

## **[Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Battersea Borough].**

### **Contributors**

Battersea (London, England). Metropolitan Borough.

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Metropolitan Borough of Battersea.

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REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH

OF THE

Metropolitan Borough of Battersea,

FOR THE YEAR 1936.

BY

G. MACDONALD, M.A., M.B., D.P.H.,  
*MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.*



Metropolitan Borough of Battersea.

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BY

G. MACDONALD, M.A., M.B., D.P.H.,  
*MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.*



**Battersea Borough Council.**

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

ELECTRIC HOUSE,  
LAVENDER HILL, S.W.11.



## Health Committee.

(Acting also as the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.)

As constituted 9th November, 1935.

*Chairman :*

Councillor Mrs. A. A. BURTON.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR  
(Councillor N. G. M. PRICHARD,  
M.Sc., J.P.)

Councillor A. BAILEY.\*  
 „ Mrs. K. S. D. BAKER.  
 Alderman Mrs. H. BOWLER.  
 Councillor Mrs. E. A. COOPER.  
 Alderman Mrs. J. F. DYE.  
 Councillor Dr. H. L. GULATI.  
 „ T. J. HINES.  
 „ F. J. LAMB.  
 Alderman G. LAURIKS.  
 Councillor R. MOORE.  
 „ Mrs. M. J. ROBINSON.

As constituted 9th November, 1936.

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(Councillor C. BARRINGTON, J.P.)

Councillor Mrs. K. S. D. BAKER.  
 Alderman Mrs. H. BOWLER.  
 Councillor Mrs. E. A. COOPER.  
 Alderman Mrs. J. F. DYE.  
 Councillor G. FINERAN.  
 „ Dr. H. L. GULATI.  
 „ T. J. HINES.  
 „ F. J. LAMB.  
 Alderman G. LAURIKS.  
 Councillor R. MOORE.  
 „ Mrs. M. J. ROBINSON.

## Housing Committee.

As constituted 9th November, 1935.

*Chairman :*

Councillor I. O. THOMAS.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR  
(Councillor N. G. M. PRICHARD,  
M.Sc., J.P.)

Councillor Mrs. K. S. D. BAKER.  
 Alderman Mrs. J. F. DYE.  
 „ H. HARLING.  
 Councillor A. W. INMAN.  
 „ J. F. LANE, jun.  
 „ G. F. MEECHAM.  
 „ E. S. STRANGE, J.P.  
 „ E. J. SULLIVAN.  
 „ H. T. VINCENT.  
 „ W. J. WYE.  
 Alderman C. H. YOUNG, J.P.

As constituted 9th November, 1936.

*Chairman :*

Councillor I. O. THOMAS.

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

Alderman A. E. AMEY.  
 Councillor Mrs. K. S. D. BAKER.  
 „ J. W. COOK.  
 Alderman H. HARLING.  
 Councillor A. W. INMAN.  
 „ J. F. LANE, jun.  
 „ G. F. MEECHAM.  
 „ E. S. STRANGE, J.P.  
 „ E. J. SULLIVAN.  
 „ H. T. VINCENT.  
 „ W. J. WYE.

\* Died 27th April, 1936.

## Tuberculosis Care Committee.

As constituted 9th November, 1935.

*Chairman—*

Councillor Mrs. M. J. ROBINSON.  
Alderman Mrs. H. BOWLER.  
Councillor G. FINERAN.  
" Dr. H. L. GULATI.  
" H. T. VINCENT.

*Other Member :*

Mrs. F. YOUNG.

*Representatives of the Local Public Assistance Committee :*

Councillor Mrs. E. A. COOPER.  
" Mrs. F. E.  
MULLINGS.

*Representative of the London Insurance Committee :*

Mr. C. F. BOTTEN.

*Member of the late Dispensary Committee :*

Mrs. A. DERMOTT.

*Members of the late Voluntary Care Committee :*

Miss B. HOME.  
Miss E. MORRIS.

*Consultative Members :*

L.C.C. District Organiser for Children's Care Committee Work (Miss THOMAS).  
L.C.C. Divisional Medical Officer (Dr. E. J. BOOME).  
Representative of the Invalid Children's Aid Association, Southlands (Miss DENHAM).  
Representative of the War Pensions Committee.  
Lady Almoner, Brompton Hospital (Miss MARX).  
Lady Almoner, King's College Hospital (Miss EDMONDS).  
Tuberculosis Almoner, St. George's Hospital (Miss SPENCER).  
Lady Almoner, St. Thomas's Hospital (Miss C. MORRIS).  
Lady Almoner, Victoria Hospital (Miss E. W. WHITE).  
Representative of the S.L. District Nursing Association (Miss A. M. STANFORD).  
Representative of the British Red Cross Society (Mrs. C. E. PEACH).

As constituted 9th November, 1936.

*Chairman—*

Councillor Mrs. M. J. ROBINSON.  
Alderman Mrs. H. BOWLER.  
Councillor G. FINERAN.  
" Dr. H. L. GULATI.  
" H. T. VINCENT.

*Other Member :*

Mrs. F. YOUNG.

*Representatives of the Local Public Assistance Committee :*

Councillor Mrs. E. A. COOPER.  
" Mrs. F. E.  
MULLINGS.

*Representative of the London Insurance Committee :*

(Vacant.)

*Members of the late Voluntary Care Committee :*

Miss B. HOME.  
Miss E. MORRIS.

*Consultative Members :*

L.C.C. District Organiser for Children's Care Committee Work (Miss THOMAS).  
L.C.C. Divisional Medical Officer (Dr. ATLEE).  
Representative of the Invalid Children's Aid Association, Southlands (Miss DENHAM).  
Representative of the War Pensions Committee (Dr. F. H. WHITEHEAD).  
Lady Almoner, Brompton Hospital (Miss MARX).  
Lady Almoner, King's College Hospital (Miss EDMONDS).  
Tuberculosis Almoner, St. George's Hospital (Miss SPENCER).  
Lady Almoner, St. Thomas's Hospital (Miss C. MORRIS).  
Lady Almoner, Victoria Hospital (Miss E. W. WHITE).  
Representative of the S.L. District Nursing Association (Miss A. M. STANFORD).  
Representative of the British Red Cross Society (Mrs. C. E. PEACH).

## Staff of Public Health Department.

(At 31st December, 1936).

<i>Assistant M.O.H. and Tuberculosis Officer</i>	STANLEY KING, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.
<i>Assistant Medical Officer (Maternity and Child Welfare)</i>	(Miss) M. L. HAMILTON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
<i>Assistant Medical Officer (Tuberculosis and M. &amp; C.W.)</i>	(Mrs.) M. J. O'FLYNN, B.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.
<i>Resident Medical Officer, Borough Maternity Hospital</i>	(Miss) J. O. FRENCH, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.
<i>Consultant Gynæcologist, Borough Maternity Hospital</i>	(Miss) ALICE BLOOMFIELD, M.D., F.R.C.S., F.C.O.G.
<i>Consultant Obstetrician, Borough Maternity Hospital</i>	F. W. ROQUES, M.D., M.Ch. F.R.C.S., F.C.O.G.
<i>Consultant Medical Officer, Ante-Natal (V.D.) Clinic</i>	H. CORSI, F.R.C.S., M.A., M.B., B.Ch., L.R.C.P.
<i>Medical Officer, Nine Elms Centre ... ..</i>	(Miss) E. M. SAXTON, M.D.
<i>Medical Officer, Diphtheria Immunisation Clinic</i>	F. PORTER SMITH, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
<i>Dental Surgeon (by arrangement with British Dental Hospital)</i>	J. RHYS HERBERT, L.M.S.S.A. L.D.S., R.C.S.
<i>Public Analyst ... ..</i>	C. HACKMAN, F.I.C.

---

*Senior Sanitary Inspector ... ..* F. H. CHUTER (*a c*).

### Sanitary Inspectors :

<i>District.</i>	<i>Other.</i>
1. W. E. SELWAY ( <i>b c</i> ).	(Miss) B. L. KAYE ( <i>a d f</i> ) } Also Health " J. ROUND ( <i>a d</i> ) } Visitors.
2. G. WEEKS ( <i>b c</i> ).	
3. A. WEBB ( <i>b c</i> ).	
4. P. D. O'GRADY ( <i>b c</i> ).	
5. J. R. GLOVER ( <i>b c</i> ).	(Food) J. A. H. BROWNLOW ( <i>b c</i> ).
6. C. BINDING ( <i>a c</i> ).	(Workshops) I. R. LEWIS ( <i>b c</i> ).
7. (Senior Inspector).	(Housing) R. J. MCCARTHY ( <i>a c</i> ).
8. J. R. HOLLOWAY ( <i>a c</i> ).	

*Organising Rat Officer*—A. E. TUBBY.

### Health Visitors :

(Miss) B. L. KAYE ( <i>a d f</i> ) } " J. ROUND ( <i>a d</i> ) } Also " N. PLAYNE ( <i>a f g</i> ) } Sanitary " D. HEAP ( <i>a e</i> ) } Inspectors.	(Miss) V. VENTRIS ( <i>e f g</i> ).
" F. B. GOODALL ( <i>a d f g</i> ).	" H. A. BLACKBURN ( <i>b e f g h</i> ).
" A. BANNERMAN ( <i>d f</i> ).	" B. E. PRAGER ( <i>e f g h</i> ).
	" I. M. J. SWEENEY ( <i>e f g</i> ).
	" M. C. H. WILKIE ( <i>e f g</i> ).
	" E. L. FLEMONS ( <i>e f g</i> ).

(For notes see next page.)

*Clerical Staff—*

Chief Clerk—F. E. WARD.

J. W. BROWN (Statistical).  
 E. COLE.  
 H. C. GODFREY (*a*).  
 W. HALSTEAD.  
 R. GRAHAM.  
 F. PEDRICK.

P. BROCKING.  
 H. N. CARTER.  
 (Miss) M. A. WELLER (M. & C.W.  
 Records).  
 One temporary clerk.  
 Two office youths.

*Maternity Home—*Matron—(Miss) M. FEVYER (*f g*).Sisters—(Miss) F. M. COOPER (*f g*) and (Miss) I. GREETHAM (*f g*)—3 Staff Nurses.Borough Midwife (District Service)—(Miss) M. L. THOMPSON (*f g*).*Tuberculosis Dispensary—*Tuberculosis Nurses—(Miss) M. SCHOTBORGH (*e g h*), (Miss) B. O'CONNOR (*g*), (Miss) C. THOMPSON (*f g*).Secretary and Clerk—(Miss) L. WADHAM (*a d*).

Dispenser—(Miss) E. F. DAVIES.

Clerks—(Miss) C. TURNER. (Mrs.) M. E. WERRETT.

*Disinfecting Station—*Superintendent—T. FARROW.*Mortuary—*Keeper—W. NEWMAN.*Public Vaccinators and Vaccination Officer—*See page 56.

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- (*a*) Sanitary Inspectors' certificate of the Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Board.  
 (*b*) Sanitary Inspectors' certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board.  
 (*c*) Meat and other Foods certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute, or Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Board.  
 (*d*) Health Visitor's certificate, Board of Education.  
 (*e*) " " " " Royal Sanitary Institute.  
 (*f*) Central Midwives' Board certificate.  
 (*g*) State registered nurse.  
 (*h*) Tuberculosis certificate.
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*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the  
Metropolitan Borough of Battersea.*

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary condition of the Borough during 1936.

