

Report on the health of the Metropolitan Borough of Battersea for the year 1925.

Contributors

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Metropolitan Borough of Battersea.

REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH

OF THE

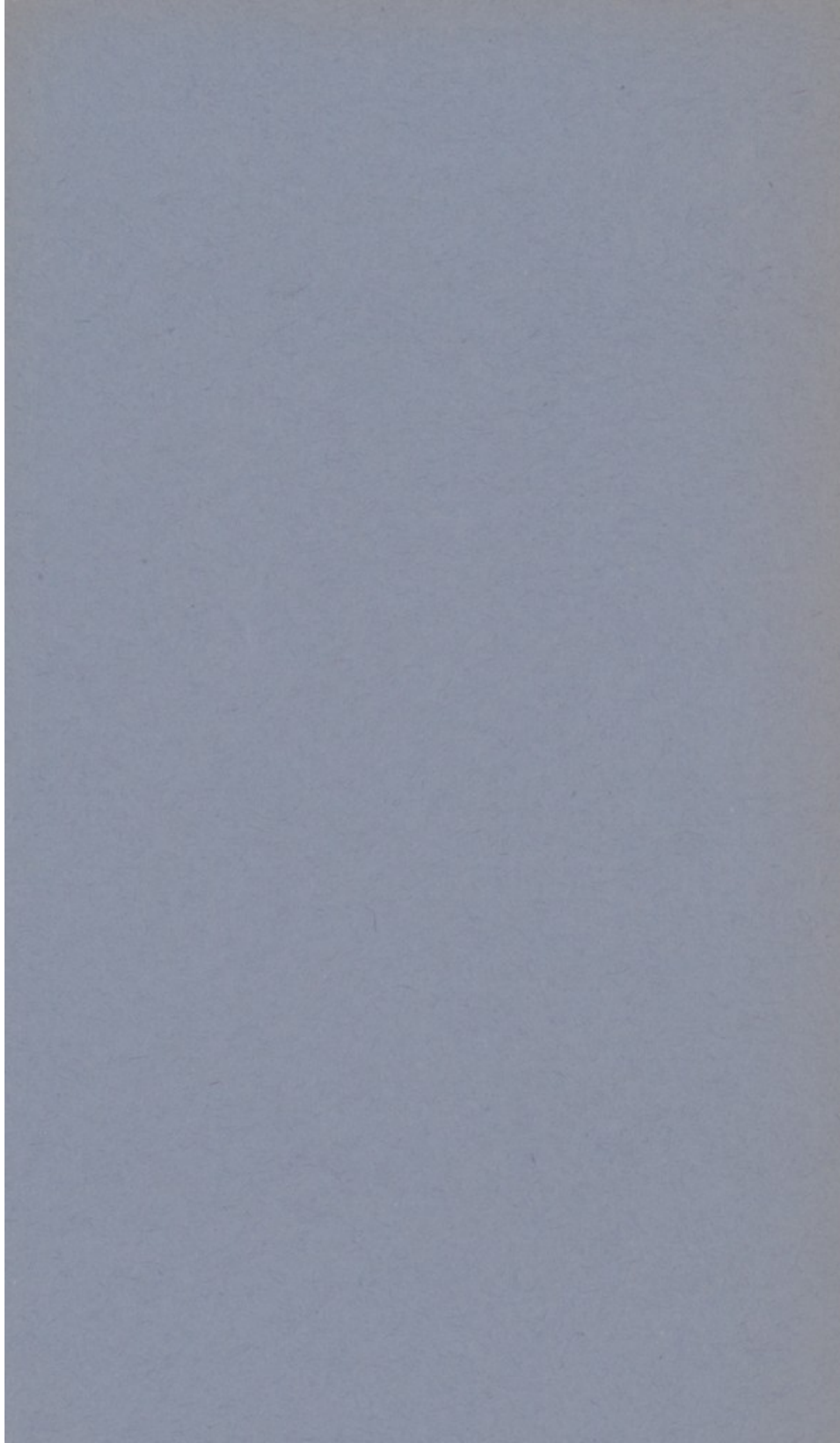
Metropolitan Borough of Battersea,

FOR THE YEAR 1925

BY

G. QUIN LENNANE, F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.



Battersea Borough Council

*With the Compliments of the
Medical Officer of Health.*

MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS,
LAVENDER HILL, S.W

Metropolitan Borough of Battersea.

REPORT

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OF THE

Metropolitan Borough of Battersea,

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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

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Health Committee.

As constituted 10th November, 1924.

Chairman :

Councillor Mrs. C. S. GANLEY, J.P.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR
(Councillor C. E. MASON, J.P.)

Councillor Miss E. BROWN.

" E. W. COLES.

" E. C. A. D. DUVAL.

" W. R. EARLY.

" W. GEARD.

" A. P. GODFREY.

" J. HENDRICK.

" G. H. LAWTHORP.

Alderman C. W. MARTIN.

Councillor R. MOORE.

" Mrs. M. H. ROSE.

As constituted 9th November, 1925.

Chairman :

Councillor J. HENDRICK.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR
(Councillor C. H. YOUNG, J.P.)

Councillor Mrs. T. AMPHLETT.

" W. F. ANDREWS.

Alderman J. R. ARCHER.

Councillor F. A. CAZALET

" E. W. COLES.

" C. S. KING.

" G. H. LAWTHORP.

" R. MOORE.

Alderman Mrs. M. J. ROBINSON.

Councillor Mrs. M. H. ROSE.

" G. WEADRIFF.

Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

As constituted 10th November, 1924.

Chairman.

Councillor Mrs. C. S. GANLEY, J.P.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR
(Councillor C. E. MASON, J.P.)

The HEALTH COMMITTEE, as above, and
the following Co-opted Members :

Mrs. K. S. D. BAKER.

Mrs. H. BOWLER.

Mrs. J. HOCKLEY.

Mrs. E. E. KEMP.

Mrs. M. T. VARRAN, J.P.

Mrs. F. YOUNG.

As constituted 9th November, 1925.

Chairman :

Councillor Mrs. M. H. ROSE.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR
(Councillor C. H. YOUNG, J.P.)

The HEALTH COMMITTEE, as above, and
the following Co-opted Members :

Mrs. K. S. D. BAKER.

Mrs. H. BOWLER.

Mrs. J. HOCKLEY.

Mrs. E. E. KEMP.

Mrs. M. T. VARRAN, J.P.

Mrs. F. YOUNG.

Housing Committee.

As constituted 10th November, 1924.

Chairman.

Councillor H. HARLING.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR
(Councillor C. E. MASON, J.P.)

Councillor J. BRUCE.

" W. R. EARLY.

" W. D. GARNSEY.

" W. GEARD.

" T. R. JONES.

Alderman T. POCKOCK.

" C. J. POWELL.

Councillor M. J. PRIOR.

Alderman Mrs. M. J. ROBINSON.

Councillor E. S. STRANGE, J.P.

" H. G. WHITE.

As constituted 9th November, 1925.

Chairman :

Councillor H. HARLING.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR
(Councillor C. H. YOUNG, J.P.)

Councillor Mrs. T. AMPHLETT.

" J. BRUCE.

" D. CARMICHAEL.

Alderman G. FINERAN.

Councillor W. GEARD.

" J. G. MCINTYRE.

" W. J. MCIVER.

Alderman C. J. POWELL.

" A. E. SAMUELS, LL.B.

Councillor E. S. STRANGE, J.P.

" H. G. WHITE.

Committee to issue certificates and reports under the Kent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Act, 1920 and 1923, as to the condition of dwelling houses.

As constituted 10th November, 1924.

Chairman :
Councillor H. HARLING.
HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR.
(Councillor C. E. MASON, J.P.)
Councillor W. D. GARNSEY.
" W. GEARD.
" E. S. STRANGE, J.P.
" H. G. WHITE.

As constituted 9th November, 1925.

Chairman :
Councillor H. HARLING.
HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR.
(Councillor C. H. YOUNG, J.P.)
Councillor W. GEARD.
Alderman C. J. POWELL.
Councillor E. S. STRANGE, J.P.
" H. G. WHITE.

Tuberculosis Committee.

As constituted 10th November, 1924.

THE HEALTH COMMITTEE, as above.

As constituted 9th November, 1925.

THE HEALTH COMMITTEE, as above.

Tuberculosis Care Committee.

As constituted 10th November, 1924.

Chairman :
Mr. J. R. ARCHER.
Councillor Mrs. C. S. GANLEY, J.P.
" J. HENDRICK.
" R. MOORE.
" Mrs. M. H. ROSE.
" C. J. WILKINSON.
Other Member :
Mrs. J. HOCKLEY.
Members of the late Dispensary Committee :
Mrs. DERMOTT.
Mr. G. J. W. GILDER.
Mr. B. R. THORNE.
Members of the late Voluntary Care Committee :
Mrs. CAUSTON.
Miss B. HOME.
Miss MORRIS.

Consultative Members :
L.C.C. District Organiser for Children's Care Committee Work (Miss THOMAS)
Representative of the Invalid Children's Aid Association.
Representative of the War Pensions Committee (Mr. F. H. RICHARDSON).
Lady Almoner, Brompton Hospital (Miss MARX).
Lady Almoner, King's College Hospital (Miss EDMONDS).
Tuberculosis Almoner, St. Georges Hospital (Miss HAMILTON).
Lady Almoner, St. Thomas's Hospital (Miss CUMMINS).
After-Care Sister, Victoria Hospital (Miss UNDERWOOD).
Representative of the London Insurance Committee (Mr. R. A. HANSON).
Representative of the S.L. District Nursing Association (Miss A. M. STANFORD).
Representative of the British Red Cross Society (Mrs. C. E. PEACH).
Health Visitor and Sanitary Inspector (Miss J. ROUND).

As constituted 9th November, 1925.

Chairman—Mr. J. R. ARCHER.
Councillor W. F. ANDREWS.
" J. HENDRICK.
" R. MOORE.
" J. MORGAN.
" Mrs. M. H. ROSE.
Other Member :
Mrs. J. HOCKLEY.
Members of late Dispensary Committee :
Mrs. DERMOTT.
Mr. G. J. W. GILDER.
Mr. B. R. THORNE.
Members of late Voluntary Care Committee :
Mrs. CAUSTON.
Miss B. HOME.
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Representative of the British Red Cross Society (Mrs. C. E. PEACH).
Health Visitor and Sanitary Inspector (Miss J. ROUND).

Staff of Public Health Department.

(At 31st December, 1925).

Tuberculosis Officer—G. MACDONALD, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer (Maternity and Child Welfare)—

(Miss) M. L. HAMILTON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Do. (part-time)—

(Miss) ALICE BLOOMFIELD, M.D., F.R.C.S.

Public Analyst—C. HACKMAN, F.I.C.

Women Sanitary Inspectors and Health Visitors—

Miss A. E. MOSS, San. Insp. Board's Cert., Cert. C.M.B.

Miss J. ROUND, H.V. Diploma, San. Insp. Board's Cert.

Health Visitors—

Miss C. P. ARMITAGE, H.V. Diploma, San. Insp. Board's Cert., Cert. C.M.B.

Miss M. CARR, H.V. Diploma, San. Insp. Board's Cert., Cert. C.M.B.

Miss B. L. KAYE, H.V. Diploma, San. Insp. Board's Cert., Cert. C.M.B.

Miss N. PLAYNE, San. Insp. Board's Cert., Cert. C.M.B.

Miss O. BAGGALLAY, H.V. Diploma, San. Insp. Board's Cert., Cert. C.M.B.

Miss D. HEAP, H.V. Diploma (R.S.I.), San. Insp. Board's Cert.

Miss F. B. GOODALL, H.V. Diploma, Cert. C.M.B.

Miss A. BANNERMAN (*temporary*), H.V. Cert., Cert. C.M.B.

Chief Sanitary Inspector—

I. YOUNG, F.S.I.A.

District Inspectors.

1. Mr. J. HERRIN, Cert. San. Inst. and Meat Insp. Cert.

2. Mr. J. J. BURGESS, San. Insp. Board's Cert.

3. Mr. J. LAWRENCE, Cert. San. Inst. and Meat Insp. Cert.

4. Mr. A. E. PURNELL, Cert. San. Inst.

5. Mr. J. T. BAXTER, Cert. San. Inst.

6. Mr. H. MARRABLE, Cert. San. Inst.

8. Mr. H. H. MAY, Cert. San. Inst.

Mr. H. E. WHEELER (Housing) San. Insp. Board's Cert., and Meat Insp. Cert.

Food Inspector—Mr. A. CHUTER, Cert. San. Inst., and Meat Insp. Cert.

Workshops Inspector—Mr. W. E. BENJAMIN, Cert. San. Inst.

Organising Rat Officer—Mr. H. RENHAM.

Clerical Staff—

Chief Clerk—Mr. F. E. WARD.

Mr. J. W. BROWN (Statistical).

Mr. E. COLE.

Mr. W. HALSTEAD.

Mr. H. C. GODFREY.

Mr. W. F. SMITH.

Mr. J. R. HOLLOWAY.

Mr. R. GRAHAM.

Miss G. NEWTON.

Office youth.

Miss F. M. HUMPHREYS, M. & C.W. Records.

Maternity Home—

Matron—Miss C. DICKSON, Cert. C.M.B.

Tuberculosis Dispensary—

Tuberculosis Nurses—Miss M. SCHOTBURGH, Miss B. O'CONNOR, Miss C. THOMPSON.

Secretary and Clerk—Miss L. WADHAM.

Dispenser—Miss E. F. DAVIES.

Typist—Miss C. TURNER.

Disinfecting Station—Superintendent—C. WOODHOUSE.

Mortuary—Keeper—W. NEWMAN.

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

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the health and sanitary state of the Borough for the year 1925.

The Annual Report for 1925, in accordance with the requirements of the Order No. 648 issued by the Ministry of Health, is in the nature of a "Survey" Report, *i.e.*, the report should deal every five years, not only with the health of the Borough for the year under review, but should be retrospective in character and should include a survey of the progress made during the previous five years in the public health. Although the report for 1925 follows the lines of previous Annual Reports, so far as practicable the suggestions of the Ministry as to its compilation as a quinquennial record of the measure of progress achieved have been kept in view.

There is no outstanding feature to be recorded in this "survey" report; nevertheless, the year under review has been from the standpoint of public health a satisfactory one for the Borough.

The birth-rate (18.5 per 1,000) for the year shows little change as compared with the two preceding years. It is at least satisfactory to note that the steady fall which has characterized this feature of the vital statistics of the Borough for the past two or three decades appears to have been arrested.

The General death-rate (10.5 per 1,000) is the lowest recorded in the Borough. The Infant Mortality-rate (58.0 per 1,000 births) was also lower than in 1924, and is the lowest rate (with the exception of 1923) yet recorded in Battersea.

There was a decline in the incidence and in the death-rate from the principal infectious diseases as compared with the previous year.

The Health Services of the Council included in the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme have produced excellent results which are reflected in the vital and morbid statistics for the year under review. There has been a considerable increase in the number of patients admitted to the Borough Maternity Hospital as compared with previous years, and the popularity and usefulness of this institution have increased. It is, moreover, most gratifying to note that notwithstanding the large increase in the number of beds occupied not a single maternal death has occurred in the Hospital during the year. From the administrative point of view, it is also satisfactory to record that the cost per bed has been substantially reduced. The development of Ante-Natal Supervision referred to in my last Annual Report has fully realised expectations during

the year, and even more useful developments may be expected to follow this and other activities of the Council's scheme when the new Maternity and Child Welfare Building is ready for occupation.

Housing Activities during 1925 have had to be restricted chiefly to the repair of unfit houses, and the year's work in this direction has been satisfactory. Progress has been made with the Plough Road Improvement Scheme, and at least one block of the new tenements was occupied before the year ended. It is with regret that I have again to point out that the serious overcrowding and congestion in many parts of the Borough through lack of adequate housing accommodation have not been materially relieved, and many cases of serious hardship and even of dangerous overcrowding have come to the knowledge of the Health Department during the year, in regard to which, in most cases, little could be done to remedy the situation.

The high position amongst the Metropolitan Cities and Boroughs, which Battersea has attained in regard to its health statistics, will be seen from an inspection of the table on page 21.

In conclusion, I desire again to express my acknowledgments for the support given me by the Chairmen of the Health, Maternity and Housing Committees, and the Members of the Borough Council. I have also to acknowledge the invaluable assistance rendered to me by my colleagues, the Chief Officers of the Council. To the Outdoor and Clerical Staffs of the Public Health Department, my thanks are also due for services always loyally and willingly rendered.

G. QUIN LENNANE,
Medical Officer of Health.

TOWN HALL,
BATTERSEA, S.W.

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Summary of Statistics, 1925

1. GENERAL.

Area of Borough—

(Including land and inland water)	acres 2,163
(Excluding water)	acres 2,139·9

Population—

(Census, 1921)	167,739
(Registrar-General's estimate, mid-year 1925)	172,100

Structurally separate occupied dwellings

(Census, 1921)	27,191
Rateable value	£1,044,020
Sum represented by a penny rate	£4,293

2. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

Births—

(Males, 1,677 ; females, 1,507)	3,184
Legitimate births	3,078
Illegitimate „	106

<i>Birth-rate</i>	18·5
--------------------------	------

Deaths—

(Males, 911, females, 894)	1,805
-----------------------------------	-------

<i>Death-rate</i>	10·5
--------------------------	------

Number of women dying in or in consequence of childbirth—

From sepsis	3
Other causes	3

Death-rate of infants under 1 year per 1,000 births.

Legitimate	56·5
Illegitimate	113·2
	58·4

<i>Deaths from Measles (all ages)</i>	4
„ <i>Whooping-cough (all ages)</i>	20
„ <i>Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)</i>	16

CENSUS, 1911—

Population	167,743
Number of inhabited houses	24,321

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Natural and Social Conditions.

The Metropolitan Borough of Battersea, created in November, 1900, under the provisions of the London Government Act, 1899, was formed from the old parish of Battersea after some re-arrangement between the two districts of Battersea and Wandsworth to define the boundary line. The origin of the name Battersea, according to the recently issued and scholarly history of the district, "Our Lady of Battersea" (I. G. Taylor, B.A.), is from the Saxon *Batrices Ege*, *Badorisheah* or *Badrices Ege* — the Island of *Badric*. It is a historic locality, and its earliest reference by the chroniclers is in 693 A.D., and later it is mentioned in Domesday Book, and was given by William of Normandy to the Abbey of Westminster. The Manor of Battersea, with "the Burgh of Wandlesworthe," remained an appanage of the Abbey of Westminster up to the time of Henry VIII., when, with the spoliation of the churches during the reign of that Monarch, it passed to other hands. Up to comparatively modern times Battersea was a picturesque hamlet on the Thames. It was not until late in the nineteenth century that it began to emerge from its rural environment, and some idea of its rapid growth will be gathered when it is known that so late as 1850 the population was only 15,000.

The Borough as now constituted is bounded on the north by the Thames and on the west, south and east by the neighbouring boroughs of Wandsworth and Lambeth. It has an area (excluding water) of 2,139 acres, and a population of 171,200. There are 24,000 houses, including 27,000 separate tenements. The rateable value is £1,044,020, and a penny rate yields over £4,290. There are two Parliamentary Divisions (North and South). The status of the population is in the main working-class. The manufactures carried on are comparatively few, so that the larger element of the population goes to work outside the Borough, and it is, therefore, mainly a residential working-class district of London. In the north and east districts there is a considerably higher density of population, and overcrowding is more prevalent as compared with the south and south-west districts. The housing accommodation, moreover, in the first-mentioned areas is inadequate and of markedly inferior condition and, as is to be expected, the vital and morbid statistics exhibit less favourable results. The chief occupations of male workers in Battersea are transport, building and allied trades, metal works and clerks, draughtsmen, &c. Amongst female workers (excluding those engaged in domestic duties) the principal employments are personal service, clerical, typists, dressmaking, embroidery, &c.

According to the census of 1921, there are 46,000 females over 12 "unoccupied" or "retired" in Battersea, mostly engaged in domestic duties at home.

The occupations involving risk to health are practically negligible.

Battersea is fortunate in the possession of fine open spaces, Battersea Park in the north, and Clapham and Wandsworth Commons in the south and south-west contributing greatly to the healthiness and natural amenities of the district.

The Borough is low-lying in the north, where in parts it lies below high-water mark of the river, and in the past this area has been much liable to flooding in times of heavy storm. On the south and south-west the ground rises to a considerable height towards Clapham and Wandsworth Commons to the Balham plateau. The soil is chiefly clay with outcrops of gravel and isolated banks of sand or sandy loam. Along the river front there is a belt of alluvium laid down by the river where it overflowed its banks, and what is now the site of Battersea Park was mainly marsh land.

Population.

The population of the Borough as estimated by the Registrar-General for the year 1925 is 172,100.

The estimated population, based upon the Registrar-General's figures, for the registration sub-districts and for the nine Wards is set out in the following table:—

Registration Sub-District.	Estimated Mid-Year Population, 1925.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
East Battersea	34,238	37,078	71,316
North-West Battersea	23,815	25,402	49,217
South-West Battersea	22,651	28,916	51,567
Total	80,704	91,396	172,100
1. Nine Elms	13,633	14,386	28,019
2. Park	8,821	9,868	18,689
3. Latchmere	9,287	10,350	19,637
4. Shaftesbury	7,642	8,167	15,809
5. Church	9,296	9,681	18,977
6. Winstanley	10,222	10,930	21,152
7. St. John	3,686	5,106	8,792
8. Bolingbroke	8,707	10,764	19,471
9. Broomwood	9,410	12,144	21,554
Total	80,704	91,396	172,100

Marriages.

The marriages registered in Battersea during 1925 numbered 1,382. The marriage-rate (i.e., the number of persons married per 1,000 of the population) was 16·1. The marriage-rate in the Borough during the past five years is shown in the following table:—

Year.				Marriages.	Marriage-Rate.
1921	...	...	...	1,482	17·5
1922	...	...	...	1,404	16·6
1923	...	...	...	1,352	15·8
1924	...	...	...	1,367	16·0
1925	...	...	...	1,382	16·1
Mean, 1921-25				1397·4	16·4

Births.

The number of births registered in the Borough during 1925 was 3,264 (1,713 males, 1,551 females, an excess of 162 males). Of this number 394 were transferred out, the permanent residence of the parents being outside the Borough, and 314 births occurring elsewhere were transferred here, giving on balance a total of 3,184 births relating to Battersea residents and a corrected birth-rate of 18·5 per 1,000 of the population.

The births in the registration sub-districts of the Borough were as follows:—

Sub-district.				Males.	Females.	Total.
East Battersea	...	...	...	779	692	1,471
North-West Battersea	...	...	...	518	495	1,013
South-West Battersea	...	...	...	380	320	700
The Borough				1,677	1,507	3,184

The following table shows comparative average birth-rates for quinquennial periods from 1877-81 to 1917-1921, and birth-

rates for individual years from 1917 for England and Wales, London and Battersea :—

BIRTH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.

Years.	England & Wales.	London.	Battersea.
1877-81	34.9	35.3	40.5
1882-86	33.3	34.0	40.0
1887-91	33.2	33.9	36.1
1892-96	30.1	30.6	32.4
1897-1901	29.0	29.5	30.8
1902-06	27.8	27.7	27.5
1907-11	25.5	25.5	24.8
1912-16	22.9	23.5	24.4
1917-21	20.4	20.2	20.5
1917	17.8	17.9	17.7
1918	17.7	16.0	16.1
1919	18.5	18.3	18.5
1920	25.4	26.5	28.1
1921	22.4	22.1	22.1
1922	20.5	20.9	21.7
1923	19.7	20.1	20.1
1924	18.8	18.7	18.4
1925	18.3	18.0	18.5

The following table shows the birth-rate per 1,000 of the population for each of the nine Wards of the Borough for the year 1925 :—

Ward.	Estimated Population, 1925.	Number of Births.	Birth-rate.
No. 1, Nine Elms ...	28,019	635	22.7
No. 2, Park ...	18,689	406	21.7
No. 3, Latchmere ...	19,637	371	18.9
No. 4, Shaftesbury ...	15,809	265	16.8
No. 5, Church... ..	18,977	386	20.3
No. 6, Winstanley ...	21,152	449	21.2
No. 7, St. John ...	8,792	152	17.3
No. 8, Bolingbroke ...	19,471	279	14.3
No. 9, Broomwood ...	21,554	241	11.2

The next table shows the birth-rates in the Borough and in the registration sub-districts in 1925, and during the previous decennium 1915-1924 :—

BIRTH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.

Year.	The Borough.	East Battersea.	North-West Battersea.	South-West Battersea.
1915	23.6	26.2	26.8	16.7
1916	21.8	23.0	25.0	16.8
1917	17.7	19.0	19.8	13.8
1918	16.1	17.7	17.8	12.0
1919	18.5	19.3	20.8	15.1
1920	28.1	29.8	32.0	21.8
1921	22.1	23.8	26.6	15.5
1922	21.7	23.0	24.8	16.8
1923	20.1	23.0	22.0	14.4
1924	18.4	19.9	21.9	12.8
Average 1915-1924	20.8	22.5	23.7	15.6
1925	18.5	20.6	20.6	13.6

Illegitimate Births.

Of the total births registered as belonging to the Borough of Battersea 106 or 3.33 per cent. were of illegitimate children as compared with 108 or 3.44 per cent. in 1924, 115 or 3.35 per cent. in 1923, 128 or 3.49 per cent. in 1922 and 131 or 3.50 per cent. in 1921.

Deaths.

The number of deaths registered in the Borough during 1925 was 2,397. Of these 920 were deaths of non-residents and were transferred to the districts in which the persons ordinarily resided. There were, on the other hand, 328 deaths of Battersea residents registered outside the Borough. The total (corrected) number of deaths of persons belonging to the Borough was 1,805 (males 911, females 894). This gives a recorded death-rate of 10.5 as compared with 11.7 for London and 12.2 for England and Wales.

The following table shows the death-rates per 1,000 of the population for the Borough and the registration sub-districts for the ten years 1915-1924 and the year 1925 respectively :—

DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.

Year.	The Borough.	East Battersea.	North-West Battersea.	South-West Battersea.
1915	16.4	16.2	18.8	14.2
1916	13.9	14.5	14.7	12.4
1917	15.2	15.4	16.3	14.0
1918	18.7	19.2	20.2	16.6
1919	12.9	12.4	12.7	13.7
1920	12.5	12.8	12.4	12.3
1921	12.2	12.3	12.7	11.5
1922	13.2	13.1	13.8	12.6
1923	10.8	11.2	10.4	10.6
1924	11.8	11.9	12.5	11.0
Average 1915-24.	13.8	13.9	14.5	12.9
1925	10.5	10.5	11.0	10.0

The death-rate per 1,000 inhabitants for each of the nine Wards is shown in the next table :—

Ward.	Estimated Population 1925.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate.
No. 1, Nine Elms ...	28,019	290	10.3
No. 2, Park ...	18,689	201	10.7
No. 3, Latchmere ...	19,637	241	12.3
No. 4, Shaftesbury ...	15,809	153	9.7
No. 5, Church ...	18,977	196	10.3
No. 6, Winstanley ...	21,152	230	10.9
No. 7, St. John ...	8,792	90	10.2
No. 8, Bolingbroke ...	19,471	206	10.6
No. 9, Broomwood ...	21,554	198	9.2

The following table shows the age and sex distribution of the total deaths (corrected) in Battersea during 1925 :—

	Under 1 year.	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 -	Total.
M	118	36	9	18	51	108	254	317	911
F	63	31	10	14	42	98	207	424	894
Ttls.	186	67	19	32	93	206	461	741	1,805

The corrected number of deaths of males and females registered in each quarter of the year is set out as follows :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
First quarter ...	235	264	499
Second quarter ...	200	187	387
Third quarter ...	192	178	370
Fourth quarter ...	284	265	549
	911	894	1,805

According to the factor supplied by the Registrar General for correction of the rate in reference to age and sex distribution, the corrected death-rate for Battersea during 1925 was 10·1.

Deaths in Public Institutions.

During 1925 the deaths of Battersea residents occurring in Public Institutions numbered 875. Of this number 596 occurred within and 279 outside the Borough. Of the total deaths in Public Institutions 579 occurred in Poor Law Institutions.

Senile Mortality.

During 1925 the deaths of 741 persons aged 65 years and upwards were registered in the Borough of Battersea. The distribution of these deaths is set out in the following table :—

District.	65 and under 75.		75 and under 85.		85 and upwards.		Total over 65.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
East Battersea	56	62	44	67	15	31	115	160	275
N.W. Battersea	47	50	34	49	3	11	84	110	194
S.W. Battersea	58	74	48	58	12	22	118	154	272
Borough of Battersea	161	186	126	174	30	64	317	424	741

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS OF BIRTHS, MORTALITY, &c.

