteriological Aids to Diagnosis.

These have been utilised to a large extent during the year, and a statement of the work carried out is given on page 109.

Contacts.

Careful inquiry is made with regard to contacts in every case of infectious disease notified, and the necessary action taken.

79 adults had baths after being in contact with cases of Infectious Disease, 70 on account of Scabies, two Puerperal Fever, and three on account of their verminous condition.

Arrangements for Isolation.

Of the total number of cases of infectious diseases notified, 1,336, or 33·7 per cent., were removed to the Metropolitan Asylums Board or other isolation hospitals. In all the cases kept at home the isolation was carried out to my satisfaction.

Disinfection.

The total number of rooms disinfected after the occurrence of cases of infectious disease was 4,620, (692 in Clapham, 233 in Putney, 1,603 in Streatham, 907 in Tooting, and 1,185 in Wandsworth).

1,807 lots of bedding were stoved at the Disinfecting Station, comprising the following articles: 951 beds, 1,112 bolsters, 2,940 pillows, 2,070 mattresses, 65 palliasses, 3,444 sheets, 1,964 quilts, 508 cushions, 8,621 articles of clothing, 3,292 blankets, 41 carpets, and 4,292 extra articles, a total of 29,300 articles.

Disinfection was also carried out by the Sanitary Staff at premises after non-notifiable diseases, and the sum of £28 11s. 6d. was received for such disinfection.

353 rooms were disinfected with sulphur in consequence of their verminous condition and 19 lots of verminous bedding disinfected.

During the year, at the request of the Military Authorities, 9,495 articles of clothing and bedding were disinfected and eight rooms sprayed on account of having been exposed to infection, and 943 articles in consequence of their verminous condition.

The approximate cost of working and maintaining the Disinfecting Station during the past year, including the cost of disinfectants used in fumigating and cleansing rooms, was £1,886 1s. 6d.

The number of lots of bedding stoved was 1,807.

Cost per lot of bedding £1 os. 10d.

Carrier Cases.

Very few carrier cases came to the knowledge of the Department during the year under review, but the usual procedure in the case of Diphtheria was to keep the children at home and periodical swabs were taken until two successive negative results were obtained.

Dysentery Carriers.

Information was received from the Ministry of Health of 10 cases of chronic carriers of *entomæba histolytica*. In each case inquiries were made as to whether the patients were engaged in work involving the preparation or handling of food, but in none was this found to be the case. The cases are periodically visited to ascertain their condition.

Notification of Tuberculous Diseases.

The total number of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified during 1919 was 788 (140 were from Clapham, 53 from Putney, 223 from Streatham, 122 from Tooting, and 250 from Wandsworth).

In Table XLV. is shown the total number of cases notified since 1909, the number of deaths in each year since that date, the total deaths, the number removed from the district as far as could be ascertained, the number who were stated to have recovered, and the total number of cases still on the Register.

TABLE XLV.

Year.	Cases Reported.	Deaths.												Removed.	Recovered.	Cases on Register.
		1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	Total.			
1909	389	109	48	18	26	9	6	4	5	1	1	...	227	116	15	31
1910	289	...	77	37	28	7	4	3	3	...	...	...	159	100	6	24
1911	514	...	...	113	82	27	22	8	6	2	16	2	278	176	14	46
1912	855	...	...	...	225	105	48	31	13	8	7	8	445	241	58	111
1913	783	...	...	...	...	180	77	41	25	9	5	2	310	230	23	190
1914	706	...	...	...	...	...	176	88	37	22	12	4	339	185	14	163
1915	646	...	...	...	...	...	...	199	82	27	20	12	340	133	11	162
1916	590	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161	68	37	11	277	108	5	200
1917	622	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183	76	31	291	59	...	273
1918	777	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	198	67	265	60	1	451
1919	788	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	158	158	21	...	609
Total	6,959	109	125	168	361	328	333	374	332	320	372	296	3,118	1,429	147	2,265

With regard to the notification of cases of non-pulmonary Tuberculosis, in all 163 cases were notified (25 from Clapham, 11 from Putney, 31 from Streatham, 20 from Tooting, and 76 from Wandsworth).

Table XLVI. shows the number of these cases notified classified according to the part of the body affected, as well as the number of deaths in each class.

TABLE XLVI.

Localisation of Disease.	Number of cases notified.														No. of deaths.			Removed.	On Register.
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and under 55.	55 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Brain	21	11	10	2	5	10	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	10	21	...	...
Glands, Mediastinal	4	2	2	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ Mesenteric	11	4	7	1	3	3	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	3	6	...	5
„ Cervical	60	28	32	...	10	22	14	7	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	59	
Bones and joints	41	21	17	1	5	4	4	9	4	4	3	5	1	1	1	2	3	4	34
Lupus	5	3	2	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	4
Larynx	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
General Tuberculosis	6	1	5	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	5	6	...	...
Other parts	12	7	5	...	...	2	1	1	1	4	1	2	...	...	2	2	4	...	8
TOTAL	163	83	80	6	24	47	25	21	9	10	10	9	1	1	18	23	41	5	117

The next Table shows the number of cases notified, the number which died, removed, and recovered from 1913 to 1919, and the number still remaining on the Register at the end of 1919.

TABLE XLVII.

Year.	Cases Noti- fied.	Deaths.								Re- moved.	Re- covered	Cases on Re- gister.
		1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	Total.			
1913	328	46	10	5	6	—	1	2	70	90	49	114
1914	199	—	68	5	4	—	1	—	78	42	23	55
1915	234	—	—	84	7	1	1	2	95	35	22	82
1916	215	—	—	—	67	5	5	—	77	38	12	88
1917	193	—	—	—	—	63	4	2	69	22	12	90
1918	218	—	—	—	—	—	67	6	73	12	7	126
1919	163	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	41	5	—	117
Total	1,550	46	78	94	84	69	79	53	503	244	125	672

Table XLVIII. is a summary of notifications during the period from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1919.

TABLE XLVIII.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.

Summary of Notifications during the period from 1st January, 1919, to the 31st December, 1919.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF WANDSWORTH.

Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

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AGE PERIODS.	Number of Notifications on Form A.												Number of Notifications on Form B.				Number of Notifications on Form C.	
	Primary Notifications.											Total Notifications (i.e. including cases previously notified by other doctors)	Primary Notifications.			Total Notifications (i.e. including cases previously notified by other doctors)	Poor Law Institutions.	Sanatoria.
	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and upwards	Total.	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	Total.		
Pulmonary—																		
Males ...	...	5	16	13	31	49	91	79	62	26	8	380	...	...	1	1	45	163
Females	...	1	17	16	36	50	98	95	36	21	11	381	...	...	...	...	71	106
Non-Pulmonary—																		
Males ...	3	17	24	10	10	4	5	3	4	1	...	81	...	2	...	2	8	3
Females	3	7	20	14	10	5	5	7	4	...	1	76	...	1	...	1	9	3

The total number of visits made was 2,235 in cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 352 in Clapham, 205 in Putney, 630 in Streatham, 404 in Tooting, and 644 in Wandsworth, and 613 in cases of other forms of Tuberculosis, 98 in Clapham, 44 in Putney, 145 in Streatham, 113 in Tooting, and 213 in Wandsworth. In addition to these visits by the Health Visitor, 3,158 visits were made by the Dispensary Nurses, these visits being made by the instruction of the Tuberculosis Officer to cases under his care at the Dispensary.

During the year 20 sputum flasks have been supplied, and in 12 of the cases visited the patients already had one.

During the year disinfection was carried out at 355 premises either after the death or removal of the patient. 63 of the premises disinfected were in Clapham, 23 in Putney, 109 in Streatham, 44 in Tooting, and 116 in Wandsworth.

Many cases of tuberculosis are infectious to those who live in intimate and continuous contact with them, though the risk of infection is very small to those occasionally in contact with the disease. To workers who have to visit the homes of the tubercular and to interview the patients themselves, the risk is negligible, but to those who live in the same house, and frequently in the same room, by day and night, it becomes a factor to be reckoned with.

Notification of the disease was introduced so that measures could be taken to limit the spread of infection, and also to enable advice to be given to the patient with regard to his treatment, and to improving, as far as he can, the conditions under which he lives. For both these reasons it is essential that the case be notified when the disease is in its early stages. Unfortunately, the reverse frequently occurs, and many unnotified cases are seen at the Dispensaries for the first time when the disease is well established, and in some cases advanced. The following three facts seem to have some bearing on this state of affairs:—

- (a) the undoubted difficulty which exists in diagnosing the disease in an early stage, patients being treated for

some other complaint before the gravity of the case is realised.

(b) Those suffering from the disease neglect to seek medical advice till it is well established, thinking, perhaps, that they are suffering from a slight ailment, or fearing lest they should be told by their doctor to give up work.

(c) There is a definite type of case, not by any means uncommon, in which the disease comes on suddenly, takes on a very acute course, and rapidly becomes advanced. By the time the illness is recognised as tuberculosis, the case is already advanced, and all hope of benefit from treatment has gone.

Dispensary practice shows many cases belonging to one of these categories, and until the importance of early diagnosis and early notification is more fully recognised, and until patients realise the necessity of seeking medical advice sooner, notification cannot produce the best results towards eliminating tuberculosis.

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARIES.

I have to report a further increase of work in all branches of the work at the Dispensaries during the year, as shown by Table XLIX., which gives the new cases and total attendances at each Dispensary for 1919, and for each year since the scheme was started in 1913.

The number of new cases examined was 1,722, 380 more than in 1918, and is the largest increase so far noted, compared with any previous year. The figures show that the work has increased at the Balham Dispensary to a greater extent than at East Hill. Though the former was started as a branch Dispensary, it serves roughly half the area of the Borough, so it is natural that the numbers attending should be nearly as large as at East Hill.

TABLE XLIX.

Number of New Cases and Total Attendances at each Dispensary, for each year from 1913 to 1919, with totals.

NEW CASES.

	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	Totals.
East Hill, Wandsworth ...	712	664	430	623	735	743	994	4901
Old Devonshire Rd., Balham...	224	307	286	458	479	599	728	3081
Total	936	971	716	1081	1214	1342	1722	7982

TOTAL ATTENDANCES.

	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	Totals.
East Hill, Wandsworth ...	4001	4856	3854	5391	7005	9083	9981	44171
Old Devonshire Rd., Balham...	1501	2801	2726	4128	5750	8335	8241	33482
Total	5502	7657	6580	9519	12755	17418	18222	77653

Table L. gives further details of the work during the last three years. Owing to the appointment of a second nurse in September, 1918, the number of home visits made by the nurses has nearly doubled this year. It is very satisfactory to note this increase in a most important aspect of the work. There is a large increase in the clerical work generally, especially in the number of reports made to authorities and to private practitioners in connexion with the treatment of patients, and to cope with this aspect of the work a clerk was appointed in September, 1919.