Whilst the health of the Borough continues to be good, there has been a slight increase in the general death rate, and a more marked increase in the Tuberculosis death rate, as compared with the previous year. It is pleasing, however, to be able to record a considerable reduction in the infantile mortality rate and a slight increase in the birth rate.

The Council's Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme has been further strengthened during the year by the establishment of a Toddlers' Clinic on a basis which will probably call for extension in the future; and in order still further to meet the health requirements of the pre-school child, Dr. M. J. O'Flynn, who had previously acted as part-time Assistant for Tuberculosis, was appointed a full-time officer in order to devote the remainder of her time to Maternity and Child Welfare work. In addition, the Council decided to appoint in 1937 two more Health Visitors.

During the year, the Council accepted the facilities offered by the London County Council at St. James' Hospital for the X-ray examination of patients suffering or suspected to be suffering from Tuberculosis, and also for the carrying out of artificial pneumothorax refills in patients undergoing this form of treatment. X-ray examination had previously been carried out at St. Thomas's Hospital, and I should like to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the invaluable assistance rendered over a period of years in this and other directions in connection with the Tuberculosis Scheme of the Borough by Dr. G. T. Hebert, Physician-in-charge of the Tuberculosis Department there.

Much valuable work has been carried out in Housing matters generally during the year, both in the erection of new houses and in dealing with the repair of unfit houses, and considerable progress has been made in the re-housing of over-crowded families.

In presenting this Report I have pleasure in recording my appreciation of the support given me by the Mayor, the Chairmen of the Health and Housing Committees and the Members of the Council, and of the assistance given to me by the Chief Officers.

My best thanks, also, are due to Mr. Ward, Chief Clerk of the Public Health Department, who has, as in previous years, prepared the material for this Report, and to the whole of the Staff for their loyal support and efficient service.

I have the honour to be, Mr. Mayor, ladies and gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) G. MACDONALD,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

ELECTRIC HOUSE,  
LAVENDER HILL, S.W. 11.

*June, 1937.*

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# Summary of Statistics, 1936.

## 1. GENERAL.

Area of Borough—			
(Including land and inland water)	acres		2,163
(Excluding water) ... ..	acres		2,139·9
<b>Population</b> —(Registrar-General's estimate, mid-year 1936) ... ..			<b>145,500</b>
Structurally separate occupied dwellings on rate books at end of 1936 ... ..			27,820
Rateable value (1936) ... ..		£1,139,437	
Sum represented by a penny rate ... ..		£4,670	

## 2. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

### *Births*—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Legitimate ... ..	1,015	1,026	2,041
Illegitimate ... ..	47	40	87
Live births ... ..	1,062	1,066	2,128
Still births ... ..	30	30	60
<b>Live birth-rate</b> ... ..			<b>14·63</b>
<i>Still-birth-rate</i> (per 1,000 births live and still)... ..			27·4
<i>Deaths</i> —Males, 947 ; females, 953 ... ..			1,900
<b>Death-rate</b> (per 1,000 population) ... ..			<b>13·06</b>
<i>Number of women dying in or in consequence of childbirth</i> —			
From sepsis ... ..			3
Other puerperal causes ... ..			2
<b>Maternal mortality rate</b> (per 1,000 births live and still)			<b>2·3</b>
<i>Deaths of infants under 1 year</i> —			
Legitimate, 121 ; illegitimate, 5 ... ..			126
<b>Infant mortality rate</b> (per 1,000 live births)—			
Legitimate, 59·28 ; illegitimate, 57·47. All deaths under 1 year ... ..			<b>59·21</b>
<i>Deaths from Cancer</i> (all ages) ... ..			260
„ Measles (all ages) ... ..			23
„ Whooping-cough (all ages) ... ..			11
„ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)... ..			22

## 3. CENSUS—

	Population.	Private families.	Inhabited dwellings.
1911 ...	167,743	39,439	24,321
1921 ...	167,739	42,988	27,191
1931 ...	159,552	44,618	27,219

## Vital Statistics.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the mid-year population of Battersea (1936) was 145,500 as compared with 148,200 in 1935. The population of Battersea at the Census taken in April, 1931, was 159,552, and the Registrar-General's estimate for 1936 therefore indicates a decrease of 14,052 (or 9 per cent.) since the Census, and 2,700 during 1935-6.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the mid-year population of the Borough (145,500) has been adopted for the purpose of the statistics contained in this report.

The estimated mid-year population based upon the Registrar-General's figures, for the registration sub-districts\* and for the nine wards into which the Borough is divided, is set out in the following table :—

AREA.	Acres.	Estimated Mid-Year Population, 1936.			
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Density per acre
WARDS.					
1. Nine Elms ...	407	11,507	11,712	23,219	57·1
2. Park ...	316	7,264	8,146	15,410	48·8
3. Latchmere ...	182	7,995	8,778	16,773	92·2
5. Church... ..	171	7,553	7,726	15,279	89·4
<b>NORTH BATTERSEA</b>	<b>1,076</b>	<b>34,319</b>	<b>36,362</b>	<b>70,681</b>	<b>65·7</b>
4. Shaftesbury ...	140	6,193	6,673	12,866	91·9
6. Winstanley ...	126	8,654	8,843	17,497	138·9
7. St. John ...	117	3,411	4,394	7,805	66·7
8. Bolingbroke ...	205	7,639	9,215	16,854	82·2
9. Broomwood ...	499	8,639	11,158	19,797	39·7
<b>SOUTH BATTERSEA</b>	<b>1,087</b>	<b>34,536</b>	<b>40,283</b>	<b>74,819</b>	<b>68·8</b>
<b>Borough ... ..</b>	<b>2,163</b>	<b>68,855</b>	<b>76,645</b>	<b>145,500</b>	<b>67·3</b>

### BIRTHS.

The number of live births registered in the Borough during 1936 was 2,855 (1,452 male, 1,403 female), an excess of 49 males. Of this number 1,102 were transferred out, the permanent residence of the parents being outside the Borough, and 375, registered outside the Borough, were transferred in, giving on balance a total of 2,128 births (1,062 male, 1,066 female) relating to Battersea residents, and a corrected (live) birth-rate of 14·6 per 1,000 of the population. This is an increase of 0·4 on that of 1935, which was the lowest so far recorded in Battersea.

The tables on the next two pages give the distribution of the births and the birth-rate per 1,000 of the population in the sub-districts and in the wards for the year 1936, and figures relating to the previous decennium 1926-35 :—

\* Births, deaths, etc., occurring in St. James's Hospital Sub-district (situate within Broomwood Ward) are allocated to the District in which the patient ordinarily resides.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS, 1936.

IN SUB-DISTRICTS AND WARDS.						RATES FOR 1936 AND PREVIOUS 10 YEARS (PER 1,000 POPULATION).						
Area.	Estimated Population 1936	BIRTHS		DEATHS		Year.	North Battersea.		South Battersea.		The Borough.	
		No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.		Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.
SUB-DISTRICTS.						1926	20.2	11.4	14.4	11.4	17.3	11.4
North Battersea ...	70,681	1,076	15.2	898	12.7	1927	18.5	12.1	14.6	12.4	16.6	12.2
South Battersea ...	74,819	1,052	14.1	1,002	13.4	1928	19.0	12.0	14.5	11.9	16.7	11.9
WARDS.						1929	18.5	14.4	13.9	14.0	16.2	14.2
No. 1, Nine Elms...	23,219	334	14.4	268	11.5	1930	17.8	11.7	15.2	11.3	16.5	11.5
No. 2, Park ...	15,410	237	15.4	180	11.7	1931	16.5	12.2	14.5	11.9	15.5	12.1
No. 3, Latchmere	16,773	276	16.5	229	13.7	1932	16.0	11.9	13.6	12.2	14.8	12.1
No. 4, Shaftesbury	12,866	179	13.9	179	13.9	1933	15.1	12.3	14.3	12.7	14.7	12.5
No. 5, Church ...	15,279	229	15.0	221	14.5	1934	15.8	12.0	12.9	13.0	14.3	12.5
No. 6, Winstanley	17,497	276	15.8	230	13.1	1935	15.2	11.5	13.3	12.5	14.2	12.0
No. 7, St. John ...	7,805	144	18.4	90	11.5	<i>Mean 1926- 1935</i>	} 17.3	} 12.2	} 14.1	} 12.3	} 15.7	} 12.2
No. 8, Bolingbroke	16,854	238	14.1	224	13.3							
No. 9, Broomwood	19,797	215	10.9	279	14.1							
<b>Borough ...</b>	<b>145,500</b>	<b>2,128</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>1936</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>13.1</b>

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1936 AND TEN 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 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1926	171,900	3,198	2,969	17·3	2,547	14·8	948	361	183	62	1,960	11·4
1927	169,000	3,099	2,801	16·6	2,773	16·4	1,102	394	150	53	2,065	12·2
1928	164,100	3,054	2,743	16·7	2,674	16·3	1,091	371	176	64	1,954	11·9
1929	161,800	2,877	2,619	16·2	3,314	20·5	1,400	380	164	63	2,294	14·2
1930	160,700	2,880	2,652	16·5	2,716	16·9	1,227	357	145	55	1,846	11·5
1931	159,800	2,788	2,477	15·5	2,745	17·2	1,301	487	142	57	1,931	12·1
1932	157,000	2,649	2,319	14·8	2,642	16·8	1,306	559	134	58	1,895	12·1
1933	154,000	2,682	2,263	14·7	2,839	18·4	1,485	570	112	49	1,924	12·5
1934	150,870	2,765	2,154	14·3	2,789	18·5	1,414	507	132	61	1,882	12·5
1935	148,200	2,876	2,104	14·2	2,860	19·3	1,456	380	137	65	1,784	12·0
1936	145,500	2,855	2,128	14·6	2,869	19·7	1,365	396	126	59	1,900	13·1

Area of District in acres (land and inland water), 2,163 acres. Total population at all ages 159,552 (Census, 1931); number of occupied separate dwellings, 27,219; average number of persons in private families per occupied separate dwelling, 5·69 (Census Report 1931).

\* Rates calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

Of the Battersea births (live and still) which occurred within the Borough in 1936, 838 were "domiciliary births."

The birth-rate shows a decline in three Wards of the Borough and an increase in the six remaining Wards. The birth-rate in Battersea is 1.1 per 1,000 lower than the average for the previous decennium 1926-1935.

The birth-rate for the County of London was 13.6 per 1,000 of the population, and for England and Wales the rate was 14.8.

Illegitimate births numbered 87 or 4.09 per cent. of the live births.

The number of births occurring in each quarter of the year is shown in the table on page 13.

#### Still-births.

The registration of still-births became compulsory under the provisions of the Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1926.

During 1936 there were 84 still-births registered in Battersea, of which 44 were of Battersea parents. Sixteen still-births occurring outside the Borough were registered as belonging to Battersea, making 60 in all, representing a still-birth rate of 27.42 per 1,000 births (live and still) registered. Of the 60 still-births 7 (11.7 per cent.) were registered as illegitimate.

The number of Battersea still-births registered, and the still-birth rates, from 1928 to 1936, were as under:—

	No.	Rate.		No.	Rate.
1928 ...	90	31.8	1932 ...	72	30.1
1929 ...	71	26.4	1933 ...	65	27.9
1930 ...	103	37.4	1934 ...	65	29.3
1931 ...	66	26.0	1935 ...	69	31.8
	1936 ...	60	27.42		

#### Notification of Births.

During 1936 the number of notifications of live births received belonging to the Borough was 2,029. The corrected number of Battersea births registered during the year was 2,128. The proportion of notified to registered births was, therefore, 95.3 per cent.