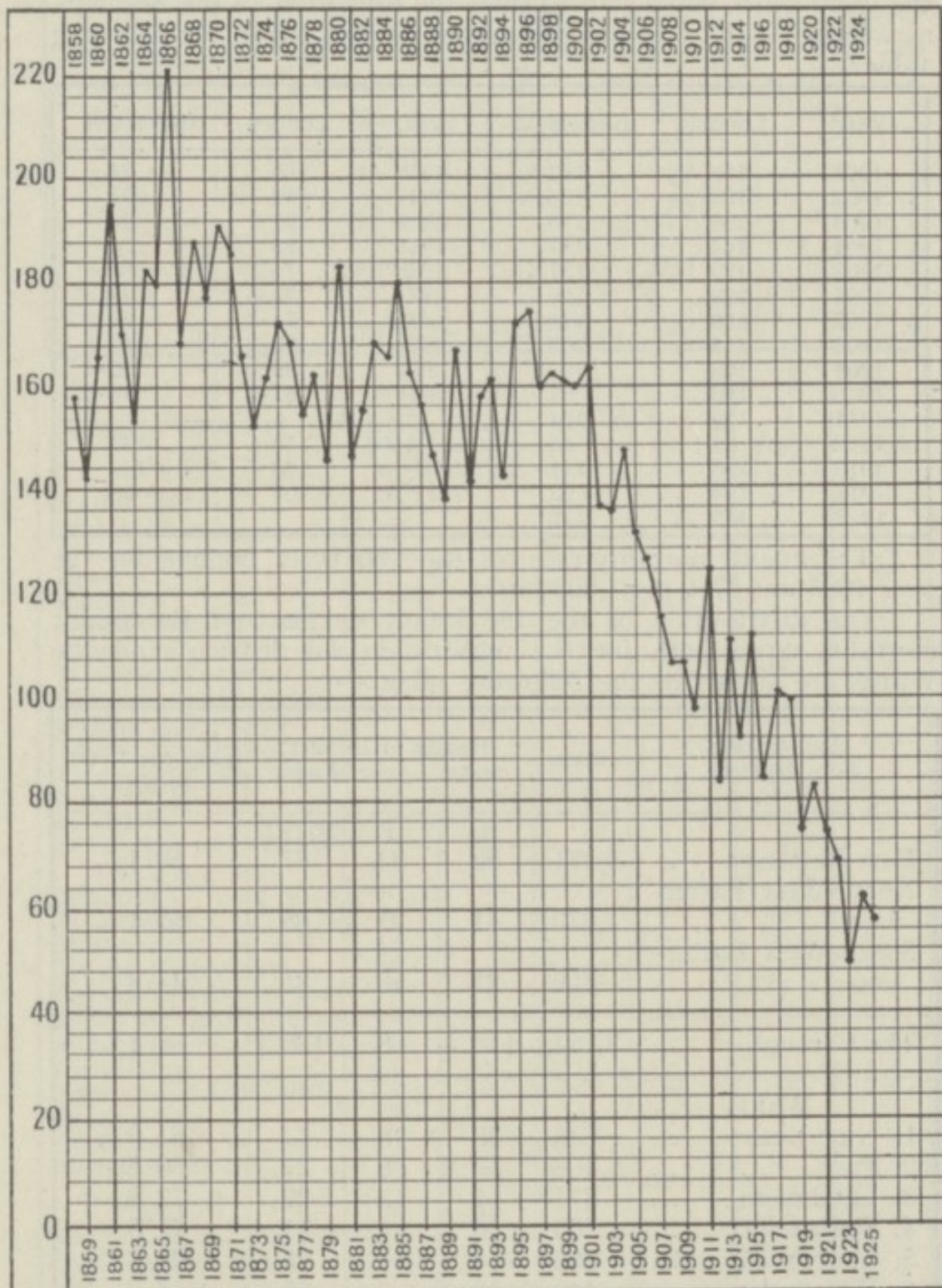
Year.	Mean population for year.	Births.	Birth Rate.	Deaths.	Death Rate.	Zymotic Deaths.	Natural Increase.
1857	15,970	582	36.4	343	21.4	46	239
1858	16,872	562	33.3	380	22.5	100	182
1859	17,774	685	38.5	394	22.1	96	291
1860	18,676	680	36.4	399	21.3	62	281
1861	19,582	750	38.3	505	25.7	112	245
1862	23,108	784	33.9	491	21.2	106	293
1863	26,635	1,042	39.1	522	19.5	86	520
1864	30,161	1,140	37.8	669	22.1	129	471
1865	33,688	1,357	40.3	785	23.3	177	572
1866	37,145	1,386	37.3	1,002	26.9	244	384
1867	40,741	1,734	42.5	870	21.3	122	864
1868	44,267	1,975	44.6	1,046	23.6	194	929
1869	47,749	2,096	43.9	1,121	23.4	247	975
1870	51,320	2,170	42.2	1,375	26.7	404	795
1871	54,847	2,220	40.4	1,472	26.8	463	748
1872	60,244	2,349	38.9	1,202	19.9	220	1,147
1873	65,614	2,659	40.5	1,307	19.9	205	1,352
1874	70,984	2,865	40.3	1,387	19.5	238	1,478
1875	76,354	3,080	40.3	1,724	22.5	307	1,356
1876	81,704	3,455	42.2	1,745	21.3	340	1,710
1877	87,094	3,481	39.9	1,725	19.8	280	1,756
1878	92,464	3,748	40.5	1,803	19.4	322	1,945
1879	97,834	4,001	40.8	1,980	20.2	355	2,021
1880	103,204	4,095	39.6	2,040	19.7	383	2,055
1881	108,342	4,452	41.8	2,033	18.7	381	2,419
1882	112,661	4,504	39.9	2,214	19.6	353	2,290
1883	116,980	4,711	40.2	2,344	20.0	369	2,367
1884	121,299	5,275	43.4	2,569	21.1	568	2,706
1885	125,618	4,654	37.0	2,566	20.4	432	2,088
1886	129,937	5,140	39.5	2,477	19.0	398	2,663
1887	134,256	5,186	38.6	2,451	18.2	502	2,735
1888	138,565	5,061	36.5	2,187	15.7	363	2,874
1889	142,884	5,161	36.1	2,240	15.6	366	2,921
1890	147,203	5,105	34.6	2,854	19.3	543	2,251
1891	150,880	5,237	34.7	2,697	17.9	398	2,540
1892	153,778	4,990	32.4	2,782	18.1	439	2,208
1893	156,719	5,225	33.3	2,974	18.9	614	2,251
1894	159,724	5,024	31.4	2,577	16.1	526	2,447
1895	162,787	5,264	32.3	2,961	18.1	460	2,303
1896	165,309	5,358	32.4	2,994	18.1	642	2,364
1897	166,059	5,266	31.7	2,737	16.4	486	2,529
1898	166,814	5,157	30.9	2,892	17.3	531	2,265
1899	167,570	5,179	30.9	2,905	17.3	418	2,274
1900	168,339	5,161	30.6	2,978	17.6	435	2,183
1901	169,100	5,025	29.7	2,766	16.3	491	2,259
1902	171,401	4,844	28.2	2,581	15.0	367	2,263
1903	173,422	4,973	28.6	2,476	14.2	347	2,497
1904	175,465	4,849	27.5	2,543	14.4	353	2,306
1905	177,532	4,843	27.3	2,561	14.4	375	2,282
1906	179,622	4,654	25.9	2,384	13.2	338	2,270
1907	181,736	4,574	25.1	2,406	13.2	255	2,168
1908	183,873	4,629	25.1	2,272	12.3	238	2,357
1909	186,036	4,450	23.9	2,417	12.9	283	2,033
1910	188,222	4,489	23.7	2,124	11.3	242	2,365
1911	167,765	4,381	26.1	2,404	14.3	336	1,977
1912	167,589	4,255	25.4	2,052	12.2	138	2,203
1913	167,464	4,240	25.3	2,365	14.1	208	1,875
1914	167,338	4,303	25.7	2,217	13.2	142	2,086
1915	161,945	3,820	23.6	2,653	16.4	334	1,167
1916	B*173,432	3,774	21.8	—	—	—	—
	D*159,402	—	—	2,221	13.9	160	1,553
1917	B*167,233	2,960	17.7	—	—	—	—
	D*150,023	—	—	2,285	15.2	185	675
1918	B*168,014	2,700	16.1	—	—	—	—
	D*149,951	—	—	2,809	18.7	204	-109†
1919	B*165,960	3,075	18.5	—	—	—	—
	D*159,316	—	—	2,061	12.9	95	1,014
1920	B*166,093	4,669	28.1	—	—	—	—
	D*165,664	—	—	2,079	12.5	188	2,590
1921	169,200	3,742	22.1	2,060	12.2	173	1,682
1922	169,200	3,665	21.7	2,227	13.2	192	1,438
1923	170,600	3,434	20.1	1,839	10.8	114	1,595
1924	171,000	3,139	18.4	2,018	11.8	122	1,121
1925	172,100	3,184	18.5	1,805	10.5	64	1,379

* Population as estimated for purpose of (B) Birth-rate, (D) Death-rate.

† Decrease. Census years in heavy type.

CHART

SHOWING THE INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE
(PER 1,000 REGISTERED BIRTHS) IN BATTERSEA FROM 1858 TO 1925.



Infant Mortality.

During 1925 the deaths of 186 infants were registered as belonging to Battersea. The total number of births registered during the year was 3,184, giving an infant mortality-rate of 58·4 per 1,000 births.

There were only four Boroughs in the County of London with a lower infant mortality than Battersea.

The infant mortality-rates in Battersea and in London for the years which have elapsed since the formation of the Borough, as well as for the previous decennium, are set out in the following table :—

Year.	London.	Battersea.	Year.	London.	Battersea.
1901	148	163	1916	89	84
1902	139	136	1917	104	101
1903	130	135	1918	107	99
1904	144	147	1919	85	74
1905	129	131	1920	75	83
1906	129	126	1921	79·6	73·8
1907	116	115	1922	74·4	69·3
1908	113	107	1923	60·4	49·5
1909	108	107	1924	69·0	62·4
1910	103	97	1925	67·0	58·4
1911	129	124			
1912	91	83	1891-1900	158	162
1913	105	111	1901-10	126	126
1914	104	92	1911-20	100	96
1915	112	112			

The infant mortality-rate for the County of London for the year 1925 was 67·0 per 1,000 births.

The distribution of the 186 infant deaths and the infant mortality-rates, both for the registration sub-districts and the Wards are shown in the following table :—

Registration Sub-Districts.	Births.	Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age.			Infant Mortality per 1,000 births.
		M.	F.	TOTAL.	
East Battersea ...	1,471	56	31	87	59·1
North-West Battersea ...	1,013	41	27	68	67·1
South-West Battersea ...	700	21	10	31	44·3
The Borough ...	3,184	118	68	186	58·4
WARD.					
1. Nine Elms ...	635	23	18	41	64·6
2. Park ...	406	19	8	27	66·5
3. Latchmere ...	371	14	13	27	72·8
4. Shaftesbury ...	265	10	1	11	41·5
5. Church ...	386	14	11	25	64·8
6. Winstanley ...	449	18	7	25	55·7
7. St. John ...	152	7	2	9	59·2
8. Bolingbroke ...	279	8	4	12	43·0
9. Broomwood ...	241	5	4	9	37·3

The next tables show the incidence of mortality from the chief diseases of infancy in the first four weeks of life and during the four trimesters :—

TABLE SHOWING DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 DAY, UNDER 1 WEEK AND UNDER 4 WEEKS FROM 1921 TO 1925.

Year.	Under 24 hrs.	1 to 7 days.	1 to 4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.
1921	38	21	49	108
1922	32	41	35	108
1923	33	21	23	77
1924	21	29	27	77
1925	25	29	35	89
Total 1921-25	149	141	169	459
Mean do. ...	29·8	28·2	33·8	91·8

Certified Causes of Death.	Months 0—3.	Months 3—6.	Months 6—9.	Months 9—12.	Total.	% of Total.
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	1	—	—	—	1	0·5
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	2	4	1	4	11	5·9
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	7	3	2	2	14	7·5
General Tuberculosis ...	—	—	1	1	2	1·1
Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	1	1	0·6
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	—	—	1	—	1	0·5
Pneumonia	7	8	5	10	30	16·1
Bronchitis	7	2	1	—	10	5·4
Other Respiratory Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prematurity	46	2	0	—	48	25·8
Marasmus	10	8	2	—	20	10·7
Icterus Neonatorum ...	2	—	—	—	2	1·1
Congenital Malformations	12	1	2	—	15	8·1
Injury at Birth	3	—	—	—	3	1·6
Suffocation (overlying)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	1	—	—	1	2	1·1
Atelectasis & Asphyxia N.	9	—	—	—	9	4·9
Lack of Care	1	—	—	—	1	0·5
Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	6	3	3	4	16	8·6
Total	114	31	18	23	186	100·0
Percentage of Total	61·3	16·6	9·7	12·4	100·0	—

On analysis of the above tables it will be noted that over 60 per cent. of the total infant mortality occurred in the first three months of life. If these figures are more closely investigated it is found that of the total 186 deaths of infants under 1 year in 1925, 89, or 48 per cent., occurred in the first four weeks of life. It will be noted further that most of these infants deaths were due to prematurity, marasmus and congenital defects. These infants, therefore, were born with such a heavy handicap that their chances of survival were slight and, therefore, no post-natal care could have, in the majority of cases, averted the result. While it is satisfactory to note that much has been accomplished in reducing infant mortality, especially in the later months of the first year of life, and that no doubt a proportion of these neo-natal deaths (i.e., deaths of infants in the first few weeks of life) are inevitable, the causes responsible require further investigation, and more attention must be paid to conditions which are favourable to a high incidence of mortality in the early weeks of life, e.g., state of health, nutrition and general ante-natal supervision of the mother.

Illegitimate Infant Deaths.

The death-rate amongst illegitimate children during 1925 was 113·2 per 1,000 births, as compared with 148·1 in 1924, 130·4 in 1923, 179·7 in 1922 and 183·2 in 1921. The corresponding death-rate of legitimate infants in 1925 was 56·5, the ratio of the mortality-rate of illegitimate infants to that of legitimate being 2·00 to 1.

The following table shows (a) the legitimate and illegitimate births and deaths, (b) the ratio of illegitimate to legitimate births, (c) the deaths per 1,000 legitimate and illegitimate infant births respectively, and (d) the ratio of the illegitimate infant mortality rate to that of legitimate infants during the past 6 years:—

Year.	BIRTHS.		Ratio of Illeg. to Legit. Births.	DEATHS. (Infants under 1 year.)		DEATHS per 1,000 Births.		Ratio of Illeg. I.M.R. to Legit. I.M.R.
	Legit.	Illeg.		Legit.	Illeg.	Legit.	Illeg.	
1920...	4,509	160	·035	358	28	79·4	175·0	2·20
1921...	3,611	131	·036	252	24	69·8	183·2	2·62
1922...	3,537	128	·036	231	23	65·0	179·7	2·76
1923...	3,319	115	·035	155	15	46·7	130·4	2·79
1924...	3,031	108	·036	180	16	59·4	148·1	2·49
Average 1920- 1924	3,601	128	·036	235	21	65·3	165·1	2·53
1925...	3,078	106	·034	174	12	56·5	113·2	2·00

The above table shows that the death-rate amongst illegitimate children, though much lower in 1925, is still twice the rate for legitimate infants.

Table showing Birth-rates, Death-rates and Infant Mortality-rates in the 29 Metropolitan Cities and Boroughs for the year 1925.

Births per 1,000 Population.			Deaths per 1,000 Population.			Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.		
1. Shoreditch	...	24.7	Hampstead	...	10.1	Wandsworth	...	53
2. Poplar	...	22.7	Lewisham	...	10.2	Woolwich	...	54
3. Bermondsey	...	22.7	Wandsworth...	...	10.4	Hampstead	...	55
4. Finsbury	...	22.6	Battersea	...	10.5	Lewisham	...	56
5. Bethnal Green	...	22.1	Fulham	...	10.6	Battersea	...	58
6. Southwark	...	21.4	Woolwich	...	10.7	Finsbury	...	59
7. Stepney	...	21.0	Camberwell	...	11.0	City of London...	...	60
8. Islington	...	19.4	City of London	...	11.0	St. Marylebone...	...	60
9. Deptford	...	18.9	Greenwich	...	11.2	Lambeth	...	62
10. Greenwich	...	18.8	Hackney	...	11.4	Deptford	...	62
11. Battersea	...	18.5	S. Newington	...	11.6	Islington	...	63
12. St. Pancras	...	18.1	Poplar	...	11.7	S. Newington	...	63
13. Hackney	...	18.0	St. Marylebone	...	11.7	Camberwell	...	64
14. Lambeth	...	17.9	Paddington	...	11.8	Hackney	...	64
15. Woolwich	...	17.9	Hammersmith	...	11.9	Holborn	...	65
16. Camberwell	...	17.8	Deptford	...	11.9	Hammersmith	...	66
17. Hammersmith	...	17.5	Bethnal Green	...	12.0	Chelsea	...	66
18. Fulham	...	17.2	City of West-minster	...	12.1	City of West-minster	...	69
19. Paddington	...	16.0	Stepney	...	12.1	Greenwich	...	69
20. Kensington	...	15.9	Lambeth	...	12.2	St. Pancras	...	71
21. Lewisham	...	15.7	Islington	...	12.2	Paddington	...	73
22. Stoke Newington	...	15.5	Holborn	...	12.3	Stepney...	...	75
23. Chelsea	...	14.5	Bermondsey	...	12.6	Bermondsey	...	75
24. Wandsworth	...	14.4	St. Pancras	...	12.6	Fulham	...	75
25. St. Marylebone	...	14.2	Kensington	...	12.9	Poplar	...	75
26. Hampstead	...	12.2	Southwark	...	13.1	Southwark	...	77
27. Holborn	...	12.2	Chelsea	...	13.3	Kensington	...	80
28. City of West-minster	...	10.7	Shoreditch	...	13.3	Bethnal Green	...	80
29. City of London	...	7.4	Finsbury	...	13.6	Shoreditch	...	88
London County	...	18.0	...	...	11.7	...	...	67
England and Wales	...	18.3	...	...	12.2	...	...	75

Notification of Births Act.

During 1925 the number of notifications of live births received was 3,046. The corrected number of births registered in Battersea was 3,184. The proportion of notified to registered births was 95.7 per cent.

The number of still-births notified during the year was 87 or 2.7 per cent. of the corrected total births.

213 births of infants born outside the Borough, but children of Battersea residents, were notified from the districts in which these births occurred.

Notified births are visited and re-visited by the Council's official Health Visitors and the voluntary organizations linked up with the Council's Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme.

A weekly return of all births notified is sent to the London County Council in accordance with the requirements of Sec. 5, sub-sec. 2 of the Notification of Births Act.

Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme.

The Borough Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme was revised early in 1919, on the coming into force of the Maternity and Child Welfare Act, 1918. This Act gave greatly increased powers to local authorities for the development of measures having for their object the welfare of women and of children under five years of age. These powers were at once welcomed by the Council, and a very extensive scheme of health services was inaugurated, which has continued year by year to develop in extent and scope to meet the needs of the population of the Borough. The scheme includes both municipal and voluntary effort and the activities of both are fully co-ordinated.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.

For administrative purposes the Borough is divided into seven areas. In each of these areas a Maternity and Child Welfare Centre—municipal or voluntary—has been established. The Centres are situated as follows:—

1. MUNICIPAL.

- (a) Latchmere Baths (Burns Road entrance).
- (b) All Saints' Parish Hall (Prince of Wales Road).
- (c) Plough Road Institution.
- (d) Chatham Hall (Chatham Road).
- (e) Dental Centre and Clinic (Plough Road).

2. VOLUNTARY.

- (a) Battersea School for Mothers (55 Mundella Road).
- (b) Women's League of Service (111 Bridge Road West).
- (c) Chislehurst Mission (St. James' Parish Hall, Ponton Road, Nine Elms).

In addition to the above ancillary services included in the Scheme are: (1) St. Mary's Hostel, Macaulay Road, Clapham Common, and (2) St. Margaret's Day Nursery and Hostel, institutions under voluntary control, but linked-up with the Borough Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme and in receipt of an annual grant from the Council.

Each Centre is under the superintendence of an official Health Visitor, assisted by voluntary helpers and by students from recognised training bodies, e.g., Battersea Polytechnic, College of Nursing and International Red Cross. At each Centre there is a Clinic with a woman medical officer in attendance. The Voluntary Centres are managed on similar lines to those of the Municipal Centres; in fact, at two of the Voluntary Centres the Child Welfare work is under the superintendence of an official Health Visitor of the Council.

The following table gives a summary of the work carried out at the Infant Welfare Centres during 1921 to 1925.

SUMMARISED STATISTICS RELATING TO MUNICIPAL INFANT CENTRES, 1921-25.

	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
LATCHMERE CENTRE.					
Sessions held	151	151	149	134	145
Attendances	14,312	12,178	11,459	8,297	7,161
First attendances	1,373	1,812	979	739	488
Average attendances per session	94	81	77	62	49
Average ditto weekly	275	234	219	160	138
Doctor's attendances	101	101	102	74	100
Babies seen by Doctor	1,832	2,711	2,306	2,008	2,755
Average ditto per attendance ...	18	27	23	27	28
Weights recorded	13,769	11,062	10,053	7,216	6,205
Advice only	543	1,116	1,346	1,081	956
PLOUGH ROAD CENTRE.					
Sessions held	100	101	101	100	100
Attendances	4,076	4,704	5,221	5,041	4,634
First attendances	442	769	611	488	370
Average attendances per session	41	46	52	50	46
Average ditto weekly	80	90	100	97	89
Doctor's attendances	48	51	55	48	43
Babies seen by Doctor	1,040	1,204	1,297	1,078	967
Average ditto per attendance ...	22	24	24	22	22
Weights recorded	3,734	4,226	4,673	4,319	3,804
Advice only	342	478	543	722	830
EAST BATTERSEA CENTRE.					
Sessions held	103	103	102	100	102
Attendances	3,525	4,029	4,717	4,519	4,704
First attendances	314	549	371	404	321
Average attendances per session	34	39	46	45	46
Average ditto weekly	68	77	91	87	90
Doctor's attendances	51	48	54	47	49
Babies seen by Doctor	964	1,016	1,040	1,231	1,291
Average ditto per attendance ...	18	21	19	26	26
Weights recorded	3,338	3,912	4,217	4,012	4,367
Advice only	187	117	500	507	337
CHATHAM ROAD CENTRE.*					
Sessions held	—	—	—	73	115
Attendances	—	—	—	3,617	5,923
First attendances	—	—	—	277	354
Average attendances per session	—	—	—	49	52
Average attendances weekly ...	—	—	—	98	114
Doctor's attendances	—	—	—	35	50
Babies seen by Doctor	—	—	—	738	1,156
Average ditto per attendance ...	—	—	—	21	23
Weights recorded	—	—	—	3,148	5,016
Advice only	—	—	—	469	907

* Opened in April, 1924.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS RELATING TO MUNICIPAL INFANT CENTRES.

	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Sessions held	354	355	351	407	462
Attendances	21,913	20,911	21,397	21,474	22,422
First attendances ...	2,129	3,130	1,961	1,908	1,533
Average attendance per session	62	59	61	53	49
Average attendance weekly... ..	421	402	411	413	431
Doctor's attendances ...	200	200	211	204	242
Babies seen by Doctor ...	3,836	4,931	4,643	5,055	6,169
Average do. per attendance	19	25	22	25	25
Weights recorded	20,841	19,200	18,943	18,695	19,392
Advice only	1,072	1,711	2,389	2,779	3,030

The following table summarises the work carried out during 1924 and 1925 at the Voluntary Centres, linked up with the Council's Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme :—

	Battersea School for Mothers, 55 Mundella Road.		Chislehurst (St. James's) Mission, Ponton Road		Women's League of Service, 111 Bridge Road West.		Total.	
	1925.	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.	1924.
Sessions held	95	99	50	49	73	73	218	221
Attendances	3,541	3,429	1,112	1,190	2,120	1,766	6,773	6,385
First attendances ...	241	258	66	81	110	127	417	466
Average attendance per session	37	35	22	24	29	24	31	29
Average weekly	68	66	22	24	41	34	130	123
Doctor's attendances ...	94	97	26	29	73	73	193	199
Babies seen by Doctor	2,653	2,561	303	439	1,633	1,516	4,589	4,516
Average do. per attendance	28	26	12	15	22	21	24	23
Weights recorded... ..	3,541	3,425	1,040	1,111	1,925	1,685	6,506	6,221
Advice only	—	4	72	79	195	81	267	164

Hospital Provision.

In addition to the provision for Maternity at the Borough Maternity Hospital and the District Midwifery Service, facilities for the needs of children requiring hospital treatment are provided by the Council by arrangement with the Victoria Children's Hospital, Tite Street, Chelsea, and the Fulham Babies Hospital (Chronic Wasting Diseases). The Council contribute an annual sum to the

hospital funds for this service. Women and children, where necessary, are also referred from the Ante-Natal and Child Welfare to other Hospitals and Institutions.

Number of cases referred to Hospitals and Institutions from the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics during 1925 :—

St. Thomas's Hospital	...	...	...	...	22
Victoria Hospital for Children	...	...	...	...	160
St. James's Hospital	...	...	...	...	2
Belgrave Hospital	...	...	...	...	1
Borough Tuberculosis Dispensary	...	...	...	...	29
Fulham Babies Hospital	...	...	...	...	13
Sunlight Clinic, Humanity House	...	...	...	...	8
Children's Hospital, Vincent Square	...	...	...	...	1
Royal Eye Hospital	...	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	...	<u>237</u>

The following health services are carried on in the Borough by the Guardians of the Poor and voluntary bodies :—

St. James's Hospital, Ouseley Road.

St. John's Hospital, St. John's Hill.

Bolingbroke Hospital, Wandsworth Common.

Battersea General Hospital, Battersea Park.

The two first-named are institutions maintained by the Wandsworth Board of Guardians.

Nursing Facilities.

In connection with the Council's Scheme, Nursing attendance in their own homes is, by arrangement with the South London District Nursing Association, provided when required for inhabitants of the Borough. Very considerable use of this valuable feature of Maternity and Child Welfare work has been availed of during the past few years, especially during the prevalence of epidemic disease, *e.g.*, acute infective diarrhoea, measles, whooping-cough and other dangerous or disabling diseases of child life.

During 1925 the total number of attendances made by the Nurses was as follows :—

NURSING SERVICE, 1925.

Name of Disease.	AGE.				Total.	
	Under 5 years.		Over 5 years.			
	Cases.	Visits.	Cases.	Visits.	Cases.	Visits.
Ophthalmia Neon. & other Eye Aff'ns.	108	3,056	—	—	108	3,056
Measles	24	188	8	48	32	236
Whooping Cough ...	19	324	2	31	21	355
Diarrhoea & Vomiting	5	37	—	—	5	37
Chicken Pox ...	3	33	1	9	4	42
Pemphigus neonatorum ...	5	139	—	—	5	139
Puerperal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	60	1,038	66	1,376	126	2,414
Influenza	1	4	26	239	27	243
Other Diseases ...	—	—	2	47	2	47
Totals ...	225	4,819	105	1,750	330	6,569

The cost of the Nursing Service, particulars of which are set out in the above table, was £218 19s. 4d., as compared with £265 16s. 0d. in 1924 and £182 10s. 8d. in 1923.

Health Visitors.

The work carried out during the quinquennium 1921 to 1925 by the Council's Health Visiting Staff and by the Health Visitors of the Voluntary Organisations included in the Borough Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme will be found summarised in the table on page 27.

SUMMARY OF VISITING WORK CARRIED OUT BY COUNCIL'S VISITING STAFF AND VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS INCLUDED IN THE BOROUGH
MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SCHEME FROM 1921 TO 1925.

Health Visitors.	1921.			1922.			1923.			1924.			1925.			MEAN (1921-25).		
	C'c'l.	Vol.	Total	C'c'l.	Vol.	Total	C'c'l.	Vol.	Total	C'c'l.	Vol.	Total	C'c'l.	Vol.	Total	C'c'l.	Vol.	Total
Visits to Expectant Mothers	1,733	418	2,151	1,363	297	1,660	1,611	304	1,915	1,754	612	2,366	1,843	579	2,422	1,661	442	2,103
Visits to Notified Births	6,378	2,460	8,838	6,025	1,660	7,685	8,016	1,350	9,366	8,383	1,215	9,598	8,565	1,249	9,814	7,473	1,587	9,060
Visits to Still Births	22	—	22	33	—	33	60	4	64	88	18	106	83	11	94	57	7	64
Visits to children aged 1-5 years ...	1,049	827	1,876	942	1,117	2,059	1,394	1,459	2,853	2,539	1,447	3,986	2,775	1,438	4,213	1,740	1,258	2,998
Visits to enquire into Infant Deaths ...	252	69	321	174	30	204	117	32	149	205	24	229	164	33	197	182	38	220
Visits to cases of Notifiable Infectious Disease ...	2,231	35	2,266	5,611	712	6,323	5,074	354	5,428	5,060	589	5,649	4,367	318	4,685	4,469	401	4,870
Visits to cases of Non-Notifiable Infectious Disease...	1,901	308	2,209	660	129	789	552	104	656	528	101	629	626	132	758	853	155	1,008
Visits <i>re</i> Summer Diarrhoea ...	1,243	721	1,964	1,847	652	2,499	1,713	400	2,113	1,361	655	2,016	471	243	714	1,327	534	1,861
Visits to Dental Cases	282	—	282	276	—	276	322	33	355	320	25	345	260	14	274	292	14	306
Visits to V.D. Cases	31	—	31	145	—	145	191	—	191	211	—	211	159	—	159	148	—	148
Other Visits ...	760	—	760	949	83	1,032	785	229	1,014	1,311	819	2,130	1,061	650	1,711	973	356	1,329
Totals ...	15,882	4,838	20,720	18,025	4,680	22,705	19,835	4,269	24,104	21,760	5,505	27,265	20,374	4,667	25,041	19,175	4,792	23,967

A survey of the work carried out during the five years 1921-1925, as summarised in the above table, exhibits some interesting points for observation and comment.

The Staff of Official Health Visitors has been increased from 7 in 1921 to 9 in 1925. The number of Child Welfare Centres has, during the same period, been increased by one (Chatham Road).

The number of sessions held at the Centres has been increased from 354 in 1921 to 462 in 1925, and the attendances, exclusive of the Voluntary Centres, at these Centres has increased from 21,913 to 22,422.

The total home visits paid by the Health Visitors (Official and Voluntary) during the 5 years increased from 20,720 to 25,041, an increase of 4,321.

The number of home visits and re-visits paid by the Health Visitors in connection with notifiable infectious diseases increased during the quinquennium from 2,231 to 4,367. While this figure is, of course, affected by the fluctuations in individual years of notifiable infectious diseases, this is not the only explanation; the increased Staff has rendered it possible to devote greater attention to this important preventive measure and with better results, as shown by the vital and morbid statistics of the Borough.

An analysis of the attendances of infants at the Welfare Centres in Battersea shows that 55.5 per cent. are of infants at the earlier weeks of life (under 2 months). This satisfactory feature points to the attention now given by the Health Visitors to the importance of home visiting from the earliest possible date after birth.

Milk Order.

During 1925, Milk, both fresh and dried, was supplied by the Council free or at reduced rates to Necessitous Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Children under 5 years of age. The following table gives particulars relating to the number of persons supplied, quantities distributed and cost after deducting payments made:—

Year.	Dried Milk.		Fresh Milk.		Cost (after deducting payments made).
	Persons Supplied.	lbs. Supplied.	Persons Supplied.	Pints Supplied.	
1920 ...	1,473	15,588	233	31,894	£ 3,330
1921 ...	2,391	49,020	301	27,254	5,011
1922 ...	2,469	61,511	260	23,879	5,279
1923 ...	2,231	50,110	219	25,633	3,288
1924 ...	1,840	51,837	178	17,654	2,533
1925 ...	1,620	44,805	222	26,079	2,631

In addition to the above dinners to the number of 1,277 were supplied to necessitous expectant and nursing mothers by arrangement with the Women's League of Service, at a cost of £36 10s. 2d.

As a result of the conference of Metropolitan Sanitary Authorities convened by Bermondsey Borough Council and attended by Battersea delegates, the Council on the report of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee decided on a gradual substitution of Grade A (Tuberculin Tested) milk for dried and liquid milk hitherto supplied to necessitous expectant and nursing mothers and children under 5 years of age. Notice was accordingly sent to all milk retailers in the Borough that on and after the 1st April, 1926, orders for milk would only be given to milk retailers who were prepared to supply this milk.

Ante-natal Work.

The organisation of the Ante-natal side of the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme only began in earnest with the appointment in April, 1924, of a part-time Assistant Medical Officer (Miss Alice Bloomfield, M.D., F.R.C.S.) specially skilled in the diseases of women. Since then the work has made rapid progress, and the attendances at the Central Out-patient Ante-natal Clinic at the Borough Maternity Hospital have increased to such an extent as to make it impossible for the Medical Officer to give the necessary time to individual cases. A re-arrangement of the work was therefore found to be imperative, and also the holding at this Centre of an extra session, and application was accordingly made by the Council to the Ministry of Health for sanction.* It is anticipated that the extra session will relieve the existing pressure and afford greater opportunity to the Medical Officer in charge for the more efficient examination of patients.

There are subsidiary Clinics held at the Latchmere, Plough Road and All Saints Parish Hall Centres. At these Clinics the patients attend until the sixth and seventh months and, with the exception of one attendance at the Central Clinic for the routine blood test, all cases expecting admission to the Borough Maternity Hospital for their confinement will be required to attend the Central Clinic for their last three monthly visits.

With the exception of one fortnightly Ante-natal Clinic held at the Women's League of Service Centre at 111 Bridge Road West, all ante-natal cases are referred from the Voluntary Centres included in the Council's Scheme to the Ante-natal Clinics at one or other of the Municipal Clinics.