TABLE L.

Return showing Detail of other Work Connected with the Dispensaries during the last three years.

	1917.	1918.	1919.
Visits by nurses at patients' homes	1,482	1,668	3,158
Number of written reports made... ..	882	1,070	1,871
Cases of difficulty referred to St. Thomas's Hospital	10	7	69
Number of attendances at which complete examinations were made	2,032	2,215	3,308

The total attendances were 18,222, an increase of 804 on 1918. These have not increased to the same extent as the new cases, and while there were 1,157 more attendances of tubercular patients, those of non-tubercular patients were 353 less. In the past, many patients have been kept under treatment for considerable periods complaining of symptoms which were not definitely tuberculous. It has been necessary to curtail this treatment, and these patients are encouraged to attend periodically for re-examination. Those, however, who are strongly suspected of the disease, are still kept under treatment.

Many children come up for examination, either on their parents' own initiative, or on the recommendation of doctors and school authorities, and are in need of treatment for conditions generally non-tubercular. These cases are thoroughly examined and many of them are disappointed when told they cannot continue to attend. It is hardly the role of a Tuberculosis Dispensary to treat them, and they are advised to go elsewhere. Many are unable to afford continuous treatment under private practitioners, or to go to hospitals, which are mostly a long way from their homes, and it appears that local clinics are needed for the treatment of numerous minor ailments.

With regard to the definite cases of the disease, many of them are still under treatment at the Dispensaries, while those who have their own medical attendants are treated by them and attend from time to time for re-examination. In this way the Dispensaries act, as they should do, largely as centres for diagnosis and for determining the form of treatment best suited for each individual case, and less as centres for treatment. The tuberculous patient spends most of his life at home, and not in an institution, and in nearly every case domiciliary treatment can equally well be carried out by the patient's private Doctor as at a Dispensary.

Two classes of case should be treated at Dispensaries, viz. :—

- (i) Those who have no regular doctor of their own, i.e., the large majority of the non-insured, and
- (ii) the cases in which the diagnosis is doubtful.

Of the 18,222 attendances, 11,308 were made by patients seen in previous years.

Further information on the cases is given in the following tables :—

Table LI. divides the new cases, by sexes, into insured and non-insured, tuberculous and non-tuberculous. There is an increase of only three tubercular cases against 377 non-tubercular.

. TABLE LI.

New Cases, 1919.

Cases.	Tuberculous.			Non-Tuberculous.			Totals.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Insured ...	260	88	348	115	69	184	375	157	532
Not Insured	57	164	221	411	558	969	468	722	1,190
Totals ...	317	252	569	526	627	1,153	843	879	1,722

Table LII. shows the total attendances divided into the same sub-headings.

TABLE LII.

Total Attendances All Cases during year 1919.

Cases.	Tuberculous.			Non-Tuberculous.			Totals.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Insured ...	3,603	1,688	5,291	375	369	744	3,978	2,057	6,035
Not Insured	1,967	5,441	7,408	2,197	2,582	4,779	4,164	8,023	12,187
Totals ...	5,570	7,129	12,699	2,572	2,951	5,523	8,142	10,080	18,222

Table LIII. gives the number of new cases living in each of the five sub-districts, and shows on whose recommendation they made the first appearance. 209 were sent up by private practitioners.

TABLE LIII.

Return showing Source of Cases and Sub-Districts.

	Clapham.	Putney.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wandsworth.	Outside Borough.	Totals.
Public Health Department	83	24	122	111	227	—	567
London Insurance Committee	10	8	18	9	21	—	66
Private Practitioners	24	8	44	51	80	2	209
Charitable Societies	1	—	3	19	10	—	33
Transfers from other							
Dispensaries	12	5	9	5	10	1	42
London County Council... Existing Dispensary	9	10	12	12	36	—	79
Patients	41	10	48	82	227	8	416
War Pensions Committees	23	11	28	66	47	—	175
Other sources	14	7	14	33	66	1	135
Totals	217	83	298	388	724	12	1,722

Table LIV. gives the age grouping of all the patients who attended for the first time in 1919, showing the number found to be tuberculous at each age period.

Table LV. gives the same grouping for the contacts only, and shows that 32 out of 516 contacts were found to be tuberculous, only seven of these being under the age of 15. All contacts are examined at the Dispensaries, and there were 167 more than in 1918.

TABLE LIV.
DIAGNOSIS AND AGE GROUPING OF ALL CASES.

AGE PERIOD.	Tuberculous.			Non-Tuberculous.			Totals.			Percentage of Tuberculous Cases to Total Cases at each Age.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Under 1 year ...	1	...	1	5	5	10	6	5	11	9'1
1 and under 2 years ...	2	1	3	16	7	23	18	8	26	11'5
2 and under 5 years ...	5	...	5	71	79	150	76	79	155	3'2
5 and under 10 years ...	15	20	35	190	166	356	205	186	391	8'9
10 and under 15 years ...	10	15	25	103	120	223	113	135	248	10'1
15 and under 20 years ...	24	29	53	28	26	54	52	55	107	49'5
20 and under 25 years ...	51	30	81	26	35	61	77	65	142	57'0
25 and under 35 years ...	93	72	165	44	83	127	137	155	292	56'5
35 and under 45 years ...	69	52	118	23	73	96	89	125	214	55'1
45 and under 65 years ...	48	30	78	13	33	46	61	63	124	62'9
65 years and upwards ...	2	3	5	5	2	7	7	5	12	41'7
TOTALS ...	317	252	569	524	629	1,153	841	881	1,722	33'0
Under 15 years ...	33	36	69	385	377	762	418	413	831	8'3
15 years and upwards ...	284	216	500	139	252	391	423	468	891	56'1
TOTALS ...	317	252	569	524	629	1,153	841	881	1,722	33'0

TABLE LV.

DIAGNOSIS AND AGE GROUPING OF ALL CONTACTS, EXAMINED FOR THE FIRST TIME DURING 1919.

AGE PERIODS.	Tuberculous.			Non-Tuberculous.			Totals.			Percentage of Contacts found to be tubercu- lous at age period
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Under 1 year ...	...	...	...	1	4	5	1	4	5	...
1 and under 2 years ...	...	1	1	9	5	14	9	6	15	6.6
2 and under 5 years ...	...	...	...	38	48	86	38	48	86	...
5 and under 10 years ...	3	1	4	73	61	139	81	62	143	2.8
10 and under 15 years ...	...	2	2	44	61	105	44	63	107	1.9
15 and under 20 years ...	...	5	5	18	15	33	18	20	38	13.2
20 and under 25 years ...	1	1	2	2	19	21	3	20	23	8.7
25 and under 35 years ...	...	8	8	7	30	37	7	38	45	17.8
35 and under 45 years ...	4	3	7	4	24	28	8	27	35	2.0
45 and under 65 years ...	1	2	3	3	12	15	4	14	18	16.6
65 years and upwards ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...
TOTALS ...	9	23	32	205	279	484	214	302	516	6.2
Under 15 years ...	3	4	7	170	179	349	173	183	356	1.9
15 years and upwards ...	6	19	25	35	100	135	41	119	160	15.6
TOTALS ...	9	23	32	205	279	484	214	302	516	6.2

Table LVI. gives the site of the lesion in the 569 cases found to be tuberculous.

TABLE LVI.

SITE OF LESION IN TUBERCULOUS CASES.

Age Period.	Non-Pulmonary.					Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Total.
	Glands.	Joints and Bones.	Abdominal.	Others.	Total Non-Pulmonary.		
Under 1 year ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
1 and under 2 years ...	2	...	...	1	3	...	3
2 and under 5 years ...	2	1	...	...	3	2	5
5 and under 10 years ...	17	2	1	1	21	14	35
10 and under 15 years ...	4	2	1	1	8	17	25
15 and under 20 years ...	2	2	...	1	5	48	53
20 and under 25 years ...	2	2	...	...	4	77	81
25 and under 35 years ...	1	4	...	3	8	157	165
35 and under 45 years ...	1	...	...	1	2	116	118
45 and under 65 years ..	1	...	...	...	1	77	78
65 years and upwards ...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
Totals ...	32	13	2	9	56	513	569

Discharged Soldiers.

* Table LVII. shows the number of discharged soldiers examined, the number found to be suffering from tuberculosis, and the total attendances they made. Most of these men were sent up by the local War Pensions Committees or the London Insurance Committee for examination and report. A few came direct from the Medical Boards of the Ministry of Pensions.

TABLE LVII.

PARTICULARS RELATING TO DISCHARGED SOLDIERS ATTENDING
AT THE DISPENSARIES.

	New Cases.	Attendances.
Tuberculous	169	2,282
Non-Tuberculous	56	178
Totals	225	2,460

482 visits were made by the Dispensary Nurses in connection with these cases during the year.

These reports are required for the following reasons :—

- (a) To determine whether or not the man is suffering from tuberculosis, and if he is,
- (b) whether the disease is attributable to, or aggravated by, military service.

In many instances it is a matter of great difficulty to arrive at a decision on these two points which shall be just, both to the man, and to the State, which pays the pension.

- (c) To determine the form of treatment most desirable in the patient's interest.

- (d) To assess the man's capacity for work and his percentage disability for purposes of pension.

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Institutional Treatment.

During the year 174 insured persons and discharged soldiers were admitted to Sanatoria and Hospitals through the London Insurance Committee, and 104 uninsured persons through the London County Council. Many of them received temporary benefit from their treatment. Sanatorium treatment fulfils a very important function by giving the opportunity to patients to learn the principles of the treatment of the disease, which they are able to continue on return to their own homes. There is no doubt that considerable good is done by this educational training.

In two or three cases there have been delays in admitting a patient to an institution, but the majority have been removed quickly.

Experience has shown that it would be a great advantage if a few beds were available in connection with the dispensaries where certain cases of difficulty could be kept under observation for a time for purposes of diagnosis. A few beds are also needed for the acute cases, and for chronic cases who develop acute symptoms, requiring treatment in bed for a few weeks. Beds should be set aside specially for these cases, as the demand for admission to general hospitals is so great.

The problem of the advanced case is still unsolved. The sputum of these cases is very often infectious, and some form of isolation, either in institutions or under ideal conditions at home is necessary to minimise the danger to others, and so help in preventing the spread of the disease. Some of them are sent to sanatoria, for which they are generally entirely unsuited, but in the absence of any other provision except the Infirmaries, it is difficult to know how else to deal with them. It is a common occurrence to be pressed by an advanced case for a recommendation, to sanatorium, and such requests are most difficult to refuse especially when frequently repeated.