Notifications of 343 live births of Battersea children occurring outside the Borough were received from the districts in which the births occurred, these cases being included in the total of 2,029 above.

Fifty still-births were *notified* under the provisions of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, during the year, including 9 cases occurring outside the Borough, the number notified being 83.3 per cent. of the total Battersea still-births *registered*.

The homes from which births are notified are visited and re-visited by the Council's official health visitors or the health visitors of the voluntary organisations included in the Council's Maternity and Child Welfare scheme.

A weekly return of all births notified is forwarded to the London County Council, in accordance with the requirements of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936.

**MARRIAGES.**

The marriages registered in Battersea during 1936 numbered 1,364. The marriage-rate (*i.e.*, the number of persons married per 1,000 of the population) was 18·7.

Year.				Marriages.	Marriage-Rate.
1931	...	...	...	1,421	17·8
1932	...	...	...	1,300	16·6
1933	...	...	...	1,376	17·9
1934	...	...	...	1,432	19·0
1935	...	...	...	1,446	19·5
<i>Mean, 1931-35</i>				<i>1,395</i>	<i>18·2</i>
1936	...	...	...	1,364	18·7

**DEATHS.**

The number of deaths registered in the Borough during 1936 was 2,869. Of these, 1,365 were deaths of non-residents and were transferred to the districts in which the persons ordinarily resided. There were on the other hand, 396 deaths of Battersea residents registered outside the Borough. The total (corrected) number of deaths belonging to the Borough was 1,900 (males 947, females 953). This gives a recorded death-rate of 13·06 compared with 12·3 for London, and 12·1 for England and Wales.

The Registrar-General has supplied a factor for the purpose of rendering the death-rate of the Borough comparable with that of a district the population of which is of standard age and sex distribution. For the year 1936 this factor is 0·99, and the adjusted death-rate for the purpose of such comparison is therefore 12·93.

The distribution of the deaths and the death-rate per 1,000 inhabitants for each of the sub-districts and the nine wards is shown in the table on page 9.

The following table shows the age and sex distribution of the total deaths (corrected) in Battersea during 1936 :—

	Under 1 year.	1—	5 —	10 —	15 —	25 —	45 —	65 +	Total.
M	80	30	6	8	40	94	266	423	947
F	46	31	6	4	26	76	215	549	953
Ttls.	126	61	12	12	66	170	481	972	1900
% of Total	6·6	3·2	0·6	0·6	3·5	9·0	25·3	51·2	100

It is well known that in almost all districts the average age at death tends to increase. The position of Battersea in this respect is illustrated by the following figures:—

AVERAGE AGE AT DEATH, 1927-1936.

1927	...	53·4	1931	...	...	55·3	1934	...	...	55·7
1928	...	51·5	<i>Mean, 1927-31</i>		53·4	1935	...	...	57·5	
1929	...	53·0	1932	...	...	55·7	1936	...	...	57·7
1930	...	53·7	1933	...	...	56·8	<i>Mean, 1932-36</i>		56·7	

During 1936 the deaths of 972 residents of Battersea aged 65 years and upwards were registered. The distribution of these deaths, which constituted 51·16 per cent. of the deaths at all ages, is set out in the following table:—

Sub-District.	65 and under 75.		75 and under 85.		85 and upwards.		Total over 65.		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
North Battersea	105	100	83	109	19	26	207	235	442
South Battersea	99	130	87	123	30	61	216	314	530
Borough ...	204	230	170	232	49	87	423	549	972

The number of deaths and infant deaths registered in each quarter of the year is set out in the following table, in which, for convenience, the corresponding figures for births have also been inserted:—

Quarter.	Births (Live).		Infant Deaths (Under 1 year).		All Deaths.	
	No.	Per cent. of total.	No.	Per cent. of total.	No.	Per cent. of total.
1	537	25·2	26	20·6	580	30·5
2	511	24·0	44	34·9	490	25·8
3	572	26·9	20	15·9	373	19·6
4	508	23·9	36	28·6	457	24·1
Total	2,128	100·0	126	100·0	1,900	100·0

The death-rate during 1936 was lowest in the St. John Ward (11·5), and highest in Church Ward (14·5). Decreased death-rates were recorded in two wards of the Borough.

The natural increase of population (that is excess of births over deaths) was 228 in 1936 as compared with 320 in 1935.

The causes of the 1,900 deaths occurring in 1936, classified in various age groups, are shown in the Appendix, pages 128-9.

### Deaths in Public Institutions.

During 1936 the deaths of Battersea residents occurring in public institutions numbered 1,138. Of this number 794 occurred within and 344 outside the Borough. Of the total Battersea deaths in institutions 823 occurred in the general hospitals of the London County Council.

### Infant Mortality.

During 1936 the deaths of 126 infants under 1 year of age were registered as belonging to Battersea. The total number of live births registered during the year was 2,128, giving an infant mortality rate of 59·21 per 1,000 live births, as compared with 65·11 in 1935, 61·28 in 1934, 49·49 in 1933, and 57·78 in 1932.

The distribution of the 126 infant deaths and infant mortality-rates for the registration Sub-Districts and the Wards, are shown in the following table:—

Area.	Live births.	Deaths of infants under 1 year of age.			Infant mortality per 1,000 live births.
		M.	F.	TOTAL.	
<b>SUB-DISTRICT.</b>					
North Battersea ...	1,076	39	29	68	63·2
South Battersea ...	1,052	41	17	58	55·1
<b>THE BOROUGH</b> ...	2,128	80	46	126	59·2
<b>WARD.</b>					
1. Nine Elms ...	334	8	5	13	38·9
2. Park ...	237	6	8	14	59·1
3. Latchmere ...	276	12	7	19	68·8
4. Shaftesbury ...	179	7	3	10	55·9
5. Church ...	229	13	9	22	96·1
6. Winstanley ...	276	19	4	23	83·3
7. St. John... ...	144	4	3	7	48·6
8. Bolingbroke ...	238	6	5	11	46·2
9. Broomwood ...	215	5	2	7	32·6

The infant mortality rates in the County of London and in England and Wales during 1936 were 66 and 59 respectively.

It will be noted that in the sub-districts the rate was lower in South Battersea (55·1) than in North Battersea (63·2). In the wards, Broomwood showed the lowest rate (32·6) and Church Ward the highest (96·1).

The infant mortality rate for any given ward will be found to fluctuate considerably from year to year, and it is only by taking a much longer period that the effect of environment and social conditions upon the likelihood of child survival becomes apparent.

During the decade, 1927-36, for example, the infant mortality rates (ranged in ascending order) were as follows:—

Ward No. 9 ... ..	48·3	Ward No. 4 ... ..	60·8
„ No. 8 ... ..	49·0	North Battersea ...	61·4
„ No. 3 ... ..	52·7	Ward No. 6 ... ..	62·0
„ No. 7 ... ..	53·5	„ No. 1 ... ..	63·6
South Battersea ...	55·1	„ No. 5 ... ..	63·9
<i>The Borough</i> ... ..	58·5	„ No. 2 ... ..	64·5

From what is known of the character of the respective wards this table, on the whole, follows an expected course, though the low position of Ward No. 2 is a matter of surprise.

During the same period of 10 years the infant mortality rate among male babies was 66·6 as compared with only 50·1 among female children, this being in accord with a well-known phenomenon.

The number of infant deaths in each quarter of the year is shown in the table on page 13.

There were 61 deaths of infants during the first four weeks of life (or 48·4 per cent. of the total infant deaths) as compared with 73 deaths (or 53·3 per cent.) in 1935 and a percentage for the quinquennium (1931-1935) of 44·0.

The deaths from developmental diseases were 61 as compared with 81 in 1935.

TABLE SHOWING DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 DAY, UNDER 1 WEEK AND UNDER 4 WEEKS FROM 1931 TO 1936.

Year.	Under 24 hrs.	1 to 7 days.	1 to 4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	Percentage deaths under 4 weeks of total infant deaths
1931 ...	28	18	22	68	47·9
1932 ...	16	20	16	52	38·8
1933 ...	21	11	13	45	40·2
1934 ...	25	15	13	53	40·2
1935 ...	38	26	9	73	53·3
Total 1931-35	128	90	73	291	44·0
Mean do....	25·6	18	14·6	58·2	—
1936 ...	18	22	21	61	48·4

The causes of the 126 infant deaths are shown in detail in the appendix, pages 131-133.

#### Deaths of Illegitimate Infants.

The death-rate amongst illegitimate children during 1936 was 57·47 per 1,000 births, as compared with 160·9 in 1935, 134·8 in 1934, 69·3 in 1933, and 81·4 in 1932. The corresponding death-rate of legitimate children in 1936 was 59·3, the ratio of mortality rate of illegitimate infants to that of legitimate being 97 to 100.