The increase in the number of patients admitted to the Maternity Hospital during 1925 has, of course, given rise to an increased attendance at the Ante-natal Centres. Every expectant mother who applies for admission to the Borough Maternity Hospital or for the services of the Midwife on the District Midwifery Service is required to attend for examination by the Medical Officer at the Ante-natal Clinic.

* This extra session was sanctioned by the Ministry early in 1926, to take effect from 1st April, 1926.

As an integral part of the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme there can be no question that the development of Ante-natal work in the Borough has been followed by the most gratifying results. Ante-natal work is largely preventative, and is the most effective weapon against the dangers, many of them avoidable, that threaten the expectant mother.

During 1925 the salient features of the report of the year's work are: (1) A definite increase in the number of new patients, and (2) improved organisation for securing more efficient methods in dealing with the extension of the work. The latter includes the ancillary work of the instruction of expectant mothers in the care of their health during pregnancy, preparation for their confinement and the provision of suitable clothing for themselves and the expected child. Classes of instruction are conducted by the Health Visitor and are much appreciated by the mother, especially the young mothers, who are eager, willing and receptive.

The total number of patients attending the Municipal Ante-natal Clinics during 1925 was:—

Central Clinic (Borough Maternity Hospital)		489
Latchmere Clinic		201
All Saints Clinic (East Battersea)		98
Plough Road Clinic		123
		911

The numbers show an increase of 151 patients as compared with 1924.

Ante-natal (V.D.) Clinic.

This special treatment Clinic was established in connection with the Ante-natal Outpatient Department at the Borough Maternity Hospital, and was opened for the reception of patients at the end of 1921. The Clinic is fully equipped with all modern appliances, etc., for diagnosis and treatment. The work carried out during 1925 is summarised below.

During 1925 a total of 653 blood tests were made. Of these 37 were positive.

Of these 37 positive results—

- 6 were from repeated tests.
- 14 were from expectant mothers.
- 2 were from infants under 1 year.
- 1 was from child of 2 years.
- 13 were from post-partum cases.
- 1 was from potential mother.

Of the 14 expectant mothers whose blood gave a positive Wasserman reaction—

- 5 were discovered before 7th month of pregnancy.
- 9 were discovered after 7th month of pregnancy.
- 8 were treated during pregnancy.
- 4 had no treatment during pregnancy.
- 2 failed to attend Clinic.
- 10 had normal confinements in the Borough Maternity Hospital.
- 1 had premature labour in the Borough Maternity Hospital.
- 1 had a still-born baby at home.
- 2 have not yet been confined.

The mother of the still-born baby had no pre-natal treatment, the result of her blood test not being known until 8th month of pregnancy.

The mother of the premature baby had had 2 previous still-born (premature) babies and had been intermittently under treatment since January, 1924.

Of the 12 babies born—

- 1 was still-born.
- 1 was premature but healthy.
- 9 were normal healthy infants.
- 1 infant gave a positive Wasserman.
- 7 infants gave a negative Wasserman.
- 4 infants not yet examined.

The Consultant Specialist to the Clinic, Dr. Roxburgh, reports that a larger number of expectant mothers were tested by the Wasserman reaction in 1925 than in the previous year, but apart from this there has been a slight falling off in the Ante-natal work, partly owing to the smaller number of positive Wasserman discovered—a satisfactory feature—but mainly owing to the fact that many of the mothers so discovered either failed to attend for Ante-natal specific treatment or came so late in pregnancy that it was impossible to start treatment. This is an unsatisfactory feature and can only be remedied by the gradual education of the mothers in the Borough to the importance of attending the Ante-natal clinics early in pregnancy.

The table on page 32 shows the number of mothers treated for syphilis ante-natally in the complete years 1922, 1923, 1924 and 1925.

YEAR.	Number of expectant mothers tested by W.R.	Number giving positive W.R.	Per cent.	Number of expectant mothers with positive W.R. treated during pregnancy.	BABIES.				Mothers not confined by end of year.
					Healthy Neg. W.R.	Healthy looking Not yet tested.	Positive W.R.	Still-born.	
1922 ...	—	—	—	1	1	0	0	0	0
1923 ...	—	—	—	8	4	0	1	0	3
1924 ...	517	18	3.5	15	11	1	0	1 Prolonged labour. Not syphilitic	2
1925 ...	653	14	2.1	8	7	1	0	0	—
1925 ...	—	—	—	Not treated during Pregnancy 6 Came for W.R. too late in pregnancy or would not attend Clinic for treatment.	1	1	1	1	2

N.B.—This table does not shew cases treated post-partum, or babies or gonorrhœa cases.

The table shews the value of Ante-natal treatment for syphilis, particularly in the case of one of the eight mothers with positive Wasserman who were treated during pregnancy. She had previously had two still-born children and no live birth; she now has a healthy baby with negative Wasserman, although it was born prematurely after the 8th month.

The table further shews the value of the scheme started at the end of 1923 of taking a routine Wasserman test from every mother attending the ordinary Ante-natal clinics. It also shows that the percentage of positive Wasserman in expectant mothers in Battersea is much lower than the figure commonly supposed to represent the incident of syphilis in the urban population, namely about 10 per cent.

At the bottom of the table is inserted for comparison the fate of the pregnancies of six mothers with positive Wassermans who, for one reason or another, were *not* treated during their pregnancies. It shews that out of four deliveries there was only one definitely healthy child and one possibly healthy whose blood has not yet been tested.

Special Ante-natal Clinics are held at the Out-patient Department of the Borough Maternity Hospital on Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons.

This development of the Council's Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme was begun in 1922. In 1924 the attendances increased to such an extent that it was found necessary to hold an extra session on Tuesdays.

The Session held on Tuesday, though not exclusively devoted to the diagnosis and treatment of Venereal Disease, forms a very important part of the scheme for the treatment of V.D. in pregnant and post-parturient women. Dr. Bloomfield, who is in charge, reports:—

This Clinic is held—

A.—For the purpose of taking specimens for routine Wasserman blood test. These specimens until a few months ago were also taken at one of the ordinary Ante-natal Clinics, but the pressure of work in the latter Clinics rendered it necessary to refer practically all patients for their blood test to the Maternity Hospital Clinic.

In 1925, 653 routine tests were taken, of which 266 were taken at the "Special" Clinic, but the percentage of these latter will be much higher in 1926.

In 653 cases, 37 gave positive results among whom were 14 expectant mothers.

Of these 14 positive results—

- 5 were discovered before the 7th month of pregnancy
- 9 were discovered after the 7th month.

Thirteen post-parturient cases had positive results.

B.—For the examination of pregnant and post-parturient women suffering from vaginal discharge and sores and irritation about the vulva.

All pregnant patients suffering from more than a very slight vaginal discharge are referred to the "Special" Clinic and are there examined with the proper facilities and films are taken from urethra and cervix when necessary.

Many patients are found to require no treatment. In 1925 19 films were taken from the cervix, gonococci being discovered in only two cases.

These two patients received in addition to weekly inspection and treatment by the doctor, daily douching, etc., by a nurse and were discharged cured.

Besides these two cases, any case showing a purulent or excessive vaginal discharge received treatment and among these were several cases of cervical erosion of probably infective origin.

The work of this Clinic and its results may be summarised as follows :—

1. A routine Wasserman test is an extremely valuable and essential part of ante-natal examination.
2. The importance of an examination in all cases complaining of a possible purulent discharge during pregnancy. It is possible that some of these discharges originated in a Diplococcal infection, but the gonococcus is seldom found in pregnancy unless the infection is recent and acute. In films special attention should be paid to the number and staining re-actions of pus cells—large quantities of well staining pus cells being an absolute indication for treatment. Treatment should be started as early as possible in pregnancy, as local treatment, except in very severe and acute cases, is not usually desirable after the 8th month.

For this reason, and in order that the routine Wasserman test may be carried out patients should be encouraged to report very early in pregnancy, *e.g.*, the 3rd month, when this examination can be carried out.

They could then be required to attend again 2-3 months later, when the usual examination, *i.e.*, presentation of foetus measurements, etc., could be carried out.

That the Clinic is appreciated is shown by the large attendance, viz., 560 in 1925, of whom 308 were new cases, and its effectiveness is in part borne out by the few and mild cases of Ophthalmia which have occurred in the Borough Maternity Hospital and District Midwifery Services. The extremely low percentage of febrile puerperia during 1925 further points to some extent, at least, to the steady treatment of all purulent vaginal discharges during pregnancy.

This does not exhaust the Ante-natal work carried out under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme. A very considerable amount of visiting and reporting of cases is carried out for the Obstetric and Gynæcological Departments of the larger Hospitals in connection with Battersea patients attending those Institutions.

The following is a summarised statement showing the Hospitals and the work carried out during 1925 :—

	<i>Ante- and post-natal visits</i>	<i>Other visits.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1. St. Thomas's Hospital	314	252	566
2. General Lying-in Hospital, York Road	127	—	127
3. King's College Hospital	32	3	35
4. St. George's Hospital			
5. Westminster Hospital			
6. Victoria Hospital			
7. St. Bartholomew's Hospital			
8. Gt. Ormond Street Hospital			
9. Southwark and Newington Rescue Society			
	<u>473</u>	<u>255</u>	<u>728</u>

Maternal Mortality.

During 1925 there were six deaths of women from diseases or accidents of child-birth, and this figure represents a death-rate per 1,000 births of 1·88.

The causes of death and the mortality rates for the five years 1921-1925 are set out in the following table :—

MATERNAL DEATHS IN CHILD-BIRTH (PUERPERAL SEPSIS AND OTHER CAUSES).

	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	Mean 1921-5
Deaths from Puerperal Sepsis	4	3	—	4	3	2·8
Deaths from other causes connected with child-birth	10	6	10	5	3	6·8
Total Maternal Deaths con- nected with Child-birth ...	14	9	10	9	6	9·6
Rate per 1,000 births—						
Puerperal Sepsis ...	1·07	0·82	—	1·27	0·94	0·82
Other Maternal deaths ...	2·67	1·64	2·91	1·59	0·94	1·98
Rate per 1,000 all Maternal deaths	3·74	2·46	2·91	2·86	1·88	2·80
Rate per 1,000 population—						
Puerperal Sepsis ...	·024	·018	—	·023	·017	·016
Other Maternal deaths ...	·059	·035	·059	·029	·017	·040
Rate per 1,000 population all Maternal deaths	·083	·053	·059	·052	·034	·056

The figures are very encouraging, showing as they do a decline in maternal mortality since 1921. In view of the attention which has been drawn in the memorandum by Sir George Newman, issued by the Ministry of Health in 1919, and by the more recent report by Dame Janet Campbell to the high rate of maternal mortality still prevailing, and the necessity for more active steps by local authorities, the Borough Council has, during the past 5 or 6 years, made special efforts in their Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme, details of which are set out in this section of the Report, to provide an efficient midwifery service in conjunction with the other measures which have been carried on in Battersea for many years. Most of the measures suggested in Sir George Newman's admirable memorandum have been in operation in the Borough for the past 5 or 6 years, and include :—

- (1) An adequate midwifery and nursing service.
- (2) Arrangements for securing the nutrition of the expectant and nursing mother.
- (3) Provision of Maternity Centres and ante-natal supervision.

That these measures have produced the results anticipated, as shown in the above table, is a satisfactory feature of this year's

Annual Report. The development of ante-natal supervision during the past two or three years has played an important part in the success which has already been obtained through the Council's Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme. It should not be forgotten in this connection that the reduction in maternal mortality is not the only gain. There is also the diminished incidence in the suffering, invalidity and incapacity which, in the case of the survivors, as Sir George Newman pointed out, is exerting a serious effect upon the well-being of the community.

Borough Maternity Hospital.

The Borough Maternity Hospital was opened early in 1921.

The Hospital is situated at 19 and 20 Bolingbroke Grove, directly overlooking Wandsworth Common. In addition to being a lying-in hospital, it is a recognised Training Institution for Pupil-Midwives, and a District Midwifery Service is also run in connection with the Hospital.

The Central Ante-natal and Special Treatment Clinics are also held at the Out-patients Department of the Hospital.

Medical attendance when required is provided by a rota of local medical practitioners. The services of the Consultant Obstetrician to the Hospital, Dr. J. S. Fairbairn, M.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.P., Senior Obstetric Physician to St. Thomas' Hospital (or his deputy, Dr. A. C. Richardson, M.D., F.R.C.S.) are also available in cases of grave emergency.

The Staff of the Hospital consists of a Matron, 1 Sister and 4 Staff Nurses. There is also accommodation for the training of 12 pupil-midwives.

During 1925, 560 cases were admitted to the Hospital (30 beds), an increase of 150 cases compared with 1924.

The increase in the number of patients admitted during 1925 is a very satisfactory feature of the year's work, indicating (a) that the popularity of the Institution is increasing, and (b) that the cost of maintenance per bed has been reduced. An even more satisfactory feature is that notwithstanding the greatly increased number of patients admitted, not a single maternal death occurred. No case of puerperal sepsis occurred during the year.

The number of infant deaths was 6 less than in 1924.

It was found necessary to call in the services of the Consultant Obstetrician in 5 cases of grave emergency during the year, as compared with 6 cases in 1924.

Particulars relating to the admissions during 1925 are set out as follows :—

Total number of cases admitted	...	...	...	560
Average duration of stay	...	...	...	14 days
Number of cases delivered by—				
(a) Midwives (nursing staff)	...	...	...	508
(b) Doctors (on rota)	...	...	...	39

Of the above 560 cases, 13 patients were admitted for ante-natal treatment prior to re-admission at a later date for confinement.

Number of cases in which medical aid was sought by the mid-wife, with reasons for requiring assistance.

(a) *Ante-Natal.*

Retention of urine	1	Version under anæsthetic	2
Contracted pelvis	3	Ante-partum hæmorrhage	2
Albuminuria	12	Neurotic condition	1
Debility	1		—
Threatened miscarriage	1	Cases	25
Heart disease	1		—
Threatened eclampsia	1		—

(b) *During labour.*

Fœtal distress	16	Eclampsia	1
Miscarriage—Hydramnios with twins	1	Collapse after birth of twins	1
Prolapse of cord	2	Heart disease	1
Delayed labour	1	Retained placenta P.P.H.	1
A.P.H. Premature labour	1	Collapse during 3rd stage of labour	1
Contracted pelvis	1	Post-partum hæmorrhage	1
Placenta prævia	1		—
Hour glass contractions... ..	1	Cases	31
Adherent placenta	1		—

(c) *After labour.*

Ruptured perineum	10	Collapse	1
Engorged breast	1		—
Bronchitis	2	Cases	16
Broncho-Pneumonia	1		—
Subinvolution	1		—

(d) *For infant.*

Watery eyes	27	Dangerous feebleness	1
Ophthalmia	2	Cyanosis	1
Prematurity	2		—
Distressed breathing	1	Cases	37
Convulsions	2		—
Microcephalus	1		—

Number of maternal deaths Nil.

Number of cases in which temperature rose above 100·4 for 24 hours with rise of pulse 4

Number of cases notified as ophthalmia neonatorum with result of treatment 2

(Attended St. Margaret's and St. Thomas's Hospitals: Discharged cured.)

Number of infants with discharge from eyes however slight 27

Number of infants not entirely breast fed 3

Anæmia of mother 2 Going to foster-mother 1

Number of foetal deaths (still-born or within 10 days of birth) and their causes					10
Cord tightly round neck	...	...	...	1	
Ante-partum hæmorrhage in mother	...	...	...	2	
Macerated foetus...	...	...	...	1	
Prolapse of cord	...	...	...	1	
Prematurity	...	...	...	4	
Microcephalus	...	...	...	1	

The Consultant Obstetrician to the Council was called in in 5 cases of grave emergency, particulars of which are set out below :—

Ante-partum hæmorrhage	...	...	...	1
Albuminuria	...	...	...	1
Eclampsia	...	...	...	1
Collapse after labour	...	...	...	2

I am indebted to the courtesy of the Borough Treasurer for the following statement of the cost of the Home during the financial year ended 31st March, 1926 :—

MATERNITY HOSPITAL, 1925-1926.

Total beds, 30 ; total cases, 571 ; percentage of beds occupied 73 per cent.

Item.					Total.	Per Patient Week.
					£	£ s. d.
Salaries	{ Medical	...	...	...	153	0 2 8
	{ Nursing	...	...	...	550	0 9 8
	{ Domestic and other	...	...	...	499	0 8 9
Provisions	...	...	...	...	1,150	1 0 2
Drugs and other Medical Requisites	...	...	...	...	206	0 3 7
Heating and Lighting	...	...	...	...	448	0 7 10
Laundry	...	...	...	...	416	0 7 3
Repairs and Renewals	{ Domestic	...	...	...	213	0 3 9
	{ Structural	...	...	...	216	0 3 9
Taxes and Insurance...	...	...	...	...	158	0 2 9
Loan Charges	...	...	...	...	1,427	1 5 0
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	117	0 2 1
Gross cost					£5,553	£4 17 3
Income	{ Pupil Midwives	...	...	...	156	0 2 9
	{ Inmates' Payments	...	...	...	2,403	2 2 1
	{ Other	...	...	...	10	0 0 2
Net cost					£2,984	£2 12 3

It will be noted that there is a satisfactory reduction in the cost per patient per week (£2 12s. 3d.) as compared with £4 11s. 5d. in 1924, £4 17s. 4d. in 1923, and £4 7s. 0d. in 1922. This satisfactory financial result has been due to the increased percentage of beds occupied, and the reduction in the cost of structural and domestic repairs and other miscellaneous charges. These reductions are the more satisfactory as electric cooking was substituted for gas during the year.

District Midwifery Service.

The District Midwifery Service for the attendance of patients in their own homes was inaugurated at the close of 1921. During 1925 there were 119 cases attended by the District Midwife, a decrease of 33 as compared with 1924. This may partly be due to the transfer of 17 cases for reasons of health or other unsuitable conditions for admission to the Brough Maternity Hospital.

Particulars relating to this Service during 1925 are set out below :—

Total number of cases attended	...	...	...	119
--------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----

Number of cases delivered by—	
-------------------------------	--

(a) Midwife	...	...	...	...	...	114
-------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

(b) Doctors	...	...	...	...	...	5
-------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Number of cases where medical assistance was called for, with reasons for requiring assistance—

(a) *Ante-Natal.*

Ante-partum hæmorrhage	...	...	...	...	1
------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

(b) *During labour.*

Delayed labour	...	...	...	...	5
----------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

(c) *After labour.*

Post-partum hæmorrhage	...	...	...	...	3
------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Retained placenta	...	...	...	...	2
-------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Torn perineum	...	...	...	...	4
---------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

(d) *For infant.*

Dangerous feebleness	...	...	...	...	6
----------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Number of maternal deaths	...	...	...	...	Nil.
---------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

Number of cases notified as ophthalmia neonatorum, with result of treatment	...	...	...	...	3
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

(Attended St. Thomas's Hospital, subsequently discharged cured.)	
--	--

Number of infants with discharge from the eyes, however slight	...	...	...	...	8
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Number of infants not entirely breast-fed	...	...	...	...	2
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

(Insufficient breast milk.)	
-----------------------------	--

Number of foetal deaths...	...	...	...	...	6
----------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Congenital heart...	...	...	...	...	2
---------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Prematurity	...	...	...	...	1
-------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Pyloric Stenosis	...	...	...	...	1
------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Stillborn	...	...	...	...	1
-----------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Anencephalus	...	...	...	...	1
--------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Dental Clinic.

The work carried out at the Dental Clinic during 1925 for the treatment of expectant and nursing mothers and children under 5 years of age was satisfactory. Under the provisions of the Maternity and Child Welfare Act, as part of the comprehensive scheme of the Council for Maternity and Child Welfare, dental facilities were provided in August, 1920. Arrangements were made for this service with the British Dental Hospital, who furnished the necessary equipment and the services of a Dental Surgeon (Mr. J. Rhys Herbert, L.D.S., R.C.S.(Eng.)), the Council providing accommodation at the Plough Road Centre. The Dental Clinic began with one session weekly, but the attendance of patients in a few months had increased to such an extent that a second session and, later, a third session, had to be provided weekly. The popularity of this health service has steadily increased, and there can be no question that it has produced excellent results. The Dental Clinic is available for expectant and nursing mothers and children attending the Voluntary Association's Clinics included in the Council's scheme, on the recommendation of the Medical Officers in charge, as well as for those attending the Council's Municipal Clinics.

The work of the Dental Clinic during 1925 is summarised as follows :—

Number of sessions held	...	...	...	...	149
Total number of patients (women 244, children 50)	...	...	...	...	294
Total attendances (women 1,601, children 64)	...	...	...	...	1,665
Work carried out :—					
Extractions—					
Ordinary	...	...	...	...	25
With local anæsthetic	...	...	...	...	352
„ general anæsthetic	...	...	...	...	987
				—	1,364
Scaling and polishing	...	...	...	...	52
Fillings (simple)	...	...	...	...	65
Upper dentures	...	...	...	...	44
Lower dentures	...	...	...	...	39
Dressings and treatment to gums	...	...	...	...	52
Repairs to dentures	...	...	...	...	18
Prescriptions given	...	...	...	...	52
Advice...	...	...	...	...	535

The estimated cost of dental treatment (Maternity and Child Welfare) in 1925 was £459 2s. 5d. This sum includes £167 7s. 9d. paid for dentures supplied, the cost of which was distributed as under :—

	£	s.	d.
Contributed by patients	97	16	0
Grants from Saturday and Sunday Hospital Funds	47	8	6
Grants from other philanthropic agencies	16	1	0
Grant by Guardians	1	14	6
Contribution by Council	4	7	0
	£167	7	9

The nett cost to the Council during the year was £296 1s. 8d.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

During 1925 under the Notification Clauses of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and the Orders and Regulations made thereunder, 2,770 cases of infectious diseases (excluding tuberculosis) were notified, including cerebro-spinal fever 1, acute polio-myelitis 2, encephalitis lethargica 8.

The following is a list of the diseases compulsorily notifiable in Battersea :—

Small-pox.	Acute polio-myelitis.
Cholera.	Acute polio-encephalitis.
Diphtheria.	Glanders.
Membranous croup.	Anthrax.
Erysipelas.	Hydrophobia.
Scarlet fever.	Acute influenzal pneumonia.
Typhus fever.	Acute primary pneumonia.
Typhoid or enteric fever.	Trench fever.
Relapsing fever.	Malaria.
Continued fever.	Dysentery.
Puerperal fever.	Plague.
Ophthalmia neonatorum.	Acute encephalitis lethargica.
Cerebro-spinal fever.	Measles.
Whooping cough.	

The distribution of the cases notified in the registration sub-districts and the wards is shown in the table on p. 43.

Excluding measles and whooping cough, there were 1,300 cases which occurred in 1,116 houses. Of these cases 1,002, or 77·1 per cent., were removed to the Isolation Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board and 298, or 22·9 per cent., remained under treatment at home.

Full particulars of all notifiable infectious diseases will be found in the form required by the Ministry of Health (Table II.) in the Appendix.

Infectious Disease Contacts.

Many cases of "contacts," which were reported to the Medical Officer of Health were kept under observation in connection with various diseases as follows :—

Small-pox.	Enteric fever.
Plague.	Malaria.
Diphtheria.	Scarlet fever.

Small-pox.

No case of small-pox was notified in Battersea during 1925, and only 1 case (fatal hæmorrhagic small-pox, notified in September, 1923) occurred in the Borough during the past 5 years.

During the year 13 cases were recorded in London, 11 in Bethnal Green and 2 in Lambeth. In addition, 4 cases were notified to the Port of London Authority.

In England and Wales 5,341 cases of small-pox were notified during 1925.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1925, IN WARDS AND SUB-DISTRICTS.

Notifiable Disease.	WARDS.										DISTRICTS.			Totals.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	E	N	S		
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	69	36	68	38	64	79	11	18	13	153	199	44	396	
Erysipelas	13	10	11	5	6	9	3	6	4	33	21	13	67	
Scarlet Fever	94	47	58	37	80	91	19	35	36	207	198	92	497	
Enteric (Typhoid) Fever ...	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	6	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	10	3	7	2	3	5	—	1	1	16	14	2	32	
Puerperal Fever	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	2	2	2	6	
Polio-myelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	2	
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	4	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	6	1	1	8	
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Acute Primary Pneumonia ...	43	27	33	16	17	62	4	5	6	100	95	18	213	
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia...	16	11	7	6	10	11	2	4	5	38	23	11	72	
Whooping Cough*	91	110	128	61	117	131	40	57	42	309	326	142	777	
Measles*	26	25	120	48	71	313	29	41	20	117	474	102	693	
Totals	370	271	435	215	368	703	108	171	129	986	1,354	430	2,770	

* Notifiable in Battersea from 24th April, 1922.

Scarlet Fever.

Scarlet fever was more prevalent during 1925 than in the previous year, and 497 cases were notified, as compared with 378 in 1924, 409 in 1923, 750 in 1922, and 1,374 in 1921. It is therefore to be anticipated in accordance with epidemiological experience that we may be on the upward curve of a wave of cyclical epidemicity which characterises this and other common infections. The case-rate per 1,000 of the population was 2·9, and 8 deaths were registered from the disease, giving a death-rate of ·046 per 1000, as compared with 3 deaths and death-rate of ·018 in 1924, 6 deaths and a death-rate of ·035 in 1923, and 13 deaths and a death-rate of ·077 in 1922.

Of the cases notified 489; or 98·4 per cent., were removed to hospital. The infected houses numbered 425.

In 54 of the notified cases (not included in the above total) the diagnosis of scarlet fever was not confirmed at hospital.

Scarlet fever of late years has become a mild disease. Indeed, the very mildness of the clinical manifestations which, in the majority of cases the disease has shown, has rendered it difficult, in many instances, to diagnose, and in a number of cases children are found in the desquamative or "peeling" stage before the nature of the disease is recognised. It is therefore a difficult matter to control the incidence of the disease, and the effect of removal to the Isolation Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board as a precaution against the spread of infection appears to be of doubtful value from this standpoint. Except where the environmental circumstances are unsatisfactory, rendering hospital treatment necessary or desirable, it becomes a question whether the accommodation of the Board's Hospitals should not be utilised to a greater extent for other diseases, *e.g.*, measles and whooping cough, which are much more dangerous to young children.

Diphtheria.

The number of cases of diphtheria notified in Battersea during 1925 was 396, as compared with 372 in 1924, 374 in 1923, 670 in 1922, and 713 in 1921.

The number of deaths registered from the disease was 10, giving a death-rate of 0·058, as compared with 25 deaths and a death-rate of 0·15 in 1924, 34 deaths and a death-rate of 0·20 in 1923, and 58 deaths and a death-rate of 0·34 in 1922.

Of the 396 cases notified, 392 or 99·0 per cent. were removed to hospital. The infected houses numbered 337.

In 61 cases (not included in above total), the diagnosis of diphtheria was not confirmed at hospital.

The following table shows the incidence and mortality of diphtheria during 1925 in the Borough, the sub-districts and the wards :—

Ward.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases per 1,000 Popltn.	Deaths per 1,000 Popltn.	Percentage Case Mortality.
1	69	4	2.46	.14	5.80
2	36	—	1.93	—	—
3	68	1	3.46	.05	1.47
4	38	1	2.40	.06	2.63
5	64	2	3.37	.11	3.12
6	79	1	3.73	.05	1.27
7	11	—	1.25	—	—
8	18	1	0.92	.05	5.55
9	13	—	0.60	—	—
E.	153	6	2.15	.08	3.92
N.W.	199	3	4.04	.06	1.51
S.W.	44	1	.85	.02	2.27
Boro'	396	10	2.30	.06	2.53

INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY, 1895-1925.

	Mean Quinquennial Rates.			Mean death- rate.	Case mortality per cent.
	Mean No. of cases per annum.	Mean case rate	Mean No. of deaths per annum.		
1895-1899	569.6	3.43	93.4	.564	17.02
1900-1904	265.2	1.57	22.6	.134	8.34
1905-1909	267.4	1.58	22.2	.131	8.18
1910-1914	224.4	1.34	17.4	.104	7.74
1915-1919	261.0	1.66	22.4	.143	8.56
1920-1924	531.8	3.15	43.4	.257	8.06
Year 1925	396	2.30	10	.058	2.53

The case-rate per 1,000 population was 2.30, as compared with 2.18 in 1924, 2.19 in 1923, 3.96 in 1922, and 4.21 in 1921. The case-mortality was 2.53, as compared with 6.7 in 1924, and 9.1 in 1923. The average case-mortality for the 5 years 1921-1925 was 7.18 per cent.

The incidence of the disease was highest in the Latchmere, Church and Winstanley Wards, where the standard of living and the housing accommodation are generally much below the average for the Borough, these wards contributing 53.3 of the total cases notified.

The facilities provided by the Council for the bacteriological examination of swabs from suspected cases of diphtheria are freely availed of by medical practitioners practising in the Borough. Anti-toxin is also supplied free of charge, and may be obtained on personal or written application by doctors at any hour of the day or night at the Town Hall.

In the chart facing this page are shown the incidence and mortality from diphtheria annually from 1893 to 1925. It will be noted that in 1921 the incidence curve has attained as high a maximum almost as in 1893, and that the mortality curve had also reached a higher maximum than in any year since 1898.

While it is satisfactory to note that the mortality from diphtheria in Battersea was low during 1925, there is no doubt that this disease is still a very formidable menace to child life, and that its toll of lives is greater than it should be, in spite of the fact that there is at our disposal a most potent preventive measure. The Schick test, which has so far only been tried on a very small scale in this country, has already proved its value, and it is to be regretted that more extensive use is not being made of this powerful immunising agent. Moreover, such use as has already been made has been mainly in children of school age. It is in the case of children of pre-school age that the best results from immunisation are to be obtained. Even on the very small scale that it has been already carried out in various elementary and secondary schools in this country, Schick testing has amply proved its value. In these schools it is stated some 5,000 children were immunised after a positive result had been obtained, and with the exception of one or two specially susceptible cases none of these children even when exposed to risk of infection had subsequently contracted the disease.

It is obvious therefore that an extended use should be made of this preventive agent. Infant Welfare Clinics are the most appropriate places to carry out the necessary treatment, dealing, as they do, with children of pre-school age. One Metropolitan borough has already adopted the Schick test, and the immunisation of positively re-acting cases at one of its Infant Welfare Clinics.

During the year 82 children under 12 years of age at the Royal Masonic Institute for Girls were Schick tested, with the following results :—

60 gave a positive result.
22 were negative to the test.

DIPHTHERIA.

CHART SHOWING INCIDENCE (NOTIFICATIONS) AND MORTALITY ANNUALLY FROM 1893 TO 1925.



Of the 60 children who reacted positively—

3 were immunised after 2 injections

35	"	"	"	3	"
2	"	"	"	4	"
12	"	"	"	5	"
5	"	"	"	6	"
3	"	"	"	7	"

Enteric Fever.

During 1925, 9 cases of enteric fever were notified in Battersea. Of these 3 cases were cancelled, the diagnosis not being confirmed at hospital. There was 1 death from this cause as against 3 deaths in 1924.

The source of infection in 2 cases, there was reason to believe, was traceable to infection while travelling in France and Italy. In 3 cases there was no definite evidence obtainable as to the probable source of infection.

The following table gives particulars of the cases notified in 1925 :—

ENTERIC FEVER CASES NOTIFIED 1925.