An urgent need in this Borough is adequate provision for Open-Air Schools for children. At present the only school available faces Clapham Common in the Borough of Battersea, and owing to its site only serves a limited area of this Borough. By the end of the year only five children, all notified cases of tuberculosis, were attending this School, and three more had been passed as suitable.

Approximately there are 180-200 notified children in the Borough who should be attending such a school. More than half of these live in the Garratt Lane area, and it is in this area, or in one reasonably accessible to it, that an Open-Air School is needed. Further, owing to the great difficulty frequently found in the diagnosis of tuberculosis in children, it would be advisable if open-air schools were provided for those children who are debilitated, but not definitely tubercular. Many such are seen in Dispensary practice and would benefit from treatment in an open-air school, but at present cannot be recommended unless they are notified cases.

After-Care Work.

In November the two Interim Care Committees, formed respectively in April, 1917, and May, 1919, for the two halves of the Borough, were amalgamated as one Borough Care Committee. The Committee consists of members of the Borough Council, representatives from the County Council, Public Health Department of the Borough Council, and many of the organisations connected with the relief of distress in the area, together with several members personally interested in the work. The Committee was fortunate in obtaining the services, as Secretaries, of Miss F. Walker and Mrs. Nicol, who had acted in the same capacity for the Interim Committees.

One of the duties of the Committee is to make assessments as to the amount of payment to be made by a non-insured person recommended for sanatorium treatment. A very important duty

is to keep in close touch with those suffering from the disease and to endeavour to relieve poverty and to improve social conditions, both of which have such an important bearing on the course of disease. The provision of sufficient food and suitable employment for those able to work, are two very important factors which have to be dealt with.

This work entails much home visiting and the furnishing of frequent reports. In order to deal with the assessments and the routine reports required by the various authorities and hospitals concerned with the patients' treatment, two Sub-Committees have been formed, one for Clapham, Balham, Tooting, and Streatham, and the other for Putney and Wandsworth. During the year 100 cases for assessment were dealt with, and 281 reports were made to the Insurance Committee, County Council, Hospitals and the Dispensaries.

The main Committee deals with matters of policy, cases of difficulty arising at the Sub-Committees, and, chiefly, with the many cases who are in need of extra nourishment, or for whom suitable employment is required. This subject bristles with difficulties and it remains to be seen whether such a Committee can do any lasting good with no after-care fund, and with no provision made for finding special employment for the tubercular. During the year 6 patients were given assistance which enabled them to take suitable employment, which is a very small proportion of those who are in need of this sort of assistance.

The summary of the results of treatment since the opening of the Dispensaries in 1913, is still being carried out, but the results are not yet sufficiently complete to record.

On 24th December the Wandsworth Dispensary moved from No. 129, East Hill, to No. 96.

Small-pox.

No vaccination or re-vaccination was performed by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Small-pox) Regulations during the year.

Vaccination.

Table LVIII. is taken from the official returns of the Vaccination Officers to the Board of Guardians for the year 1918. It shows the number of children successfully vaccinated for the whole Borough, as well as for the separate sub-districts. Streatham, Balham and Tooting are included under the heading of Streatham.

TABLE LVIII.

SUB-DISTRICTS.	Number of Births returned from 1st January to 31st December, 1918.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Small-pox.	Dead, Unvaccinated.	Certificates of Conscientious objection.	Postponed by Medical Certificate.	Removed to District, Vaccination Officer of which has been duly apprised.	Removed to places unknown, or which cannot be traced; and cases not having been found.	Remaining on Books as Unvaccinated.
Clapham	749	354	3	...	55	190	19	21	91	16
Putney ...	338	231	2	...	23	51	...	13	...	18
Streatham	2,035	761	12	...	115	545	42	85	334	141
Wandsw'th	1,350	771	2	...	88	306	28	37	95	23
TOTALS ...	4,472	2,117	19	...	281	1,092	89	156	520	198

The percentage of children vaccinated to total births was only 47, 47 in Clapham, 68 in Putney, 37 in Streatham, etc., and 57 in Wandsworth.

Anthrax.

No cases were reported during the year.

Rabies.

Information was received from the veterinary inspector of the London County Council and other sources that five persons had been bitten by dogs during the period when rabies was in existence. None of the cases were verified by bacteriological examination. All the premises were, however, visited by the sanitary inspectors, and information given as to procedure to be taken if any illness occurred. Notices were received from the Public Control Department of the London County Council and other sources, of the existence of rabies at six premises in the Borough, but none of the instances proved to be positive.

Scabies.

The names of 61 school children who were suffering from scabies were forwarded to me by the medical officer to the London County Council, and the homes were visited by the sanitary inspector. These children were treated at the London County Council cleansing stations. In all cases where consent could be obtained, disinfection of the bedding and clothing of the patient was carried out by the disinfecting staff.

In addition to the above 25 other cases in adults were reported to me. These cases were treated at the baths at the Council's disinfecting station with sulphurated potash baths and in every case the disease was cured. The average number of baths given per case was three.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.**I.—Work of Health Visitors.**

During the past year two additional health visitors were appointed, entailing a re-arrangement of the districts. There are now four whole-time and two part-time health visitors. Their duties include the visiting of infants under the Notification of Births Act, and of children between the ages of one and five years, of all cases of measles, whooping-cough, pneumonia, diarrhoea and tuberculosis in children under five years of age, and all cases of ophthalmia neonatorum and puerperal fever, the investigation into

deaths of infants under one year, attendance and lectures at infant welfare and ante-natal centres, the visiting of creches, and committee meetings in connection therewith, investigation into applications for milk under the Milk (Mothers and Children) Order, the provision of free meals and dental treatment, the periodical visiting of homes for unmarried mothers and children, the keeping of registers and records in connection with the above, and the preparation of monthly reports.

I am able to report that all the above work was carried out to my entire satisfaction.

The following table summarises the work of the health visitors during the year in the various wards of the Borough.

TABLE LIX.

Year ended December 31st, 1919.	Clapham.		Put- ney.	Streatham.		Toot- ing.	Wandsworth.			Boro'.
	N.	S.		B.	S.		So.	F.	Sp.	
Births—										
Visits	291	240	220	560	464	582	371	237	341	3,506
Re-visits	728	524	436	689	334	340	469	379	279	4,178
Children, 1—2 years—										
Visits	8	—	10	64	177	24	10	6	5	304
Re-visits	144	76	52	160	251	76	50	33	46	888
Children, 2—5 years—										
Visits	12	—	43	137	119	101	23	19	55	509
Re-visits	79	60	187	257	290	407	310	185	273	2,048
Ante-natal visits	8	—	7	4	31	5	9	11	8	83
Puerperal fever—										
Visits	1	4	3	5	5	9	2	3	11	43
Re-visits	—	4	—	—	2	2	3	—	9	20
Ophthalmia neonatorum—										
Visits	18	4	5	12	6	7	10	5	7	74
Re-visits	11	3	4	13	3	5	13	11	2	65
Enteritis—										
Visits	2	1	6	7	3	3	7	5	9	43
Re-visits	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	7
Measles—										
Visits	53	21	5	105	136	273	29	17	65	704
Re-visits	—	—	5	7	3	20	3	1	4	43
Whooping-cough—										
Visits	20	14	26	23	30	8	17	3	—	141
Re-visits	—	—	3	1	6	4	1	1	—	16
Investigation of death of infants	25	17	15	24	9	34	10	11	36	181
Attendance at Infant Welfare Centres	79	—	55	77	48	54	14	—	83	410
Attendance at Ante-natal Centres	3	—	—	7	24	27	—	—	11	72
Visits to crèches	—	—	10	6	—	25	—	39	—	80
Committee meetings	6	—	13	12	11	13	28	20	9	112
Visits re supply of milk and food	149	77	91	432	233	228	229	128	230	1,797
Visits re dental treatment	3	—	9	4	9	5	10	5	2	47
Health talks to mothers ..	6	—	20	12	39	18	—	—	4	99
Miscellaneous visits	22	5	47	51	36	120	35	32	80	428
Infectious visits	241	347	157	172	336	37	215	159	17	1,681
Total	1,911	1,398	1,429	2,841	2,606	2,427	1,868	1,313	1,786	17,579
Nuisances reported to Medical Officer of Health	58	21	14	56	—	87	44	29	68	377

Infant Visiting.

The total number of visits and re-visits was 7,684, of which 3,506 were first visits as against 2,724 in the previous year. The re-visits totalled 4,178, as against 2,907. 162 re-inspections were made in respect of premises for which notice had been served. At the first visit 2,781 infants were wholly breast fed, 254 were breast fed supplemented by artificial feeding, and the remainder on cows', condensed or dried milks.

On re-visiting, 2,036 were entirely breast fed, the remaining 2,142 being fed on 'cows', condensed or dried milks, supplemented by some form of farinaceous food.

Ninety-four of the infants visited died during the year (15 in Clapham, 10 in Putney, 15 in Balham, nine in Streatham, 12 in Tooting and 30 in Wandsworth). As shown by the table, the highest mortality occurred between the ages of two and three months, seven died under one month, and 45 died before reaching the age of four months. 135 of the infants visited were prematurely born and 93 were delicate from birth, 82 twin births were visited and one of triplets, of whom the latter and four of the twin births died.

With regard to the employment of midwives, 1,509 mothers had employed their services, 214 infants were born in hospitals and other institutions, and one unregistered woman was employed.

304 children between the ages of one and two years were visited and 888 were re-visited. 509 children between the ages of two and five years were visited, 2,048 were re-visited.

The sanitary defects found in the houses during the visits to the mothers were all dealt with in the usual way. Cases in which defects were found were referred to me by the health visitors, and, in addition, 74 intimation notices and four statutory notices were served by the two health visitors who are also sanitary inspectors.

TABLE LX.

	Clapham, North.	Clapham, South.	Putney	Balham.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Southfield.	Fairfield.	Springfield.	Borough.
Infants visited ...	291	240	220	560	464	582	371	237	541	3,506
Breast-fed ...	252	196	164	443	395	455	306	202	368	2,781
Otherwise fed ...	39	44	56	117	69	127	65	35	173	725
Infants re-visited ...	728	524	436	689	334	340	469	379	279	4,178
Breast-fed ...	420	325	89	417	212	120	211	171	71	2,036
Otherwise fed ...	308	199	347	272	122	220	258	208	208	2,142

TABLE LXI.

DEATHS OF INFANTS VISITED.