## COMPARATIVE STATISTICS OF BIRTHS, MORTALITY, &amp;c.

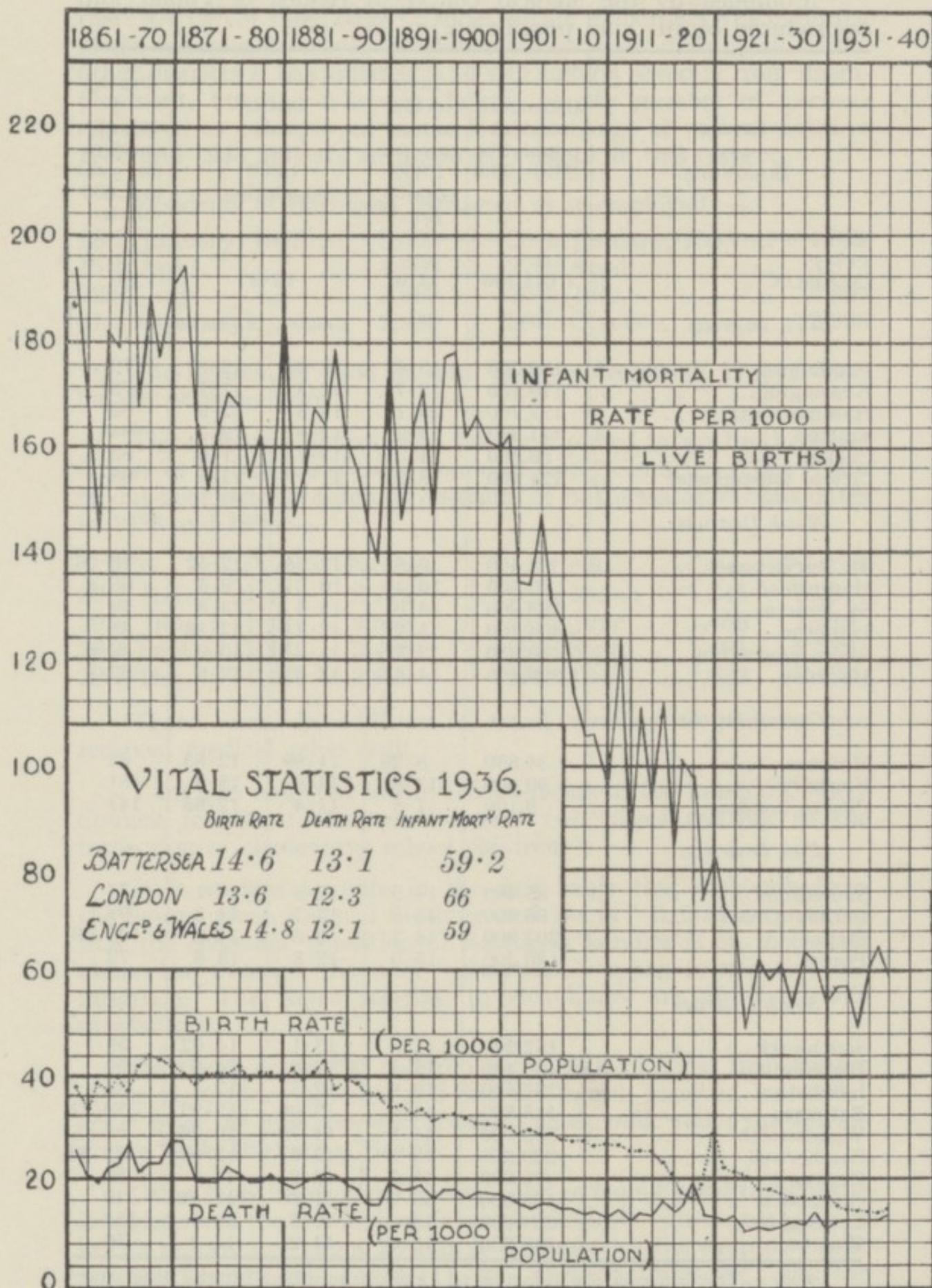
Year.	Mean population for year.	Births.	Deaths.	Natural Increase.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infant Mortality Rate.
1861	19,582	750	505	245	38.3	25.7	194.7
1871	54,847	2,220	1,472	748	40.4	26.8	194.1
1881	108,342	4,452	2,033	2,419	41.8	18.7	146.2
1882	112,661	4,504	2,214	2,290	39.9	19.6	154.8
1883	116,980	4,711	2,344	2,367	40.2	20.0	168.5
1884	121,299	5,275	2,569	2,706	43.4	21.1	164.7
1885	125,618	4,654	2,566	2,088	37.0	20.4	179.0
1886	129,937	5,140	2,477	2,663	39.5	19.0	162.1
1887	134,256	5,186	2,451	2,735	38.6	18.2	156.6
1888	138,565	5,061	2,187	2,874	36.5	15.7	146.2
1889	142,884	5,161	2,240	2,921	36.1	15.6	138.2
1890	147,203	5,105	2,854	2,251	34.6	19.3	174.1
1891	150,880	5,237	2,697	2,540	34.7	17.9	146.8
1892	153,778	4,990	2,782	2,208	32.4	18.1	164.3
1893	156,719	5,225	2,974	2,251	33.3	18.9	171.3
1894	159,724	5,024	2,577	2,447	31.4	16.1	147.5
1895	162,787	5,264	2,961	2,303	32.3	18.1	177.1
1896	165,309	5,358	2,994	2,364	32.4	18.1	178.8
1897	166,059	5,266	2,737	2,529	31.7	16.4	162.2
1898	166,814	5,157	2,892	2,265	30.9	17.3	166.0
1899	167,570	5,179	2,905	2,274	30.9	17.3	161.2
1900	168,339	5,161	2,978	2,183	30.6	17.6	160.0
1901	†169,007	5,025	2,766	2,259	29.7	16.4	163.4
1902	†169,332	4,844	2,581	2,263	28.6	15.2	135.6
1903	†169,543	4,973	2,476	2,497	29.3	14.6	134.9
1904	†169,642	4,849	2,543	2,306	28.6	15.0	147.5
1905	†169,635	4,843	2,561	2,282	28.6	15.1	131.3
1906	†169,526	4,654	2,384	2,270	27.5	14.1	126.3
1907	†169,318	4,574	2,406	2,168	27.0	14.2	114.1
1908	†169,018	4,629	2,272	2,357	27.4	13.4	106.7
1909	†168,628	4,450	2,417	2,033	26.4	14.3	107.4
1910	†168,152	4,489	2,124	2,365	26.7	12.6	96.7
1911	167,765	4,381	2,404	1,977	26.1	14.3	124.6
1912	167,589	4,255	2,052	2,203	25.4	12.2	83.0
1913	167,464	4,240	2,365	1,875	25.3	14.1	111.3
1914	167,338	4,303	2,217	2,086	25.7	13.2	92.3
1915	161,945	3,820	2,653	1,167	23.6	16.4	112.0
1916	{ B* 173,432	3,774	—	—	21.8	—	84.3
	{ D* 159,402	—	2,221	1,553	—	13.9	—
1917	{ B* 167,233	2,960	—	—	17.7	—	101.0
	{ D* 150,023	—	2,285	675	—	15.2	—
1918	{ B* 168,014	2,700	—	—	16.1	—	98.9
	{ D* 149,951	—	2,809	-109†	—	18.7	—
1919	{ B* 165,960	3,075	—	—	18.5	—	74.1
	{ D* 159,316	—	2,061	1,014	—	12.9	—
1920	{ B* 166,093	4,669	—	—	28.1	—	82.7
	{ D* 165,664	—	2,079	2,590	—	12.5	—
1921	169,200	3,742	2,060	1,682	22.1	12.2	73.8
1922	169,200	3,665	2,227	1,438	21.7	13.2	69.3
1923	170,600	3,434	1,839	1,595	20.1	10.8	49.5
1924	171,000	3,139	2,018	1,121	18.4	11.8	62.4
1925	172,100	3,184	1,805	1,379	18.5	10.5	58.4
1926	171,900	2,969	1,960	1,009	17.3	11.4	61.6
1927	169,000	2,801	2,065	736	16.6	12.2	53.5
1928	164,100	2,743	1,954	789	16.7	11.9	64.2
1929	161,800	2,619	2,294	325	16.2	14.2	62.6
1930	160,700	2,652	1,846	806	16.5	11.5	54.7
1931	159,800	2,477	1,931	546	15.5	12.1	57.3
1932	157,000	2,319	1,895	424	14.8	12.1	57.8
1933	154,000	2,263	1,924	339	14.7	12.5	49.5
1934	150,870	2,154	1,882	272	14.3	12.5	61.3
1935	148,200	2,104	1,784	320	14.2	12.0	65.1
1936	145,500	2,128	1,900	228	14.6	13.1	59.2

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

† Decrease. Census years in heavy type.

‡ These are revised figures (approved by the Registrar General) abstracted from *London Statistics*, Vol. 22., p.49. The birth- and death-rates have been modified accordingly.

## BIRTH, DEATH AND INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES IN BATTERSEA FROM 1861.



## Comparative Statistics, London Boroughs.

(Compiled by the Medical Officer of Health of Poplar and re-produced by his kind permission.)

CITIES AND BOROUGHES.	Estimated resident population (Mid-1936)	Live births, annual rate per 1,000 popula- tion.	Death- rate per 1,000 population.		Deaths of infants under one year to 1,000 births.
			Crude	Adjusted	
LONDON ... ..	4,141,100	13·6	12·3		66
<i>West Districts.</i>					
Paddington ... ..	139,200	13·8	12·98	12·81	72
Kensington... ..	176,100	12·7	12·5	11·7	73
Hammersmith ... ..	127,700	15·1	12·5	12·9	60
Fulham ... ..	141,300	14·9	12·6	12·7	64
Chelsea ... ..	56,500	11·3	13·7	11·6	53
City of Westminster ... ..	124,100	8·5	11·1	11·4	65·8
<i>North Districts.</i>					
St. Marylebone ... ..	92,400	9·8	12·65	12·52	75·06
Hampstead... ..	90,700	10·4	10·2	9·6	65·8
St. Pancras... ..	183,900	13·0	13·5	13·8	79
Islington ... ..	304,100	15·2	12·44	12·56	61
Stoke Newington ... ..	50,350	13·7	11·4	10·9	44·6
Hackney ... ..	209,100	14·4	12·0	12·6	62·9
<i>Central Districts.</i>					
Holborn ... ..	34,850	8·29	11·99	12·83	62
Finsbury ... ..	60,800	13·8	14·0	15·3	81
City of London ... ..	9,100	7·5	11·4	12·65	147
<i>East Districts.</i>					
Shoreditch ... ..	85,400	14·9	12·8	14·1	75
Bethnal Green ... ..	96,900	13·5	12·7	14·3	98
Stepney ... ..	207,800	14·7	12·6	14·7	100·09
Poplar ... ..	140,300	15·0	12·5	13·8	72
<i>South Districts.</i>					
Southwark ... ..	152,200	14·8	13·1	14·02	59
Bermondsey ... ..	100,400	15·4	12·8	14·6	60
Lambeth ... ..	277,500	13·9	12·5	12·4	59
<b>Battersea</b> ... ..	145,500	14·6	13·06	12·93	59·21
Wandsworth ... ..	343,000	11·5	11·79	10·96	58
Camberwell ... ..	229,300	13·9	12·64	12·64	58·86
Deptford ... ..	98,900	15·7	12·2	12·6	50
Greenwich ... ..	95,900	13·8	11·36	11·58	49
Lewisham ... ..	224,000	13·0	10·8	10·9	55
Woolwich ... ..	146,500	13·8	11·2	11·8	59

*Note.*—The information relating to London supplied by the Registrar-General and that for individual Boroughs by the Medical Officers of Health.

### SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Battersea is in the main a working-class Borough, and though there are two or three large factories within its borders, the majority of the inhabitants travel to other areas for their daily work. Like other districts it has suffered (and still suffers) severely from unemployment, but the following figures of the number of persons registered as unemployed at the local exchange at various dates in 1935 and 1936 indicate an improved outlook in this respect.

Residents of Battersea registered as unemployed :—

28th January, 1935 ...	5,039	20th January, 1936 ...	4,559
15th April, ,, ...	4,063	27th April, ,, ...	3,573
22nd July, ,, ...	3,880	20th July, ,, ...	2,890
21st October, ,, ...	3,899	26th October, ,, ...	2,998

The figures for 1936 in total show a decline of 17 per cent. on the previous year.

The following figures were kindly supplied to me by the Chief Officer of Public Assistance, London County Council. They relate to out-door relief granted to residents of Battersea at various dates in 1935 and 1936 :—

1935.	Cases	Persons	1936	Cases	Persons
30th March	1,471	2,744	28th March	1,545	2,794
29th June...	1,424	2,563	27th June...	1,458	2,516
28th Sept....	1,431	2,496	26th Sept....	1,461	2,529
28th Dec. ...	1,484	2,663	26th Dec. ...	1,532	2,624

There were, in addition, a small number of persons who received medical relief only.

I am also indebted to the Chief Officers of the London County Council for the tables on the next two pages relating to the inspection of elementary school children.

It is curious to note in the first table that although from the figures given under "Clothing and Boots" it may be inferred that the economic condition of Battersea families is on the whole above the average, the item "Nutrition" seems to negative the inference. The items relating to cleanliness are on the whole satisfactory.

On the average 200 children per month received free dinners in the elementary schools, and 680 per month received free milk, apart from the numbers who obtained cheap milk under the scheme of the Milk Marketing Board.

Other facts bearing on the social and economic conditions of the inhabitants of the Borough may be inferred from various paragraphs in this report, *e.g.*, pages 28 and 29 dealing with the supply of milk by the Council, and pages 111, &c., as to factories, &c., and the numbers employed therein.

## ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CHILDREN IN BATTERSEA, 1936.

	BOYS.				GIRLS.				TOTAL.	PERCENTAGE.	
	Entrants	Age 7	Age 11	Age 14	Entrants	Age 7	Age 11	Age 14		Batt.	London.
Number examined ...	1,052	695	856	852	962	747	844	862	6,870	—	—
Clothing and boots—											
Good ...	815	531	587	634	779	580	611	675	5,212	75.9	56.4
Fair ...	236	164	268	218	182	167	233	187	1,655	24.1	43.2
Poor ...	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	0.0	0.4
Nutrition—											
Good ...	61	37	46	76	90	75	71	96	552	8.0	16.6
Average ...	883	556	730	717	793	604	707	724	5,714	83.2	77.4
Below normal ...	104	102	79	59	79	68	65	42	598	} 8.8	6.0
Bad ...	4	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	6		
Cleanliness of head—											
Clean ...	1,045	692	853	850	953	734	836	852	6,815	99.2	97.5
Nits ...	7	2	2	2	6	9	7	6	41	0.6	2.2
Pediculi ...	—	1	1	—	3	4	1	4	14	0.2	0.3
Cleanliness of body—											
Clean ...	1,048	694	854	852	960	745	843	861	6,857	99.8	99.2
Dirty ...	4	1	2	—	1	2	1	1	12	0.2	0.7
Pediculi ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	0.0	0.1
Teeth—											
All sound ...	511	427	591	652	482	455	590	606	4,314	62.8	70.5
Less than 4 decayed ...	488	251	255	195	441	273	252	251	2,406	35.0	26.1
Four or more decayed ...	53	17	10	5	39	19	2	5	150	2.2	3.4
Vision—											
6/6 in both eyes ...	—	526	588	604	—	569	600	603	3,490	72.1	66.2
6/9 in either or both eyes	—	101	106	92	—	98	92	106	595	12.3	19.3
6/12 or worse in both eyes	—	66	159	154	—	76	148	153	756	15.6	14.5

EXAMINATION OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CHILDREN IN BATTERSEA, 1936.

	BOYS.								GIRLS.							
	Entrants		Age 7		Age 11		Age 14		Entrants		Age 7		Age 11		Age 14	
	1,052 Cases *		695 Cases *		856 Cases *		852 Cases *		962 Cases *		747 Cases *		844 Cases *		862 Cases *	
Malnutrition ... ..	8	6	15	12	7	6	1	1	12	7	8	4	7	7	5	5
Skin disease ... ..	12	8	8	4	8	5	1	1	10	8	12	11	5	5	5	2
Defective teeth ... ..	—	529	—	262	—	261	—	199	—	473	—	286	—	248	—	254
Enlarged tonsils ... ..	107	57	60	35	28	10	10	5	98	43	72	34	31	18	28	21
Adenoids ... ..	6	6	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	1
Enlarged tonsils and adenoids ... ..	36	28	15	12	1	1	1	1	29	27	11	7	7	5	2	2
Other nose and throat defects ... ..	9	3	6	5	5	4	1	—	6	—	5	3	6	3	2	2
Enlarged glands ... ..	52	26	30	23	11	2	—	—	46	28	19	13	12	10	8	8
Eye disease ... ..	28	20	16	8	15	10	10	7	31	14	19	12	9	8	9	4
Vision defect ... ..	—	—	—	47	—	92	—	96	—	—	—	46	—	108	—	95
Otorrhoea ... ..	8	4	3	2	1	1	4	4	8	5	4	2	6	4	4	2
Other ear disease ... ..	4	2	4	3	3	3	1	1	4	3	7	7	8	8	3	2
Defective hearing ... ..	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	—	3	1	2	—	1	—	2	—
Speech defects ... ..	3	2	1	1	2	2	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—
Heart defects ... ..	6	1	7	1	15	—	9	—	4	1	7	—	5	—	9	3
Anæmia ... ..	5	3	4	1	2	—	3	—	3	2	6	2	3	3	2	1
Lung defects ... ..	40	21	10	6	11	3	4	1	35	17	10	3	4	2	6	2
Nervous defects ... ..	4	2	4	—	3	1	1	1	4	1	2	—	2	1	2	1
Phthisis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tb. disease... ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rickets ... ..	13	4	1	—	2	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spinal deformities ... ..	1	—	3	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	1	1	2	1	2	2
Other deformities ... ..	11	6	9	4	2	—	4	1	13	5	10	3	6	4	8	6
Other defects ... ..	14	8	14	7	9	5	6	2	12	8	19	10	18	8	10	4
Number of children noted for treatment ... ..	622		337		363		285		546		357		375		354	

\*Defects however slight are included under "cases"; those severe enough to require treatment are shown under \*

## Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme of the Council includes municipal and voluntary effort and the activities of both are fully co-ordinated.

### Maternity and Child Welfare Districts.

For administrative purposes, the Borough is divided into districts, for each of which a Health Visitor is made responsible. There are nine Maternity and Child Welfare centres (Municipal, 7 ; Voluntary, 2).

The situation and times of opening of the centres, municipal and voluntary, and the work carried out thereat, are set out in the tables on the next two pages.

Ancillary services included in the scheme are :—

- (1) St. Mary's Hostel, Macaulay Road, Clapham Common (*vide* page 44).
- (2) St. Margaret's Day Nursery and Resident Hostel, Cambridge Road (*vide* page 48).

The annual contributions which the Council make to the voluntary bodies linked with their Maternity and Child Welfare scheme under the Local Government Act, 1929, were under review in 1936 by the Minister of Health, who invited the Council's views as to the amount of annual contributions which should be paid by them during the quinquennium ending March, 1942. The Council expressed their willingness to continue their existing contributions, which were as follows :—

The Women's League of Service for Motherhood...	£546
The Chislehurst Mission ... ..	£28
The St. Margaret's Day Nursery and Guest House	£500

subject in the last mentioned case to a condition which is referred to on page 49.

The Council also made other contributions in the financial year 1936-37 in connection with their Maternity and Child Welfare scheme as under :—

Invalid Children's Aid Association ( <i>vide</i> page 49)	£50
National Baby Week Council ... ..	£2 2s.
St. Thomas's Babies' Hostel ( <i>vide</i> page 46) ...	£150
South London District Nursing Association ( <i>vide</i> page 46) ... ..	£300
Southwark Diocesan Association for Moral Welfare ( <i>vide</i> page 44) ... ..	£150
Victoria Hospital for Children ... ..	£100

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES (AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1936.)

NAME AND SITUATION OF CLINIC.	TIMES OF OPENING.				
	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
<b>Ante-natal—</b>					
Maternity Hospital, Bolingbroke Grove ...	—	1.30 p.m.	9.30 a.m. 2.0 p.m.	9.30 a.m.	—
Southlands, Castle Street ...	—	—	—	—	10.0 a.m.
All Saints' Hall, Prince of Wales Road ...	—	10.0 a.m.	—	—	—
Plough Road Institution ...	—	—	—	10.0 a.m.	—
Women's League of Service ...	—	2.30 p.m.*	—	—	—
<b>Infant Welfare (Mother and Child)—</b>					
Southlands, Castle Street ...	2.0 p.m. (A)	—	1.30 p.m.	—	—
All Saints' Hall, Prince of Wales Road ...	—	1.30 p.m.	—	1.30 p.m.	—
Plough Road Institution ...	1.30 p.m.	—	—	1.30 p.m.	—
Chatham Hall, Chatham Road ...	—	2.0 p.m.	—	—	1.30 p.m.
Gideon Road disused School (L.C.C.) ...	—	—	1.30 p.m.	—	2.0 p.m.
55 Mundella Road ...	2.0 p.m. (A)	2.0 p.m.	—	—	—
Women's League of Service, Southlands...	—	2.30 p.m.*	2.30 p.m.	—	—
Chislehurst (St. James's) Mission, Ponton Road	—	—	—	—	2.0 p.m.**
<b>"Toddlers,"</b> Southlands ...	—	2.0 p.m.	—	—	—
<b>Post-natal,</b> Maternity Hospital ...	—	10.0 a.m.	—	—	—
<b>Dental,</b> Southlands ...	—	10.30 a.m.† 2.0 p.m.	10.30 a.m. 2.0 p.m.	—	10.30 a.m.
<b>Diphtheria Immunisation (Schick test),</b> Southlands	—	—	1.30 p.m.	—	—
<b>Sunlight and Massage,</b> Southlands ...	9.30 a.m. (A)	—	9.30 a.m. (A)	—	1.30 p.m. (A)
<b>Mothercraft and Hygiene Classes—</b>					
Plough Road Institution ...	—	—	—	—	1.30 p.m. (A)
Chatham Hall, Chatham Road ...	—	—	2.0 p.m. (A)	—	—
Gideon Road disused School ...	2.0 p.m. (A)	—	—	—	—
55 Mundella Road ...	—	—	—	2.15 p.m. (A)	—
Women's League of Service, Southlands...	2.30 p.m. (A)	—	—	2.30 p.m. (A)	2.30 p.m. (A)

\* Fortnightly. \*\* A Medical Officer attends fortnightly. † Children only. A Medical Officer attends each session except those marked (A)

SUMMARISED STATISTICS RELATING TO INFANT WELFARE CENTRES, 1936.

	MUNICIPAL.							VOLUNTARY.			GRAND TOTAL.
	South-lands.	Plough Road.	East Battersea.	Chatham Road.	Gideon Road.	Mundella Road.	TOTAL.	Chislehurst (St. James's) Mission.	Women's League of Service.	TOTAL	Municipal and Voluntary.
Sessions held ...	102	100	101	96	102	99	600	50	70	120	720
Weights recorded ...	2,443	5,061	4,495	5,346	3,909	3,396	24,650	708	1,834	2,542	27,192
Advice only given ...	429	1,053	973	633	545	379	4,012	190	37	227	4,239
Total attendances ...	2,872	6,114	5,468	5,979	4,454	3,775	28,662	898	1,871	2,769	31,431
Average per session...	28	61	54	62	44	38	48	18	27	23	44
„ „ week ...	55	118	105	115	86	73	551	18	36	53	604
First attendances ...	162	394	318	404	229	233	1,740	30	149	179	1,919
Children attended ...	292	653	600	654	375	402	2,976	67	265	332	3,308
Doctor's attendances	53	59	57	54	61	49	333	27	69	96	429
„ interviews...	890	1,783	1,443	1,554	1,356	1,266	8,292	263	1,173	1,436	9,728
„ average per attendance	17	30	25	29	22	26	25	10	17	15	23

(Summary of the work carried out at other centres will be found as under :—

Ante-natal Clinic, page 36 ; Dental Clinic, pages 31, 73 ; Light Treatment Centre, pages 47, 74 ; Anti-diphtheria Clinic, page 58 ;  
 Massage Centre, page 48 ; Mothercraft classes, page 25 ; Toddlers' Clinic, page 50.)

At each of the centres a clinic is held once or twice weekly with a woman Medical Officer in attendance, as shewn in the tables on the previous pages.

Each centre is under the supervision of a trained Health Visitor and voluntary helpers assist in the work of the centres. The voluntary centres are conducted on similar lines to those of the municipal centres.

In September, 1935, the London County Council informed the Council that the Public Assistance Department, which occupied part of the disused school building at Gideon Road (also used by the Council as a centre), desired to take over the whole of the building, and suggested that alternative accommodation might be arranged for the Council at Wickersley Road school. The subject was considered by the Health Committee at several meetings, but in August, 1936, intimation was received from the County Council that the Public Assistance Department no longer required additional accommodation, and the matter therefore dropped.