Identification.	Sex.	Age.	Diagnosis.	Result.	Probable Source of Infection.
L.G. (1 Jan.)	M.	6	Confirmed Vidal Positive B. Typhos. (St. Thomas's 31-3-25).	Recovered. Discharged about 10-5-25.	Not known.
C.E. (4 Apr.)	M.	14	Confirmed	Recovered. Discharged Hospital 14-1-26	Do.
M.C. (22 Jun.)	F.	13	Confirmed	Convalescence uneventful. Discharged Victoria Hos- pital before 17-10-25.	Probably contracted at Naples. Another case reported.
C.C. (20 Aug.)	M.	55	Confirmed	Discharged 16-10-25.	Unknown.
R.D. (5 Oct.)	F.	38	Confirmed " Paratyphoid B."	Discharged 10-11-25.	Visited France, returned 15-9-25—un- well 17-9-25.
S.M. (24 Oct.)	M.	43	Confirmed.	Died 28-10-25	Jellied eels, Shell fish or Fried fish.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.

During 1925 only 1 case of cerebro-spinal fever was notified in Battersea, as compared with 4 cases in 1924, 4 cases in 1923, 2 cases in 1922 and 3 in 1921. There were no deaths from this disease in Battersea during 1925.

Encephalitis Lethargica.

There were 12 cases of encephalitis lethargica (sleepy sickness) notified in Battersea during 1925, as compared with 14 cases in 1924 and 3 cases in 1923. In 4 of these cases the diagnosis was not confirmed. Two deaths were recorded from this disease as compared with 5 in 1924.

The following table summarises particulars of the cases notified in Battersea during 1925 :—

Identification.	Age and Sex.	Date notified.	Date of Death.	Progress.
F.P.	16, M.	21 Jan.	—	Recovered
H.M.	38, M.	7 Feb.	—	In mental hospital
W.B.	9, M.	9 „	—	Recovered
R.T.	20, F.	24 Mar.	—	Progressing favourably
M.A.L.	48, F.	10 June	8 June	—
J.V.G.	36, M.	21 July	—	Recurring case (nearly well)
M.G.	19, F.	14 Sept.	—	Still under treatment
W.F.S.	20, F.	14 Dec.	10 Dec.	—

There was also a fatal case (unnotified) in Battersea, the patient having been removed to hospital notified suffering from Scarlet Fever, and dying the following day, death being certified as due to Encephalitis Lethargica.

In 1925 the numbers of notified cases of this disease in England and Wales was 2,676, and in London 302.

Puerperal Fever.

There were 6 cases of puerperal fever notified in Battersea during 1925, as compared with 15 cases in 1924, 7 cases in 1923 and 13 cases in 1922. There were 3 deaths from the disease. The number of cases per 1,000 births was 1·88, as compared with 4·78 in 1924. The notified cases were distributed as follows :—East Battersea, 2 ; North West Battersea, 2 ; South West Battersea, 2.

The case-mortality was 42·9 per cent., and the death-rate per 1,000 births was 0·94, and per 1,000 of the population ·017 respectively.

One fatal case was not notified, the death being ascribed to puerperal fever following miscarriage.

The following table summarises the particulars of incidence of puerperal fever in Battersea from 1892-1925 :—

PUERPERAL FEVER STATISTICS, 1892-1925.
NOTIFICATIONS.

	Mean No. per annum.	Mean Rate per 1,000 population.	Mean Rate per 1,000 births.
1892-1901 ...	10.9	.067	2.11
1902-1911 ...	11.8	.066	2.53
1912-1921 ...	10.4	.063	2.77
1921 ...	15	.089	4.01
1922 ...	13	.077	3.55
1923 ...	7	.041	2.04
1924 ...	15	.088	4.78
1925 ...	6	.035	1.88
Mean 1921-5 ...	11.2	.066	3.25

DEATHS.

	Case mortality %	Mean Number.	Rate per 1,000 population.	Rate per 1,000 births.
1892-1901 ...	69.8	8	.049	1.54
1902-1911 ...	54.2	5	.037	1.39
1912-1921 ...	47.0	4	.025	1.06
1921 ...	26.7	4	.024	1.07
1922 ...	23.0	3	.018	0.82
1923 ...	—	0	—	—
1924 ...	26.7	4	.023	1.27
1925 ...	42.9	3	.017*	0.94*
Mean 1921-5 ...	24.6	2.8	.016	0.82

* An unnotified fatal case is included for the purpose of these columns.

Acute Polio-Myelitis.

There were 2 cases of acute polio-myelitis notified in Battersea during 1925, as compared with 9 in 1924, 8 in 1923, 4 in 1922, and 2 in 1921. Both cases were removed to hospital, and there were no deaths from the disease.

At the end of the year there were still under treatment 17 cases, including 15 cases notified prior to 1925. Of these 17 cases, 12 were of children under 5 years of age when notified.

All cases were carefully enquired into during the year.

The following table gives particulars of the cases notified in Battersea during the year :—

Name.	Age and Sex.	Date Notified.	Result.
S.P.	1½—F.	9 Jan.	At Carshalton. Progress reported good.
B.T.	29—M.	9 Sept.	At Convalescent Home, Osborne, I.O.W. Much improved.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

There were 32 cases of ophthalmia neonatorum notified in Battersea during 1925, as compared with 41 cases in 1924, 42 in 1923, 41 in 1922, 61 in 1921, and 105 in 1920. The rate per 1,000 births was 10·0, as compared with 13·1, 12·2, 11·2, 16·3 and 22·5 in 1924, 1923, 1922, 1921 and 1920 respectively.

The incidence of the disease and the rate per 1,000 births in the Borough, sub-districts and the wards is shown in the following table :—

Registration Sub-District.	Cases.	No. of Births.	Rate per 1,000 births.
East Battersea ...	16	1,471	10·9
North-West Battersea ...	14	1,013	13·8
South-West Battersea ...	2	700	2·9
Wards.			
No. 1. Nine Elms ...	10	635	15·7
„ 2. Park ...	3	406	7·4
„ 3. Latchmere ...	7	371	18·9
„ 4. Shaftesbury ...	2	265	7·5
„ 5. Church ...	3	386	7·8
„ 6. Winstanley ...	5	449	11·1
„ 7. St. John ...	—	152	—
„ 8. Bolingbroke ...	1	279	3·6
„ 9. Broomwood ...	1	241	4·1
Borough (1925) ...	32	3,184	10·0
Borough (1924) ...	41	3,139	13·1
Borough (1923) ...	42	3,434	12·2
Borough (1922) ...	41	3,665	11·2
Borough (1921) ...	61	3,742	16·3
Borough (1920) ...	105	4,669	22·5
Mean 1920-1924 ...	58	3,730	15·5

Number of cases notified—

By medical practitioners	32
By midwives or nurses	Nil.
Number removed to hospital	2

All notified cases of ophthalmia neonatorum or of inflammation of the eyes of the newly-born are at once visited by the Health Visitors, and steps are at once taken to secure medical treatment at home or at hospital. Nursing attendance is provided free of charge when cases are retained at home for treatment.

During 1925 the total number of visits paid by Nurses supplied by the Council in cases of ophthalmia neonatorum or other inflammatory conditions of the eyes of infants was 3,056. In addition, 237 visits of enquiry and supervision were made by the Health Visitors.

No case of permanent damage to the eyes of new-born infants was recorded in 1925.

Erysipelas.

There were 67 cases of erysipelas notified, and 1 death was registered from the disease during 1925, as compared with 75 cases and 6 deaths in 1924, 84 cases and 3 deaths in 1923, and 66 cases and 2 deaths in 1922. The case-mortality was 1·5 per cent., and the death-rate per 1,000 of the population was ·006, as against a case-mortality of 8 per cent. and a death-rate of ·035 per 1,000 of the population in 1924.

Measles.

There was a considerable increase in the incidence of measles during the last quarter of 1925. This disease and whooping-cough are compulsorily notifiable in Battersea under regulations made by the Ministry of Health. The regulations—Battersea (Measles and Whooping-Cough) Regulations, 1922—are dated 8th April, 1922, and came into force on 24th April, 1922.

During the year there were 794 cases of measles notified or otherwise reported to the Medical Officer of Health. The incidence of the disease, as measured by these notified and reported cases, was equivalent to a rate of 29 cases in every 1,000 of the population under 10 years of age.

In the previous year 2,423 cases were notified or otherwise reported.

Of the 794 cases notified or reported during the year 1925 there were 693 cases notified under the Regulations, as compared with 1,893 cases in 1924, showing that the obligation of notification

(restricted to the first case occurring in a house) is being observed. There were 101 cases in addition to those notified under the Regulations reported from the Public Elementary Schools and other sources.

MEASLES INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY, 1921-5.

	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	Mean. 1921-5.
Cases notified	—	1,496*	1,319	1,893	693	1,350 (4 yrs)
„ Reported	149	1,564	369	530	101	543 (5 yrs)
Total ...	149	3,060	1,688	2,423	794	1,623 (5 yrs)
Case-rate per 1,000 popln. 0-10 yrs.	4·87	103·30	58·64	86·46	29·02	56·52
Deaths ...	2	66	24	51	4	29·4
D.R. per 1,000 popln.(all ages)	·012	·390	·141	·298	·023	·173
D.R. per 1,000 popln. (0-10)	·065	2·228	·834	1·820	·146	1·019
Mortality per 100 cases (Total)	1·345	2·157	1·422	2·105	·516	1·809

* Measles was made notifiable in Battersea under the Battersea (Measles and Whooping Cough) Regulations, 1922, which came into force on April 24th of that year.

The disease became very prevalent during the last quarter, and had assumed the proportions of a characteristic epidemic during the last few weeks of the year. The mortality was however compared with previous epidemics, remarkably low. This may be accounted for by a less virulent type of infection, but so far as this Borough is concerned, it is probably, in part at least, due to the special precautionary measures carried out in conjunction with notification. These are similar to those in operation in respect of other forms of notifiable disease, and include, in addition to a modified form of notification, systematic home visiting of notified cases, removal to the Metropolitan Asylums Board's Hospitals, where the home conditions are unsatisfactory, securing the provision of medical treatment and nursing attendance of cases under treatment in their homes, and in necessitous cases such other appropriate assistance as may be needed. The London County Council School Medical Service works in co-operation with the Public Health Department of the Borough Council in measles outbreaks with satisfactory results, so far as the recent scheme of co-operation arranged between the County and Borough Medical Officers of Health has been in operation in Battersea.

As the outbreak of measles which began late in 1925 was, during the early part of 1926, exhibiting signs of a severe epidemic, it will be of interest in the next annual report to record the effects of notification and the precautionary measures taken in conjunction therewith on the mortality-rate from this formidable disease of child life.

The average annual death-rates from measles for each of the quinquennia from 1874 to 1923 are shown in the following table :—

Quinquennium.	Average Death-rate.	10 years Average.
1874-1878	.45	.57
1879-1883	.69	
1884-1888	.75	.70
1889-1893	.64	
1894-1898	.77	.69
1899-1903	.61	
1904-1908	.41	.45
1909-1913	.49	
1914-1918	.46	.32
1919-1923	.18	
1921	.01	.17 (5 years 1921-5)
1922	.39	
1923	.14	
1924	.30	
1925	.02	

The deaths caused by measles during 1925 numbered 4, giving a total mortality-rate at all ages of .02, as compared with 51 deaths and a death-rate of .30 in 1924, 24 deaths and a death-rate of .14 in 1923 and 66 deaths and a death-rate of .39 in 1922.

Whooping-Cough.

During 1925, 777 cases of whooping-cough were notified under the Battersea (Measles and Whooping-Cough) Regulations, 1922, to the Medical Officer of Health, and 545 additional cases were reported from the public elementary schools and other sources.

There were 20 deaths registered from the disease, the death-rate being 0.116, as compared with 17 deaths and a death-rate of 0.099 in 1924, 16 deaths and a death-rate of 0.095 in 1923, 22 deaths and a mortality-rate of 0.13 in 1922, and 30 deaths and a death-rate of 0.18 in 1921.

The total number of cases notified or otherwise reported during 1925 was 1,320, as compared with 816 in 1924, and 1,024 in 1923, an increase of 61.8 per cent. over 1924.

INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY, 1921-5.

	1921.	1922.*	1923.	1924.	1925.	Mean. (1921-5).
Cases Notified	—	285*	580	511	777	538 (4 yrs.)
„ Reported	576	143	444	305	543	403 (5 yrs.)
Total ...	576	428	1,024	816	1,320	833 (5 yrs.)
Case-rate per 1,000 popula- tion (0-10 yrs)	18.83	14.45	35.57	29.12	48.24	29.24
Deaths ...	30	22	16	17	20	21
D.R. per 1,000 population (all ages) ...	.177	.130	.094	.099	.116	.123
D.R. per 1,000 population (0-10 yrs.) ...	.981	.741	.556	.607	.731	.723
Case-mortality per 100 cases (Total) ...	5.21	5.14	1.56	2.08	1.52	2.52

* Whooping Cough was made notifiable in Battersea under the Battersea (Measles and Whooping Cough) Regulations, 1922, which came into force on April 24th of that year.

TUBERCULOSIS.

During 1925 there were 335 cases of Tuberculosis (all forms) notified in Battersea, as compared with 351 in 1924, 364 in 1923, 411 in 1922, and 466 in 1921.

In the following table is shown the distribution of the notified cases arranged in the Wards and Sub-Districts of the Borough :—

Classification.	Wards.									Sub-districts.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	E.	N.W.	S.W.
Pulmonary	43	29	21	30	28	29	9	25	24	113	66	59
Non-Pulmonary	15	14	15	7	16	8	1	10	11	42	32	23
Totals ...	58	43	36	37	44	37	10	35	35	155	98	82
The Borough : Pulmonary 238 Non-Pulmonary 97 Total 335												

The following table shows the age and sex distribution of the cases of Tuberculosis notified in each Ward and in the Registration Sub-Districts during 1925 :—

Ward.	Ages :							Total, all ages.		Grand Total.	Rate per 100,000 population.
	Under 1 yr.	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 up	M.	F.		
1	—	1	13	18	14	9	2	32	26	58	207
2	1	2	9	11	8	12	—	26	17	43	230
3	—	4	7	6	12	6	1	23	13	36	183
4	—	2	6	13	13	3	—	17	20	37	234
5	—	2	8	11	20	2	1	23	21	44	232
6	1	1	3	10	14	8	—	25	12	37	175
7	—	—	1	2	6	1	—	7	3	10	114
8	—	—	3	14	12	6	—	11	24	35	180
9	—	1	5	10	15	4	—	19	16	35	162
BORO'	2	14	55	95	114	51	4	183	152	335	195
E.	1	8	31	46	41	26	3	86	69	155	217
N.W.	1	5	15	22	39	14	1	60	38	98	199
S.W.	—	1	9	27	34	11	—	37	45	82	159
Rate per 100,000 population in each age group											
BORO'	66	154	170	310	217	150	39	230	164	195	—

The death-rate from Tuberculosis was slightly higher than in the previous year. The lowest death-rate from the disease hitherto recorded in Battersea was during 1923. The death-rate for 1925 was 115·6 per 100,000 population, equal to the mean rate for the 5 years 1921-25. On the other hand the number of primary notifications of Tuberculosis received was again lower than in any previous year.

The death-rates per 100,000 of the population during the twenty-five years ended 1925 in quinquennial averages, and in 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, and 1925 are given in the following table :—

Years.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Total.
1901-1905	134·8	49·2	184·0
1906-1910	116·4	41·8	158·2
1911-1915	124·2	33·8	158·0
1916-1920	134·8	30·0	164·8
1921-1925	92·6	23·0	115·6
Average (25 years)	120·5	35·6	156·1
1921... ..	100·5	27·2	127·7
1922... ..	101·0	20·1	121·1
1923... ..	81·5	21·1	102·6
1924... ..	89·5	21·6	111·1
1925... ..	90·6	25·0	115·6

In the subjoined table are given deaths from Tuberculosis at various ages in each Ward and the registration sub-districts during 1925 :—

Wards.	Rate per 100,000 population.	Ages :—							Total, All Ages.		Totals.		Grand Total.
		0-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65-	M.	F.	Pul-mon-ary.	Non-Pul-mon-ary.	
1	118	2	—	2	10	10	7	2	19	14	28	5	33
2	150	1	1	1	5	11	8	1	17	11	23	5	28
3	153	—	2	3	12	10	1	2	15	15	20	10	30
4	120	—	1	1	5	7	5	—	9	10	16	3	19
5	100	—	—	2	5	6	6	—	8	11	15	4	19
6	128	1	1	2	5	12	5	1	18	9	22	5	27
7	80	—	1	—	2	2	2	—	4	3	5	2	7
8	134	—	1	1	3	12	9	—	15	11	19	7	26
9	46	—	—	3	1	4	2	—	5	5	8	2	10
E.	133	3	2	6	27	31	21	5	54	41	76	19	95
N.	122	1	3	5	14	25	11	1	32	28	47	13	60
S.	85	—	2	4	7	18	13	—	24	20	33	11	44
—	116	4	7	15	48	74	45	6	110	89	156	43	199
Rate per 100,000 popultn.		132	77	46	157	141	133	59	136	97	91	25	116

The localisation of the disease in the 335 cases notified in 1925 is summarised below :—

LOCALIZATION OF DISEASE.

<i>Pulmonary</i> (238)		<i>Genito-Urinary</i> (3)		<i>General</i> (2)	
Lungs 234		Fallopian Tubes... 1		Generalized ... 2	
Lungs and Larynx 2		Kidney 1			
Lungs and Abdomen 1		Testicle 1		<i>Bones and Joints</i> (22)	
Lungs and Glands 1				Spine 8	
		<i>Brain</i> (5)		Hip and Hip Joint 3	
<i>Glands</i> (50).		Meninges 5		Knee 2	
Cervical 22				Foot 3	
Abdominal 4		<i>Skin</i> (2)		Ankle 2	
Unspecified and Various ... 24		Nose 1		Elbow 1	
<i>Abdominal</i> (12)		Unspecified 1		Trochanter ... 2	
Abdomen 3				Wrist 1	
Peritoneum 9		<i>Eye</i> 1		Total 335	

A copy of the official return to the Ministry of Health of the notifications on Forms A B and C, received during 1925, is set out on pages 65 and 66.

During 1925 there were 199 deaths from Tuberculosis registered as belonging to the Borough of Battersea. Of this number, 156 (*i.e.* 78·4 per cent.) were due to pulmonary tuberculosis, 16 (8·0 per cent.) to tubercular meningitis and 27 (13·6 per cent.) to other forms of the disease.

In 1924, the number of deaths from tubercular diseases (all forms) was 190.

Of the 199 deaths registered from Tuberculosis during the year, 27 were not notified until within one month before death; in 18 cases the notifications were received after death, and in 19 cases no notification was received.

Of the 19 cases of which no primary notification was received 14 were patients who died in hospitals, infirmaries or nursing homes, 2 in mental hospitals, and two elsewhere, while one death was recorded by the coroner as due to tuberculosis after enquiry.

Of the 18 cases notified after death 2 (1 pulmonary, 1 non-pulmonary) were notified by private doctors, 9 (4 pulmonary, 5 non-pulmonary) by Poor Law Institutions, 6 (3 pulmonary, 3 non-pulmonary) by hospitals or asylums, and one was notified after Inquest.

In all cases where notification was not received in accordance with the requirements of Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912, the explanations received were considered satisfactory, and in no case was it found necessary to take legal proceedings.

A circular letter, dated 22nd December, 1924, was issued by the Ministry of Health, drawing the attention of Local Authorities, *inter alia*, to the importance of securing strict compliance with the requirement of the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations as to notification. On the instructions of the Health Committee the Medical Officer of Health addressed a circular letter to all medical practitioners practising in the Borough reminding them of the obligation of notification imposed on them by the Regulations and of the facilities for diagnosis, etc., provided under the Council's Tuberculosis scheme through the Tuberculosis Dispensary.

The number of notifications received after the death of the patient in 1925 was 18 as compared with 30 in 1924. It would appear, therefore, from these figures that the action of the Council has been followed by a more careful observation of the requirements of notification.

The Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1924, require the Medical Officer of Health to furnish quarterly to the County Medical Officer of Health returns of cases (a) on the register at the beginning of the quarter, (b) notified during the quarter, (c) removed during the quarter, (d) remaining on the register at the end of the quarter; the figures being separated for males and females and for pulmonary and non-pulmonary cases.

The Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, were issued in July, and prohibited any person suffering from Tuberculosis of the respiratory tract from entering upon any employment or occupation in connection with a dairy, involving the milking of cows, the treatment of milk or the handling of milk vessels.

Powers were given to the Local Authority under proper safeguards to require persons engaged in handling milk who were suffering from tuberculosis to discontinue their employment.*

One such case occurred during 1925, but the patient, a milk roundsman, after examination at the Dispensary and Hospital, was certified to be cured and was allowed to continue his occupation.

The notification register is regularly revised, and in all cases of deaths, removals from the Borough, etc., the names of the patients are forthwith removed from the register. A number of cases are also removed after medical examination by the Tuberculosis Officer, the disease being found to be arrested or cured.

The result of the revision of the register during 1925 is shown in the following table :—

	Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.			Grand Total.
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	
On register 1st January, 1925 ...	622	554	1,176	333	300	633	1,809
<i>Additions—</i>							
New cases ...	140	116	256	67	56	123	379
Removals into Borough ...	2	2	4	3	2	5	9
Restored to register	4	5	9	1	1	2	11
	768	677	1,445	404	359	763	2,208
<i>Deletions.</i>							
Deaths ...	86	70	156	24	19	43	199
Removals from Borough ...	48	51	99	12	28	40	139
Cured or disease arrested ...	82	85	167	36	30	66	233
Diagnosis not confirmed ...	1	—	1	—	1	1	2
Other causes ...	11	25	36	—	—	—	36
	228	231	459	72	78	150	609
On register 1st January, 1926 ...	540	446	986	332	281	613	1,599
Divided between :—							
Dispensary ...	343	254	597	138	104	242	839
Male Inspectors ...	180	—	180	86	—	86	266
Female Inspectors	17	192	209	108	177	285	494
	540	446	986	332	281	613	1,599

* The Council empowered the Medical Officer of Health to serve such notices where necessary.

Battersea Tuberculosis Dispensary.

The Battersea Tuberculosis Dispensary, taken over in 1921 from the Voluntary Organisation, is situated at 179 Bridge Road. The premises there are, however, regarded as unsuitable, and a new Dispensary building, for which the plans and specifications have been prepared, and after some modifications have been approved by the Ministry of Health, is to be erected. It is hoped that the new building will be completed in the Autumn of 1926. It is very badly needed as the existing Dispensary, an adapted private house, is inadequate and otherwise unsuitable for the purpose. The new Dispensary has been planned to meet all the requirements of a modern tuberculosis dispensary, and when ready for the admission of patients will prove a most useful addition to the provision already made by the Council for health services in the Borough.

The Dispensary is affiliated to St. Thomas's Hospital, which provides facilities for difficulties in diagnosis, *e.g.*, X-ray examination, cases necessitating artificial pneumothorax refills, &c. Co-operation with other hospitals is maintained, and patients attending for examination at the Dispensary and found to be suffering from conditions requiring treatment other than tuberculosis, are referred to appropriate institutions.

The staff of the Dispensary consists of a Tuberculosis Medical Officer, 3 Nurses, Secretary, Typist, Dispenser and Caretakers (man and wife).

Dental facilities for Tuberculosis patients attending the Dispensary were provided by the Council in 1922. A weekly session is held at the Dental Clinic, Plough Road, and patients requiring treatment or the provision of dentures are referred to the Clinic by the Tuberculosis Medical Officer.

The London County Council is responsible for the Institutional treatment of tuberculosis in the County of London (hospital, sanatorium, &c.), and arrangements are made for the Institutional treatment of Battersea patients through the Dispensary. Advanced cases are removed to St. James' Hospital under the Guardians of the Wandsworth Union or other appropriate institutions.

Co-operation with medical practitioners has been maintained, and increasing use is being made by Medical men practising in the Borough of the facilities provided at the Tuberculosis Dispensary for diagnosis in difficult and doubtful cases. As far as possible the Dispensary follows its main rôle, *viz.*, that of a centre for diagnosis. Cordial co-operation between the Tuberculosis Dispensary Medical Staff and local medical practitioners is regarded as a matter of prime importance in any efficient dispensary scheme for the prevention of Tuberculosis, and the relations shown in the following figures to exist between the Dispensary Staff and local doctors is most satisfactory. During 1925 the consultations with Medical practitioners numbered 898, and during the 4 years 1921-1924, the numbers were 1921, 460, 1922, 625, 1923, 574, and 1924, 736.

During 1925, 99 Dispensary patients were referred to hospitals for various causes. Of these 75 were sent to St. Thomas's Hospital for X-ray examination.

The Dispensary treatment of school children is carried on in close co-operation with the School Medical Service. In this connection the Borough is fortunate in having the Springwell House Open-air School in its district, under the direction of the London County Council. The Tuberculosis Medical Officer and one of the Dispensary Nurses, by arrangement with the London County Council, are in medical charge of the School, which is located at Clapham Common North Side. The School is not exclusively attended by Battersea children, the majority of the children are, however, resident in the Borough. The results of the year's work will be found on p. 61.

Work of the Tuberculosis Dispensary.

The work of the Dispensary was carried out with the usual routine during 1925.

Dr. Macdonald, Tuberculosis Medical Officer, reports :—

During the year 629 new patients attended the Dispensary. Of these 128 were found to be suffering from Tuberculosis and 158 were "suspect" cases, and were kept under observation at the Dispensary for a period. The remaining 276 were considered non-tuberculous.

For the 5 years 1921-25, the number of new patients who attended the Dispensary, showing the number found to be tuberculous, were :—

Year ...	...	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
New patients ...		746	624	662	594	629
Tuberculous ...		197	188	202	189	195

During the year 1925, 233 contacts were examined—adults 80, children 153.

In 1925, 37 patients in whom the diagnosis was at first doubtful were definitely found to be suffering from Tuberculosis, and these were added to the 195 new cases, making a total of 232 notified cases. Of this number 103 had already been notified to the Medical Officer of Health, so that 129 were primary notifications from the Dispensary.

The total number of attendances at the Dispensary during the year was 5,177, insured 1,753, non-insured 3,824. For the years 1921-25 the attendances were :—

1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
6,010	4,910	5,436	4,389	5,177

During the year 223 domiciliary visits were paid by the Tuberculous Officer. The home visits by the Dispensary Nurses during the year numbered 5,670.

Year ...	...	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Doctor ...		269	264	188	278	223
Nurses ...		5,599	7,048	6,942	6,534	5,670

During the year 128 patients were sent away to institutions under the London County Council's Tuberculosis Scheme—insured 87, non-insured 41. In addition, 42 Dispensary patients were admitted to St. James' Hospital.

- | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------|
| 1. Average stay of patients in Sanatorium during the year 1925 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 101 days |
| 2. Average waiting-period between recommendation and admission | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 days |

-
- | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| 1. Number of patients recorded as ceasing to attend during 1925 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 74 |
| 2. Number of patients removed to other districts and transferred to the Medical Officer of Health of district concerned | ... | ... | ... | ... | 45 |

The number of sputum examinations made at the Dispensary during 1925 was 1,422. In 294 (*i.e.*, 20·7 per cent.) the result was positive. Of the total number of specimens examined 566 were sent by Medical practitioners practising in the Borough and 248 by St. James' Hospital. The number of specimens examined during the quinquennium 1921-1925 was :—

Year	...	...	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Specimens of sputum examined	...	...	691	925	1,132	1,265	1,422

The number of reports sent to public bodies during the year was 1,240, as compared with 986 in 1924.

The particulars relating to the work carried out during 1925 at Springwell House Open-Air School are summarised as follows :—

Number on roll 31st December	...	...	...	147
„ admitted during 1925	...	...	...	52
„ discharged during 1925	...	...	...	52

REASONS FOR DISCHARGE :—

Fit for Elementary School	...	...	...	10
Fit for work	...	...	...	23
Transferred to Hospital or Sanatorium	...	...	...	10
Removed from district	...	...	...	7
Transferred to Special School	...	...	...	Nil
Discharged for other reasons	...	...	...	2

Gain or loss in weight of children who have been in the School for more than 12 months :—

Children who have gained weight	...	...	...	101
Average gain in kilos.	...	...	...	3·401
Children who have lost weight or whose weight was stationary	...	...	...	2
Average loss in kilos.	...	...	...	·5 kg.

The Tuberculosis Care Committee.

The Care Committee met weekly during 1925, and the following is a summary of the work carried out by the Committee :—

IN NEED OF ASSISTANCE

Battersea Borough Council—extra nourishment ...	88
Wandsworth Board of Guardians—for relief, 15 ; extra nourishment, 14 ; other forms of as- sistance, 14	43
Charity Organisation Society—financial assistance, 6 ; dentures, 9 ; bed and bedding, 10 ; other assistance, 2	27
British Red Cross Society—financial assistance, 4 ; bed and bedding, 1	5
United Services Fund—financial assistance, 4 ; clothing, 4 ; bed and bedding, 1 ; other assistance 1	10
London County Council—housing accommodation, 3 ; re-imbursement of cost of funeral expenses, 2 ; extension of period of deferred payments of instalments of purchase of house, 1 ...	6
National Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children	1
Royal Naval Benevolent Fund—financial assistance	1
British Legion—financial assistance	1
Battersea Charity Trustees—Educational grant ...	1
Other Agencies	5

TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT

Former Employers or suitable agencies	9
Local Employment Exchange and Chief Area Officer for discharged Ex-service men	1

The contributions of patients who were sent away for appropriate Institutional treatment, collected by the Dispensary and remitted to the London County Council, amounted to £324 19s. 8d.

TUBERCULOSIS DENTAL TREATMENT

Total attendances	302
Sessions held	47
Average attendance per session	6.4
Extractions 240 ; scalings, 18 ; fillings, 24 ; den- tures, 13 ; repairs to dentures, 1 ; dressings, 19 ; advice, 92 (average, 8.7)	407

NON-DISPENSARY CASES.

In addition to the work carried out by the staff of the Tuberculosis Dispensary visits to houses in which cases of Tuberculosis were notified were paid by the Sanitary Inspectors during 1925 to male patients, and in the case of women and children patients by a woman Sanitary Inspector (Miss J. Round).

Women and Children.

Women and children notified to be suffering from Tuberculosis and not attending the Borough Tuberculosis Dispensary are systematically visited by a woman Sanitary Inspector. During 1925 the number of new cases notified was 149. Of these, after correction and adjustment of the figures as to cases not traced, transferred to the Dispensary and to other districts, and cases in regard to which no information could be obtained, there were 136 cases investigated—women 78, children 58.

Of these 136 cases, 33 were found to be dead on first visit, and 9 cases died subsequently during the year.

The following table gives particulars of the 136 women and children non-dispensary cases notified to be suffering from tuberculosis (all forms) during 1925 :—

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION.

	0-1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65 upwards	All ages
Pulmonary M.	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
F.	—	3	1	4	5	15	15	9	8	2	2	64
Tuberculous M.	2	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Meningitis F.	—	4	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	8
Other M.	1	6	11	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
Forms F.	—	3	4	6	5	6	4	3	—	1	—	32
Total ... M.	5	7	14	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32
F.	—	10	6	11	10	23	19	12	8	3	2	104
Grand Total	5	17	20	17	10	23	19	12	8	3	2	136

The home conditions of these 136 cases were carefully investigated. In the majority of cases the sanitary state of the home was found to be satisfactory, the average number of persons per room being 1.32. In 19 cases, however, the patient's family was found to be living in a single room, as compared with 13 families living under the same conditions in 1924.