	Under 1 mo.	Under 2 mos.	Under 3 mos.	Under 4 mos.	Under 5 mos.	Under 6 mos.	Under 7 mos.	Under 8 mos.	Under 9 mos.	Under 10 mos.	Under 11 mos.	Under 12 mos.	TOTAL.
Clapham, North ...	2	—	2	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	10
Clapham, South ...	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5
Putney ...	1	2	1	1	—	2	—	—	1	1	1	—	10
Balham ...	1	5	2	2	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	15
Streatham ...	—	1	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	10
Tooting ...	1	—	3	1	2	1	2	2	—	1	1	—	14
Southfields ...	1	1	—	2	2	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	10
Fairfield ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	5
Springfield ...	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	—	1	15
Borough ...	7	14	16	8	10	9	8	4	5	6	4	3	94

Midwives.

The supervision of midwives is under the control of the London County Council, but there is full co-operation between the midwives and the health visitors. There are 32 midwives practising in the Borough, of whom nine reside in neighbouring districts.

Nurses.

Arrangements have been made with various nursing associations in the Borough to attend cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, measles, whooping-cough, diarrhoea and pneumonia following influenza, measles or whooping-cough, when and as requested by the Medical Officer of Health at a fee of eightpence per visit. 2,746 such visits were paid during the year.

Clapham is served by the South London District Nursing Association; Putney and Roehampton by the nurses appointed by the Parochial Nursing Associations; and Streatham, Tooting, Wandsworth, and part of Balham, by Raynard Nurses, of whom there are 12 working in the Borough. The northern district of Streatham is served by the Brixton Nursing Association. Arrangements are being made for the services of an additional nurse in Balham.

Consultation and Treatment Centres.

As no treatment is given at the various Infant Welfare Centres, children are sent to suitable hospitals or to private doctors. The principal diseases found were affections of the eyes, ears, throat or skin, advanced cases of rickets and the like.

Maternity Homes.

There are 34 private maternity homes in the Borough, four of which are carried on by practising midwives. At present expectant mothers are sent either to the Clapham Maternity Hospital or to any similar institution where there is accommodation, the Council defraying the cost of £2 per week up to £6. Patients so sent are asked to pay 30s., the amount of the maternity benefit under the National Insurance Act, but in cases of extreme necessity this payment is remitted.

Four mothers were sent to maternity homes during the year and cards were given to two others who did not avail themselves of offer.

Great difficulty was experienced in finding accommodation for expectant mothers, most of the lying-in hospitals and maternity homes being booked up months in advance. There is urgent need for more maternity beds, as with the present housing difficulty it is frequently unsuitable for the confinement to take place in the crowded homes.

Arrangements are being made for the establishment of a maternity home in the Borough in the near future.

Hospitals and other Institutions for Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Young Children as In-patients.

The Streatham Babies' Hospital is the only institution of the kind in the Borough, and infants from any part of the Borough are admitted. There are at present 14 cots, including three isolation cots, but the accommodation is shortly to be extended to 20 cots. The staff consists of a visiting medical officer, a matron, two sisters (day and night), and four nurses (probationers). There is also one domestic servant.

The minimum charge at the beginning of the year was five shillings, but is now seven shillings and sixpence per week, the highest fee yet received is 12s. 6d. per week. No child is admitted free except in cases of extreme poverty.

Sixty-two infants passed through the hospital during the year, the average stay being 5·4 weeks.

The complaints from which they suffered were marasmus, diarrhoea and vomiting, constipation, rickets, convulsions, anæmia, peritonitis, bronchitis and broncho-pneumonia and of the cases two proved fatal.

Two epidemics occurred during the year, viz.: whooping-cough and influenza, necessitating the closing of the hospital for five months.

There are three institutions in the Borough for the reception of expectant unmarried mothers, all in connection with rescue work.

In two of them the mothers are received a few months prior to the confinement and are expected to remain at least six months after. In one home the mothers, if able, do the domestic work of the house and are therefore with their babies all day—27 mothers with their babies were received during the year. In another, the mothers go out to work and are expected to contribute towards the keep of the children and themselves—16 mothers and 17 children were received during the year. The third has a separate hostel for the children—19 mothers passed through the home and six children were placed in the hostel.

Two hostels, also in connection with rescue work, receive the mother after the birth of the child and she is expected to remain there with the child for at least six months, going out to work if possible. 19 mothers passed through this home in 1919.

In all the above hostels arrangements have been made for a medical man to attend when necessary. A number of the infants attend at the most convenient Infant Welfare Centre.

Investigations were made into the cases of 21 stillbirths, four of which were premature, nine were delivered by midwives, four occurred in institutions, three in private nursing homes and five were doctors' cases.

- Advice was given as to the care of the health of the mother, and in the event of her again becoming pregnant she was invited to attend the Ante-natal Clinic.

Of the 359 deaths of infants under one year of age, 94 had been previously visited; 147 occurred under the age of two weeks and under ordinary circumstances would not have been visited by the health visitors. Of the 118 remaining, 21 were born and died in institutions, three were nurse children, two were found deserted, one birth was not notified until after death, one wrong address was given, eight were visited ineffectually, 27 were not visited, and 38 occurred in localities where visiting was not considered necessary, as it was known a medical practitioner was in constant attendance.

It has hitherto been difficult to ascertain the number of unmarried mothers and illegitimate children in the Borough, as a certain proportion of the illegitimate births occurred outside the district. Steps have been taken to obtain monthly from the Registrar-General particulars of all births belonging to this Borough which occur in other districts.

132 illegitimate infants were visited, 17 were above the standard of visiting, eight had removed before visit, one wrong address was given, two were born in the workhouse and remained there, and eight of those visited died. In the majority of the cases no assistance was required, as arrangements were made by the parents for the care of the children.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.

There are now seven Infant Welfare Centres in the Borough, the seventh having been opened on October 31st, 1919, at St. Michael's Institute, Merton Road, Southfields, to serve the Southfield Ward of Wandsworth.

Each Centre has a medical officer and a trained superintendent. Infants and children up to five years of age are admitted. They are weighed at every attendance, seen by the doctor when necessary, and reports concerning their progress are recorded. The superintendent visits the homes of the children to see that the doctor's instructions are carried out. No visiting by untrained workers is allowed.

The Wandsworth Centre, 275, Garratt Lane, until the end of October, 1919, served the three Wards of Wandsworth—Southfield, Fairfield and Springfield. Owing to the increasing number of attendances and the limited accommodation it was deemed advisable to provide a separate Centre for the rapidly growing district of Southfields.

There were 1,116 children on the register at the end of 1919, 246 were transferred to other Centres, 20 were passed on to the London County Council on the children attaining school age; new

cases numbered 366; six children died and 10 removed. The number of attendances during the year was 2,429, an average attendance of 48.58 for 50 weeks. In October an Ante-natal Session was started, held every alternate Tuesday morning. The number of ante-natal cases on the register at the end of 1919 was 14, 70 attendances being made. The superintendent paid 1,225 visits to infants, and 57 visits to ante-natal cases. A course of 14 sewing classes was held on Thursdays.

At the Tooting Centre, held at Fairlight Hall, the number on the Register at the end of 1919 was 1,183, 15 were transferred to other Centres, 93 passed on to the London County Council; new cases numbered 358, eight children died and 19 removed. The number of attendances during the year was 3,224, an average of 63.2 for 51 weeks. The Ante-natal Clinic is held on alternate Thursday mornings, the number of cases on the register being 84 and attendances numbering 177, an average of seven for the 25 sessions. The superintendent paid 2,871 visits to infants and 247 to ante-natal cases. 25 health talks were given during the year, and the superintendent holds a class every Tuesday to instruct mothers in first-aid.

At the Putney Centre, 104, Felsham Road, the number on the register at the end of 1919 was 592; new cases numbered 172, seven children died, seven removed, and 12 were passed on to the London County Council. The number of attendances during the year was 1,562, an average of 31.2 for 50 weeks. Ante-natal cases were 11 in number, attendances 66. The superintendent paid 584 visits to infants and 52 to expectant mothers. 21 health talks were given on Wednesday afternoons, and courses of 13 sewing classes and 12 health lectures were held on Thursdays.

At the Streatham Centre, 37, Riggindale Road, the number on the register at the end of 1919 was 769; new cases numbered 410, six died, 21 removed, and 14 were transferred to other Centres. The number of attendances during the year was 1,970, an average of 41.9 for 47 weeks. The number of ante-natal cases on the register was 48, with a total of 140 attendances, an average of 7.3 for 19

sessions. The superintendent paid 2,279 visits to infants and 60 visits to ante-natal cases. Ten lectures and 22 health talks were given.

At the Balham Centre, held at Zennor Hall, the number on the register at the end of 1919 was 746, new cases numbered 386, eight children died, 49 removed, three were transferred to other Centres, and 33 were passed on to the London County Council.

Owing to the great increase in the numbers it was found necessary to open the Centre twice a week, the doctor being present on both days. The number of attendances was 4,132, an average of 41.7 for 99 sessions. The number of ante-natal cases on the register during the year was 52. An Ante-natal Clinic was stated, and 41 attendances were made, an average of 3.7 for 11 sessions. The superintendent paid 3,243 visits to infants and 118 to ante-natal cases. 41 health talks were given.

At the Clapham Centre, 42, Manor Street, the number on the register at the end of 1919 was 777; new cases numbered 598, 12 children died, 43 removed, 80 were transferred to other Centres and four were passed on to the London County Council. The number of attendances was 5,109, an average of 53.7 for 95 sessions, the Centre being open two days per week. Ante-natal cases numbered 27 with 60 attendances, an average of 7.5 for eight sessions. The superintendent paid 1,404 visits to infants and 35 visits to ante-natal cases. Six health talks were given.

The Southfields Centre, held at St. Michael's Institute, Merton Road, was opened on October 31st, 1919. The number on the register at the end of the year was 84, 26 cases having been transferred during the two months the Centre was opened. The number of attendances was 138, an average of 17.2 for eight sessions. The superintendent paid 230 visits to infants and 11 visits to expectant mothers. The ante-natal clinic will be opened in January, 1920.

The total number on the registers of the seven Infant Welfare Centres at the end of 1919 was 5,267; there were 2,290 new cases

registered during the year, the total number of attendances was 18,564, 384 were transferred to other Centres, 140 removed, 162 were passed on to the London County Council and 47 died.

The total number of ante-natal cases on the registers at the end of 1919 was 236, and the attendances during the year numbered 554.

The superintendents' visits to infants totalled 11,836 and to ante-natal cases 580. 115 health talks were given, four courses of sewing classes were held and two courses of health lectures.

410 attendances were made by the health visitors to the infant clinics, 72 to the ante-natal clinics, and 99 lectures were given by them. One of the health visitors is a member of the local committee of each Infant Welfare Centre, and the medical officer of health is ex-officio a member of the General Council, whose function is to co-ordinate the work of the Centres.

Crèches.

There are four crèches in the Borough—Putney, Balham, Tooting and Wandsworth. Children are admitted whose mothers are obliged to go out to work or who are ill or who for any other reasonable cause are unable to look after their children.