#### Mothercraft Classes.

Instruction in mothercraft has been given weekly at 5 centres during the year, the average attendance being respectively :—

Southlands and		55 Mundella Road ...	13·4
Gideon Road	17·9	Women's League of	
Chatham Road	... 17·8	Service (Southlands)	15·4
Plough Road	... 16·4		

The class formerly held at Southlands was transferred to the Gideon Road centre on 16th March, 1936.

In total there were 243 meetings with a total attendance of 3,901, giving on average 16·1 attendances per session.

#### Voluntary Centres.

*Women's League of Service.*—The Battersea centre of this League (formerly situated at 111 Bridge Road West) was established in 1911, and was transferred to Southlands, Castle Street, in 1928. The League hold a formal lease from the Council (renewed in 1936) of a portion of the building.

The district served by the League is a populous one adjoining the Thames, and situate between Battersea Bridge Road and High Street, and a qualified Health Visitor (Miss F. Pethybridge) undertakes the usual duties of a health visitor within the district.

In December the Council appointed Mrs. M. J. Robinson to represent them upon the Committee of the Association.

The centre is carried on as an integral part of the Council's Maternity and Child Welfare scheme, and the Council make an annual grant of £546 towards the expenses.

An important feature of the work of the League is the provision of dinners for nursing and expectant mothers and children at a minimum charge or free.

Dr. A. Maud Swanson, Medical Officer in charge of the Clinic, reports:—

*Ante-natal work.*—26 sessions were held, with a total attendance of 286—

28 mothers were confined at Borough Maternity Home.

11 " " " by Borough midwife.

13 " " " at St. James' Hospital.

4 " " " at various Hospitals.

5 " " " by private midwives.

5 mothers were admitted to hospitals for treatment, viz.—1 to Battersea General Hospital for prolapsus vaginæ; 4 to St. James' Hospital, 1 for varicose veins, &c., and 3 for special ante-natal treatment.

*Infant Welfare Work.* 70 sessions held with a total attendance of 1,871. Average attendance 26·7. Cases referred to Hospital—5 to Victoria Hospital for various ailments.

*Borough Dental Clinic* has been of very great help to the mothers and children, 31 cases having been referred to it during 1936. The women are becoming more educated to the importance of Dental Care and Treatment.

*Mothercraft Classes* are held weekly. They consist of sewing and knitting classes and health lectures. The attendances are good, numbering 1,675 during the year.

*Dinners.*—6,308 dinners were supplied to expectant and nursing mothers during 1936, and 3,033 to children. The children's dinners are carefully prepared and suitable for even the youngest child.

*Holidays.*—23 children sent to Convalescent Homes, 1 child for a lengthened period through the Invalid Children's Aid Association. 18 mothers—3 to Wargrave, 6 to Brighton, and 9 to Tankerton.

*Chislehurst (St. James's) Mission.*—The centre established by this Society has been held for many years at a Church Hall in Ponton Road. The sessions held weekly are in charge of one of the Council's Health Visitors, who also carries out the necessary visiting work in the area served. A woman medical officer attends fortnightly. Details of the work carried out will be found in the table on page 24.

The Council make an annual grant of £28 towards the expenses.

### **Battersea Fathers' Council.**

This Council which was founded in 1930, and in 1936 had a membership of 62, continued to meet monthly at the Mundella Road centre during the year, the average attendance being 23. Two public meetings were held during the year at Southlands and the Town Hall respectively.

The activities of the Council are of a social and educational nature, and although not officially recognised as an integral part of the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme, the work is of definite value, and is looked upon with approval by the Ministry of Health. Many such associations have been formed in this country and abroad.

### Health Visitors.

The Health Visiting staff consists of 12 full time Health Visitors, two of whom are partly employed as women Sanitary Inspectors.

Facilities are granted by the Council to students of recognised training bodies for practical instruction and training as Health Visitors and women Sanitary Inspectors. During the year ten students from the Hygiene Department, Battersea Polytechnic, received a course of training under the Council's Maternity and Child Welfare scheme, and, on completion of their training, certificates as to their work were supplied to the Polytechnic authorities.

The home visiting carried out during 1936 by the Council's Health Visitors and those of the voluntary organisations included in the Borough Maternity and Child Welfare scheme is summarised in the following table :—

Visits.	Council.	Vol.	Total.
Expectant mothers ... ..	3,776	238	4,014
Notified births ... ..	10,407	615	11,022
Still-births ... ..	66	5	71
Children aged 1-5 years ... ..	6,083	704	6,787
Infant deaths ... ..	122	20	142
Notifiable infectious disease ... ..	5,079	279	5,358
Non-notifiable disease ... ..	259	9	268
Prevention of diphtheria ... ..	124	20	144
Dental cases ... ..	102	5	107
V.D. cases ... ..	8	—	8
Maternal deaths ... ..	11	—	11
Foster mothers and children ... ..	1,050	—	1,050
Other ... ..	1,510	53	1,563
Totals ... ..	28,597	1,948	30,545

### Hospital Provision.

In addition to the provision of midwifery services, hospital and district, the Council have provided facilities for the needs of children requiring special hospital treatment by arrangement with the Victoria Hospital for Children, Chelsea, and the St. Thomas's Babies' Hostel (*vide* page 46). The Council contribute an annual sum to these Hospitals in respect of the facilities afforded (*vide* page 22). Women and children are referred where necessary from the ante-natal and child welfare centres to appropriate institutions, children being usually sent to one of the above named hospitals.

Arrangements were also in negotiation at the end of the year, and were completed in 1937, for the treatment of minor ailments found in children attending the centres at the school clinics of the London County Council, of which there are three serving Battersea.

The Council also undertake, on behalf of various hospitals, to visit and report on the home conditions of Battersea women and children receiving treatment in the obstetric, gynaecological and other departments of the hospitals.

The following table presents a summary of the number of cases referred to hospitals and other institutions from the various clinics, and also the number of visits paid by the Council's Health Visitors on the request of the hospitals :—

Hospital or Institution.	Cases referred from clinics.	Visits paid for Hospital.		
		Ante- and post-natal visits.	Other.	Total.
Battersea General ... ..	6	—	1	1
Belgrave ... ..	1	—	—	—
Bolingbroke ... ..	4	—	—	—
Charing Cross ... ..	—	23	—	23
General Lying-In ... ..	—	259	—	259
Gt. Ormond St., children's	—	—	1	1
Hammersmith (L.C.C.) ...	—	3	—	3
King's College ... ..	—	7	—	7
Lambeth, Brook St. (L.C.C.)	—	3	—	3
Middlesex ... ..	24	2	—	2
Paddington (L.C.C.) ... ..	—	3	—	3
Queen Charlotte's ... ..	—	—	—	—
Queen Mary's, Carshalton...	1	—	—	—
Royal Eye ... ..	1	—	—	—
Royal Free ... ..	—	6	—	6
Royal Waterloo ... ..	—	—	1	1
St. George's ... ..	—	75	3	78
St. James's (L.C.C.) ... ..	5	821	1	822
St. Mary Abbots (L.C.C.)	—	8	—	8
St. Stephen's (L.C.C.) ... ..	—	65	—	65
St. Thomas's ... ..	29	296	100	296
St. Thomas's, Babies ... ..	232	—	—	—
South London, for Women	21	14	—	14
Victoria, Chelsea ... ..	469	—	172	172
Vincent Square ... ..	7	—	8	8
Westminster ... ..	2	22	—	22
Battersea Tuberculosis Dispensary ... ..	5	—	—	—
Other Societies ... ..	—	—	4	4
<b>TOTALS ... ..</b>	<b>807</b>	<b>1,507</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>1,798</b>

#### Milk for Necessitous Persons.

Under the provisions of the Maternity and Child Welfare Act, 1918, milk both fresh and dried is provided by the Council for necessitous expectant and nursing mothers and children under 5 years of age. The following tables give various particulars of the supply for the past five years :—

## A.—NUMBER OF PERSONS SUPPLIED, 1932-6.

YEAR.	MOTHERS.		CHILDREN. (Years.)				TOTAL PERSONS.
	Exp.	Nursing.	0—	$\frac{1}{2}$ —	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ —	3—5	
1932...	272	512	81	663	572	80	2,180
1933...	263	463	64	619	553	64	2,026
1934...	205	356	58	488	434	76	1,617
1935...	198	388	64	495	392	53	1,590
1936...	257	319	59	548	376	57	1,616

[The classification in this table is based on the condition of the mother or the age of the child when milk was first supplied during the year.]

## B.—QUANTITY AND COST OF MILK SUPPLIED.

YEAR.	LIQUID (pints).	DRIED (lbs.)	% SUPPLIED.		COST TO COUNCIL.
			Free	At reduced price.	
1932...	273,103	5,184	87·6	12·4	£4,372
1933...	237,629	3,642	90·7	9·3	£3,280
1934...	153,906	2,483	90·0	10·0	£2,045
1935...	162,824	3,473	86·1	13·9	£2,718
1936...	170,177	2,704	80·2	19·8	£2,753

[The figures in both these tables (except as to cost) include the supply made through the Public Assistance Committee under the arrangement referred to below.]

It will be noted that in necessitous cases, the supply of dried milk, in comparison with fresh milk, is relatively small, dried milk being in general supplied only in those cases where, on medical grounds, it is considered preferable.

Care is taken to see that there is no abuse of the facilities provided, and investigations are made into the financial circumstances of applicants.

Tuberculin tested milk is supplied in sealed bottles by licensed purveyors in the Borough, and the recipients are given their choice of dairymen from the list of licensed dealers.

The scheme of the London County Council under which milk or special nourishment is provided for expectant or nursing mothers or delicate children where the family is already in receipt of public assistance (in addition to the relief ordinarily given) continued in force during 1936.

During the year 128 persons in 102 families who came within its terms were supplied with Tuberculin tested or dried milk through the Public Assistance Authority. The quantity of milk supplied to these families was about 12,350 pints of liquid, and 91 lbs. of dried milk. The cost involved was approximately £233, which was borne by the London County Council. These figures (except as to cost) are included in the foregoing tables.

Under another arrangement with the London County Council the Council undertakes to supply milk to those expectant mothers (not in receipt of Public Assistance grants) who attend the ante-natal clinics attached to the County Council's general hospitals and who are certified by the medical officers of the County Council to be in need of additional nourishment. The grant of milk in these cases however is limited to those mothers whose income comes within the Council's scale. During the year 2,468 pints of Tuberculin tested milk were supplied under this scheme, the number of mother affected being 54. These figures are also included in the foregoing tables.

In addition to the grant of milk, at reduced rates or free of charge, it has been the practice to issue dried milk at cost price to those mothers attending the welfare centres whose income though not entitling them, under the Council's scale, to purchase it at reduced prices, does not enable them to afford the full retail prices. The Committee in 1935 approved a scheme by which vouchers issued by two manufacturers were distributed at the welfare centres in suitable cases entitling these mothers to purchase dried milk at chemists' shops at reduced prices. During 1936 vouchers for 3,430 lbs. of dried milk were issued, and in addition 52 lbs. were sold at cost price.

In addition to the provision of milk, dinners to the number of 16 were supplied during 1936 to necessitous expectant and nursing mothers and children at a cost of 6s. 8d., by arrangement with the Women's League of Service. Recently a charitable fund has enabled the League to provide many meals free of charge, and a number of cases informally referred to their dining rooms from the Centres have received meals without cost to the Council.

Necessitous mothers were also referred from the Welfare Centres to the depôt of the Invalid Kitchens of London Association in Henley Street, where their children were supplied with 76 dinners during 1936 at a cost to the Council of £1 5s. 4d.