During the year 65 cases were undergoing hospital, sanatorium or other Institutional treatment.

At the end of 1925 there were 494 women and children non-dispensary patients (a decrease of 14 as compared with 1924), including new cases notified during the year on the Tuberculosis register, and 1,173 visits were paid by the Woman Sanitary Inspector to the homes of these patients.

Efforts are made in as many cases as possible to induce non-dispensary patients to attend the Tuberculosis Dispensary, and during the year 13 cases were transferred.

It is satisfactory to record that the efforts to secure precautions against infection of other members of the family appear to have met with considerable success, *e.g.*, separate room or separate bed were found to be in use in over 90 per cent. of the cases, as compared with 78 per cent. in 1924, and 68 per cent. in 1923.

It should be borne in mind, however, in this connection, that a larger number of these patients were receiving Institutional treatment in 1925 than in previous years.

Adult Male Patients.

There were 266 adult male non-dispensary cases on the register at the end of 1925, and 88 were new cases notified during the year. Of these new cases 24 died during the year.

The following table gives particulars of the non-dispensary new cases notified in 1925 :—

	AGE DISTRIBUTION.								All ages.
	16-20	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65up	
Pulmonary	4	8	9	8	10	24	6	2	71
Tubercular Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other tubercular Diseases	5	3	3	2	1	—	3	—	17
Total	9	11	12	10	11	24	9	2	88

The homes of all these patients were systematically visited during the year by the district Sanitary Inspectors, and 610 visits, including 88 first visits to new cases, were made. Ten of the new cases notified were found dead on first visit. The sanitary condition of the homes was in the main satisfactory. Of the new cases 42 received institutional treatment, and 30 were transferred to the Dispensary.

SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS DURING THE PERIOD FROM THE 4TH JANUARY, 1925, TO THE 2ND JANUARY, 1926,
IN THE METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF BATTERSEA.

AGE PERIODS.	NOTIFICATIONS ON FORM A.													† NOTIFICATIONS ON FORM B.				NO. OF NOTIFICATIONS ON FORM C.		
	* Number of Primary Notifications.												Total No. on Form A.	* No. of Primary Notifications.				Total No. on Form B.	Poor Law Institutions	Sanatoria.
	0 to 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 over.	Total.		Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	Total Primary Notifications			
Pulmonary—																				
Males ...	—	—	1	4	12	21	31	26	27	9	2	133	193	—	—	—	—	—	54	118
Females ...	—	2	—	5	15	24	26	15	10	3	2	102	142	—	—	—	—	—	35	52
Non-Pulmonary—																				
Males ...	2	6	22	5	4	5	6	2	—	1	—	53	58	—	—	—	—	—	2	19
Females ...	—	5	6	12	7	7	4	3	—	—	—	44	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20) (21)

In filling up the form the following notes should be carefully observed—

Patients notified as suffering from both pulmonary and non-pulmonary disease should be included among the "pulmonary" returns only.
All notifications on Form D should be disregarded in preparing this return.

* Primary notifications relate to patients who have not previously been notified in this or former years, either on Form A or on Form B, in the area to which the return relates. Any additional notification of a case which has previously been notified in the area is to be regarded as duplicate. (NOTE.—No primary notifications should be made on Form C.)
† A School Medical Inspector, or the Medical Officer of Health of a county, county borough, or other district, if acting as a School Medical Inspector, is required to notify on Form B all cases of tuberculosis discovered in the course of inspection of children attending public elementary schools whether or not these have previously been notified.

Cols. 2-13. Only those cases which have been notified for the first time during the year on Form A in the area concerned, and which have never previously been notified in the area, either on Form A or on Form B, should be included in these columns.

Col. 14. The object of this column is to show the extent to which duplicate notification occurs on Form A, and all notifications on Form A, whether duplicate or not, should be included in this column.

Cols. 15-18. Only those cases which have been notified for the first time during the year on Form B in the area concerned, and which have never previously been notified in the area, either on Form A, or on Form B, should be included in these columns.

Col. 19. All notifications which have been made during the year on Form B in the area concerned, whether the cases have previously been notified in the area, or not, either on Form A or on Form B, should be included in this column.

Col. 21. If in the case of any institution belonging to the Council, formal notifications on Form C have not been made, the totals of the weekly admissions during the year of patients proper for notification on Form C should be shown (according to the classification in Column 1) in brackets in Column 21.

Supplemental Return.

NEW cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health or Chief (Administrative) Tuberculosis Officer during the period from the 4th January, 1925, to the 2nd January, 1926, *otherwise* than by notification on Form A or Form B under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912.

AGE PERIODS	0 to 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 Cases.
Pulmonary Males ...	1	—	—	1	1	1	3	—	3	1	—	11
„ Females ...	—	2	—	—	1	1	3	1	1	2	1	12
Non-pulmonary Males...	2	2	1	1	2	—	—	1	—	2	—	11
„ Females	—	3	1	3	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	11

Deaths from Zymotic Diseases

The principal zymotic diseases are small-pox, measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria (including membranous croup), whooping-cough, enteric fever and diarrhoea.

The deaths from these causes in 1925 numbered 64, as compared with 122 in 1924, a decrease of 48·0 per cent. There was a corresponding decrease in the zymotic death-rate from 0·71 in 1924 to 0·37 in 1925.

The mean death-rate from each of the principal zymotic diseases for the ten years 1905-1914, and for the ten years 1915-1924, are compared with the corresponding rates for 1924 and 1925 in the following table:—

Zymotic Diseases.	Number of Deaths from each of the principal Zymotic Diseases in 1924 and 1925, with corresponding Death Rates for those years and for the 10 years 1905-14 and 1915-1924.							
	No. of Deaths.		Death-rate per 1,000 population.		Mean Death-rate per 1,000 population.		Increase (+) or Decrease (—), 1925 over	
	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.	1905-1914.	1915-1924.	Previous year.	1915-1924.
Small Pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	·001	—	—·001
Measles ...	51	4	·298	·023	·446	·325	—·275	—·302
Scarlet Fever ...	3	8	·018	·046	·081	·038	+·028	+·008
Diphtheria ...	25	10	·146	·058	·116	·200	—·088	—·142
Whooping-cough	17	20	·099	·116	·273	·201	+·017	—·085
Enteric fever ...	2	1	·012	·006	·031	·015	—·006	—·009
Diarrhoea and enteritis ...	24	21	·140	·122	·466	·313	—·018	—·191
Total ...	122	64	·713	·371	1·413	1·093	—·342	—·722

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Chicken-Pox.

During 1925 there were 853 cases of chicken-pox reported, as compared with 541 in 1924, 617 in 1923, 259 in 1922, and 400 in 1921.

Bacteriological Examinations.

During 1925, the number of bacteriological examinations of specimens sent in by medical practitioners practising in Battersea was 1,725. These specimens are examined at the laboratories of the Clinical Research Association, Watergate House, Adelphi, Strand, W.C., and include diphtheria, enteric and other diseases. The cost of these examinations is defrayed by the Council. The examination of Tuberculosis specimens is now carried out at the Tuberculosis Dispensary, that institution having been taken over by the Council from the Central Fund in 1921.

The following table gives particulars of the bacteriological examinations carried out during 1925 :—

Suspected disease.	Positive Results.	Negative Results.	Total.
Diphtheria	196	1,509	1,705
Enteric fever	6	14	20
Total	202	1,523	1,725

The cost of these examinations amounted to £221 3s. 11d.

Diarrhœa.

During 1925 the total number of deaths from diarrhœa of children under 2 years of age was 16. This is the lowest incidence ever recorded, and was equal to a fatality-rate of $\cdot 09$, as compared with 23 deaths and a fatality-rate of $\cdot 13$ in 1924.

The remarkable decline in the incidence and mortality from this erstwhile formidable disease of infant life, is one of the most satisfactory features of modern sanitary progress. The reasons advanced for this great improvement in our vital statistics has been referred to in previous annual reports, and it is gratifying to note that infantile diarrhœa continues to decline, and that we may look forward confidently to the death-rate under this heading of the Registrar General's returns as no longer a serious cause of child mortality.

The following table summarises the incidence and mortality under 2 years of age, of diarrhoea and enteritis from 1911 to 1925 :—

Year.	Deaths under 1 yr. of age.	1-2 yrs.	Total under 2 years.	Rate per 1,000 births.
1911	186	39	225	51·4
1912	38	10	48	11·3
1913	91	27	118	27·8
1914	98	21	119	27·7
1915	60	19	79	20·7
1916	51	5	56	14·8
1917	38	7	45	15·2
1918	36	4	40	14·8
1919	28	3	31	10·1
1920	48	6	54	11·6
1921	51	11	62	16·6
1922	15	3	18	4·9
1923	18	8	26	7·6
1924	19	4	23	7·3
1925	14	2	16	5·0
Mean Deaths in Quinquennial Periods.				
1911-1915	94·6	23·2	117·8	27·8
1916-1920	40·2	5·0	45·2	13·3
1921-1925	23·4	5·6	29·0	8·3

Influenza.

There were 36 deaths caused by influenza during 1925, as against 84 in 1924, 31 in 1923 and 110 in 1922. The mortality-rate was ·21, as compared with ·49 in 1924, ·18 in 1923, and ·66 in 1922.

Influenza was not very prevalent in 1925, and no special action was needed to deal with the disease.

Influenzal pneumonia was also less prevalent during 1925. There were 72 cases notified, as compared with 167 in 1924, 70 in 1923, and 196 in 1922. The death-rate was ·09 per 1,000 population, as against ·29 in 1924, ·1 in 1923, and ·41 in 1922.

Cancer.

During 1925 the number of deaths from cancer of persons belonging to Battersea was 236 (male 105, female 131), as compared with 231 in 1924, 242 in 1923, and 225 in 1922. The death-rate from the disease per 1,000 of the population was 1·37 in 1925, as compared with 1·35 in 1924, 1·42 in 1923, 1·33 in 1922, and 1·12 in 1921.

The following table gives the comparative average death-rate from cancer in Battersea for quinquennial periods since 1901 :—

CANCER DEATHS, 1901-1925.							Mean Annual Death-rate per 1,000 population.
1901-1905	...	...	...	...	...	...	·88
1906-1910	...	...	...	...	...	...	·95
1911-1915	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·11
1916-1920	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·28
1921-1925	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·33
1925	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·37

It will be noted from these figures that there is again to be recorded a slight increase in cancer mortality in 1925. The progressive increase in the death-rate from this cause is still a matter of serious concern, and although research continues to take place into the nature and origin of the disease, so far no definite advance appears to have been obtained.

The following table shows the localisation of the disease in the case of the 236 deaths recorded for 1925 :—

Localisation.	No. of deaths.		Total.
	Male	Female	
Buccal cavity... ..	15	1	16
Stomach, liver, etc.	38	39	77
Peritoneum, intestines and rectum	18	30	48
Female genital organs	—	16	16
Breast	—	26	26
Skin	2	—	2
Other and unspecified organs	32	19	51
Total	105	131	236

Sanitary Circumstances.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE BOROUGH.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1925.

Total Sanitary Operations ...	65,400	Dust receptacles provided ...	582
Number of house inspections ...	34,744	Leaky house-roofs and gutters repaired ...	858
House to house inspections ...	644	Houses supplied with water and fittings repaired ...	210
Bakehouse inspections ...	280	Houses let in lodgings registered	85
Bakehouse nuisances abated	38	No. of inspections of do.	46
Urinals—inspections ...	140	Water Closets provided, supplied with water or supply disconnected from drinking water cisterns ...	208
Do. altered, repaired or water laid on ...	47	Cisterns covered, cleansed and repaired ...	81
Intimations served under Sec.3	3,059	Additional water supplies to upper floors ...	33
Notices served under Sec.4,&c.	762	Keeping of animals in unfit state discontinued ...	23
Notices served under Secs. 62 & 65 ...	2,854	Smoke observations ...	86
Complaints received and attended to ...	3,294	Certificates of disinfection granted ...	3,086
Number of premises disinfected	1,999	Houses inspected and certificates granted (Sec. 48) ...	21
Houses supplied with disinfectants ...	1,154	Proceedings ordered by Council and Health Committee ...	3,347
Overcrowding abated	6	Summonses issued ...	85
Premises improved, cleansed and repaired ...	2,668	Magisterial Orders obtained and enforced ...	26
Drains tested ... By smoke	501	Factories, Workshops, &c., inspections ...	5,611
Do. ... „ water...	1,179	Sanitary conveniences provided or improvements effected in Factories and Workshops (Sec. 38) ...	46
Drains cleansed and repaired	255	Underground sleeping rooms : Use discontinued ...	—
Drains relaid ...	101	Defects remedied ...	—
Frontage drains constructed or re-constructed ...	26	Gipsy van inspections ...	67
Soil pipes and drains ventilated	152	Drains laid to new houses and tenements ...	21
Sink and rain-water pipes disconnected or repaired ...	499	Samples taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts ...	1,221
Water Closets cleansed and repaired ...	479	Miscellaneous ...	1,715
Cesspools abolished ...	—		
Mews and Stables drained and paved ...	—		
Yards and forecourts paved and repaired ...	324		
Accumulations of manure and other obnoxious matter removed or proper receptacles provided ...	6		

Legal Proceedings.

Legal proceedings in connection with nuisances were taken by the Council in 14 cases during 1925. Particulars with regard to each case are set out below.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1891.

NATURE OF OFFENCE OR CLAIM.	RESULT OF PROCEEDINGS.
* Failure to comply with notice to provide sufficient water closets and flushing apparatus at premises No. 43 St. Johns Road	Order made with £1 1s. costs.
Nuisance at No. 55 Stainforth Road arising from defective drains	Adjourned <i>sine die</i> on defendant's undertaking to carry out the work.
Non-compliance with nuisance orders 507 Battersea Park Road	Work commenced, 10s. 6d. costs paid. Case withdrawn.
Failure to abate nuisance at 18 Basnett Road	Order for abatement made with £1 1s. costs.
Failure to abate nuisance at 40 Almeric Road	Adjourned <i>sine die</i> £1 1s. costs paid.
Failure to abate nuisance at 20 Marmion Road	Work done. Withdrawn on payment of £1 1s. costs.
Keeping dogs at 168 Tyneham Road in such a manner as to be a nuisance	Fined £5.
Non-compliance with notice to abate nuisance at 21 Stormont Road	Nuisance abated. Summons withdrawn on payment of £1 1s. costs.
The like at 116 Wycliffe Road	The like, on payment of £2 2s. costs.
Nuisance at 109 Livingstone Road—offensive condition of rooms and cats kept in such manner as to be a nuisance	Order for abatement and prohibiting recurrence, defendant to pay £1 1s. costs—14 days allowed for payment.
Nuisance at 70 York Road arising from defective condition of roof causing dampness	The nuisance having been abated, defendant discharged under Probation of Offenders Act, but ordered to pay £2 2s. costs.
Overcrowding of first floor front room at No. 2 Meyrick Road	Adjourned <i>sine die</i> for defendant to find other premises, the L.C.C. having intimated their willingness to assist.
Failure to comply with notice to abate nuisance at 83 Sterndale Road	Defendant having executed the necessary work to abate nuisance, summons withdrawn subject to payment of £2 2s. costs.
Nuisance at 11 Woodgate Street and no sufficient dustbin at 38 Woodgate Street	Work having been done and £1 1s. costs paid, summonses withdrawn.
Nuisance at 65 Livingstone Road	Ditto.

* Proceedings instituted in 1924.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

No. of Sample	Article.	Nature of Offence, Adulteration, &c.	Result of Proceedings.
*381	Fairy Cakes	24·5 grains per lb. boric acid	Summons dismissed. No order as to costs
695	Milk ...	16% deficient in fat	Fined £5 5s. 0d. and £1 1s. 0d. costs. Sample taken in course of delivery at Clapham Junc.
—	—	Obstructing Food Inspector in course of his duties	On conflict of prosecution's evidence, summons dismissed.
17	Milk ...	35% deficient in fat	Fined £5 and £1 1s. 0d. costs. Summons against second defendant dismissed.
85	Milk ...	9% deficient in fat	Dismissed—Warranty defence.
157	Milk ...	8% extraneous water and 11% deficient in fat	Defendant absconded. Summonses not served.
186	Milk ...	The like 10% and 14½%	
187	Milk ...	The like 4½% and 15½%	
188	Milk ...	The like 3½% and 9½%	
189	Milk ...	The like 6½% and 16%	
190	Milk ...	The like 10% and 16½%	
113	Vinegar...	7% deficient in acetic acid	Withdrawn on payment of 10s. 6d. costs.
—	Milk ...	False warranty in respect of sale of milk	Dismissed on defendant proving to the satisfaction of the Court that when the warranty was given there was reason to believe that the statements or descriptions contained therein were true.
273	Milk ...	13% deficient in fat	Withdrawn in accordance with instructions of the Health Committee on payment by the defendant of £3 3s. 0d. costs. Sample taken in course of delivery at Clapham Junction.
356	Milk ...	42% deficient in fat	Dismissed. Defendant to pay £10 10s. 0d. costs.
373	Milk ...	13% deficient in fat	Dismissed. Defendant to pay £3 3s. 0d. costs. Sample taken in course of delivery at Clapham Junction.

* Proceedings instituted in 1924.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS—*continued.*

No. of Sample.	Article.	Nature of Offence, Adulteration, &c.	Result of Proceedings.
381	Milk ...	22% deficient in fat	Dismissed. Defendant to pay £6 6s. 0d. costs. Samples taken in course of delivery at Clapham Junction.
383	Milk ...	4% deficient in fat	
384	Milk ...	13% deficient in fat	
516	Milk ...	14% extraneous water	Fined £10 and £2 2s. 0d. costs. Sample taken in course of delivery at S. Lambeth Station.
621	Milk ...	8% extraneous water	Fined £5 and ordered to pay £3 3s. 0d. costs.
688	Milk ...	8% extraneous water	Discharged under Probation of Offenders' Act on payment of £1 1s. 0d. costs by each defendant on each summons (2 summonses). Each defendant fined £2 and £2 2s. 0d. costs or in default one month's imprisonment.
689	Milk ...	8% extraneous water	
698	Milk ...	12% extraneous water	

MILK AND DAIRIES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1922.

No. of Sample	Article.	Nature of Offence, Adulteration, &c.	Result of Proceedings.
696	Milk ...	Coloured with annatto	Fined £5 5s. 0d. and £1 1s. 0d. costs. Sample taken at Clapham Junction in course of delivery.
705	Milk ...	14% extraneous water	First defendant fined £3 and £1 1s. 0d. costs.
747	Milk ...	11½% extraneous water	Each defendant fined £2 10s. 0d.
752	Milk ...	Coloured with annatto	Summons dismissed against first defendant with £1 1s. 0d. costs. Second defendant fined £1 and £2 2s. 0d. costs.
777	Milk ...	Coloured with annatto	3rd sample analysed by Government Chemist shewed no annatto. Case withdrawn in Court. No order as to costs.
815	Milk ...	Coloured with annatto	Fined £1 and 10s. 6d. costs.

MILK AND DAIRIES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1922—*continued.*

No. of Sample.	Article.	Nature of Offence, Adulteration, &c.	Result of Proceedings.
834	Milk ...	11% extraneous water	Fined 30s. and £2 2s. 0d. costs. Case against employee dismissed.
883	Milk ...	11% extraneous water	Fined £3.
906	Milk ...	11% extraneous water and containing added colouring matter	First offence. Dismissed on payment of 10s. 6d. costs in each case.
265	Milk ...	6½% extraneous water	Each case dismissed on payment of 12s. 6d. costs.
266	Milk ...	6½% extraneous water	
314	Milk ...	7½% extraneous water	Dismissed on payment of £1 1s. 0d. costs.
317	Milk ...	15½% extraneous water	Dismissed on first defendant paying £1 1s. 0d. costs and the second defendant, 10s. 6d. costs.
400	Milk ...	16½% extraneous water	Dismissed, defendants to pay £2 2s. 0d. costs.
581	Milk ...	13% extraneous water	Defendant fined £5 with £1 1s. 0d. costs, or in default one month and summons against the other defendant withdrawn.
711	Milk ...	6.5% extraneous water	Defendant fined £3 and ordered to pay £1 1s. 0d. costs. Employee discharged under Probation of Offenders Act.

HOUSING ACT, 1925.

NATURE OF OFFENCE OR CLAIM.	RESULT OF PROCEEDINGS.
A declaration that the Council were entitled to a first charge on the premises 18 Sheepcote Lane and the freehold interest therein for £94 1s. 2d. the costs of executing works to the premises and also for interest and costs and for a sale and other relief	Judgment for the Council.
Recovery of 12s. 6d. expenses incurred in executing work to No. 17 Woodgate Street	Orders made. Total costs in three summonses £3 15s. 6d.
The like £3 12s. 0d.—18 Woodgate Street	
The like £11 16s. 2d.—19 Woodgate Street	

HOUSING ACT, 1925—*continued.*

NATURE OF OFFENCE OR CLAIM.	RESULT OF PROCEEDINGS.
Failure to comply with notice under Section 10 of 1923 Act in respect of 16 Gladstone Terrace	Withdrawn on payment of £1 1s. costs and compliance with notice.
A declaration that the Council are entitled to a joint Charge on No. 67 Stainforth Road and the freehold interest therein for £152 1s. 6d., the costs of executing works to the premises and also interest and costs, and for a sale and other relief.	Judgment for the Council in terms of minutes signed by defendants.
Like claim for £158 13s. 6d. in respect of No. 58 Ascalon Street	Terms of settlement having been agreed for payment of claim and costs, action adjourned <i>sine die</i> .
Like claim for £140 15s. 7d. in respect of No. 64 Ascalon Street	The like.
Like claim for £73 19s. 7d. in respect of No. 147 New Road	The like.
A declaration that the Council are entitled to a first charge on the premises No. 12 Wayland Road for £452 19s. 11d. and interest at £5 per cent. per annum, and for an Order for sale	Judgment for the Council in accordance with the claim.
Failure to furnish name and address of person from whom the defendant held No. 20 Basnett Road	Defendant by her Solicitor having given the names of the Solicitors to whom she paid the ground rent and stated she did not know the persons entitled to such rent, summons withdrawn on undertaking to pay £1 3s. costs.
Collecting rent of 34 Austin Road, the rent book not being inscribed with the names and addresses of the Medical Officer of Health and the landlord	Defendant fined altogether 12s. 6d. and ordered to pay £1 0s. 6d. costs.
Default in payment of £21 14s. 6d. arrears due under an Order of the Council of the 25th February, 1925 (No. 38 Woodgate Street)	The money and costs of the summons, 4s. having been paid, summons withdrawn.
Failure to pay £5 2s. 5d. expenses incurred by the Council in works to defendant's premises, No. 7 Newcomen Road	Defendant having paid amount of debt with 3s. costs of summons, case withdrawn.

HOUSING ACT, 1925—*continued.*

NATURE OF OFFENCE OR CLAIM.	RESULT OF PROCEEDINGS.
Failure to have name and address of landlord and of Medical Officer of Health in rent book of 20 Basnett Road	Defendant having by her Solicitor given undertaking to put rent book in order forthwith and to pay £2 2s. costs, summons withdrawn.
Default in payment of £4 2s. 3d. arrears due under an order of the Council dated 22nd July, 1925, for work done by them at defendant's premises 76 Knowsley Road	Order for payment of debt and 3s. costs of summons forthwith.
Default in payment of £9 3s. 6d., arrears due under an order of the Council dated 25th February, 1925 for work done at defendants premises 38 Woodgate Street	Debt and 4s. costs of summons having been paid before hearing, case withdrawn.
Default in payment of £30 19s. 10d. arrears due under an order of the Council dated 23rd July, 1924, for work done by them at 27 Darien Road	Debt and 3s. costs of summons having been paid before hearing, case withdrawn.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

NATURE OF OFFENCE OR CLAIM.	RESULT OF PROCEEDINGS.
Using an underground bakehouse at 31 Battersea Bridge Road contrary to Section 101 of the above Act	Fined £1 and £3 3s. costs.

SUMMARY OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Legal proceedings were taken by the Council in connection with the work of the Health Department in 74 cases during the year 1925 :—

	Persons prosecuted (including employees).	Convictions.	Fines.	Costs.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Factory & Workshop Act, 1901	1	1	1 0 0	3 3 0
Milk & Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922 ...	27	10	27 15 0	15 19 0
Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations, 1912, Amendment Order, 1917	—	—	—	—
Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and the By-laws made thereunder	16	2	5 0 0	15 4 6
Sale of Food and Drugs Acts	20	6	29 5 0	39 7 6
Housing Acts	21	7	0 12 6	9 19 0
Total	85	26	£63 12 6*	£83 13 0*

Common Lodging Houses.

The following table gives a list of the common lodging houses in the Borough :—

Premises.	Authorised No. of Lodgers.	Whether Males or Females.
75 Falcon Road ...	81	Males
134 High Street ...	54	Males
67 Winstanley Road ...	66	Females

Drainage Work.

During the year new drains were constructed to 50 new buildings, or additions to existing buildings, and the drains of 101 old buildings were partially or entirely reconstructed, under the supervision of the Officers of the Department.

* The disproportion between the fines and costs imposed is accounted for by the fact that the Court in several instances dealt with defendants under the Probation of Offenders Act, discharging them on payment of costs, and that cases against employees were withdrawn where the employers took responsibility.

The drains of the following premises, being "sewers" in respect of the maintenance of which liability was recognised by the Council, were repaired or reconstructed during 1925 at the cost of the Council :—

Basnett Road, 26 and 28.

Simpson Street, 27-34.

The expenditure incurred on these "sewers" amounted to £86 10s.

In the five years 1921-5, claims relating to combined drains were admitted in 23 instances (60 premises), the estimated expenditure incurred by the Council being £1,318 10s.

Revenue Act, 1903.

During 1925 no application for the certificate of the Medical Officer of Health under the provisions of the Revenue Act, 1903, was received.

Sanitary Conveniences attached to Licensed Premises.

During 1925 the number of public-house urinals under inspection was 117. In 81 instances the accommodation is accessible to the general public as well as the users of the houses, and in 36 cases the accommodation is accessible to the customers only. As a result of the annual inspection of these conveniences, 42 notices were served to remedy defects discovered.

Smoke Nuisances.

During the year 86 observations were made and 7 complaints received. Four preliminary notices were served by the Council to abate smoke nuisances, which were duly complied with.

Effluvium Nuisance.

During 1925 no complaint of effluvium was established.

Water Supply.

During 1925, 21 applications were received for certificates of water supply in respect of 21 houses in accordance with Section 48 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891. The certificates were granted in each instance.

In 33 cases additional water supply to the upper floors of tenement houses, required by the Council under the provisions of Section 78 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1907, and Section 48 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, was provided.

Van Dwellings.

The number of van dwellings in the Borough in 1925 was 65. In the following table are set out the situations of the dwellings and number of occupants:—

Situation of Vans.	No. of Vans.	No. Occupants.	
		M.	F.
Mill's Yard, adjoining 88 Sheepcote Lane	3	3	3
Mill's Yard, adjoining 80 Sheepcote Lane	4	6	6
Manley's Yard, Falcon Road	8	9	8
Manley's Yard, Cabul Road	33†	32	29
Mill's Yard, Culvert Road	17*	15	18

During the year 4 vans were found to be overcrowded, and notices were served to abate the nuisance. Eight vans were unoccupied.

Rag Flock Act, 1911.

This Act was passed to prevent the use of material known as rag flock, unless such material complies with the standard of cleanliness laid down in the Act.

No proceedings were taken under the Act in Battersea during 1925.

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.

This Act, which became operative on the 1st January, 1920, imposes on local authorities and occupiers of premises additional responsibilities in connection with rat repression.

During 1925 the work carried out under the Council's Rat Repression Scheme is summarised as follows:—

Premises visited	... 2,155	Contracts renewed	13
Poison baits used	... 65,800	Value of contracts	£197 0 0
Dead rats found	... 2,584	Cash for poison bait	£48 19 4
Total expenditure (financial year 1925-6)		£543 8 9	
Income (financial year 1925-6)		£188 19 0	
Net cost		£354 9 9	

Drains were tested at 68 premises in connection with this work, and in 35 cases were found to be defective. Most of these defective drains were in private houses. As the presence of rats in houses is usually regarded as *prima facie* evidence of drain defects, the work of the Rat Officer therefore is carried on in close co-operation with that of the district Sanitary Inspectors.

* Including one shed.

† Including one cottage.

The methods employed under the Rat Repression Scheme have been described in previous Annual Reports. It is only necessary, therefore, to state that as an inspection of the summarised figures shows, the work done during the year under this head has been as satisfactory as in previous years.

Personal Cleansing Station.

The new Personal Cleansing Station, opened on the 3rd November, 1923, was fully described in my Annual Report for that year. The new premises have greatly facilitated the work of the officers responsible for the cleansing and treatment of children infested with vermin and of those suffering from scabies and other contagious skin affections.

During the year 1925, there were 4,724 children and 261 adults cleansed and treated at the station. Of the 4,724 children attending, 145 were suffering from scabies or itch, a contagious parasitic skin affection. The remainder were verminous. These children attended from the Public Elementary Schools in the Borough by arrangement with the London County Council, who have entered into a contract with the Borough Council for the use of their Personal Cleansing Station. The cleansing and treatment of the School children is carried out under the supervision of Officers of the London County Council while the disinfestation of the clothing and of the homes is carried out concurrently by the Borough Council's Sanitary staff.

There has been a decrease in the number of infested children and adults treated at the station as compared with the previous year.

The following table shows the numbers of persons cleansed and treated at the Personal Cleansing Station and the expenditure incurred since 1906, the year in which the cleansing of verminous persons was begun.

NUMBER OF BATHS, &c.

Year.	Adults.	Children.	Cost of Station.	Amount Contributed.
	Verminous and Scabies.	Verminous and Scabies.	£	£
1906	141	2	29	—
1907	504	113	42	—
1908	1,011	656	82	—
1909	1,373	321	91	—
1910	1,583	341	88	—
1911	1,459	191	93	13
1912	1,351	841	237	65
1913	1,323	1,090	118	69
1914	1,050	1,602	132	78
1915	648	1,273	125	78
1916	475	1,773	143	94
1917	320	2,620	169	140
1918	291	3,179	237	187
1919	366	3,214	287	169
1920	419	4,213	456	331
1921	340	4,607	561	400
1922	274	4,444	584	400
1923	212	4,949	779	487
1924	311	5,394	912	488
1925	261	4,724	918*	465*
	13,712	45,547	£6,083	£3,464

* Estimated.

Disinfecting Department.

SUMMARY OF WORK CARRIED OUT BY THE DISINFECTING DEPARTMENT DURING 1925.

Total Premises disinfected	...	...	...	1,999
Rooms disinfected	...	...	...	3,243
Staircases disinfected	...	...	...	208
Schools disinfected	...	...	...	59
Number of articles laundered	...	...	...	29,370
" " destroyed	...	...	...	648
" verminous, etc., persons (including 4,717 school children)	...	...	...	4,985
" infectious disease contacts	...	...	...	933
" Library books collected	...	...	...	234
TOTAL ARTICLES.		No.		WEIGHT.
				Tons. cwts. qrs. lbs.
Bedding, &c., disinfected	60,241	128	19	0 14
" lent ...	1,256	3	18	3 20
Verminous clothing, &c.	4,523	1	10	3 8
Articles from Welfare Centres	3,809	(not weighed)		
Total	69,829	134	8	3 14

Mortuary.