The crèches are voluntary institutions subsidised by grants from the Borough Council and the Board of Education. The parents' payments vary from 4d. to 10d. per head, a reduction being made when more than one child from the same family is admitted. The Wandsworth Day Nursery is also a training school for nurses who intend to take up crèche work. They are admitted as probationers and serve a term of six months, receiving not only practical training but also theoretical. The matron gives courses of lectures which the probationers are bound to attend, and an examination is held at the end of the course. 80 inspections of the crèches were made during the year by the health visitors, who represent the Medical Officer of Health on the Committees.

The attendances were: in Putney, 8,793; in Balham, 2,417; in Tooting, 5,542; and in Wandsworth, 4,780; a total of 21,532.

Dental Treatment.

In May the arrangements made by the Council with the British Dentists' Hospital, Clapham Common, came into force. 70 cases (58 women and 12 children) availed themselves of the opportunity to have dental treatment, and 137 attendances (118 women and 19 children) were made.

The number will be increased in 1920, as it was not widely known, and it is difficult to educate people to realise the importance of sound teeth.

Nine women had dentures, the charge varying from 21s. for a few teeth up to £4 10s. for a full set, the charge is according to the number of teeth inserted.

The medical officer at each Infant Welfare Centre examines carefully the teeth of the mothers and children and recommends treatment when necessary.

Puerperal Fever.

There were 28 cases of puerperal fever notified (three in Clapham, two in Putney, eight in Streatham, three in Tooting, and 12 in Wandsworth). Five were midwives' cases, 11 were miscarriages, in four instances the child was still-born, 14 patients were removed to hospitals and 11 to St. James's Infirmary; 16 of the cases proved fatal.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

54 cases were notified, of which 17 were in Clapham, three in Putney, 16 in Streatham, two in Tooting, and 16 in Wandsworth. All the cases were visited. 24 were attended at birth by midwives, five of the cases in Streatham and four in Clapham occurred in maternity homes.

10 were treated in hospital as out-patients, 16 as in-patients, and the remainder were treated at home. One case removed from the district before recovery, four died, and two cases are still under treatment. In no instance has the sight of either eye been impaired.

18 cases were notified by midwives. In 13 cases the district nurse was asked to attend, and 612 visits were made.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum, 1919.

TABLE LXII.

No.	Date of notification.	Eye affected.	Severe or slight.	Where treated or by whom.	History of specific disease.	Result.
1	Jan. 8	R.	Slight	Private doctor ...	No	Recovered.
2	" 18	Both	"	St. Thomas's Hosp., out-patient	No	"
3	" 28	"	"	St. Margaret's Hosp., in-patient	Yes	"
4	Mar. 3	R.	"	Private doctor ...	No	"
5	" 19	R.	"	Royal Eye Hosp., in-patient ...	No	"
6	April 7	Both	"	Midwife, district nurse ...	No	"
7	May 5	"	Severe	Maternity Home, then doctor and nurse	Yes	"
8	" 5	"	Slight	St. Margaret's Hosp., in-patient	No	"
9	" 19	"	Severe	Southwark Infirmary ...	?	Removed from district.
10	" 20	"	Slight	Private doctor ...	No	Recovered.
11	" 28	"	"	Midwife, then private doctor ...	No	"
12	June 4	R.	"	Royal Eye Hosp., in-patient ...	No	"
13	July 1	R.	"	Maternity home ...	No	"
14	" 2	Both	"	Private doctor ...	No	"
15	" 5	"	Severe	St. Margaret's Hosp., in-patient	No	"
16	" 7	"	"	Doctor and district nurse ...	No	"
17	" 7	"	"	St. Thomas's Hosp., out-patient	No	"
18	" 10	R.	Slight	Private doctor and district nurse	No	"
19	" 10	L.	"	Private nursing home ...	No	"
20	" 15	Both	"	" " " " " " " "	No	"
21	" 17	"	Severe	St. James's Infirmary, in-patient ...	Yes	"
22	" 17	"	Slight	Private doctor ...	No	"
23	" 25	"	Severe	Clapham Maternity Hosp., in and out-patient	Yes	Died 17/7/19, Spec. Dis.
24	Aug. 2	"	"	Maternity home ...	Yes	Recovered.
25	" 16	"	Slight	St. Thomas's Hosp., out-patient	No	"
26	" 21	"	Severe	Victoria Hosp., out-patient ...	No	"
27	" 21	"	Slight	St. Thomas's Hosp., out-patient	No	"
28	" 27	"	L. eye severe	" " " "	No	"
29	" 28	"	Slight	St. Margaret's Hosp., in-patient	No	Died 23/9/19, Prem. birth.
30	Sept. 5	"	Severe	" " " "	No	Recovered.
31	" 5	"	"	" " " "	No	"
32	" 8	R.	Slight	St. Thomas's Hosp., out-patient	No	"
33	" 16	Both	"	Clapham Maternity Hosp. ...	No	"
34	" 19	"	Severe	Private doctor ...	No	"
35	" 23	"	"	St. Margaret's Hosp., in-patient	No	Died 7/10/19, Infect. Enter.
36	" 26	"	Slight	St. Thomas's Hosp., out-patient	No	Recovered.
37	" 30	"	"	Private doctor ...	No	"
38	Oct. 6	R.	"	Private doctor and midwife ...	No	"
39	" 8	R.	Severe	St. Margaret's Hosp., in-patient	?	Died 15/10/19, Prem. birth.
40	" 18	Both	Slight	Private doctor ...	No	Recovered.
41	" 20	R.	"	" " " " " " " "	No	"
42	" 22	Both	"	" " " " " " " "	No	"
43	" 24	"	"	" " " " " " " "	No	"
44	Nov. 11	"	Severe	St. Margaret's Hosp., in-patient	No	"
45	" 15	"	"	St. Thomas's Hosp., out-patient	No	Still under treatment.
46	" 18	"	Slight	Private doctor ...	No	Recovered.
47	" 25	"	"	" " " " " " " "	No	"
48	" 27	L.	"	St. Margaret's Hosp., in-patient	?	"
49	Dec. 4	Both	L. eye severe	Private doctor ...	No	"
50	" 8	"	Slight	Clapham Maternity Hosp., out-patient	No	"
51	" 15	"	"	St. Margaret's Hosp., in-patient	No	"
52	" 17	"	Severe	Private doctor ...	No	"
53	" 29	"	Slight	" " " " " " " "	No	"
54	" 29	"	L. eye severe	St. Margaret's Hosp., in-patient	No	Still in hospital.

Measles.

704 visits and 43 re-visits were made by the health visitors in respect of measles.

The services of the district nurses were requisitioned in 43 cases (eight in Clapham, one in Putney, seven in Streatham, 18 in Tooting, and nine in Wandsworth), where bronchitis or pneumonia had set in. The nurses' visits totalled 617.

Whooping Cough.

141 visits and 16 re-visits were made by the health visitors in cases of whooping-cough. In three cases only (in Clapham) was a district nurse called in, and her visits numbered 21.

Epidemic Diarrhoea.

In all the deaths under one year from diarrhoea and enteritis, special inquiries were made and the following Table shows the nature of the food given:—

TABLE LXIII.

METHOD OF FEEDING.	AGE IN MONTHS.					TOTAL.
	Under 1.	1 and under 3.	3 and under 6.	6 and under 9.	9 and under 12.	
1.—Breast-fed only ...	4	1	...	...	...	5
Do. and cows' milk ...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Do. and condensed milk ...	...	1	...	...	...	1
2.—Cows' milk only ...	...	1	...	2	...	3
Do. and condensed milk ...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Do. and food ...	...	1	...	...	...	1
3.—Condensed milk only ...	...	2	2	1	..	5
4.—Dried milk ...	...	4	4	2	...	10
5.—Farinaceous food only ...	1	...	...	...	...	1
6.—Died within a few hours of birth ...	1	...	...	...	...	1
7.—Unknown ...	3	1	1	1	1	7
TOTALS ...	11	11	8	6	1	37

The next Table shows the result of the inquiries made after these deaths, arranged in wards, and there is also shown the number of infants who had been previously visited, and the number of illegitimate infants.

TABLE LXIV.

		Clapham, North.	Clapham, South.	Putney.	Streatham.	Balham.	Tooting.	Southfield.	Fairfield.	Springfield.	Borough.
Total Number of Deaths	...	2	...	6	2	7	7	6	1	6	37
Wholly breast-fed...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	5
Otherwise fed	...	2	...	3	1	2	6	5	1	5	25
No information	...	...	...	1	1	4	1	...	...	...	7
Previously visited (1919)	...	2	...	3	1	3	2	2	...	2	15
" " (1918)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Breast-fed	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Otherwise fed	...	2	...	2	1	3	2	2	...	2	14
Illegitimate	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	1	...	1	6
Nurse children	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Born outside Borough...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	5
Premature	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	4
Delicate from birth	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	1	6
Twin Children	...	2	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	5

Home Helps.

So far no home helps have been available in any part of the Borough, but efforts are being made to obtain the services of one in Wandsworth.

Staff.

After $4\frac{1}{2}$ years' military service, during part of which I was able to supervise to a certain extent the work of the Public Health Department, I returned to duty at the end of January, 1919.

Dr. Caley returned to his duty at the Tuberculosis Dispensaries on 27th December, 1918, after four years and five months' military service.

Mr. T. Newell, who had been employed by the Food Control Committee from the 17th September, 1917, returned to duty on the 2nd June.

Mr. S. Crane retired on the 22nd July, on reaching the age limit, after 29 years' of faithful service.

Mr. E. J. Jenkins was appointed sanitary inspector and commenced duty on the 19th May.

Mr. D. Grant was appointed sanitary inspector and commenced duty on the 14th July.

These latter two appointments were made to fill vacancies caused by the death of Mr. G. Russell and the retirement of Mr. S. Crane.

On account of the large increase of work, and especially of the necessity for increased housing inspections, Mr. A. E. Vickers and Mr. H. T. Lambert were appointed sanitary inspectors, and commenced duty on the 15th December.

Three new health visitors were appointed, Miss I. E. Mulkern, Miss M. E. Maple and Miss B. Henderson, the latter in place of Miss B. Wearing, who resigned.

Mr. E. Hunt returned to duty on the 30th May after $4\frac{1}{2}$ years' military service.

Mr. H. E. Cramp was appointed as an additional clerk to assist with the clerical work at the dispensaries. He commenced duty on the 22nd September.

The staff at the end of the year was as follows :—

Medical Officer of Health.

Tuberculosis officer and deputy medical officer of health.

12 male sanitary inspectors.

1 inspector under Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

3 Female sanitary inspectors, two of whom devote one-third of their time to health visiting, and one whole-time to tuberculosis work.