#### **Dental Clinic.**

This Clinic was established in 1920 as an integral part of the Council's scheme for Maternity and Child Welfare to provide facilities for the dental treatment of expectant and nursing mothers and children under 5 years of age. Five sessions are held weekly in addition to one for tuberculous patients (*vide* page 73).

This service is provided, under contract, by the British Dental Hospital, who supply the dental surgeon, equipment, and other requisites. Advice, extractions, fillings, &c., are supplied free of cost, but a moderate charge is made for artificial dentures which is borne by the patient, assisted in necessitous cases by contributions obtained from various philanthropic bodies, including the Samaritan Fund of the British Dental Hospital, and also by grants from the Council.

The Dental Clinic is also available for patients recommended by the medical officers of the Maternity and Child Welfare clinics of the voluntary associations linked up with the Council's scheme.

The work of the Dental Clinic during 1936 is summarised as follows :—

	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sessions held ... ..	202	48	250
No. of patients treated ...	391	266	657
No. of new patients ... ..	264	186	450
Total attendances ... ..	2,166	773	2,939
Work carried out :—			
Extractions—			
Ordinary ... ..	—	2	2
With local anæsthetic...	49	1	50
„ general anæsthetic	402	167	569
	451	170	621
Totals ... ..	451	170	621
No. of teeth extracted...	1,264	443	1,707
Scaling and polishing ...	82	2	84
Fillings ... ..	134	55	189
Upper dentures ... ..	69	—	69
Lower dentures ... ..	58	—	58
Denture visits ... ..	378	—	378
Dressings and treatment to gums ... ..	122	3	125
Repairs to dentures ...	21	—	21
Advice ... ..	918	534	1,452

The Council have, since 1927, undertaken the dental treatment at scale charges of Chelsea patients referred by the Chelsea Health Society for the purpose and the payments of the Society, during the financial year 1936-7 (exclusive of the cost of dentures, shewn below), amounted to £40 19s. 6d.

The cost of dentures supplied during the financial year amounted to £235 7s. 6d. and the sums received from various sources were as under.

	£	s.	d.
Contributed by patients... ..	88	9	6
Payments by Chelsea Health Society ... ..	57	12	6
Grants from British Dental Hospital ... ..	33	13	6
Grants from Saturday and Sunday Hospital Funds ...	27	19	6
Contribution by the Council ... ..	27	12	6
	£235	7	6

The net cost of this service during 1936-37 was £489 10s. 6d.

#### Ante-Natal Clinics.

The ante-natal clinics provided by the Council under their Maternity and Child Welfare scheme are under the direction and supervision of the consultant gynaecologist (Miss Alice Bloomfield, M.D., F.R.C.S., F.C.O.G.). These clinics are held at the out-patient department of the Borough Maternity Hospital on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, and for the convenience of patients living at a distance from the Hospital a session is held at the Southlands centre on Fridays. Clinics are also held at the Plough Road and

East Battersea centres, which are attended by the Assistant Medical Officer (Maternity and Child Welfare); and the Women's League of Service, a voluntary organisation, whose Battersea centre for Maternity and Child Welfare is linked up with the Council's scheme, also holds an ante-natal clinic at their Southlands premises.

Each mother who books for admission to the Borough Maternity Hospital, or for attendance by the Borough midwife in her own home, is required to attend the ante-natal clinic periodically before her confinement, and is seen at least once by the consultant gynaecologist. Doctors and private midwives practising in Battersea are encouraged to send their maternity patients to her at the central ante-natal clinic at the Borough Maternity Hospital for examination and report without charge.

Miss Bloomfield (Consultant Gynaecologist) reports:—

TUESDAY AFTERNOON (SPECIAL) CLINIC.

Number of sessions held	...	...	...	...	...	52
Total attendances	...	...	...	...	...	779
Average number per session (approx.)	...	...	...	...	...	15
New patients	...	...	...	...	...	696
Blood taken for the Wassermann reaction	...	...	...	...	...	684
Wasserman reaction—negative	...	...	...	...	...	669
“ “ positive	...	...	...	...	...	5
“ “ $\pm$	...	...	...	...	...	10

*Gynaecological cases.*—A considerable number of gynaecological cases, both ante-natal and post-natal, were also seen at this clinic.

*Ante-natal* attendances numbered some 70, and included:—

Cases of retroversion of gravid uterus	...	...	4
		(requiring 6 attendances)	
Cases of vaginal discharge complicating pregnancy	...	10	
	(requiring 35 attendances for treatment, taking of films, &c.)		
Cases referred for the diagnosis of pregnancy	...	19	

*Post-natal* attendances numbered some 10, and included:—

Cases of vaginal discharge	...	...	2
	(requiring 2 attendances for treatment, &c.)		
Cases of prolapse	...	...	3
Cases attending for the changing of rings	...	...	3

*Unclassified.*—These cases made up a further 18 attendances, and included cases of cystocele, cervical polypus, varicose veins, threatened miscarriage, &c.

*Examinations under anaesthesia.*—It is on Tuesday afternoon, following the clinic, that these examinations are carried out. During the year 1936 they numbered 18—

For diagnosis of presentation	...	...	3
For external version in breech presentation cases	...	15	
	(in whom version failed in 7 cases—all of which had extended legs—and was successfully carried out in 8 cases.)		

## WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY (ANTE-NATAL) CLINICS.

Number of sessions held	...	...	...	...	...	105
Total attendances	...	...	...	...	...	3,072
Average attendance per session	...	...	...	...	...	29·3
New cases (primiparæ, 232 ; multiparæ, 209)	...	...	...	...	...	441

Period of pregnancy when patient first attended—

0—6 months, 396 ; 6—8 months, 35 ; over 8 months, 10.

Return cases—90, *i.e.*, 43 per cent.

Abnormal cases included the following :—

Albuminuria	...	...	...	...	...	23
Heart disease	...	...	...	...	...	4
Chest conditions (referred to Tuberculosis Dispensary)	...	...	...	...	...	3
Raised blood pressure	...	...	...	...	...	12
Small pelvis	...	...	...	...	...	29
Other abnormalities, unclassified	...	...	...	...	...	43

Cases referred to other hospitals for opinion, examination and treatment :—

South London Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	21
Bolingbroke Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	2
Middlesex Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	24
St. James's Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	2
Own doctor	...	...	...	...	...	6

Dental cases referred for dental treatment ... .. 155

## FRIDAY ANTE-NATAL CLINIC (SOUTHLANDS).

Number of sessions held	...	...	...	...	...	50
Total attendances	...	...	...	...	...	822
Average attendance per clinic...	...	...	...	...	...	16·4
New cases (primiparæ, 106 ; multiparæ, 130)	...	...	...	...	...	236

Return cases—69 (*i.e.*, more than one-half)

Period of pregnancy when first seen—

0—6 months, 211 ; 6—8 months, 20 ; over 8 months, 5.

Abnormal cases included the following :—

Albuminuria	...	...	...	...	...	2
High blood pressure	...	...	...	...	...	4
Heart disease	...	...	...	...	...	4
Small pelvis	...	...	...	...	...	3
Other abnormalities, unclassified	...	...	...	...	...	8

Cases referred to other hospitals for opinion, examination or treatment—

South London Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	8
Battersea General Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	1
St. James's Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	1

Dental cases referred for dental treatment... .. 90

## IN-PATIENT DEPARTMENT (BOROUGH MATERNITY HOSPITAL).

The following tables of cases have been supplied me by the Resident Medical Officer, Dr. French, and I should like to express my appreciation of the care and accuracy with which they have been worked out. The cases considered in them are, in some instances, partly under the care of the ante-natal department, and in all cases have the very greatest interest and importance in relation to the ante-natal work :—

*Albuminuria and toxæmia of pregnancy—*

Number of cases admitted to the Borough  
Maternity Hospital ... .. 29

Treatment adopted (sometimes two or more of the  
methods were employed)—

Medical methods, rest, diet, &c. ... ..	23
Induction of labour by puncture of membranes	12
Medical induction of labour ... ..	2
None (admitted in labour) ... ..	1
Not stated ... ..	1
Cæsarean section ... ..	1

(This was not done for toxæmia *per se* but for  
the associated condition, contracted  
pelvis)

Ultimate diagnosis—

Pre-eclamptic toxæmia ... .. cases	22
Chronic nephritis ... .. „	4
Pyelitis of pregnancy ... .. „	2
Arterio-sclerosis ... .. „	1

Results—

Mothers—All well, though the four cases of chronic nephritis and the case of arterio-sclerosis did not clear up entirely.

Babies—Good. 25 cases, including one case of twins. Neo-natal death 2 cases, both very premature. Still born, 3 cases (2 cases of ante-partum hæmorrhage, 1 impacted shoulders).

*Induction of labour—*

*Medical inductions* ... .. 14  
(successful, 6 ; unsuccessful, 8)

Indications—

Postmaturity with slight disproportion... ..	8
Slight disproportion ... ..	1
Previous large child ... ..	1
Toxæmia ... ..	4

Results—All cases ultimately did well for both mother and child, but one case required Cæsarean section.

*Induction of labour by puncture of membranes—*

Number of cases	...	...	...	...	...	18
Indications (sometimes more than one present)—						
Pre-eclamptic toxæmia	...	...	...	...	...	15
Placenta prævia	...	...	...	...	...	2
Monster	...	...	...	...	...	2
Post-maturity	...	...	...	...	...	2
Accidental hæmorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hydramnios	...	...	...	...	...	1
Previous large child	...	...	...	...	...	1
After successful version in breech presentation						1
Results—Mothers, all satisfactory.						
Babies—Good	...	...	...	...	...	11
Neo-natal death (both very premature)	...					2
Still birth (as follows) :—						
Macerated foetus	...	...	...	...	...	1
Toxæmia with ante-partum hæmorrhage	...					1
Hydrocephalic monster	...	...	...	...	...	1
Anencephalic monster	...	...	...	...	...	1
Toxæmia with impacted shoulders...	...					1
						— 5

*Trial labours—*

Number of cases	...	...	...	...	...	61
Indications—High head, with possible disproportion, and in a few cases history of previous difficult labour.						
Results in reference to labour—						
Spontaneous normal delivery	...	...	...	...	...	52
Forceps delivery	...	...	...	...	...	5
Cæsarean section	...	...	...	...	...	4
Craniotomy	...	...	...	...	...	0
Results—Mothers all well. Babies all well.						

*Cæsarean sections—*

Number of cases	...	...	...	...	...	7
Indications—						
Contracted pelvis, not in labour	...	...	...	...	...	1
"    "    after trial of labour	...	...	...	...	...	4
Cardiac disease in mother	...	...	...	...	...	1
Frank breech in elderly primipara	...	...	...	...	...	1
Results—Mothers all well. Babies all well.						

*Breech presentations—*

Number of cases (of which (?) one only undiagnosed in ante-natal department)	...	...	...	...	...	16
Results—Mothers all well.						
Babies—Good, 13 cases: neo-natal death, 2 cases (1 anencephalic monster; 1 very premature twin); still-born 1.						

*Cardiac cases—*

Number of cases ... ..	6
Cases delivered in Battersea Maternity Hospital	5

Results—Mothers all good.

Babies—1 neo-natal death (premature baby, toxæmia), 4 good.

*Ante-partum hæmorrhage—*

Accidental hæmorrhage ... ..	4
------------------------------	---

Results—Mothers all good.

Babies—Good, 2; stillborn, 1 (toxæmia); delivered elsewhere, 1.