Details as to the number of bodies received into the Mortuary and as to inquests held thereat are set out in the following :—

	Usual Place of Residence.				Total
	Batter-sea.	Wands-worth	Else-where.	Resi-dence un-known	
Inquest and post-mortem held at Mortuary	92	29	9	5	135
Inquest at Mortuary; post-mortem elsewhere	16	36	19	—	71
Inquest at Mortuary; no post-mortem	1	10	5	—	16
Total inquests held Battersea Mortuary	109	75	33	5	222
Post-mortems without inquest, Battersea Mortuary	9	—	—	—	9
Total post-mortems held at Battersea Mortuary	101	29	9	5	144
Bodies received for sanitary reasons	2	—	—	—	2
Other bodies on which no inquest held at Mortuary... ..	3	2	1	—	6
Total bodies received	123	77	34	5	239
VERDICTS AT INQUESTS HELD—					
Natural causes	64	28	7	1	100
Accidental Death—					
Asphyxia	2	—	—	—	2
Bathing	—	1	—	—	1
Burns and scalds	3	6	—	—	9
Deaths under anæsthetic	1	3	—	—	4
Drowning	1	—	—	—	1
Fall	8	11	11	—	30
Railway and street accidents	9	15	11	—	35
Septicæmia	4	2	—	—	6
Tetanus following injury	—	1	—	—	1
Other accidents	1	1	1	—	3
Open Verdict—					
Found drowned	—	—	—	1	1
Stillborn	5	—	—	2	7
Want of attention at birth	—	1	—	1	2
Suicide—					
Cut throat	2	1	—	—	3
Drowning	1	—	3	—	4
Hanging	—	1	—	—	1
Jump from high place	1	—	—	—	1
Poisoning—Coal gas	2	1	—	—	3
Drugs, etc.	1	3	—	—	4
Homicide.					
Blow (manslaughter)	1	—	—	—	1
Abortion	2	—	—	—	2
Infanticide	1	—	—	—	1
GRAND TOTAL	109	75	33	5	222

Sanitary Staff.

The personnel of the staff of the Health Department will be found fully set out on page 3. No change in the personnel took place during 1925.

Protection of the Food Supply.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Unsound Food.

The following is a tabulated return of unsound food seized or voluntarily surrendered during 1925 :—

FOOD CONDEMNED.

Food.	Quantity.	Food.	Quantity.
<i>Fish.</i>		<i>Fruit & Vegetables (fresh).</i>	
Coal Fish ...	5 stones.	Apples ...	20 boxes.
Cod ...	1 trunk.	Brussels Sprouts	1 bag.
	1 case.	Cherries ...	16 crates.
	3 boxes.		5 boats.
Codlings ...	3 boxes.	Cocoanuts ...	3 bags.
Dog Fish ...	6 stones.	Mandarins ...	10 punnets.
Eels ...	2 drafts.	Potatoes ...	8 bags.
Haddock ...	1 trunk.	Tomatoes ...	31 boxes.
	2 cases		
Kippers ...	4 boxes.	<i>Meat & Poultry.</i>	
Roes ...	1 box.	Fowls... ..	18
Whelks ...	1 bag.	Pork Pies ...	3
Winkles ...	1 bag.	Rabbits ...	106

Cow-houses.

There is only one licensed cow-house remaining in the Borough, situate at 17 Wiseton Road.

Slaughter-houses.

There are only two slaughterhouses remaining in the Borough.

These premises are kept under systematic inspection, and during the year 1925, 319 inspections were made by the Council's inspector. The carcasses of 669 animals (oxen 38, calves 5, sheep 295 and pigs 331) were examined after slaughter.

The average number of animals examined after slaughter in the licensed slaughter-houses within the Borough during the 5 years 1921-25 was 1,102.

The provisions of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, have been brought to the notice of the occupiers of these slaughter-houses. The provisions of the by-laws as to the marking of carcasses, which, in my opinion, should have been made obligatory, have not been adopted by the proprietors. The requirements as to giving notice of intention to slaughter have, however, been rigidly enforced.

Butchers' Shops.

The number of butchers' shops in the Borough at the beginning of the year 1925 was 90. Four new shops were opened during the year and one closed, making a total of 93 butchers' premises carrying on business at the end of the year.

All butchers' shops in the Borough are systematically inspected, and, in the main, they are well kept and provided with cold storage facilities. During the year 1,173 inspections of these premises were carried out by the Council's Food Inspector.

Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

These Regulations, made under the Public Health (Regulations as to Food) Act, 1907, came into force on the 1st April, 1925. The principal part of the Regulations deals with slaughter-houses and slaughtering, and is designed to secure the inspection, by competent officials, of all animals slaughtered. This part of the Regulations, so far as Battersea is concerned, is not of great importance, as there are only two slaughter-houses now remaining in the Borough, and in only one of these is any regular slaughtering carried on.

Part III. of the Regulations deals with the marking of carcasses, and is not obligatory on slaughter-house proprietors.

Part IV. deals with matters relating to the cleanliness of meat stalls.

Part V. deals with cleanliness, &c., of shops and stores.

Part VI. deals with transport and handling.

It is with Parts IV., V. and VI. that the Council are mainly concerned. The object is to protect meat stored or in course of transit or exposed for sale in stalls, shops and stores from risk of contamination. On the issue of the Regulations steps were taken by the Council with a view to enforcing compliance by all meat retailers in the Borough. Owing, however, to the opposition of the Trade to the interpretation placed on the Regulations by the Sanitary Authority, administrative difficulty has been experienced in carrying them into effect. The Ministry of Health, after conferences with the Trade representatives, issued a circular in which it was stated (*inter alia*) that the provision of glass fronts to butchers' shops

was not, in their view, in all cases contemplated by the Regulations. Although it was anticipated that administrative difficulties might be raised by the interpretation placed upon the Regulations by the Ministry, it was, nevertheless, decided to enforce this requirement of the Regulations where necessary. Subsequently the Committee received a deputation of the local butchers at their request and the points of objection raised by the deputation were discussed. Most opposition appeared to be centred round the question of the provision of a glass window in all butchers' shops, notwithstanding that some 70 to 80 per cent. of these shops in Battersea were already provided with glass windows, and that it is chiefly in the cheaper class of shops that meat is found openly exposed to contamination from dust, dirt and other impurities in the crowded thoroughfares of the Borough.

The Council, on the recommendation of the Committee, reiterated their decision to enforce the provisions of the Regulations in all cases in which it was reported to them that they were not being complied with.

At the end of the year, in the majority of cases, an improvement was apparent in the manner in which the Regulations were being generally complied with, and it is probable that in due course the determination of the Council to secure the protection of meat from contamination in shops, stalls and during transit will be followed by strict observance of the Regulations.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

The total number of samples taken under the Acts during 1925 was 973, of which 43 or 4·4 per cent. were certified by the Public Analyst to be adulterated. In addition to the foregoing, 248 informal samples were procured, of which 7 or 2·8 per cent. were reported by the Public Analyst as adulterated, not up to standard, or as containing preservatives in varying amounts.

The percentage of samples reported by the Public Analyst to be adulterated during the 5 years 1921-25, was as follows:—

Year.	Formal Samples.	Informal Samples.
1921	8·3%	—
1922	8·0%	7·9%
1923	7·2%	7·4%
1924	3·9%	11·5%
1925	4·4%	2·8%
Mean	6·4%	7·4%

The following tables give details of the articles of which samples were obtained for the purpose of analysis:—

Main Statement.

TABLE I.

Nature of Sample.	Examined.			Adulterated.		
	Formal.	Infor- mal.	Total.	Formal.	Infor- mal.	Total.
Bread	—	7	7	—	0	0
Butter	16	72	88	0	1	1
Cheese	18	—	18	0	—	0
Cocoa... ..	22	—	22	0	—	0
Coffee	18	—	18	0	—	0
Cream	5	2	7	0	0	0
Cream, Preserved ...	10	1	11	0	0	0
Flour Self-raising ...	—	7	7	—	0	0
Jam	—	4	4	—	0	0
Margarine	5	18	23	0	0	0
Milk	808	1	809	40	1	41
„ Condensed (Full Cream)... ..	—	8	8	—	0	0
„ „ (Machine Skimmed)... ..	—	4	4	—	0	0
„ Dried	—	6	6	—	0	0
Mustard	—	10	10	—	0	0
Sugar... ..	—	12	12	—	0	0
Vinegar	16	—	16	1	—	1
Drugs	—	27	27	—	0	0
Other Articles	55	69	124	2	5	7
Total	973	248	1221	43	7	50

TABLE II.

Drugs.

Nature of Sample.	Examined.			Adulterated.		
	Formal.	Infor- mal.	Total.	Formal.	Infor- mal.	Total.
Acid, Citric	—	2	2	—	0	0
Acid, Tartaric	—	2	2	—	0	0
Bicarbonate of Soda ...	—	2	2	—	0	0
Borax, Purified	—	4	4	—	0	0
Camphorated Oil	—	8	8	—	0	0
Milk of Sulphur	—	6	6	—	0	0
Tincture of Quinine (Ammoniated)	—	3	3	—	0	0
Total	—	27	27	—	0	0

TABLE III.
Other Articles.

Nature of Sample.	Examined.			Adulterated.		
	Formal.	Infor- mal.	Total.	Formal.	Infor- mal.	Total.
Apples	—	2	2	—	2	2
Arrowroot	—	14	14	—	0	0
Baking Powder	—	7	7	—	0	0
Barley, Pearl	—	4	4	—	0	0
Confectionery (Sweets)	—	4	4	—	0	0
Fairy Cakes... ..	—	1	1	—	1	1
Honey	9	—	9	0	—	0
Ice Cream	—	6	6	—	0	0
Lard	23	—	23	0	—	0
Olive Oil	16	—	16	0	—	0
Pepper	—	10	10	—	0	0
Rice	—	11	11	—	0	0
Rice (Ground)	—	3	3	—	0	0
Sausages	4	1	5	1	0	1
Sponge Cake	3	6	9	1	2	3
Total	55	69	124	2	5	7

Milk.

Of the 808 formal samples 40 or 4·95 per cent. were certified as adulterated. Eleven samples were reported against as being deficient in milk fat, 17 as containing extraneous water, 6 as being deficient in milk fat and containing extraneous water; 4 as containing colouring matter and 2 as containing both colouring matter and extraneous water. One informal sample of milk was submitted and reported upon as containing extraneous water.

In the 5 years 1921-25 the percentage of adulterated (formal) samples of milk was as under :—

Year.	Samples taken.	Adulterated.	
		No.	Percentage.
1921	714	36	5·0
1922	726	36	4·9
1923	702	43	6·1
1924	721	25	3·4
1925	808	40	4·9
Mean	734	36	4·9

The average composition of the 768 samples reported as genuine proved to be as under :—

Total milk solids	...	...	...	12.52%
Milk fat	...	...	...	3.69%
Non-fatty solids	...	...	...	8.83%

The content of fat in these 768 samples ranged as follows :—

4.0% and over	...	...	108 samples or	14.1%
Between 3.9 and 4.0%	...	53	" "	6.9%
" 3.8 " 3.9%	...	73	" "	9.5%
" 3.7 " 3.8%	...	98	" "	12.8%
" 3.6 " 3.7%	...	124	" "	16.1%
" 3.5 " 3.6%	...	126	" "	16.4%
" 3.4 " 3.5%	...	82	" "	10.7%
" 3.3 " 3.4%	...	62	" "	8.1%
" 3.2 " 3.3%	...	20	" "	2.6%
" 3.1 " 3.2%	...	15	" "	1.9%
" 3.0 " 3.1%	...	7	" "	0.9%

All samples are systematically tested for the presence of preservatives. In no case, however, was a positive result obtained.

Milk sampling was carried out on 18 Sundays during the year, and 94 samples were purchased for analysis on these occasions. Samples of milk in course of delivery by wholesale firms to the number of 77 were taken during the year. The bulk of these samples was taken at Clapham Junction or South Lambeth Railway Stations. Samples of milk to the number of 71 were taken in course of delivery to elementary schools in the borough.

Proceedings with regard to adulteration were taken in 36 instances (fat extraction, 9 (one of these being also artificially coloured)*; extraneous water, 17 (one of these containing added colouring matter); both fat abstracted and added water, 6; added colouring matter, 4), particulars relating to which will be found set out in the tables on pages 73 to 75. Warranty was pleaded in defence in one case and was successful. Proceedings were instituted against the warrantor in this instance, but the summons was dismissed without costs.

Preservatives found in Foods during 1925.

FORMAL SAMPLES.

Nature of Sample.	Nature and amount of Preservative.
Sausages	25.9 grains boric acid per lb.†
Sponge Cake	9.1 " " "

* Proceedings in respect of fat deficiency only.

† Summons not served.

INFORMAL SAMPLES.

Nature of Sample.	Nature and amount of Preservative.
Sponge Cakes 	9·8 grains boric acid per lb.
" 	8·4 " " "
Fairy Cakes 	11·8 " " "

Sponge Cakes, Fairy Cakes, &c.

During the year nine samples of sponge cakes and one of fairy cakes were submitted to the Public Analyst. Of these 3 samples were procured formally and the rest informally.

Of the formal samples one was reported upon as containing a boron preservative amounting to 9·1 grains of crystallised boric acid per lb., whilst 2 of the informal (sponge cake) samples contained 9·8 and 8·4 grains per lb. of the same preservative.

The informal sample of fairy cakes was reported by the Public Analyst to contain a boron preservative equivalent to 11·8 grains per lb.

In view of the small amount of preservative present in the formal sample, and having regard to the decision in the case which was the subject of proceedings last year (vide p. 73 sample 381), it was decided not to take out summonses against the vendor.

A report of the result of the proceedings in this case will be found in the Appendix (page 124).

Butter.

During the year 88 samples of butter were submitted for examination. Of these 16 were taken in the form prescribed by the Acts, the remaining 72 samples were purchased informally.

One of the 72 informal samples was reported by the Public Analyst as containing margarine.

Of the 88 samples submitted 19, or 21·6 per cent. contained no preservative other than common salt; whilst 69, or 78·4 per cent., contained a boron preservative. Excluding the one (informal) sample reported as adulterated, the average content of boron preservative expressed in terms of crystallised boric acid, proved to be 0·22 per cent., equivalent to 15·4 grains per lb. butter. The maximum permissible quantity of this preservative in butter is 35 grains per lb.

Margarine.

Twenty-three samples of margarine were purchased and submitted to the Public Analyst for examination. Of these 5 were procured formally and 18 informally, and all were reported as genuine.

A boron preservative was present in each of the 23 samples, the average amount present expressed as crystallised boric acid being 0.18 per cent., equivalent to 12.6 grains per lb.

Ice Cream.

Six samples of ice cream were purchased and submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis, and his report showed that these had been prepared from milk, cane sugar and starch, and that no preservatives were present in the samples.

The analytical data obtained showed that in 5 cases whole milk had been employed in their manufacture, whilst in 1 case milk diluted with about 10 per cent. water had been utilised. At present there is no standard as to the composition of this article in respect to milk fat or total solids.

Apples.

Attention was drawn by the Ministry of Health (Circular 659, dated 21st December, 1925) to the fact that two cases of arsenical poisoning had been traced to the consumption of imported Jonathan apples.

Accordingly two samples of imported apples were procured informally, and submitted to the Public Analyst, who reported the presence of arsenic on the surface of both samples of the fruit to the extent of 1/1000th grain and 1/100th grain per lb. of apples respectively.

Sausages, Preserved Meats, &c.

Five samples of sausages were examined during the year, of which 4 were procured with the necessary formalities prescribed by the Acts. Of these 4 were reported by the Public Analyst as free from preservatives, whilst 1 contained a boron preservative equivalent to 25.9 grains per lb. expressed as crystallised boric acid.

Rice.

Eleven samples of rice and 3 of ground rice were procured informally and submitted to the Public Analyst and all were reported as genuine. Five of the 11 samples of whole rice proved to be polished, the talc coating ranging from 0.43 per cent. to 0.06 per cent., the average quantity for the 5 samples amounting to 0.25 per cent.

Milk and Cream Regulations, 1912-17.

1. Milk and cream not sold as preserved cream :—

	(a) Number of Samples examined for the pre- sence of a preservative.	(b) Number of Samples in which a preservative was reported to be present.
Milk	809*	Nil.
Cream	7†	Nil.

2. Cream sold as preserved cream :—

(a) Samples submitted for analysis to ascertain if the statements on the labels as to preservatives were correct :—

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------|
| 1. Correct statements made ... | 11* |
| 2. Statements incorrect | Nil. |

Total	11*
--------------	-----

(b) Determinations made of milk fat in cream sold as preserved cream :—

- | | |
|------------------------------|------|
| 1. Above 35 per cent. | 11* |
| 2. Below 35 „ | Nil. |

Total	11*
--------------	-----

(c) Instances where (apart from analysis) the requirements as to labelling or declarations of preserved cream in Article V. (1) and the proviso in Article V. (2) of the Regulations have not been observed Nil.

3. Thickening substances :—

Any evidence of their addition to cream or to preserved cream and action taken when found Nil.

4. Other observations (if any) Nil.

Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922.

(Vide Circular 360 of the Ministry of Health.)

5. Action taken under Section 4 of the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922 :—

* One of these was an informal sample.

† Two of these were informal samples.

(a) (1) Number of samples of milk certified by the Public Analyst to contain colouring matter	6
--	---

(2) Action taken thereon—

Three cases added colouring matter only—
Vendors summoned.

(1) Summons against first defendant dismissed with £1 1s. 0d. costs; second defendant fined £1 and £2 2s. 0d. costs.

(2) Fined £1 and 10s. 6d. costs.

(3) Third portion of sample referred to Somerset House. Result negative. Summons withdrawn.

Two cases added colouring matter and extraneous water ... Vendors summoned.

(1) First offence. Dismissed on payment of 10s. 6d. costs in each case.

(2) Proceedings in respect of extraneous water only (included under (b) below).

One case added colouring matter and slight fat deficiency.

Vendor summoned and fined £5 5s. 0d. and £1 1s. 0d. costs (proceedings in respect of colouring matter only).

(b) (1) Number of samples of milk certified by Public Analyst to contain extraneous water (including 2 referred to above)	26*
--	-----

(2) Action taken thereon—

Vendor summoned	23†
------------------------	-----

Convictions (fines with or without costs)	7†
---	----

Dismissed on payment of costs... ..	8†
-------------------------------------	----

Included under heading of colouring matter above	1
---	---

Summons not served, defendant having absconded	6
---	---

Referred to Government Analyst—proceedings pending	1‡
---	----

Vendor cautioned	2
-------------------------	---

Informal sample	1
------------------------	---

* One of these was an informal sample.

† In certain of these cases proceedings were taken under Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

‡ Case since settled—vendor convicted and fined.

Ice Cream Vendors.

There are 201 premises in the borough from which ice cream is sold, 8 of these being occupied by Italian vendors by whom this article of food is sold from barrows.

All the premises, stalls, barrows, &c., from which the trade is carried on are kept under daily inspection during the season. During 1925, 1 of the ice cream premises was removed from the register and 12 were added. There was, therefore, an increase of 11 in the number of premises compared with 1924.

During the year 336 inspections were made and 17 notices were served to remedy defects found on inspection. In addition, during the same season a daily inspection of street barrows and the utensils, glasses, towels, &c., used thereon was carried out.

The improvement in the manner in which this commodity is now sold, referred to in a previous report, is being maintained.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923.

Under this Order the Council are authorised to issue licences to others than producers (*i.e.*, persons producing milk for sale from herds over which they have control). The licences so granted are available for a period up to the end of the year in which they were issued. There is a scale of fees payable to the Licensing Authority by applicants for licences.

During 1925 licences were issued as follows :—

Certified milk	...	...	...	...	13*
Grade A (Tuberculin tested) milk	...	...	...	...	5*
Grade A milk	...	...	...	...	7*
Pasteurised milk	...	...	...	...	4*

Milk Shops.

The number of premises from which milk is sold in Battersea is 147, as compared with 128 last year. Three new premises were registered during the year for the sale of milk. All milk shops are kept under inspection and during the year 818 inspections were carried out and 12 notices were served to remedy defects found on inspection. These mainly referred to dirty and unsuitable premises and other minor defects.

Included in the above are 16 new premises in which sterilised milk in sealed bottles *only* is sold, and these were informally registered. It is questionable whether these premises come within the provisions of the statutory requirements as to registration. In view of the fact, however, that there is a risk in small shops that the bottles may be opened and portions of the contents sold, it would appear to be desirable that the occupiers of these premises should not be excluded from the statutory obligation to be registered as purveyors of milk.

* Including one "supplementary" licence.

Fish Shops.

Fish shops in the Borough in which fish, either cooked or uncooked, is sold, or in which the curing of fish intended for sale is carried on number 68. Two new premises were opened during the year, and in two cases the premises were no longer used for the sale of fish. All these premises are kept under systematic inspection.

During 1925, 331 inspections were made and 30 notices were served for various defects found on inspection.

Restaurant Kitchens.

The number of restaurant kitchens and eating houses on the register at the end of 1925 was 97, an increase of 4 as compared with 1924. During the year 499 inspections were carried out, and in 5 cases it was found necessary to serve notices to remedy defects which were mainly of a minor character.

Street Stalls for the Sale of Food.

There are in the Borough a large number of street vendors of foodstuffs of varied character, namely—fruit 42; vegetables 44; fish 21; meat and rabbits 8; sweets 7; other foods 8.

Six notices were served for defective and insanitary conditions of premises used by the street vendors for the storage of their stock.

Factories, Workshops, Workplaces and Homework.

1.—INSPECTIONS OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES (including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances).

PREMISES.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	909	81	1*
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	1,059	40	—
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises included in the Table on page 102) ...	3,232	73	—
Total	5,200	194	1*

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

PARTICULARS.	Found on Inspection.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	Number of Prosecutions.
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Nuisances under Public Health Act —</i>				
Want of Cleanliness	69	69	} Nil.	—
Want of Ventilation	4	4		—
Overcrowding	2	2		—
Want of drainage of floors	—	—		—
Other nuisances	98	98		—
Sanitary accommodation { Insufficient	7	7		—
{ Unsuitable or defective	36	36		—
{ Not separate for the sexes	3	3		—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (Sec. 101)	1	—	} Nil.	1*
Other Offences (excluding Offences relating to Outworkers which are included in the Table on page 102)... ..	—	—		—
Total	220	219	—	1

* Prosecution not concluded at end of 1925.

3.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on Register (Section 131) at end of 1925 :—

Bakehouses ...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Bootmakers ...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Dressmakers...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Laundries ...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Milliners ...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Tailors ...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Other Trades ...	...	...	...	...	...	197

Total number of workshops	...	342
---------------------------	-----	-----

4.—OTHER MATTERS.

Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories :—

Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (Section 133)...	...	...	9
Notified by H.M. Inspector	...	...	4
Underground Bakehouses (Section 101), in use at end of the year	...	...	26

Factories and Workshops.

FACTORIES.

The following is a list of the factories on the register at the end of 1925 :—

Trade.	Number of Factories on Register.	Males.		Females.	
		Adults.	Young Persons.	Adults.	Young Persons.
Barge builder	2	26	2	—	—
Baker ...	50	213	19	—	—
Bootmaker ...	15	26	2	—	—
Builder ...	4	107	—	—	—
Butter blender	1	48	24	12	9
Chemical works	4	237	5	61	14
Chaff & forage	5	59	1	8	—
Coach ...	2	20	—	—	—
Cycle maker ...	3	4	5	—	—
Dyer ...	2	45	—	23	—
Engineer ...	30	689	7	—	—
Flour mills ...	2	150	—	12	—
Firewood cutter	10	42	5	22	—
Foundry ...	1	30	—	—	—
Lift maker ...	2	16	—	—	—
Mason ...	6	356	2	—	—
Mineral water...	2	25	—	23	—
Motor repairs...	17	230	4	—	—
Printer ...	18	94	9	15	—
Steam laundry	17	62	11	532	74
Other trades ...	92	3,800	382	984	464
Total ...	285	6,279	478	1,692	561

The duties of sanitary authorities in relation to the sanitation of factories are few, and are limited mainly to the enforcement of suitable and sufficient sanitary accommodation for factory employees.

Four new factory premises were added to the register during the year, dealing with various trades.

During the year 58 preliminary and 23 Statutory notices were served under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, for defects found on factory premises, for the most part relating to defective or insufficient sanitary accommodation, all of which were duly remedied.

Workshops.

The following is a list of the workshops on the register at the end of 1925 :—

Trade.	No. of Work- shops.	No. of Work- rooms.	Persons Employed.			
			Males.		Females.	
			Adults.	Young Persons.	Adults.	Young Persons.
Baker	25	34	37	1	—	—
Blind maker ...	2	3	3	2	—	—
Bootmaker ...	35	35	51	2	—	—
Carpenter ...	4	5	10	—	—	—
Coach builder...	9	14	29	—	—	—
Cycle maker ...	8	12	10	—	—	—
Dressmaker ...	25	32	1	—	67	7
Embroiderer ...	1	2	—	—	15	—
Farrier & smith	13	13	30	—	—	—
Firewood cutter	2	2	4	—	—	—
Laundry ...	4	8	3	—	15	1
Mason ...	3	3	15	—	—	—
Milliner ...	10	13	1	—	27	8
Motor repairs...	12	12	33	—	—	—
Musical instru- ment... ..	3	6	45	1	—	—
Photographer...	2	5	4	—	1	—
Picture framer	3	3	3	1	—	—
Rag sorter ...	14	14	23	4	7	—
Saddler ...	2	2	2	—	—	—
Tailor	46	55	59	4	61	4
Upholsterer ...	18	21	30	2	8	—
Other trades ...	101	109	223	17	46	18
Totals ...	342	403	616	34	247	38

In certain of these trades in which female labour is mainly used, the inspection of the workshops is carried out by a female sanitary inspector. During 1925 69 workshops were visited by this female inspector, the number of inspections amounting to 99.

Thirty-four intimation and six statutory notices were served during the year for various defects in workshops found on inspection, all of which were complied with. Of these, 5 intimation notices were served by the female inspector.

Thirteen new workshops were added to the register, dealing with :—

Builder	...	...	1	Millinery	...	...	2
Cycle maker	...	...	1	Motor repairs	...	...	1
Dressmaking	...	...	4	Tailoring	...	...	3
Engineer	...	...	1				

The following table gives particulars relating to new workshops in which "protected persons" were employed, notices of which were duly sent to H.M. Inspector during 1925 :—

Trade.	No. of Work- shops.	Protected Persons employed.		
		Women.	Young Persons.	Total.
Baker	1	—	1	1
Dressmaker	5	8	4	12
Milliner	2	4	—	4
Motor repairer	1	—	1	1
Totals	9	12	6	18

Outworkers.

During 1925, 556 names and addresses of out-workers were received in 127 lists sent in by employers and by the Medical Officers of Health of Metropolitan Boroughs and District Councils.

211 names and addresses relating to 130 out-workers, sent in by employers, were found to refer to other districts, and were accordingly forwarded to the Medical Officers of Health of those districts.

MALE.

The following table shows the number of male out-workers' premises registered in the Borough, together with the trades and the number of persons employed :—

TRADE.	Number on Register.		Persons Employed.
	Premises.	Workrooms	
Bootmaking	35	35	35
Glovemaking	1	1	1
Tailoring	54	54	82
Other Trades	4	4	4
Totals	94	94	122

No new male out-workers (out-workers not previously registered) were registered during the year.

There were 142 inspections made of male out-workers' premises during 1925, and it was found necessary to serve notices under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, in 2 cases to remedy sanitary defects found on inspection, as follows:—

Want of cleansing ; defective apparatus to w.c.

One case of infectious disease was notified during 1925 from premises occupied by male outworkers.

FEMALE.

The following is a list of the female out-workers registered in the Borough, together with the trades and the number of persons employed :—

TRADE.	Number on Register.		Persons Employed.
	Premises.	Workrooms	
Blousemaking	5	5	5
Boxmaking... ..	11	11	11
Dressmaking	25	25	27
Embroidery	36	36	39
Fancy goods	12	12	12
Fine needlework	9	9	9
Glovemaking	2	2	2
Knitting and crochet	7	7	7
Tailoring	33	33	35
Underclothing	6	6	9
Other trades	18	18	18
Total	164	164	174

Twenty-seven new female out-workers (out-workers not previously registered) were registered during the year.

269 inspections of female out-workers' premises were made by the woman workshops' inspector (Miss Round). It was found necessary in one case to serve a notice under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, to remedy defects. One case of infectious disease, viz.: scarlet fever, was notified from female out-workers' premises. Such precautionary measures as were required were taken to prevent spread of infection in this case.

Bakehouses.

There were 75 bakehouses on the register at the end of 1925. Of these 50 use power, and are therefore factories. Forty-nine of the bakehouses are above ground, and 26 are under ground. One above ground and one below ground bakehouse were discontinued during the year, the premises being used for other businesses.

280 inspections were made during the year, and 38 intimation and 16 statutory notices were served, mainly for failure to carry out the half-yearly lime-whiting of the bakehouses within the statutory period.

During 1925 proceedings were taken by the Council against the occupier of a bakehouse in the Borough who had used an underground room as an ancillary part of his business for the baking of crumpets contrary to the provisions of Sec. 101, Factory and Workshop Act, 1901. At the hearing of the case in the South Western Police Court, the solicitor for the defendant contended that the process of manufacture of this article of food was not "baking" and that therefore the basement room used for the purpose was not a bakehouse within the meaning of the Factory Act. The magistrate (Mr. T. Scanlan) held that the manufacture of crumpets was a baking process and that the room in which the baking was carried on was an underground bakehouse, and was being used in contravention of Sec. 101 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901. The defendant was convicted, and fines and costs amounting to £4 3s. were imposed.

Warehouses and Wharves.

At the end of 1925, there were 42 premises on the register, including railway yards. These premises were systematically inspected during the year, and 64 inspections were made. Three notices were served to remedy nuisances found on inspection.

HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.									OUTWORK IN UNWHOLE-SOME PREMISES, SEC. 108.			OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECS. 109, 110.		
	Lists received from Employers.						Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists.	Prosecutions.		In-stances.	Notices served.	Prose-cutions.	In-stances.	Orders made (S. 110)	Prose-cutions (Secs. 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.									
Wearing Apparel—															
(1) Making ...	60	38	304	3	—	14	67	—	—	3	3	—	2	—	—
(2) Cleansing & Washing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and Up-holstery	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Trades ...	8	—	24	1	—	7	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	70	38	330	4	—	21	77	—	—	3	3	—	2	—	—

Housing.

During 1925 the work of the Council in regard to housing matters has been mainly directed towards securing the repair of insanitary houses—either under the Housing Act or Public Health (London) Act, 1891. The results of the systematic inspections under the provisions of the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations will be found set out on pp. 109-13, from which it will be seen that much useful work in this direction has been accomplished. In addition progress was made with the Plough Road Improvement Scheme.

It cannot be said that the housing situation in Battersea during 1925 has been materially relieved. There is still in many areas of the Borough serious overcrowding, reference to which has been made in previous annual reports. So far as Battersea is concerned, relief from this insanitary and otherwise undesirable state of affairs can only be obtained by the provision of sufficient housing accommodation outside the Borough, and at rents which are within the financial resources of those most needing dwellings. Although some progress has been made by the London County Council and other Metropolitan Authorities in the building of houses, the demand is still largely in excess of the supply. It is to be feared, therefore, that until more ambitious housing schemes have been launched, and less regard is paid to the question of economic rents, the appalling conditions under which numbers of Battersea families are now living will remain unabated.