4 Health visitors.

6 Clerks and one office boy.

1 Dispenser } at tuberculosis dispensary.

2 Nurses }

1 Engineer and 10 disinfectors at disinfecting station.

1 Whole-time and two part-time mortuary keepers.

The work carried out during the year by the sanitary inspectors is shown on Tables XXV. and XXVI.

Ten of the male sanitary inspectors each have a special district allotted to them in which they carry out all duties under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, Housing Acts, and Factory and Workshop Acts in factories, etc., where men are employed, and all Orders made under those Acts.

Two male sanitary inspectors devote their whole time to house-to-house inspections under Public Health and Housing Acts, and one inspector to the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

Two female sanitary inspectors devote two-thirds of their time to the inspections of factories and workshops where women are employed, and one-third of their time to health visiting.

One female sanitary inspector devotes her whole time to visiting and inquiring into notified cases of tuberculosis.

Chemical Work.

All the necessary chemical work, analysis of food and drugs, rag flock and water, is carried out by the Public Analyst, Mr. A. H. M. Muter, F.I.C., F.C.S.

One sample of water was analysed, and as it was found to be unfit for drinking purposes an order was made for the closure of the well, which was carried out by the owner.

Bacteriological Examinations.

During the year 1,709 bacteriological examinations were made at the Lister Institute.

The following Table shows the number of examinations in each sub-district and for the whole Borough, also the disease for which the examination was made and the result of such examination.

TABLE LXV.

	Clapham.	Putney.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wandsworth.	Whole Borough.
DIPHTHERIA :—						
Negative	107	194	255	20	249	825
Positive	45	9	67	4	49	174
ENTERIC FEVER :—						
Negative	1	3	7	1	3	15
Positive ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	2
TUBERCULOSIS :—						
Negative	49	38	141	49	265	542
Positive	28	10	43	12	58	151
Totals	230	254	513	86	626	1,709

In addition 204 examinations of sputum were made at the Tuberculosis Dispensary : 20 from Clapham, 11 from Putney, 37 from Streatham, 45 from Tooting, and 91 from Wandsworth. In 66 of the cases it was reported that the bacillus had been found.

Statement of Work Done Under the Rag Flock Act, 1911.

27 workshops were visited by the inspector and the materials used for bedding and upholstery were examined.

26 samples were procured and submitted for analysis. Of these, seven were reported as not complying with the standard of cleanliness required.

In five cases proceedings were taken against the person in whose possession the flock was found and convictions obtained, the amount of fines and costs being £32 7s. In the remaining two cases a warning was given.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

Of the work done in the Metropolitan Borough of Wandsworth under the Sale of Food and Drugs and Margarine Acts, summarised from the quarterly reports.

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

SIR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I herewith have the honour to present the annual statement of work done during 1919 under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

The total number of samples submitted by the inspectors during the year amounted to 1,653. Of these, 831 were taken with the formalities required by the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, whilst 822 were obtained informally.

The statement following gives the result of analysis of all articles submitted.

In Tables A and B will be found the details of the articles grouped together in the main statement under the headings "Drugs" and "Other Articles," the details of the adulterated samples being set out in further tables.

MAIN STATEMENT showing the results of analysis of all articles submitted.

Nature of sample.	Examined.			Adulterated.		
	Formal.	In-formal.	Total.	Formal.	In-formal.	Total.
Milk and Cream	817	59	876	82	6	88
Butter ...	5	330	335	4	31	35
Margarine ...	1	85	86	—	9	9
Lard ...	—	50	50	—	—	—
Coffee ...	—	32	32	—	—	—
Cocoa ...	—	22	22	—	—	—
Sugar ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Mustard ...	—	6	6	—	—	—
Jam ...	—	16	16	—	2	2
Pepper ...	—	7	7	—	—	—
Drugs ...	—	56	56	—	1	1
Other Articles ...	8	158	166	6	11	17
Total ...	831	822	1,653	92	60	152

TABLE A.

DETAILS OF DRUGS (INFORMAL).

Nature of drug.				Examined.	Adulterated.
Calcium acid phosphate ...	...	...	...	1	1
Camphor, powdered ...	...	...	...	1	—
Epsom salts ...	...	...	...	3	—
Ext. Casc. sagr. liq. ...	...	...	...	3	—
Friar's balsam ...	...	...	...	3	—*
Jalap, powdered ...	...	...	...	2	—
Liquorice juice ...	...	...	...	3	—
Magnesia, fluid ...	...	...	...	1	—
Magnesia and rhubarb ...	...	...	...	1	—
Milk sugar ...	...	...	...	5	—
Ointment, boric ...	...	...	...	1	—
Ointment, zinc ...	...	...	...	3	—
Oxymel of squills ...	...	...	...	2	—
Pills, iron ...	...	...	...	1	—
Pills, mercury ...	...	...	...	3	—
Powder, Gregory's ...	...	...	...	5	—
Powder, liquorice comp. ...	...	...	...	6	—
Rhubarb, powdered ...	...	...	...	12	—
Total ...	...	...	...	56	1

TABLE B.
DETAILS OF "OTHER ARTICLES."

Nature of article.	Examined.			Adulterated.		
	Formal.	In-formal.	Total.	Formal.	In-formal.	Total.
Baking powder ...	2	26	28	1	4	5
Chocolates ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Coffee mixture ...	—	1	1	—	1	1
Coffee and chicory extract	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cornflour ...	6	14	20	5	6	11
Custard powder ...	—	8	8	—	—	—
Dripping ...	—	28	28	—	—	—
Egg powder ...	—	15	15	—	—	—
Fish, potted ...	—	6	6	—	—	—
Meat, canned ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Nut lard ...	—	3	3	—	—	—
Oatmeal ...	—	12	12	—	—	—
Rice ...	—	12	12	—	—	—
Self-raising flour	—	30	30	—	—	—
Total ...	8	158	166	6	11	17

Milk and Cream.

In the following Table is given the nature of the samples grouped in the general statement under the heading "Milk and Cream," together with the number of such samples reported against.

Nature of sample.	Examined.			Adulterated.		
	Formal.	In-formal.	Total.	Formal.	In-formal.	Total.
Milk ...	817	7	824	82	4	86
Dried milk ...	—	3	3	—	—	—
Cream, fresh ...	—	22	22	—	1	1
Cream, preserved	—	27	27	—	1	1
Total ...	817	59	876	82	6	88

As regards the four informal samples of milk reported against during the year, three were found to contain extraneous water, whilst the remaining sample was deficient in milk fat.

Two of the informal samples of cream submitted were returned as unsatisfactory. In the case of the fresh cream, the presence of a boron preservative was detected, whilst the preserved cream reported against was found to contain a slight excess of boric acid beyond that declared upon the label: namely, 0.4 per cent.

The average monthly composition of all milks examined by me during the year and reported as genuine is shown below:—

Month.	No. of genuine samples.	Total solids.	Fat.	Non-fatty solids.
		%	%	%
January	37	12.42	3.58	8.84
February	54	12.31	3.52	8.79
March	51	12.16	3.40	8.76
April	62	11.99	3.35	8.64
May	44	12.34	3.50	8.84
June	128	12.19	3.38	8.81
July	61	12.02	3.26	8.76
August	107	12.01	3.40	8.61
September	74	12.33	3.64	8.69
October	69	12.68	3.73	8.95
November	30	12.77	3.88	8.89
December	20	12.83	3.87	8.96

For the whole year the average composition of all samples returned as genuine was:—

Total milk solids	..	..	..	12.26 %
Milk fat	..	..	..	3.49 %
Non-fatty solids	..	..	..	8.77 %

It may be noted that in the above table the total number of genuine milks adds up to 737, whereas in the "Milk and cream" table the number is given as 738. This discrepancy is accounted for by the fact that one informal sample was submitted in a condition that made it impossible to obtain reliable figures as to

composition, the sample being suspected of containing deleterious matter. On examination such was found not to be the case, and the sample was, consequently, returned as "genuine."

The three informal samples of dried milk examined possessed fat contents of 26·6%, 29·3% and 25·5%, respectively, and when diluted with water, according to the directions printed upon the packages, yielded "milks," which contained 3·44%, 3·68% and 3·84% milk fat respectively. None of the samples contained any preservative.

Butter.

In all 335 samples of butter were submitted during the year, five of which were taken with the necessary formalities, and 330 obtained informally.

Of these, four formal and 31 informal samples were reported against.

The nature and extent of the adulteration in the case of the formal samples is given in the following table :—

Case No.	Nature of report.
72	30 % margarine.
159	33 % margarine.
160	15 % margarine.
793	33 % margarine.

Of the 31 informal samples of butter reported against, 25 were found to contain margarine, five excess of boron preservative over the maximum permissible, namely, 0·5 per cent. crystallised boric acid ; whilst one contained both margarine and an excessive quantity of preservative.

Statistics are always dangerous things and the unreliability of them when applied to reports issued by public analysts under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts is illustrated in a remarkable way in the statement given above as to the adulteration of formal samples of butter.

It would be as fair to infer that 90 per cent. of the population of England were criminals because nine out of every ten prisoners brought for trial for criminal offences were proved guilty, as to say that the above figures prove that four out of five, or 80 per cent. samples of butter sold in the Borough were adulterated.

With the efficient inspection of food that is prosecuted in Wandsworth it is much nearer the truth to say that in 1919 only four vendors of butter in the Borough were guilty of substituting margarine.

Again, taking the informal samples, 26 samples in all out of 330 procured were found to contain margarine ; but it must be borne in mind that many of these were repeat samples, and consequently they may have been obtained from only a small number of vendors.

The presence of preservative was looked for in all samples of butter submitted, with the result that in the case of the formal samples boric acid was found in quantities as follows :—

Case No.	Boric acid present.
72	0.41 %
143	0.06 %
159	0.08 %
160	0.17 %
793	0.06 %

As regards the informal samples of butter, 76 were free from preservative, other than common salt, 248 contained a boron preservative in quantities below 0.5 per cent. crystallised boric acid ; whilst six, as mentioned above, contained a quantity of this preservative in excess of the maximum permissible.

Margarine.

Nine informal samples of margarine were reported against : eight because they contained more than the statutory amount of butter, namely, 10 per cent., and one as containing an excess of moisture over the maximum permissible, namely, 16.0 per cent.

Jam.

Two samples of lemon marmalade, both submitted informally, were returned as containing an excess of moisture over the maximum permissible, namely, 35 per cent., as laid down by the Jam Order.

Drugs.

It is highly satisfactory to note that of the 56 samples of drugs examined only one was found to be not up to standard. This particular sample, one of calcium acid phosphate, which upon examination was found to contain an excessive (comparatively) quantity of arsenic, was, as a matter of fact, not being offered for sale, by retail, in the Borough, but was brought to me in connection with a sample of baking powder in which I had found an excess of arsenic, the calcium acid phosphate having been employed as an ingredient in the manufacture of the said baking powder.