During the five years 1921-1925 the question of over-crowding has been dealt with in the annual reports of the Medical Officer of Health, and in April, 1923, a Special Report was presented to the Council (vide Appendix p. 115).

In the survey of housing requirements in Battersea made in 1919 to meet to some extent the unsatisfactory conditions prevailing, the Council secured all available building sites in the Borough, and during the quinquennium the following working-class dwelling accommodation has been provided:—

Situation.	Tenements.
Swaffield House (Wandsworth Borough) (converted buildings)	12
Heathwall Street	6
Latchmere Estate Extension	52
Savona Street	4
Disused Fire Station, Chatham Road	12

In addition to the accommodation provided by the Council, 90 new houses were erected by private enterprise as follows:—

Situation.	Houses or Flats.
Battersea Rise Estate	60
Sudbrooke Road	9
Roseneath Road	3
Ethelburga Street	1
Ramsden Road	4
Nightingale Lane	4
Battersea Rise	4
Upper Tooting Park	3
Grandison Road	2

During 1925 no new houses were erected by the Council. Fourteen new houses were erected by private enterprise in the South-west area of the Borough. These, strictly speaking, do not come within the category of what can be called "working class dwellings," being houses of the villa type let at quarterly rentals or for sale. Plans for the erection of six more houses in this area and six flats in North-west Battersea were submitted, but these premises were not completed at the end of 1925.

Repair of Unfit Houses.

During 1925 the repair of unfit houses under the Housing and Public Health Acts continued to be, as in previous years since the conclusion of the War, the main housing activity of the Council. The work carried out in this direction under the provisions of section 28 of the Housing Act, 1919 (now section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925) and under the nuisance clauses of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, will be found summarised on pp. 109-13.

So far as this aspect of the housing problem in Battersea is concerned the results during the past five years have proved very satisfactory. In the early days, *i.e.*, on the passing into law of the 1919 Housing Act, the application of the powers of the Council contained in section 28 (now embodied in section 3 of the consolidated Housing Act, 1925) gave rise to administrative and legal difficulties. The Council were fortunate in securing an early decision of the Courts in their favour, dealing with the power of recovery of the expenditure incurred by the Council in carrying out works of repair to insanitary house property in default of compliance by the owner or owners concerned, reference to which will be found in previous annual reports of the Medical Officer of Health (*vide* Annual Report, 1921, pp. 119 *et seq.*). It is however inevitable that some financial loss is incurred by reason of the fact that the cost of the repairs carried out by the Council's Works Department has been in excess of the sum recovered by the sale of the property in the relatively few cases in which it has been found necessary to resort to the administrative procedure in enforcing the powers of the section. The effect, however, of the Council's persistent yet discriminating use of the powers contained in section 28 has been followed by the most satisfactory administrative results and, in the great majority of cases, the necessary repairs in accordance with the detailed specifications sent in for submission to the Housing Committee are carried out by the owners concerned without the service of statutory notices, and it is rarely necessary either to serve notices or, even when notice has been served, for the Council to require to make use of their powers in default.

The practice of giving notice to all owners concerned, where notice under section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925, has been served, has resulted in securing greater expedition in compliance with the notice, the superior landlord or freeholder exercising his powers under section 30 or under the covenants of his lease, requiring the leaseholder to carry out the necessary repairs.

During 1925 the number of cases in which it was found necessary to act in default of the owner was six, the expenditure incurred amounting to £850 13s. 3d. During the five years 1921-1925 the total number of houses repaired by the Council in default was 66, involving an expenditure of £10,199 14s. 2d., as shewn in the following table :—

Year.	No. of premises.	Expenditure.
		£ s. d.
1921	Nil.	Nil.
1922	1	84 10 2
1923	34	6,407 6 1
1924	25	2,857 4 8
1925	6	850 13 3
Total	66	10,199 14 2

The right of appeal to the Ministry of Health provided by the section has in a few instances been made use of by owners of property who have objected on various grounds to the requirements of the Council. The results of these appeals have invariably been in favour of the Council. During 1925 the following appeals were made :—

20, Basnett Road—against notice served.

Result.—Appeal dismissed for want of diligent prosecution.

47, 48 and 49 John Street—against demand for payment of £807 6s. 10d.

Result.—After a Local Enquiry at which the Appellant contended that the value of the work done was £533 7s. 1d., the Ministry of Health issued an order, dated 6th May, 1925, that the amount payable by the appellant shall be £757 6s. 10d.

By section 129 of the Land Registration Act, which came into force in 1925, in addition to the powers given under section 10 (3) of the Housing Act, 1923, to require an owner to state the name and address of the person from whom he holds the property, the Registrar may furnish to local authorities such particulars and information in regard to land and charges as they are by law entitled to require owners of property to furnish to them direct.

On the 1st July, 1925, the Housing Act, 1925, came into force. This Act is a consolidating act and reproduces under different sections the powers already possessed in previous Housing Acts.

Closing Orders.

During 1925 a Closing Order under section 11 (1) of the Housing Act, 1925, was made on the 30th September by the Council in respect of No. 39, Tidemore Street.

During the past five years, owing to the shortage of houses, it has not been considered advisable to make closing orders in respect of insanitary dwelling houses, and in such cases action has been taken under section 28 of the Housing Act, 1919 (now section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925), requiring such modified repairs as may be necessary to render the premises, which ordinarily would have been dealt with under closing orders, temporarily fit for habitation. In only three cases have closing orders been made during the five years 1921-1925 on inhabited houses.

Prior to 1921 closing orders were made in respect of Nos. 16, 17, 19 and 27 Arden Street, 118 Usk Road and 38 Winstanley Road, which were empty and in a more or less derelict condition. These houses were subsequently repaired and, having been made in all respect reasonably fit for habitation, the Closing Orders were determined during the period 1921-1925.

Underground Rooms.

No underground rooms were represented by the Medical Officer of Health under section 17 (7) of the Housing Act, 1909 (now section 18 of the Housing Act, 1925) during 1925. Six rooms have been so represented during the period 1921-1925.

Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts, 1920 and 1923.

The following is a summary of the action taken under section 2 of the Increase of Rent Act, 1920, as amended by section 5 of the Increase of Rent, etc., Act, 1923 :—

Year.	Certificates.			Reports.		
	Applied for	Granted	Refused	Applied for	Granted	Refused
1921	65*	58	7	13	10	1
1922	28	23	5	3	4	1
1923	21	15†	6	4	4	—
1924	27	25	2	6	6	—
1925	18	16	2	8‡	7	—
Total	159	137	22	34	31	2
Average No. per year ...	31·8	27·4	4·4	6·8	6·2	·4

* Includes 6 cases under consideration at end of 1920.

† Includes 2 cases in which the certificate was not issued the necessary repairs having been completed.

‡ One case under consideration at end of 1925.

Action under section 29 of the Housing Act, 1919 (now section 5 of the Housing Act, 1925).

During 1925, 24 cases relating to 26 houses were reported to the Housing Committee for contravention of section 29 of the Housing Act, 1919 (now section 5 of the Housing Act, 1925), which requires the rent book to be kept in a prescribed form.

In two cases proceedings were taken, and in the remainder the Committee directed cautionary letters to be sent to the respective owners.

During the period 1921-1925, 107 cases relating to 169 houses have been reported to the Committee for contravention of this section.

Insanitary Areas.

No additional insanitary areas were represented during 1925.

During the year considerable progress was made with the Improvement Scheme in the Plough Road area. Owing to the difficulty of re-housing the tenants the demolition of the existing houses had to be proceeded with block by block, i.e., as soon as the first block of tenements (which were erected on a vacant site) were completed and ready for occupation the tenants of the succeeding block were transferred to the new tenements and the vacated houses demolished in turn. This necessarily gave rise to considerable delay, as well as increasing the cost of the scheme, but in view of the requirements of the Housing Act and the absence of alternative accommodation no other course was practicable.

The first block (six tenements) was completed in July, 1925, and the second block (six tenements) was well advanced by the end of the year.

Each block consists of six tenements, which are approached by a common staircase, and each tenement contains three rooms and scullery. On the recommendation of the Housing Committee, it was decided, in addition to electric light, that electric cooking and heating apparatus be installed in all rooms except the living room, in which an "inter-oven" stove was provided. The charge made to the tenant was fixed at the rate of one shilling per week and one penny per unit for all electricity consumed for all purposes.

This additional proposal was sanctioned by the Ministry of Health on condition that no part of the cost of the installation should rank for financial assistance.

Byelaws—Houses Let in Lodgings.

The draft byelaws made by the London County Council under section 94 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, as amended and extended by Section 26 of the Housing Town Planning Act, &c., 1919, and Section 14 of the Housing Act, 1923, were still the subject of discussion between the County Council, Ministry of Health and the Borough Councils at the end of 1925.*

* These Byelaws came into force March, 1926.

A summary of the work carried out during the years 1919 to 1926 under the Housing Acts and the nuisance clauses of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, is shown in the following table :—

	Total No. for the Years		Grand Total.
	1919-1920.	1921-1925.	
No. of cases in which notice under section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925 (or section 28 of the Housing Act, 1919) has been served	211	622	833
Average per year	105.5	124.4	119
No. of cases dealt with under the Housing Acts in which it was not necessary to serve notices	1,578	1,556	3,134
Average per year	789	311.2	447.7
* Total No. of houses dealt with under the Housing Acts (exclusive of Closing Orders) ...	1,789	2,178	3,967
Average per year	894.5	435.6	566.7
No. of Closing Orders made ...	11	3	14
No. of cases dealt with under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891	7,019	16,038	23,057
Average per year	3,509.5	3,207.6	3,293.9
Total number of cases in which defects were found	8,819	18,219	27,038
Average per year	4,409.5	3,643.8	3,862.6
No. of cases in which it was necessary for the Council's Works Department to enter and carry out work in default of compliance by the owners with notice under section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925 (or section 28 of the Housing Act, 1919)	17	66	83
Cost of such work	£ s. d. 2,891 15 6	£ s. d. 10,199 14 2	£ s. d. 13,091 9 8

* The Housing, etc., Act, 1919, came into operation on 31st July, 1919.

Insanitary Houses.

The following is a list of streets in the Borough in which houses were found, on inspection, to be insanitary, and were dealt with by the Council under the provisions of the Housing Acts, either informally or by the service of notice under Section 28 of the Housing Act, 1919 (now Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925), during 1925 :—

STREET.	Houses dealt with.	STREET.	Houses dealt with.	STREET.	Houses dealt with.
---------	--------------------	---------	--------------------	---------	--------------------

No. 1 DISTRICT.

Belfour Street ...	2	New Road ...	1	Seymour Street...	9
Everett Street ...	1	Ponton Street ...	13	Sterndale Road...	1
Gonsalva Road	3	Savona Street ...	1	Stockdale Road...	1

Total:—9 streets, 32 houses.

No. 2 DISTRICT.

Abercrombie St.	33	Gladstone Terrace	2	Sheepcote Lane	1
Alfred Street ...	24	Landseer Street	31	Southolm Street	1
Anerley Street ...	1	Lockington Road	1	Stewarts Lane W.	1
B'sea Park Road	1	Longhedge Street	3	Weybridge Street	1
Berkeley Street	1	Rollo Street	3		

Total:—14 streets, 104 houses.

No. 3 DISTRICT.

B'sea Bridge Rd.	2	Goulden Street...	1	Orville Road ...	27
Bridge Road W.	1	Green Lane ...	3	Randall Street ...	1
Bullen Street ...	4	Henry Street ...	1	Spencer Street ...	2
Castle Street ...	1	Home Road ...	3	Surrey Lane ...	4
Church Road ...	3	Hyde Lane ...	1	Yarmouth Cotts.	4
Frances Street ...	3	Inworth Street ...	4		

Total:—17 streets, 65 houses.

No. 4 DISTRICT.

Andoe Road ...	1	Latchmere Grove	6	Rowena Crescent	5
Barmore Street	1	Lavender Road...	7	Shillington Street	2
Benfield Street...	5	Lavender Terrace	2	Simpson Street...	1
Este Road ...	1	Lithgow Street...	2	Stainforth Road..	7
Falcon Terrace...	2	Lubeck Street ...	1	Totteridge Road	1
Grant Road ...	1	Patience Road ...	2	Urswicke Road...	13
Gwynne Road ...	5	Pearson Street ...	12	Verona Street ...	1
Harroway Road	1	Mantua Street ...	1	Wayford Street...	2
High Street ...	1	Meyrick Road ...	6	Winstanley Road	2
Ingrave Street ...	28	Newcomen Road	1	Yelverton Road..	4
Kambala Road	1	Newman Street...	2	York Road ...	4
Khyber Road ...	2				

Total:—34 streets, 133 houses.

No. 5 DISTRICT.

Basnett Road ...	2	Poyntz Road ...	1	Wickersley Road	2
Beaufoy Road ...	19	Shirley Grove ...	1	Wycliffe Road ...	2
Mossbury Road	1				

Total:—7 streets, 28 houses.

No. 6 DISTRICT.

Didcot Street ...	1	Maysoule Road...	8	Strathblaine Rd.	1
Grant Road ...	2	Plough Road ...	5	Tritton Street ...	1
Harbut Road ...	2	St. Johns Hill Gr.	1	Usk Road ...	13
Hope Street ...	16	Speke Road ...	1	Winstanley Road	2
Livingstone Road	15				

Total:—13 streets, 68 houses.

No. 7 DISTRICT.

Leathwaite Road | 1 | Limburg Road ... | 1 | Marney Road ... | 1
Total:—3 streets, 3 houses.

No. 8 DISTRICT.

Chatham Road... | 1 | Darley Road ... | 1 |
Total:—2 streets, 2 houses.

SUMMARY.

No. 1 District	...	9 streets	...	32 houses
" 2 "	...	14 "	...	104 "
" 3 "	...	17 "	...	65 "
" 4 "	...	*34 "	...	133 "
" 5 "	...	7 "	...	28 "
" 6 "	...	*13 "	...	68 "
" 7 "	...	3 "	...	3 "
" 8 "	...	2 "	...	2 "
Totals	...	*98 streets		435 houses

* Winstanley Road included in both 4 and 6 Districts.

The following table shows the number of houses dealt with under this section during the period 1921-1925:—

Year.					No. of houses dealt with.
1921	...	...	...	...	605
1922	...	...	...	...	359
1923	...	...	...	...	194
1924	...	...	...	...	585
1925	...	...	...	...	435
Total	...	...	...	...	2,178
Average per year	...				435·6

The following is a list of streets in the Borough in which houses were the subject of action, either informally or by the service of notice, under section 28 of the Housing Act of 1919 (now section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925), but the necessary works of repair had not been completed during 1924.

STREET.	Houses dealt with.	STREET.	Houses dealt with.	STREET.	Houses dealt with.
---------	--------------------	---------	--------------------	---------	--------------------

No. 1 DISTRICT.

Belfour Street ... | 3 | Gonsalva Road... | 1 | Savona Street ... | 1
Total:—3 streets, 5 houses.

No. 2 DISTRICT.

Abercrombie St.	18	Henley Street ...	5	Oulton Street ...	6
Blondel Street ...	1	Kersley Street ...	1	Raywood Street	2
Gladstone Terrace	1	Orkney Street ...	2		

Total :—8 streets, 36 houses.

No. 3 DISTRICT.

B'sea Bridge Rd.	1	High Street ...	2	Orbel Street ...	1
Bolingbroke Road	4	Hyde Lane ...	1	Surrey Lane ...	2
Elcho Street ...	1	Inworth Street...	3	Winstead Street	2
Frances Street ...	1				

Total :—10 streets, 18 houses.

No. 4 DISTRICT.

Benfield Street...	9	High Street ...	2	Newcomen Road	1
Creek Street ...	1	Ingrave Street ...	7	Shillington Street	1
Duffield Street ...	1	Latchmere Grove	2	Urswicke Road	1
Gwynne Road ...	12	Lavender Road...	2	Winstanley Road	1
Harroway Road	3	Lubeck Street ...	2		

Total :—14 streets, 45 houses.

No. 5 DISTRICT.

Elsley Road ...	1	Mossbury Road	1	Wickersley Road	1
Knowsley Road	1	Tyneham Road...	1		

Total :—5 streets, 5 houses.

No. 6 DISTRICT.

Aliwal Road ...	1	Harbut Road ...	3	Linda Street ...	1
Cairns Road ...	1	Hibbert Street ...	37	Middleton Road	1
Didcot Street ...	4	Hope Street ...	39	Usk Road ...	1
Grant Road ...	9	John Street ...	1	Winstanley Road	2

Total :—12 streets, 100 houses.

No. 7 DISTRICT.

St. Johns Road . 1

No. 8 DISTRICT.

Nil.

SUMMARY.

No. 1 District ...	3 streets	...	5 houses.
" 2 " ...	8 "	...	36 "
" 3 " ...	*10 "	...	18 "
" 4 " ...	*14 "	...	45 "
" 5 " ...	5 "	...	5 "
" 6 " ...	*12 "	...	100 "
" 7 " ...	1 "	...	1 "
" 8 " ...	— "	...	— "
Totals ...	*51 streets		210 houses

*High Street included in 3 and 4 District.

Winstanley Road included in 4 and 6 District.

STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1925.

1. GENERAL.

(a) Estimated enumerated population	...	...	172,100
(b) General death rate	...	...	10·5 per 1,000
(c) Death rate from tuberculosis	...	...	1·16 per 1,000
(d) Infantile mortality rate	...	...	58·4 per 1,000
(e) Number of premises used as habitations by all classes	...	...	27,848
(f) Estimated number of working-class dwelling- houses	...	...	24,956
(g) Number of new working-class dwellings erected	...	...	*20

2. UNFIT DWELLING-HOUSES.

(A) *Inspection*—

(a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	6,641
(b) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910	...	...	†3,355
(c) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	1
(d) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the previous heading) not found to be in all respects reasonably fit for habitation	...	...	3,289

(B) *Remedy of defects without service of formal notice*—

Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit in con- sequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers	...	...	397
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(C) *Action under Statutory Powers*—(I.) Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing,
Town Planning, etc., Act, 1919.†

(a) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	53
(b) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit—	...	...	
(i.) By owners	...	...	57

* Includes six tenements erected under Plough Road Improvement Scheme.

† Now Part IV. of the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 (S.R. & O. 860/1925).

‡ Now Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925, which came into force 1st July, 1925.

(ii.) Work commenced by Local Authority but workmen subsequently withdrawn and work completed by owner	1
(iii.) Work commenced by owner, but workmen subsequently withdrawn and work completed by Local Authority	2
(iv.) By Local Authority in default of owners	3
(c) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	Nil
(II.) Proceedings under Public Health Acts—	
(a) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	2,854
(b) Number of houses in which defects were remedied—	
(i.) By owners	2,868
(ii.) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	Nil
(III.) Proceedings under Section 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909*—	
(a) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders ...	1
(b) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	1
(c) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit	Nil
(d) Number of houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil
(e) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil

3. UNHEALTHY AREAS.

Areas represented to the Local Authority with a view to improvement schemes under (a) Part I. or (b) Part II. of the Act of 1890 †	Nil.
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* Now Secs. 11 and 14 of Housing Act, 1925.

† Now Part II. of the Housing Act, 1925.

4. NEW HOUSES.

Number of houses not complying with the building by-laws erected with the consent of the Local Authority under Section 25 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1919 14

5. STAFF.

Staff engaged on Housing work, with briefly the duties of each officer :—

1. Medical Officer of Health.
2. Chief Sanitary Inspector.
Housing Inspector.
Seven District Sanitary Inspectors.
3. Two Clerks (mainly engaged on matters relating to Housing work).

APPENDIX.



Reports and Tables.

APPENDIX.

Reports and Tables.

Report of the Medical Officer of Health on Overcrowding.

The population of the Metropolitan Borough of Battersea, as enumerated at the Census of 1921, was 167,739, as compared with 167,743 in 1911 and 168,907 in 1901. From these figures it would appear that there has been a slight decline. It must be borne in mind, however, that while this is no doubt true as regards the Census for 1911, the decline then recorded for Battersea amounting to .5 per cent., the lowest for the inner and middle group of Metropolitan Boroughs, was due to the movement to the "outer ring," which during the inter-censal period was such a marked feature of the County of London returns. At the census of 1921 the enumeration which was planned to have been taken on the 24th April was, because of the industrial unrest prevailing, postponed until the 19th June following. Owing to the remarkably fine weather prevailing during the summer of that year, the holiday movement started earlier than usual, and this was reflected in the population statistics for the country generally. It was necessary, therefore, as explained in the preliminary report of the Registrar-General, to make an adjustment of the enumerated figures for different areas. So far as London is concerned, the adjustment was small, the estimate of the resident population being only 9 per 1,000 in excess of the census figure in each of the Metropolitan Boroughs. The revised figure, as estimated by the Registrar-General for Battersea, was 169,200, showing a slight excess over the figures for the previous census returns.

It is evident, therefore, that the population of Battersea for the past two decades has remained stationary, and that, having regard to the fact that within the Borough boundaries there remains no building land available, there is, therefore, no further opportunity for expansion. This is not wholly a matter for regret, the density of population as measured by the number of persons per acre, *i.e.*, 78, being, in my opinion, already greater perhaps than is desirable, and when contrasted with other Metropolitan Boroughs, especially its next door neighbour, Wandsworth, with its density of 17 persons per acre, the comparison is interesting and instructive.

In considering the housing question in relation to housing and overcrowding it will be of interest to give a few of the principal features of the census returns for the County of London and for Battersea.

In view of its vital importance at the present time, this side of the census inquiry was very carefully organised in advance, and the result is that particulars are available giving number and type of buildings, the number of structurally separate dwellings, of rooms in dwellings, of private families occupying them, and of persons in families. The term "structurally separate dwelling" is defined as any room or set of rooms having separate access either to a street or to a common landing or staircase.

For the county as a whole, with regard to the proportion of families to structurally separate dwellings, it is shown that while the number of families has increased by 9·5 per cent. during the decennium, the growth in the number of occupied dwellings has been at less than half of this rate, *i.e.*, 4·1 per cent. As a result the average number of families per occupied dwelling has increased from 1·51 in 1911 to 1·59 in 1921. At the same time the number of empty dwellings has decreased from 47,260 to 18,969, a decline of 28,291. It should be noted, however, that these figures include both unoccupied dwellings and those merely empty through the temporary absence of the occupiers.

The excess of 1921 ratio of 1·59 over the 1911 ratio of 1·51 is approximately equivalent to a deficiency of 36,000 dwellings. This number is small in comparison with the total number of dwellings (nearly 300,000) which are at present shared by two or more families each.

Analysing the dwellings occupied by private families according to the number of rooms contained in them, the table shows that 18 per cent. contained three rooms or less, 27·2 per cent. four to five rooms, 42·3 per cent. six to eight rooms, and 12·4 per cent. nine rooms or more. The average number of rooms per structurally separate dwelling in the county is 5·85.

In the County of London the average size of families has been reduced from 4·15 persons in 1911 to 3·79 persons in 1921—a drop of 9 per cent. This reduction is not local, and may be expected to be disclosed for other parts of England and Wales.

It is pointed out that while the reduction in the size of families may not abate the demands of individual families for separate dwellings, it obviously justifies a review of the general position by reference to the requirements of families in point of accommodation. It is shown that whereas the average size of families has dropped by about 9 per cent., the average unit of occupation has decreased from 3·56 rooms per family in 1911 to 3·38 in 1921, a decrease of only about 5 per cent., with the consequence that the average number of occupied rooms per person has improved from ·88 in 1911 to ·91 in 1921. Disregarding, therefore, difference in type of accommodation and size of rooms (on which the census returns are of course silent), the London population is, on a general average of rooms per person, less densely housed than in 1911.

Further evidence of improvement is also given by a comparison of families living under the "overcrowded" condition of two or more persons per room. The number of private families each living more than two persons per room was 110,495 (*i.e.*, 16·1 per cent.) in 1921, compared with 121,591 (*i.e.*, 17·8 per cent.) in 1911. The population in such families was 683,488 in 1921 and 758,439 in 1911.

Some further examination of the "rooms per person" ratio, it is noted, is, however, necessary before the general average can

be utilised as a basis for the consideration of housing conditions in any given area. The actual unit of distribution is neither the person on the one side nor the room on the other, since in practice it is always a group of persons, classified in the census as a "private family," who share in common a group of rooms here denominated the "unit of occupation." Hence the ratio of rooms to persons, while forming a simple basis of comparison, is incomplete as a measure of conditions relating not to the individual, but to the family as a composite whole; and it is to the movements in the size and accommodation of families that attention must be directed for a more definite knowledge of the changes in the standards of housing.

The inferior condition of housing in London, as compared with other large towns or of England and Wales as a whole, is shown by a table (VI.) giving the average number of rooms per person for each size of family. The position in the towns in 1911 was generally slightly worse than that of the whole country; but in the case of London in 1911 the densities stood at a lower level for the smaller families, while the comparison was noticeably unfavourable to the county for all families of 10 persons or less.

The columns in the table showing the densities in London for 1911 and 1921 provide some expression of the changes in housing conditions in the county during the past decade. It is shown that it is only in families numbering one or two persons, where the density was already lowest, that an improvement has been recorded, while a deterioration has taken place for all other sizes of families, including the larger families whose density was already approaching the region of overcrowding.

Dealing with housing in the Metropolitan Boroughs, the report shows that with regard to external characteristics, the most diverse types of distribution are found in the City and in Woolwich respectively. In the latter 89 per cent. of the dwellings are private houses, while in the former 67 per cent. are attached to, or form part of, business premises. Flats, tenements, etc., predominate in Holborn (61 per cent.), Westminster (43 per cent.), and St. Marylebone (44 per cent.) They are also numerous in Finsbury (42 per cent.), Southwark (40 per cent.), and Chelsea (39 per cent.). In respect of room accommodation Hampstead claims the first place with a general average of 7.96 rooms per dwelling, while immediately following are Paddington (7.53), Kensington (7.09), Stoke Newington (6.73), and St. Pancras (6.57). At the other end of the scale the City stands lowest (3.70), followed by Holborn (4.35), and the Eastern Boroughs—Bethnal Green (4.49), Southwark (4.52), Finsbury (4.67), Bermondsey (4.80), and Shoreditch (4.82).

Measured in terms of families per dwelling, housing pressure might appear to be greatest in St. Pancras, where there are on an average 2.3 families to each dwelling, and where only 17.6 per

cent. of the families are in undivided occupation of separate dwellings. Islington is the only other borough with more than two families per dwelling (2·12) on the average. In both boroughs, however, the dwellings are larger and the families smaller than in the rest of the county, the combination of these factors improving their relative positions as evidenced by the ratio of rooms to persons.

The average size of families in the several Boroughs varies from 4·26 to 3·12 persons. The biggest are found in the poorer boroughs in the following order: Stepney (4·26 persons per family), Poplar (4·19), Bethnal Green (4·14), Greenwich (4·10), and Bermondsey (4·08); the smallest is Holborn (3·12), City (3·31), Westminster (3·31), St. Marylebone (3·33), Paddington (3·43), and St. Pancras (3·45). In every Borough the families of 1921 are smaller than they were in 1911, the reductions varying from about 6 per cent. to 14 per cent. As compared with 1911, the density figure shows an improvement in every borough with the exception of Greenwich, Hammersmith and Stoke Newington.

The particulars contained in the Census Returns relating to buildings, dwellings, rooms and families in Battersea as compared with the County of London will next be found of interest.

The total number of structurally separate occupied dwellings in the Borough according to the recent census is 27,191, containing 157,323 occupied rooms, with an average of ·96 rooms per person.

The buildings are classified into five different groups as follows:—

I. Undivided private houses	...	...	...	21,211
II. Structurally divided houses	...	...	...	724
III. Flats, tenements, &c.	...	...	...	3,518
IV. Shops	...	...	...	2,144
V. Others, including shops, factories, workshops, wash-houses, public institutions, places of worship, amusements, &c.	...	...	...	117
				27,714

Of the nine institutions containing dwellings the population at date of census was 2,778.

The number of unoccupied dwellings was 523 containing 2,863 rooms.

Analysing the dwellings occupied by private families in Battersea, it is shown that slightly more than half the total dwellings (15,297) contain six to eight rooms, 8,648 four to five rooms, 1,931 one to three rooms, and 1,740 have nine or more rooms.

In Battersea the average size of families is shown as 3·82 in 1921, as compared with 4·17 in 1911, the corresponding figures for the county being 3·79 and 4·15 respectively. The total number of private families is 42,988. There are 3,899 families of one person, 8,755 of two persons, 9,511 of three persons. There are 931 families of ten or more persons, and 10 of fifteen or over. In the latter group there is one family of fifteen persons occupying three rooms.

The return of the dwellings occupied by private families in Battersea shows there are 11,385 (about 25 per cent.), families living in three rooms, 9,958 (22·3 per cent.) living in four rooms (approximately half the private families occupying three or four rooms). Twenty-five per cent. of the families occupy one or two rooms, and the remaining 25 per cent. occupy five or more rooms. The census returns further show that there has been a marked increase during the decade in the number of families occupying less than five rooms each. In 1911, 70·4 per cent. of families were living in less than five rooms each, while in 1921 the number of families occupying four rooms or less was 75·3 per cent. of the total families.

The average density in Battersea, as measured by the number of rooms per person (a more reliable index of overcrowding) is ·96, and is exactly equal to the average for the county. The density varies, as might be expected, in the different wards, ranging from ·73 in Winstanley Ward to 1·4 in Broomwood. Following Winstanley, Nine Elms Ward shows next highest density (·78), and then, in decreasing ratio, Church (·82), Park (·88), Latchmere (·90), and Shaftesbury (·97).

It will be noted, therefore, that a comparison of the census returns for 1921 for the county and for Battersea shows that, taken as a whole, overcrowding, while not so acute as in some of the Eastern Boroughs, nevertheless exists, but is, in the main, confined to the lower wards and to a varying degree in these wards.

Particulars relating to house inspections carried out during 1922-23 of nearly 1,000 houses in North-West and East Battersea are of interest in their bearing on the existence and extent of the overcrowding at present prevailing in certain areas of the Borough. Taking the "rooms per person" ratio, the density is found on these 1,000 houses to be ·74 rooms per person, which is about equal to that in the Winstanley Ward as recorded in the census returns.

There is little doubt, therefore, that the housing question is still very acute in the Borough. It is difficult on existing data to compare the conditions recorded in other Metropolitan Boroughs with those prevailing in Battersea. For example, in Finsbury the deficiency of rooms is shown to be greatest, but, on the other hand, the number of private families of one person each is greatest in that borough. Again, it has been already mentioned that in St. Pancras and Islington where the housing pressure measured by terms of families per dwelling might appear to be heaviest, the dwellings are larger and the families smaller than in the rest of the county.

It is interesting to note that in order to simplify the comparison suggested by the density of distribution, and to obtain an index of the aggregate effect of the intercensal variation, the 1911 ratios have been applied to the families of various sizes returned in 1921 for London, with a view to ascertaining the number of rooms which would have been required in 1921 according to the 1911 ratios, the comparisons, as before, being limited to families living in one to nine rooms only.

The result is, that for the number of families of different sizes returned in 1921, 3,754,500 rooms would have been required to maintain the London 1911 ratios for families of these respective sizes. This number exceeds the actual number of rooms returned in 1921 (3,696,142) by 58,400 representing 1·6 per cent. on the latter figure.

The conclusions to be drawn from an analysis of the housing conditions in Battersea from the data supplied in the recent census returns and from the results of a survey of a large number of houses in the Borough, are :—

1. That, taking the Borough, as a whole, the conditions as to housing are fairly comparable to the average of those for the County of London.
2. That it is difficult to make a comparison as regards housing conditions in the Borough with other individual Metropolitan Boroughs.
3. That in the lower wards of the Borough there is ample evidence of housing insufficiency, giving rise in certain areas to serious congestion and overcrowding.
4. That, although in Battersea, as elsewhere, there has been a marked decrease in the size of families during the intercensal period, leading to an improvement in the unit of accommodation, this improvement has only effected the small family group of one or two persons. Thus, as the census report shows, although, as compared with 1911, more of the population is now grouped in the smaller families housed at a density, *e.g.*, of over one room per person, and less in the larger families housed below that standard, the redistribution has been accompanied by a lowering of the 1911 density standards for families of every size save those of one or two persons.

Finally, it is only necessary to point to the statement in the report as to the inferior character of housing in London as compared with that of other large towns or of England and Wales as a whole to show that the housing conditions in certain areas of Battersea are little better than the worst in some of the Eastern Boroughs. The survey prepared by the Council in 1919 and submitted to the Ministry of Health, *inter alia*, estimated the housing insufficiency in the Borough at 500 houses. The results of the census returns

and of the surveys of large areas of working-class houses carried out since the original survey of the Borough appear to indicate that this estimate of the housing needs of Battersea was, if anything, an under-estimate, and that the requirements would be more closely met by a considerable increase in this figure. It is probable that at least 700 or 800 dwellings are needed to remedy the overcrowding in Battersea, and that until provision is made in this direction this evil, which is so fertile a source of unsatisfactory social and insanitary conditions, will continue.

G. QUIN LENNANE,

28th April, 1923.

Medical Officer of Health.

ADDENDUM.

Appended will be found tables showing details extracted from the census report and from the result obtained from the records of inspection of houses in the Borough during 1922-23.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF BATTERSEA. CENSUS, 1921.

DETAILS AS TO NUMBER OF FAMILIES, POPULATION OF PRIVATE FAMILIES, NUMBER OF SEPARATE DWELLINGS AND ROOMS OCCUPIED IN EACH WARD.

(Extract from Table III., Census Report, Vol. 1.)

Ward.	Area in Acres.	No. of Private Families.	Population of Private Families.	Separate Dwellings occupied.	Rooms occupied.	Average Rooms per Person.	Average Persons per Room.	Average Persons per Acre.	Average Persons per Family.
1	407	6,484	27,194	4,098	21,143	·78	1·29	67	4·2
2	316	4,619	18,194	2,896	15,993	·88	1·14	58	3·9
3	182	5,093	18,916	3,190	17,029	·90	1·11	105	3·7
4	140	4,023	15,130	2,742	14,600	·97	1·04	110	3·8
5	171	4,566	17,854	2,771	14,549	·82	1·23	108	3·9
6	126	4,850	20,545	2,889	14,981	·73	1·37	164	4·2
7	117	1,972	7,524	1,211	8,288	1·10	·91	73	3·8
8	205	5,641	18,851	3,349	22,543	1·20	·84	93	3·3
9	499	5,740	19,962	4,045	28,197	1·41	·71	42	3·5
Borough	2,163	42,988	164,170	27,191	157,323	·96	1·04	78	3·82
County of London	74,850	1,120,897	4,243,838	701,035	4,057,271	·96	1·04	60	3·79

The following table gives particulars of the inspection of 969 houses during 1922-23 :—

INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM HOUSE INSPECTION DURING 1922 AND 1923.

Ward.	No. of Houses Inspected.	No. of Families.	No. of Rooms.	Occupants.		Average Number of	
				Adults.	Children.	Persons per Room.	Rooms per Person.
1	151	242	842	708	359	1·27	·79
2	306	441	1,239	1,287	672	1·58	·63
3	62	106	306	314	118	1·41	·71
4	34	69	236	204	134	1·43	·70
5	181	258	845	689	336	1·21	·82
6	119	142	521	471	234	1·35	·74
7*	60	64	240	141	172	1·3	·77
8	24	24	108	67	16	·77	1·30
9	32	48	202	130	21	·75	1·34
—	969	1,394	4,539	4,011	2,062	1·34	·74

* These figures relate to a street partly in Ward 6.

Ward.	Houses Inspected (1922-3).	Occupied Separate Dwellings in Ward.	Estimation based on House-to-house Inspection of the number of Houses in which the average Number of Rooms per person in each Ward is			
			Less than ·5.	·5 to ·66.	·66 to 1.	1 or more.
1	151	4,098	190 (4·6)	896 (21·9)	1,547 (37·7)	1,465 (35·8)
2	306	2,896	634 (21·9)	634 (21·9)	814 (28·1)	814 (28·1)
3	62	3,190	206 (6·5)	926 (29·0)	1,286 (40·3)	772 (24·2)
4	34	2,742	403 (14·6)	726 (26·6)	968 (35·3)	645 (23·5)
5	181	2,771	122 (4·4)	506 (18·2)	934 (33·7)	1,209 (43·7)
6	119	2,889	243 (8·4)	607 (21·0)	1,068 (37·0)	971 (33·6)
7	60	1,211	81 (6·7)	242 (20·0)	484 (40·0)	404 (33·3)
8	24	3,349	—	—	279 (8·3)	3,070 (91·7)
9	32	4,045	—	126 (3·1)	759 (18·7)	3,160 (78·2)
Total	969	27,191	1,879 (6·91)	4,663 (17·15)	8,139 (29·93)	12,510 (46·01)

NOTE.—The figures in brackets are the percentages calculated on the number of houses inspected in the respective Wards.

It will be noted in the above table details are given as to the numbers and percentages of inspected houses, but containing more extended particulars of the accommodation for each Ward than that in the preceding table.

Considerable range of variation was found to exist, as might be expected, in the various Wards.

The percentages so obtained were applied to the total number of occupied dwellings in each Ward (extracted from the census returns) on the assumption that the distribution of accommodation in the inspected houses would be found to approximate to that

existing in the total houses in their respective Wards, and with a view to ascertaining whether this assumption could be sustained, both as regards the individual Wards and the Borough. The results showed that the percentages of the different standards of accommodation, although varying within a relatively wide range in individual Wards, agreed fairly closely with those obtaining throughout the Borough calculated from the number of families in the census returns found to be living under similar conditions.

The next table gives similar details as to families in relation to accommodation :—

Ward.	Total No. of Families.	No. of Families in Houses inspected.	Estimated Number of Private Families in each Ward (based on house-to-house inspection) having accommodation per person.				Average No. of Persons per Family.	
			Less than .5 rooms.	.5 to .66 rooms.	.66 to 1.0 rooms.	1.0 or more.	In the inspected Houses.	In the whole Ward.
1 ...	6,484	242	562 (8.7)	1,715 (26.4)	1,474 (22.7)	2,733 (42.2)	4.4	4.2
2 ...	4,619	441	1,005 (21.8)	1,079 (23.3)	901 (19.5)	1,634 (35.4)	4.4	3.9
3 ...	5,093	106	480 (9.4)	1,345 (26.4)	1,201 (23.6)	2,067 (40.6)	4.1	3.7
4 ...	4,023	69	408 (10.1)	991 (24.7)	1,050 (26.1)	1,574 (39.1)	4.9	3.8
5 ...	4,566	258	265 (5.8)	814 (17.8)	1,115 (24.4)	2,372 (52.0)	4.0	3.9
6 ...	4,850	142	649 (13.4)	752 (15.5)	1,605 (33.1)	1,844 (38.0)	5.0	4.2
7 ...	1,972	64	154 (7.8)	400 (20.4)	709 (35.9)	709 (35.9)	4.9	3.8
8 ...	5,641	24	—	—	470 (8.3)	5,171 (91.7)	3.5	3.3
9 ...	5,740	48	—	359 (6.2)	598 (10.5)	4,783 (83.3)	3.1	3.5
Borough	42,988	1,394	3,523 (8.19)	7,455 (17.34)	9,123 (21.22)	22,887 (53.25)	4.36	3.82
Percentage of total families	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—The figures in brackets are the percentages calculated on the number of families living in the houses inspected in the respective Wards.

In the above table details are shown of the percentages of the families living in the inspected houses in similar conditions as those recorded in the previous table with regard to room accommodation. These percentages were similarly applied to the total families in each of the Wards. The results showed a relatively close correspondence with the totals for the Borough as shown in the next table calculated from Census data.

The following percentages have been calculated from information extracted from Table 11 of Census Report, 1921 (Part 1).

Total No. of Families in Borough.	No. of Families with under .3 rooms per person.	No. of Families with .3 and under .5 rooms per person.	No. of Families with .5 and under .7 rooms per person.	No. of Families with .7 and under 1 room per person.	No. of Families with 1 room or more per person.
42,988	473	2,154	7,821 (18.19)	11,918 (27.72)	20,622 (47.98)
	(6.11)				

It will be seen that these percentages show a fairly close approximation with those in the table above, the principal variations being in the last two groups.

The inference to be drawn from the study of these tables would appear to support the conclusions arrived at in the Report as a result of inspections of houses and of the conditions known to exist in other areas of the Borough.

CHUTER *v.* WOODING.

Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

The defendant, a local tradesman, was summoned under Section 6 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, at the instance of the Borough Council for selling an article of food for human consumption—to wit, Fairy Cakes—which contained boron preservative expressed as Boric Acid to the extent reported by the Public Analyst of 24·5 grains per lb.

After a protracted hearing the case was dismissed, the Magistrate (Mr. T. Scanlan) holding that the presence of the boron preservative in the quantity found on analysis was not, mixed with food, injurious to health.

An application for costs against the Borough Council was refused by the Court, the Magistrate stating that the prosecution was very properly brought by the Council and was in the public interest.

It will be of interest to remind the Health Committee of the circumstances in which these proceedings were instituted.

In the fourth quarter of 1923, a summons was issued against a tradesman in the borough for selling sponge cakes reported by the Public Analyst to contain 23·8 grains of boric acid per lb. of cakes. A conviction was obtained and the seller was fined £2 and £1 1s. 0d. costs.

As a result, probably, of this conviction it became evident that the sale of the cheaper varieties of sponge cake in Battersea had declined and that the use of one of the principal ingredients, liquid egg, which contains a considerable quantity of boron preservative, had been prohibited, owing to an arrangement made by the Bakers' Allied Trades Association, after discussion with the Ministry of Health. Under this arrangement, the Association had, in 1923, resolved that its members should sign a bond that in future the sale of liquid whole egg should be under the following conditions :—

- (1) Sale only to be made on the understanding that liquid whole egg must not be used in the manufacture of sponge fingers, sponge biscuits and 1½d., 1d. and 2d. sponge cakes.
- (2) That all invoices should bear a statement to the buyer that liquid egg must not be used in the manufacture of sponge fingers and 1½d., 1d. and 2d. plain sponge cakes.

The effect of these resolutions was, *inter alia*, conveyed to Sanitary Authorities by a circular (381) issued by the Ministry of Health on the 20th March, 1923. In the circular referred to attention was drawn to the object of this trade arrangement, viz., that the varieties of sponge cakes were those most likely to be used by infants and invalids, and that, if effect were given to the decision of the Trade Association, the danger of the presence of excessive preservatives in cake would be substantially reduced. Local Authorities, it was further pointed out, would, of course, be able, as at present, to take proceedings under Sec. 3 or Sec. 6 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1875, when they considered that the amount of boric acid found in a sample of cake (*whether within the scope of the Association's Resolution or not*) was excessive.

In July and August of 1924, a series of informal samples was taken of a variety of cake which enquiries had elicited was being sold in place of the cheaper kinds of sponge cakes. The reports of the Public Analyst of the results of his analyses of these samples (13) shewed that eleven contained boric acid varying from 4·2 to 24·5 grains per lb. of cake, and that two were free from this or other preservative. Two of the adulterated samples contained 24·5 grains per lb. of cake and formal samples were subsequently taken from the sellers. In one case the quantity of the preservative present was still the same (24·5 grains per lb.) but in the other the amount found on analysis was only about half that present in the informal sample.

These facts were duly reported to the Health Committee and proceedings were ordered by them in respect of the formal sample containing 24·5 grains, a summons being served upon the local tradesman from whom the sample was purchased by the Food Inspector.

The case was taken up by the Trade Association, whose solicitors applied to the Council to have the summons adjourned *sine die* to await the report of the Departmental Committee appointed by the Ministry of Health to enquire into the use of preservatives which it was expected would soon be issued. The Committee agreed to this request.

The Departmental Committee's report was issued in November, 1924, and, *inter alia*, definitely recommended that boric acid should be prohibited for use as a preservative in human food.

On the issue of the Departmental Committee's Report, the case was restored by order of the Committee. On the application of the defendant's solicitors, the third portion of the sample was submitted to the Government Analyst, who reported the quantity of boric acid found by him on analysis to be 20·3 grains per lb.

Counsel for the prosecution (Mr. Done) contended that the quantity of boric acid present in these cakes was excessive and injurious to health, especially in the case of invalids and of children, by whom these cakes were commonly consumed, and that they were further to the prejudice of the purchaser in that the cakes were sold without a disclosure of the presence of the chemical preservative. Medical evidence in support of the Council's case was given by Professor Kenwood and by the Medical Officer of Health.

The defendant was represented by Sir H. Curtis Bennett, K.C., and Mr. Frampton. Medical evidence for the defence was given by Dr. Panton, Professor of Clinical Pathology, London Hospital, who stated that, in his opinion, the amount of boric acid present in these cakes mixed with food was not injurious to health.

The Magistrate, in giving his decision, appeared to have been influenced by two points, (a) that the ingredients used in the manufacture of these cakes, including the liquid egg and the margarine, both of which contain boric acid, were obtained in the ordinary course of commerce, and (b) that no special case was shown in evidence where any adult or child had suffered injury to health by eating cakes such as these. He therefore accepted the medical evidence given for the defence.

The case is of much interest having regard to the circumstances surrounding the taking of these samples of fairy cakes, and to the recommendations in the Departmental Committee's report as to the prohibition of preservative, including boric acid, in food. The decision of the Court in this case serves mainly to emphasise one of the recommendations, viz., that relating to the need for legislation or regulations prohibiting or limiting the use of preservatives, &c., which would be binding on the Courts in proceedings taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. The present position admittedly is highly unsatisfactory to all concerned, the Authority, the Trade and the Consumer. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the draft regulations made by the Ministry of Health, which are intended to implement the recommendations of the Departmental Committee's Report, will be found, when issued with Statutory authority to local Authorities, to remove the administrative difficulties at present associated with proceedings under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

(Signed) G. QUIN LENNANE,

8th April, 1925.

Medical Officer of Health.

TABLE I.

(Required by the Ministry of Health to be used in the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health.)

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1925 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Un-corrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.*	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.*					Number	Rate per 1,000 Net Births.	Number.	Rate.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1915	161,945	3,604	3,820	23·6	2,992	18·5	798	459	428	112	2,653	16·4
1916 {	173,432 B.† 159,402 D.†	3,523	3,774	21·8	2,502	15·7	705	424	318	84	2,221	13·9
1917 {	167,233 B.† 150,023 D.†	2,709	2,960	17·7	2,567	17·1	727	445	299	101	2,285	15·2
1918 {	168,014 B.† 149,951 D.†	2,407	2,700	16·1	3,195	21·3	857	471	267	99	2,809	18·7
1919 {	165,960 B.† 159,316 D.†	2,765	3,075	18·5	2,409	15·1	730	382	228	74	2,061	12·9
1920 {	166,093 B.† 165,664 D.†	4,218	4,669	28·1	2,393	14·4	700	386	386	83	2,079	12·5
1921	169,200	3,580	3,742	22·1	2,445	14·5	800	415	276	74	2,060	12·2
1922	169,200	3,577	3,665	21·1	2,679	15·8	864	412	254	69	2,227	13·2
1923	170,600	3,415	3,434	20·1	2,368	14·0	874	345	170	49	1,839	10·8
1924	171,000	3,180	3,139	18·4	2,506	14·7	858	370	196	62	2,018	11·8
1925	172,100	3,264	3,184	18·5	2,397	13·9	920	328	186	58	1,805	10·5

Area of District in acres (land and inland water), 2,163 acres. Total population at all ages, 167,739; number of occupied separate dwellings, 27,191; average number of persons per occupied separate dwelling, 6·17 (Census Report 1921).

* Rates calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

† Registrar General's estimated population for purposes of calculating:—(B), birth-rate; (D) death-rate.

TABLE II.

(Required by the Ministry of Health to be used in the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health.)

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1925.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN THE BOROUGH OF BATTERSEA.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH SUB-DISTRICT			NO OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH SUB-DISTRICT.		
	At all Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5 years.	5 to 15 years.	15 to 25 years.	25 to 65 years.	65 years and upwards.	E.	N.W.	S.W.	E.	N.W.	S.W.
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	395	4	126	214	32	19	...	153	198	44	151	198	43
Membranous Croup ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	67	4	2	10	5	38	8	33	21	13	10	5	1
Scarlet Fever	497	4	144	298	36	15	...	207	198	92	205	197	87
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	6	...	...	3	...	3	...	5	1	...	5	1	...
Puerperal Fever	6	...	...	...	2	4	...	2	2	2	2	2	1
Meningococcal Meningitis	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	32	32	...	...	...	...	...	16	14	2	...	2	...
Polio-myelitis, &c. ...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Encephalitis Lethargica	8	...	...	1	4	3	...	6	1	1	6	...	...
Polio-encephalitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Influenzal Pneu....	72	3	8	6	10	36	9	38	23	11	6	3	1
Acute Primary Pneu. ...	213	19	68	36	17	64	9	100	95	18	43	24	6
Totals	1,300	67	350	568	106	183	26	560	554	186	428	432	142
Tuberculosis—													
Pulmonary	238	—	3	10	72	149	4	113	66	59	...	...	...
Non-Pulmonary	97	2	11	45	23	16	...	42	32	23	...	...	...
Totals (Tuberculosis) ...	335	2	14	55	95	165	4	155	98	82	...	...	...
TOTALS	1,635	69	364	623	201	348	30	715	652	268	428	432	142
Whooping-cough*	777	98	485	186	2	6	...	309	326	142	16	31	6
Measles*	693	38	314	328	11	2	...	117	474	102	7	50	5
GRAND TOTALS	3,105	205	1,163	1,137	214	356	30	1,141	1,452	512	451	513	153

* Notifiable in Battersea from April 24th, 1922.

TABLE III.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1925.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	NETT DEATHS AT SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE DISTRICT.									Total Deaths of "Residents" and "Non-Residents" in Institutions in the District.
	All Ages.	0-1 year.	1-2 years.	2-5 years.	5-15 years.	15-25 years.	25-45 years.	45-65 years.	65 years upward.	
1. Enteric Fever ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
2. Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Measles ...	4	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
4. Scarlet Fever ...	8	...	...	5	2	1	...	...	...	...
5. Whooping-cough ...	20	11	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	19
6. Diphtheria ...	10	...	3	4	3	...	...	...	...	...
7. Influenza ...	36	...	...	2	...	2	5	15	12	20
8. Encephalitis Lethargica ...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	4
9. Meningococcal Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
10. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	156	1	1	...	6	37	64	41	6	119
11. Other Tuberculous Disease ...	43	3	1	5	9	11	10	4	...	41
12. Cancer ...	236	...	...	...	1	...	17	100	118	218
13. Rheumatic Fever ...	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	1
14. Diabetes ...	17	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	7	10
15. Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc. ...	80	...	...	...	1	...	5	22	52	88
16. Heart Disease ...	335	...	...	...	3	12	17	83	220	333
17. Arterio-Sclerosis ...	51	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	43	15
18. Bronchitis ...	148	10	3	2	...	...	5	36	92	53
19. Pneumonia (all forms) ...	107	30	7	11	...	4	15	24	16	73
20. Other Respiratory Diseases ...	14	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	8	13
21. Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum ...	24	...	...	...	...	1	5	14	4	25
22. Diarrhœa, &c. ...	21	14	2	...	1	...	2	...	2	7
23. Appendicitis and Typhlitis ...	7	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	2	15
24. Cirrhosis of Liver ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	8
25. Acute and Chronic Nephritis ...	56	...	...	...	3	5	5	20	23	49
26. Puerperal Sepsis ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	5
27. Other diseases of Pregnancy ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	6
28. Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth ...	88	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
29. Suicide ...	15	...	...	...	1	...	2	9	3	4
30. Other Deaths from Violence ...	49	2	...	1	4	8	12	11	11	61
31. Other Defined Diseases ...	262	27	5	6	7	12	27	58	120	251
32. Causes ill-defined or unknown ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
All Causes { M. 891 F. 894	911	118	15	23	26	51	107	254	317	785
	894	68	16	15	24	42	98	207	424	702
TOTALS ...	1805	186	31	38	50	93	205	461	741	1487

TABLE IIIA.
CAUSES OF DEATH DURING FIVE YEARS, 1921-5.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	1921.		1922.		1923.		1924.		1925.		Mean. 1921-5.	
	No. of Deaths	Rate per Million Pop'n	No. of Deaths	Rate per Million Pop'n	No. of Deaths	Rate per Million Pop'n	No. of Deaths	Rate per Million Pop'n	No. of Deaths	Rate per Million Pop'n	No. of Deaths	Rate per Million Pop'n
1. Enteric Fever ...	1	6	1	6	1	6	2	12	1	6	1.2	7.2
2. Small-pox ...	—	—	—	—	1	6	—	—	—	—	0.2	1.2
3. Measles ...	2	12	66	390	24	141	51	298	4	23	29.4	172.8
4. Scarlet Fever ...	6	35	13	77	6	35	3	18	8	46	7.2	42.2
5. Whooping-cough ...	30	177	22	130	16	94	17	99	20	116	21.0	123.2
6. Diphtheria ...	63	372	58	343	34	199	25	146	10	58	38.0	223.6
7. Influenza ...	45	266	110	650	31	182	84	491	36	209	61.2	359.6
8. Encephalitis Lethargica ...	2	12	1	6	2	12	5	29	2	12	2.4	14.2
9. Meningococcal Meningitis ...	3	18	1	6	2	12	3	18	—	—	1.8	10.8
10. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	170	1,004	171	1,010	139	815	153	895	156	906	157.8	926.0
11. Other Tuberculous Disease ...	46	272	34	201	36	211	37	216	43	250	39.2	230.0
12. Cancer ...	189	1,117	225	1,330	242	1,418	231	1,351	236	1,372	224.6	1,317.6
13. Rheumatic Fever ...	5	30	13	77	6	35	7	41	4	23	7.0	41.2
14. Diabetes ...	10	59	13	77	10	59	9	53	17	99	11.8	69.4
15. Cerebral Hæm- orrhage, etc. ...	87	514	90	532	91	534	75	439	80	465	84.6	496.6
16. Heart Disease ...	299	1,767	365	2,157	334	1,958	348	2,035	335	1,947	336.2	1,972.8
17. Arterio-Sclerosis...	44	260	42	248	35	205	54	316	51	296	45.2	265.0
18. Bronchitis ...	137	810	167	987	133	780	183	1,070	148	860	153.6	901.4
19. Pneumonia (all forms) ...	156	922	169	999	100	586	159	930	107	622	138.2	811.8
20. Other Respiratory Diseases ...	36	213	25	148	22	129	20	117	14	81	23.4	137.6
21. Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum...	15	89	22	130	23	135	19	111	24	140	20.6	121.0
22. Diarrhoea, &c. ...	71	420	32	189	32	187	24	140	21	122	26.0	211.6
23. Appendicitis and Typhlitis ...	15	89	5	30	8	47	13	76	7	41	9.6	56.6
24. Cirrhosis of Liver	13	77	14	83	8	47	11	64	3	17	9.8	57.6
25. Acute and Chronic Nephritis ...	55	325	63	372	55	322	53	310	56	325	56.4	330.8
26. Puerperal Sepsis	4	24	3	18	—	—	4	23	3	17	2.8	16.4
27. Other diseases of Pregnancy ...	10	59	6	35	10	59	5	29	3	17	6.8	39.8
28. Congenital Debi- lity and Maltorm- ation, Premature Birth ...	109	644	100	591	72	422	77	450	88	511	89.2	523.6
29. Suicide ...	8	47	11	65	21	123	18	105	15	87	14.6	85.4
30. Other Deaths from Violence ...	58	343	63	372	43	252	54	316	49	285	53.4	313.6
31. Other Defined Diseases ...	371	2,192	322	1,903	302	1,770	273	1,597	262	1,523	306.0	1,797.0
32. Causes ill-defined or unknown ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	2	12	.6	3.6
All Causes (M. F.)	1,012 1,048	12,738 11,677	1,131 1,096	14,255 12,197	930 909	11,625 10,033	989 1,029	12,334 11,331	911 894	11,288 9,782	994.6 995.2	12,448 11,004
TOTALS ...	2,060	12,175	2,227	13,162	1,839	10,780	2,018	11,801	1,805	10,488	1,989.8	11,681

East Battersea.

TABLE IV.
INFANT MORTALITY, 1925.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 year.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGE PERIODS.																							
	Under 24 hours.		1-7 days.		Weeks.						Total under 4 weeks.		Months.								Total deaths under 1 year			
					1-2		2-3		3-4				1-3		3-6		6-9		9-12					
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	3	2	...	
Diphtheria & Croup...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Meningococcal Menin- gitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Tuberculous Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	...	
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	3	1	1	1	2	3	10	6	
Pulmonary Congestion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Diarrhoea & Enteritis	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	3	2	...	
Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Premature Birth ...	8	3	3	2	4	1	3	1	...	...	...	18	7	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	18	10	...	
Congenital Malforma- tion	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	4	3	...	
Congenital Debility ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	5	2	...	
Icterus Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Injury at Birth ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	
Atelectasis & As- phyxia Neonatorum	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
Lack of Care	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Homicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Overlying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Accident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Causes	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	2	...	5	2	
	8	4	5	4	7	3	5	1	2	1	27	13	7	6	11	4	5	4	6	4	56	31		
Totals	12	9	10	6	3	40	13	15	9	10	87													

Nett Births in the year.			Nett Deaths in the year (Infants under 1 year)		
Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total.	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total.
1423	48	1471	80	7	87

North-West Battersea.

TABLE IV.—(contd.)
 INFANT MORTALITY, 1925.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 year.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGE PERIODS.																							
	Under 24 hours.		1-7 days.		Weeks.						Total under 4 weeks.		Months.								Total deaths under 1 year			
					1-2		2-3		3-4				1-3		3-6		6-9		9-12					
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Small-pox ...																								
Chicken-pox ...																								
Measles ...																								
Scarlet Fever ...																								
Whooping-cough ...														2	1			1		3	1			
Diphtheria & Croup ...																								
Influenza ...																								
Erysipelas ...												1								1				
Meningococcal Meningitis ...																								
Pulmonary Tuberculosis																								
Tuberculous Meningitis ...																		1		1				
Other Tuberculous Disease ...																								
Bronchitis ...								1	1	1	1	2		1							4	1		
Pneumonia, all forms						1					1		1	1	2	2		2	3	5	7			
Pulmonary Congestion ...																								
Diarrhoea & Enteritis							2				2		2			1	1		1	1	6	2		
Gastritis ...																	1				1			
Syphilis ...																								
Rickets ...																								
Nephritis ...																								
Premature Birth ...	2		2	2	1	2					5	4		1							5	5		
Congenital Malformation ...			1								1						1				1	1		
Congenital Debility ...			1	2	1		1				3	2	2		3		1				9	2		
Icterus Neonatorum										1		1										1		
Injury at Birth ...				1								1										1		
Atelectasis and Asphyxia Neonatorum	1	1	2	1					1		4	2									4	2		
Lack of Care ...																								
Convulsions ...			1								1									1	1	1		
Homicide ...																								
Overlying ...																								
Accident ...																	1					1		
Other Causes...															1				1			2		
Totals ...	3	1	7	6	2	3	3		2	2	17	12	7	2	7	5	5	2	5	6	41	27		
	4		13		5		3		4		29		9		12		7		11		68			

Nett Births in the year.			Nett Deaths in the year (Infants under 1 year)		
Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total.	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total.
980	33	1013	65	3	68

South-West Battersea.TABLE IV.—(contd.)
INFANT MORTALITY, 1925.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 year.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGE PERIODS.																					
	Under 24 hours.		1-7 days.		Weeks.						Total under 4 weeks.	Months.								Total deaths under 1 year		
					1-2		2-3		3-4			1-3		3-6		6-9		9-12				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Whooping-cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2		
Diphtheria & Croup...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Meningococcal Menin- gitis... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
PulmonaryTuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Tuberculous Menin- gitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Other Tuberculous Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1			
Pneumonia, all forms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1		
Pulmonary Congestion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Diarrhoea & Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...		
Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...		
Nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Premature Birth ...	3	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	7	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	7	3		
Congenital Malforma- tion	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2		
Congenital Debility ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1		
Icterus Neonatorum...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Injury at Birth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Atelectasis & As- phyxia Neonatorum	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...		
Lack of Care... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1		
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Homicide	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...		
Overlying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Accident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Other Causes	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	
	7	2	5	2	...	...	2	1	1	...	15	5	3	...	2	2	...	2	1	1	21	10
Totals	9	7	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	20	...	3	4	2	...	2	...	31	...		

Nett Births in the year.			Nett Deaths in the year (Infants under 1 year)		
Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total.	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total.
675	25	700	29	2	31

TABLE IV.—(contd.)
 INFANT MORTALITY, 1925.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 year.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGE PERIODS.																			
	Under 24 hours.		1-7 days.		Weeks.						Months.								Total deaths under 1 year.	Percentage of Total.
					1-2	2-3	3-4	Total under 4 weeks.			1-3	3-6	6-9	9-12						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	1	2	2	6	5
Diphtheria and Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	0.5
Meningococcal Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	0.5
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	0.6
Other Tuberculous disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1.1
Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	3	1	2	...	1	...	...	8	2	5.4
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	3	2	5	3	3	2	4	6	16	14
Pulmonary Congestion ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea & Enteritis ...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	4	...	3	...	1	2	1	1	1	1	10	4
Gastritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	0.5
Syphilis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	0.6
Nephritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth ...	13	3	7	5	5	3	4	2	1	...	30	13	...	3	...	2	...	...	30	18
Congenital Malformation ...	2	1	4	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	4	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	9
Congenital Debility ...	1	...	1	2	1	...	2	...	...	1	5	3	2	...	7	1	1	1	...	15
Icterus Neonatorum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1.1
Injury at Birth ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1.6
Atelectasis & Asphyxia Neonatorum ...	1	2	3	2	...	...	...	1	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	4.9
Lack of Care ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.5
Convulsions ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1.1
Homicide ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	0.6
Overlying ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Accident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	0.5
Other Causes ...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	...	2	1	...	1	3	1
	18	7	17	12	9	6	10	2	5	3	59	30	17	8	20	11	10	8	12	11
Totals ...	25	29	15	12	8	89	25	31	18	23	186	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of Total ...	13.4	15.6	8.1	6.4	4.3	47.8	13.4	16.7	9.7	12.4	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

M. 63.4%
 F. 36.6%

	Nett Births in the year.			Nett Deaths in the year (Infants under 1 year).		
	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total.	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total.
M. ...	1,620	57	1,677	112	6	118
F. ...	1,458	49	1,507	62	6	68
Totals ...	3,078	106	3,184	174	12	186