Other Articles.

Under this heading six of the eight formal samples submitted were returned as adulterated, as shown below :—

Case No.	Nature of sample.	Nature of report.
242	Cornflour	100 % rice flour.
243	Cornflour	75 % tapioca flour.
257	Cornflour	90 % tapioca flour.
258	Cornflour	10 % potato flour.
259	Cornflour	100 % rice flour.
336	Baking powder	63.4 % deficient in total carbon di-oxide.

Of the informal samples classed under "Other Articles" in the General Statement, four samples of baking powder were reported against as yielding insufficient gas to render them efficient in use. One of these samples also contained an excess of arsenic.

In this connection, it is to be regretted that the authorities have not as yet seen their way towards fixing a minimum limit to the amount of available carbonic anhydride (CO₂) to be yielded by such articles as baking powders, "egg powders," and self-raising flour. In the absence of any such recognised legal limit it

would be a matter of much difficulty and expense to the Borough to obtain the conviction of any defendant who had offered these articles for sale provided they were found capable of yielding the smallest quantity of gas.

At the same time, it must be fully recognised that the fixing of a limit would prove in practice a difficult and perhaps dangerous matter on account of the fact that certain baking powders, etc., are manufactured with calcium acid phosphate, and that such powders, although perfectly efficient when they leave the factory, may rapidly deteriorate when kept by the retailer, especially under anything like damp conditions.

The one sample of coffee mixture submitted was found to consist entirely of coffee.

Six of the 14 informal samples of cornflour examined were reported as adulterated. Of these, three consisted entirely of rice starch; two contained tapioca starch, and one consisted entirely of potato starch.

It should here be noted that the stipendiary magistrate sitting at the Lambeth Police Court has, since reports of the above samples were issued, decided that rice starch may properly be described as "cornflour."

In conclusion, I have to report that the total adulteration for all samples submitted during the year amounted to 9.19 per cent.; for formal samples, 11.07 per cent.; and for informal samples, 7.29 per cent.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. H. M. MUTER, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
Public Analyst.

South London Central Public Laboratory,

325, Kennington Road, S.E. 11.

13th February, 1920.

Revenue Act.

During the year three certificates were granted under the above Act.

The certificates granted referred to 10 houses or 21 tenements.

Cleansing of Persons Act.

The names of 31 children, five belonging to Clapham, four to Streatham, 20 to Tooting, and two to Wandsworth, stated to be in a verminous condition, were forwarded to me by the Medical Officer, Education Department, London County Council, and the homes were visited by the Inspectors. In 22 cases the body and clothing were stated to be also verminous.

These children were cleansed by the officials of the London County Council at the Cleansing Station under the supervision of that Authority.

151 adults had baths after being in contact with cases of infectious diseases, and three on account of their verminous condition.

Cutting-off Notices.

During the year, 92 notices with respect to 110 premises were received from the Water Board stating that the supply had been withdrawn.

21 of the premises were in Clapham, 32 in Putney, 28 in Streatham, four in Tooting, and 25 in Wandsworth.

The supply was withdrawn for non-payment of rates from 42 premises, from 45 premises in consequence of defects, in 18 the premises were empty, and in four cases by request.

HOUSING.

I.—GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS IN THE DISTRICT.

- (1) The total number of houses in the district is.... 56,320
 Number of houses for the working classes, *i.e.*,
 under £40 rental value 41,476
 New houses for the working classes during the year Nil.
 Number of houses for working classes in course of
 erection 40
- (2) Population estimated to the middle of 1919 340,821

(3) (A) *Extent of shortage of houses.*—The average number of houses for the working classes built during the years 1909, 1910 and 1911 was 600, and this number seems to express fairly accurately the normal requirements of the Borough. From 1912 to 1919 the average number erected was only 150, a difference of 450, so that if building during the last eight years had been at the same rate as in the previous three years there would have been 3,600 more houses erected.

If from this 3,600 there is deducted the total number of empty houses at the census of 1911, *viz.*, 2,600, this would give 1,000 as the extent of shortage of houses, provided the population increased at the same rate as in the previous decennial period.

(B) *Measures taken or contemplated to meet any shortage.*—The Council is converting nine houses into 35 flats, and these will be available for occupation during the current year. Lay-out plans have been approved for the erection of approximately 1,320 houses on the following estates: Magdalen Park, Furzedown, and the Watney.

II.—OVERCROWDING.

(1) *Extent.*—The total number of cases of overcrowding dealt with in 1919 was 27. This is somewhat under the average of former years. The standard used for determining these cases of overcrowding was 400 cubic feet for adults and 200 cubic feet for children under 10 years of age. Compared with former years there have been

fewer cases of actual overcrowding, and although there may be greater congestion of the population in certain districts it seems that actual overcrowding in the legal sense is rare.

A special inspection of 1,167 houses in different parts of the Borough showed that in only 54, or a percentage of 4·8, were there more than two persons occupying one room, while in the whole Borough at the census of 1911, this percentage was 5·9.

(2) *Causes.*—The greater number of cases was due to domestic overcrowding, the number of rooms available for sleeping purposes being too few for the size of the family. A certain number of cases was due to subletting.

At the census of 1911 the percentage of population in private families living more than two in a room was 6·3, compared with 17·8 in the metropolis as a whole, the only Borough in London having a lower percentage being Lewisham, where it was 3·9.

(3) *Measures taken or contemplated to deal with overcrowding.*—The Council has prepared schemes for the erection of 1,320 houses, and this will to a large extent relieve the congestion which exists in some parts of the Borough.

(4) *Principal cases of overcrowding dealt with during the year and action taken.*—Notices under the Public Health Act were served in each case, and in nearly all the cases the overcrowding was abated by the rearrangement of the sleeping accommodation.

III.—FITNESS OF HOUSES.

(1) (A) *General standard of housing in the district.*—In 1881 the total number of inhabited houses in the Borough was 15,300, while in 1919 the estimated number was 56,320, an increase of 41,020. As 70 per cent. of the houses have been erected during the last 30 years the standard of housing is comparatively high. There are, however, approximately 2,000 houses in the Borough which fall below a reasonable standard, and these are chiefly old houses where the rooms are small. There are in addition about 1,600 houses which, although built for one family and which if occupied

by one family would be quite satisfactory, are unsatisfactory when occupied by two families, owing to the absence or inadequate provision of sinks, larders and means of cooking and domestic washing.

(B) *General character of the defects found to exist in unfit houses.*—Damp conditions due to defective roofs, guttering, and absence of damp proof courses. Defective flooring, dry rot, absence of sinks and coppers for domestic washing, absence of larders, defective windows, frames and sills, defective internal walls and ceilings due to age, and defective lighting and ventilation of staircases.

There were few cases where the drains were defective, and only minor defects in water closets were found.

(2) *Action taken as regards unfit houses under (A) the Public Health Acts, (B) the Housing Acts.*

(A) Notices served under Section 2, and if these were not complied with in a reasonable time, statutory notices were served.

(B) Sixty-two premises were inspected by the Public Health Committee and Closing Orders made and served. Owing to the shortage of houses it was decided not to proceed further with these Orders until suitable accommodation could be provided, unless in the interval the owners carried out the necessary work to render the houses fit for habitation.

(3) *Difficulties in remedying unfitness, special measures taken, and any suggestions in the matters.*—Want and high cost of labour and materials were the chief difficulties experienced. Another difficulty was that to render the houses fit it would have been necessary for the tenants to vacate the premises, and as no other accommodation was available the work could not be proceeded with.

(4) *Conditions, so far as they affect housing, as regards water supply, closet accommodation, and refuse disposal.*—The water supply was in all cases satisfactory, the Metropolitan Water Board's supply being used in all houses in the Borough. Cisterns, where they are present, are generally kept in a clean condition.

Closet accommodation.—Generally, this is satisfactory, although in some houses now let in tenements the number of closets might with advantage be increased. In a few cases in old property there is one closet to two houses, but unless there is a definite nuisance it was not considered necessary to serve notice for an additional water closet to be provided.

Refuse disposal.—Metal dust bins are now universal. The house refuse is removed by contractors once a week. Particulars as to removal of house refuse are given on page 33 of this Report.

It was not necessary to take any special measures during the year as regards these conditions..

IV.—UNHEALTHY AREAS.

No action has been taken as there are no unhealthy areas in the Borough.

V.—BY-LAWS RELATING TO HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS, AND TO TENTS, VANS, SHEDS, ETC.

(1) *Working of existing By-laws.*—There are 292 registered houses let in lodgings in the Borough and these are inspected yearly.

Greater difficulty has been experienced in getting the cleansing carried out owing to the want of labour and materials, otherwise the By-laws have worked satisfactorily.

There are six sheds in the Borough which come under the By-laws and these were frequently inspected.

(2) *As to need for new By-laws or revision of existing By-laws.*—New By-laws are being drafted by the London County Council to be carried out by the Borough Councils.

VI.—GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

At page 35 of the general report will be found particulars of the work done by the sanitary inspectors during the year in connection with housing, the number of inspections made, the number of notices served, and the nuisances found at these inspections.

A Sub-Committee of the Public Health Committee inspected 198 houses in various parts of the Borough, and of these 62 were reported to the Council for closing orders to be made. In the remaining 136 notices were served under the Public Health Act for various defects and these notices were all complied with.

VII.—APPENDICES.

- | | | | | | |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|
| (1) <i>Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which complaints were made that they are unfit for human habitation....</i> | .... | .... | .... | .... | Nil. |
| (2) <i>Action under Section 17 of the Housing Act of 1909—</i> | | | | | |
| (A) Number of dwelling-houses inspected under and for the purpose of the section.... | .... |  |  |  | 198 |
| (B) Number of dwelling-houses which were considered to be unfit for human habitation.... | | | | | 62 |
| (C) Number of dwelling-houses the defects in which were remedied without the making of closing orders .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 136 |
| (3) <i>Action under Section 28 of the Housing Act, 1919—</i> | | | | | |
| (A) Number of orders for repairs issued.... | .... |  |  |  | Nil. |
| (B) Number of cases in which repairs carried out by the local authority .... | .... | .... | .... |  | Nil. |
| (C) Number of dwelling-houses voluntarily closed on notice by owner that they could not be made fit without reconstruction | | | | | Nil. |
| (4) <i>Closing Orders—</i> | | | | | |
| (A) Number of representations made to the local authority with a view to the making of closing orders .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 |
| (B) Number of closing orders made .... | .... |  |  |  | 62 |

- | | |
|---|------|
| (c) Number of dwelling-houses in regard to which closing orders were determined on the houses being made fit for human habitation | Nil. |
|---|------|
- 5) *Demolition Orders*—
- | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|------|
| (A) Number of demolition orders made | .... | Nil. |
| (B) Number of houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders | .... .... .... .... | Nil. |
- (6) *Number of dwelling-houses demolished voluntarily....*
- Nil.
- (7) *Obstructive buildings*—
- | | | |
|--|--|------|
| (A) Number of representations made (Section 38 of the Housing Act of 1890) | .... .... | Nil. |
| (B) Number of buildings demolished | .... .... | Nil. |
| (c) Number of representations still under consideration | .... .... .... .... .... | Nil. |
- (8) *Staff engaged in housing work*—
- The Medical Officer of Health.
- Twelve sanitary inspectors, two of whom are specifically engaged in house-to-house inspections.

FORM OF SURVEY OF HOUSING NEEDS.

WANDSWORTH METROPOLITAN BOROUGH.

Section I.—Prevailing Conditions Affecting Shortage of Houses.

INDUSTRIES.

1. Particulars as to the staple industries of the district (or of any parish or part of the district):—

	No. of works.	No. of employees.	
		Male.	Female.
Gas mantle works	5	109	1,527
Laundries	149	190	2,353
Gas and electric lighting works ...	2	380	—
Optical works	4	575	89
General and motor engineering works	28	627	...
Box making works	4	41	571

2. Particulars of any anticipated industrial development None.

3. Particulars of any considerable reduction which may be anticipated in the number of persons employed in any industry in the district None.

POPULATION.

4. Pre-war population (1914) 331,321

5. Average annual increase of population for the five years before the war 6,175

6. Estimated present population 340,000

7. Anticipated increase or decrease of working-class population due to industrial changes None.

EXISTING HOUSING ACCOMMODATION.

8. Number of dwelling-houses in the district	....	....	56,320
9. Number of working-class houses of the types given in the reply to question 15	....	....	41,476
10. Average number of working-class houses built annually during the five years before the war....	....	....	450
11. Number of working-class houses built between January 1st, 1915, and December 31st, 1918 ....	.....	....	260
12. Number of empty buildings which might be (a) made suitable, by repairs or alterations, for housing the working classes; or (b) converted into flats for the working classes	....	....	(a) None (b) 84

OVERCROWDING.

13. Tenements with more than two occupants per room—	Approximate.
Number of tenements	2,600
Total number of occupiers....	19,000
14. Number of houses intended for one family only which are now occupied (without having been specially adapted) by two or more families	1,550

RENTS.

15. Particulars of prevailing rents of the various types of working-class houses in the district :—

Type of house.	Weekly rent.
(a) Houses with living room, scullery and two bed-rooms	5/6 to 8/6
(b) Living room, scullery and three bedrooms ...	8/3 to 11/6
(c) Parlour, living room, scullery and two bedrooms	8/3 to 12/6
(d) Parlour, living room, scullery and three bedrooms	9/- to 14/-
(e) Parlour, living room, scullery and four bedrooms	10/6 to 16/-
(f) Tenements in block buildings... ..	7/6
(g) Other working class dwellings (specifying)—	
2 rooms—no scullery	5/-
2 rooms and scullery	5/6
3 rooms—no scullery	6/-
	} in specially adapted houses.

Section II.—Estimate of Housing Needs.

1. Working-class houses required during the next three years to—	No. of Houses.
(a) Meet the unsatisfied demand for houses (taking account of growth of population, overcrowding, etc.)	1,000
(b) Re-house persons to be displaced by the clearance of unhealthy areas	62
(c) Replace other dwellings which are unfit for human habitation and cannot be made fit	—
(d) Replace obstructive or other buildings (now inhabited and not included under heading (c)) which should be demolished	—
(e) Replace other houses which, although they cannot at present be regarded as unfit for human habitation, fall definitely below a reasonable standard	2,000
(f) Meet anticipated deficiencies, <i>e.g.</i> , arising from new industrial development	—
Total	3,062

2. Deduct—	No. of Houses.
(a) Working-class houses which it is anticipated will be set free during the next three years as the result of any probable decrease in the population Nil.	
(b) Working-class houses likely to be built during the next three years by persons other than the Local Authority *	—
Total	—
Net estimate of number of houses required	3,062

*Section III.—Areas which are being, or may have to be, dealt with
as unhealthy under Part I. or Part II. of the Act of 1890.*

Give particulars in Table below of unhealthy areas which require to be dealt with.

See observations of Medical Officer of Health on Section V. and map.

*Section IV.—Insanitary Houses (other than houses in unhealthy
areas of which particulars are given in Section III.)*

Prevailing Conditions.

(1) How many inhabited houses are there in the district which are not and cannot be made fit for human habitation?	59
(2) Number of persons inhabiting these houses	225

* No Public Utility Societies or Housing Trusts have been formed in the Borough and the Council have no information as to the formation of any in the near future. It is doubtful whether any working-class houses will be built by private persons under existing conditions. Twenty-four houses are being built in Clapham, but same are for sale only.

- (3) How many houses are already subject to—
- | | |
|-------------------------------|----|
| (a) Closing orders ? | 62 |
| (b) Demolition orders ? | — |
- (4) How many houses are seriously defective but can be made habitable ? Nil.

Proposed action.

- (5) What immediate action is contemplated by the local authority with regard to
- (a) houses which are not and cannot be made fit for human habitation ?

Having regard to the lack of housing accommodation at the present time, the Council feel that they would not be justified in taking any drastic steps in the direction of the demolition of houses already in existence, but they propose to review the cases where closing orders have been made as and when alternative housing accommodation is available.

- (b) Houses which are seriously defective but can be made habitable ? Nil.

- (6) Within what time is it contemplated that conditions will be such as to warrant the demolition of the houses which are not and cannot be made fit for human habitation ?

It is impracticable at the present moment to form any reliable estimate of the period within which alternative accommodation will be available.

Section V.—Map.

A map of the district, coloured as directed below, should be forwarded with this completed form.

The Medical Officer of Health should be responsible for the colouring of the map, which should be accompanied by any report

on the subject which he may make. The map should be to the scale of six inches to the mile, and ordnance sheets may be used.

- (1) *Pink*.—Any areas which the Medical Officer of Health has already represented, or has definitely decided to represent, as unhealthy areas for the purposes of an Improvement or Reconstruction Scheme or Schemes under Part I. or Part II. of the Act of 1890.
- (2) *Burnt Sienna*.—Any areas which he has not definitely decided to represent but which in his opinion may have to be dealt with by Improvement or Reconstruction Schemes under Part I. or Part II. of the Act of 1890.
- (3) *Yellow*.—Any considerable areas which contain a large proportion of seriously defective houses, but which can, in his opinion, be adequately dealt with, otherwise than by Improvement or Reconstruction Schemes, (a) by measures for rendering the houses fit for human habitation by repairs or renovation, and (b) where necessary, by the demolition of individual unfit houses.
- (4) *Neutral Tint*.—Any considerable areas which, although in fair sanitary condition, nevertheless for one reason or another fall definitely below the ultimate standard at which it is reasonable to aim, or contain a large proportion of houses which fall below such standard.

Except in the case of No. 1 (pink), it will be sufficient if the colouring gives a general indication of the areas, and it will not be taken as definitely deciding the boundaries of the several areas or the methods of treatment which a more detailed survey may show to be the best for remedying the defects.

The areas coloured pink and burnt sienna should be numbered consecutively, and these numbers should be entered in column 2 of the Table in Section III.

(d) Parlour, Living Room, Scullery and three bedrooms	....	....	....	....	....	....	—
(e) Parlour, Living Room, Scullery and four bedrooms	....	....	....	....	....	....	—
(f) Block dwellings. (Number :—)							
Number of separate tenements	....	....	....	....	....	....	Nil
(g) Other dwellings (specifying type)	....	....	....	....	....	....	Nil
Total number of houses and separate tenements	....	....	....	....	....	....	<u>*2,020</u>
2. Approximate number of existing empty houses to be acquired and :—							
(i) made suitable for housing the working classes	....	....	....	....	....	....	Nil.
(ii) converted into flats for the working classes....	....	....	....	....	....	....	25
Approximate number of families to be housed under (i) and (ii)	....	....	....	....	....	....	75
3. Approximate acreage of land to be acquired	....	....	....	....	....	....	196
4. Average number of houses per acre	....	....	....	....	....	....	10.306
5. Approximate localities in which land is to be acquired—							
Magdalen Park Estate, Earlsfield (including 20 acres of open space).							
Furzedown Estate, Tooting and Streatham.							
Watney Estate, Southfield.							
Bell Estate, Tooting.—Question of acquisition in abeyance.							

* Which includes 700 on Bell Estate, the question of acquiring which is in abeyance.

6. Time within which it is proposed that the scheme (or if the scheme is to be carried out by instalments, each part of the scheme) is to be carried into effect* :—

Part of scheme.				Approximate date for completion.
Magdalen Park Estate	...	...	...	Three years.
Furzedown Estate	...	...	...	Three years.
Watney Estate	...	...	...	Eighteen months.
Bell Estate	...	...	...	(Scheme in abeyance).

7. Particulars of any measure necessary, as part of the scheme, for the preservation of existing erections of architectural, historic or artistic interest, or for the preservation of the natural amenitie of the locality.

None, excepting in the case of the Bell Estate, where it is desirable that the old mansion known as " Park Hill " should be retained and a certain amount of land reserved for recreation ground or open space.

8. Any other provisions (including provisions for joint action with any other Local Authority).

None.

9. Is it anticipated that the scheme may subsequently require to be amended? If so, any relevant considerations should be stated.

The scheme may require amendment as developments proceed, *e.g.*, it may prove necessary and advisable for the Council to arrange for the scheme definitely to include the Bell Estate, and a larger area of the Watney Estate than that at present provisionally approved for housing purposes. The changing conditions may entail a variation in the number of existing houses to be converted. As circumstances alter, it may be necessary to omit parts of the Scheme and to include

* Any part of the scheme which has already been submitted for approval should be referred to separately.

other proposals in substitution for or in addition to those mentioned on page 9. The scheme has been prepared without taking into consideration any proposals that may be made by private owners for the erection of houses and their sale to the Council, any such practical schemes which may be put forward and be favourably entertained by the Council will be subsequently submitted to the Ministry of Health for approval.

The above scheme was adopted by the Wandsworth Borough Council at a Meeting of the Council held on the 15th October, 1919.

[Signed] D. A. NICHOLL,
Town Clerk.

In conclusion I am pleased to be able to report that during the year under review the whole of the staff of the Department have carried out their duties, which have been exceptionally onerous, in a most thorough and conscientious manner.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

P. CALDWELL SMITH.