*Placenta prævia—*

Number of cases ... ..	5
------------------------	---

Results—Mothers, all good.

Babies—Good, 3 (including twins); still born, 2 (anencephalic monster 1, macerated foetus 1); neo-natal death, 1 (very premature, toxæmia).

*Forceps cases—*

Number of cases ... ..	15
------------------------	----

Indications (one or more may be present)—

Uterine inertia ... ..	12
Maternal distress ... ..	7
Foetal distress ... ..	3
Persistent occipito posterior presentation ...	1
Rising blood pressure ... ..	1
Not stated ... ..	1

Results—Mothers, all good.

Babies—Good, 13; still-birth, 2.

The subjoined table shows in summary the number of attendances, &c., during 1936, at the municipal ante-natal clinics (excluding the special clinics referred to on page 37).

	Clinics held at				Total.
	Maternity Hospital.	Southlands.	Plough Road.	All Saints' Hall.	
Sessions ... ..	105	50	52	50	257
Attendances ... ..	3,072	822	683	499	5,076
„ average	29	16	13	10	20
New cases ... ..	441	229	34	5	709
Interviews by doctor	3,073	799	622	460	4,954
Average per session seen by doctor ...	29	16	12	9	19

The work of the ante-natal clinic of the Women's League of Service is referred to on page 26.

The work of visiting and reporting upon Battersea cases, which is done by the Council's health visiting staff for the obstetric and gynaecological departments of several of the larger hospitals is summarised on page 28.

#### **Ante-Natal (V.D.) Clinic.**

This special treatment clinic was established in connection with the out-patient department at the Borough Maternity Hospital late in 1921. The clinic is fully equipped with the necessary requisites for diagnosis and treatment, and is under the direction and supervision of a specialist consultant (Mr. H. Corsi, F.R.C.S.). The work carried out during 1936 is summarised in the table on page 38.

Mr. Corsi reports as follows :—

During 1936 the Wassermann blood test was performed on 684 prospective mothers. Of these 5 gave a full positive and were accordingly treated. One received inadequate treatment, but had an apparently healthy baby. She moved out of the Battersea district soon after, and the baby was therefore not tested. Of the other four, one has not yet come to term ; three were confined only late in the autumn, and will be tested shortly. All three had healthy looking babies.

A further sixth case was treated, because, though her blood was negative she was believed on other grounds to be syphilitic ; she had, in fact, had a number of miscarriages and still births. She was given a full course of injections, and possibly, and even probably on this account, a living, and so far apparently healthy, infant was obtained.

Apart from the one case inadequately treated, mainly owing to technical difficulties in the treatment, everything proceeded very smoothly throughout the year, and a friendly atmosphere prevailed.

#### **Ambulance Service.**

The ambulance service of the London County Council is available at all hours for the conveyance of maternity cases to hospital without charge, and patients entering the Borough Maternity Hospital make full use of the facilities provided.

#### **Midwives.**

The Midwives' Act, 1936, which passed into law on 31st July, embodies the Government proposals for the establishment of a salaried service of midwives. In London the Act is to be administered by the London County Council, who are required to consult, among others, an association representing the Borough Councils before submitting their proposals to the Minister of Health. This stage had not been reached by the end of the year.

So far as can be ascertained there are 12 registered private midwives who reside in Battersea or adjoining districts and practise in the Borough, apart from those employed in the Council's maternity services.

BATTERSEA ANTE-NATAL (V.D.) CLINIC.  
RESULTS 1922—1936.

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.			
					Healthy Neg. W.R.	Healthy looking. Not yet tested.	Positive W.R.	Still-born.
1922 ...	—	—	—	1	1	0	0	0
1923 ...	—	—	—	8	5	2	1	0
1924 ...	517	18	3·5	15	11	3	0	1*
1925 ...	653	14	2·1	8	7	1	0	0
1926 ...	658	10	1·5	9	7	2	0	0
1927 ...	674	12	1·7	12	6	4	2	0
1928 ...	934	12	1·3	12	5	6	0	0
1929 ...	804	13	1·6	13	10	3	0	0
1930 ...	704	5	0·7	4	3	0	0	1*
1931 ...	810	6	0·7	5	1	4	0	0
1932 ...	832	11	1·3	11	5	6	0	0
1933 ...	763	6	0·8	4	3	1	0	0
1934 ...	727	5	0·7	3	3	0	0	0
1935 ...	613	12	1·9	3	0	2	0	1 (Syphilitic.)
1936 ...	684	5	0·7	6	0	6	0	0

[W.R. — Wassermann reaction.]

\* Not syphilitic.

Compensation was paid to private midwives during 1936 in respect of 10 women who were removed to hospital on the order of a doctor called in by the midwife at the confinement, and one case in which removal was advised by the medical officer of the ante-natal clinic, the total payments amounting to £8.

### BOROUGH MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

The Borough Maternity Hospital is situate at 19 and 20 Bolingbroke Grove, overlooking Wandsworth Common. It was established soon after the war, and was opened for the reception of maternity cases in February, 1921. Accommodation is provided for 30 patients at one time. The Hospital is a recognised training institution for pupil-midwives, and, in addition, a district midwifery service for the attendance of the district midwife on patients in their own homes is directed from the Hospital.

The fees are fixed according to a scale adopted by the Council. A Sub-Committee of the Health Committee meets monthly to consider, amongst other matters, appeals against the assessments made.

The central ante-natal clinics and the special treatment clinic are held at the out-patient department of the Hospital.

The nursing staff of the Hospital consists of a matron, two sisters and 3 staff nurses. There is accommodation also in the Hospital for 12 pupil midwives undergoing training.

A post-natal clinic has been established at the Hospital where women who have been confined therein may attend for examination six weeks after confinement. During 1936 there were 51 sessions held and 335 attendances were made, 321 being of new cases. The average attendance per session was 6.5.

Arrangements have been made for Mr. F. W. Roques, M.Ch., F.R.C.S., F.C.O.G., of the Middlesex Hospital, to act as consultant obstetrician, and his services are available in cases of grave emergency. It was found necessary to call him to 30 patients during the year for the following reasons:—

Ante-partum hæmorrhage	...	1	Toxæmia of pregnancy	...	...	5
Cæsarean section	...	7	Trial labour	...	...	4
Chronic nephritis and A.P.H.	...	1	Uterine inertia	...	...	3
Post-partum hæmorrhage	...	1	Other reasons	...	...	4
Pyrexia	...	4				

During 1936 418 cases were admitted to the Hospital as compared with 489 in 1935, 493 in 1934, 543 in 1933, and 552 in 1932. The reduction in the number of cases dealt with was solely due to the temporary closure of the home, referred to on page 41.

Particulars relating to the cases dealt with during 1936 are as follows:—

(a) <i>Persons admitted</i> —	
New cases ... ..	413
Patients treated ante-natally in 1935 who re-entered during 1936 ... ..	5
Total persons admitted ... ..	418
(b) <i>Number of admissions</i> —	
For confinement ... ..	409
For ante-natal treatment (41 patients) ... ..	41
Total admissions ... ..	450
(c) <i>Number of confinements</i> —	
Admitted 1935, confined 1936 ... ..	1
Admitted and confined 1936 ... ..	405
Total confinements ... ..	406
Admitted but not yet confined at end of year	4
Number of deliveries—	
By midwives ... ..	377
„ doctors ... ..	27
	404
Number born before arrival ... ..	2
Total births (including 8 pairs of twins) ... ..	414
Number of maternal deaths ... ..	Nil
Number of cases notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum with result of treatment. (All cured)... ..	3
Number of cases with discharge from eyes however slight... ..	15
Number of infants not entirely breast fed ... ..	18
Number of cases notified as puerperal sepsis ... ..	Nil
Number of cases notified as puerperal pyrexia ... ..	14
Number of infant deaths (8 still-born, 5 within 10 days of birth) and their causes ... ..	13
<i>Still Birth</i> —	<i>Died within 10 days</i> —
Breech presentation: anencephalic ... ..	1
Uterine inertia: maternal distress: forceps ... ..	1
Placenta prævia; frank breech; macerated fœtus (6 weeks premature) (pre-eclamptic toxæmia in mother) ... ..	1
Placenta prævia: surgical rupture of membranes: anencephalic ... ..	1
Accidental hæmorrhage: surgical rupture of membranes: toxæmia in mother ... ..	1
Hydramnios: surgical rupture of membranes: hydrocephalic ... ..	1
Primary uterine inertia: long second stage: fœtal distress; forceps: cord round neck ... ..	1
Surgical rupture of membranes: prolonged labour: impacted shoulders (pre-eclamptic toxæmia in mother) ... ..	1
	8
	5

In the sixteen years (approximately) from February, 1921, to the end of 1936 (since the opening of the Borough Maternity Hospital) 10 maternal deaths have occurred in the Hospital among 8,001 births (live and still). The maternal mortality rate for deaths occurring in the Hospital, *i.e.* the rate per 1,000 births (live and still) is therefore 1·25 compared with 2·76 for the whole Borough during the same period.

In the District Midwifery service, also inaugurated in 1921, only 2 maternal deaths had been recorded to the end of 1936, the rate per 1,000 cases being 0·87.

#### CLOSING OF HOSPITAL.

For a considerable period the question of the staffing of the Hospital has been a matter of some anxiety, owing to the difficulty of filling vacancies arising from time to time among the nurses. In May and June the difficulty became acute following the successive resignations of three nurses, and later of the sister. The nursing staff had for some years been established at six, *viz.*, matron, sister and four nurses, and the loss of so large a proportion of the staff, the replacement of which was found to be a matter of the utmost difficulty, created a very grave situation.

The position was aggravated by the occurrence at this time of a few cases of mild infection, which, in normal circumstances, would have presented no alarming features, but which, in view of the shortage of staff, gave rise to serious concern.

After consultation with officers of the Ministry of Health, therefore, I presented a report to the Health Committee in July, and, on my recommendation they ordered the Hospital to be closed until such time as an adequate staff was secured. Arrangements were made for the reception of patients, whose confinement occurred during the period of closure, into St. James's Hospital or the Clapham Maternity Hospital, Jeffreys Road, at their option; or alternatively, confinement at home by the district midwife was arranged; or their fees were refunded if they decided to make their own arrangements.

The opportunity was taken to carry out extensive cleansing and decorative work, and some of the existing arrangements were modernised, *e.g.* by the installation of wash basins in each ward. The cost of these works amounted to approximately £785.

The Committee then proceeded to fill the vacancies in the staff. The salaries paid to sisters and staff nurses (and later the matron and district midwife) were increased, two sisters were appointed in lieu of one as previously, and the number of staff nurses was reduced to three.

Sufficient applications were received for the vacant appointments to enable a full staff to be engaged, and the hospital was re-opened. The period of closing lasted from 20th July to 30th September, inclusive. The additional expense of treating patients in other institutions incurred by the Council amounted to £171.

Arising out of the closing of the Hospital, the Committee considered advice tendered by the Ministry of Health that the Consultant to the Maternity Hospital should exercise close supervision over the working of the Hospital and be responsible for the routine technique adopted. The Council concurred, and arranged with the Consultant, Mr. F. W. Roques, to act in the capacity suggested and to pay a weekly visit to the Hospital.

### Cost of Maternity Hospital.

I am indebted to the courtesy of the Borough Treasurer for the following statement of the cost of the Hospital during the financial year ended 31st March, 1937 :—

#### MATERNITY HOSPITAL, 1936—7.

Total beds (excluding cots, labour and isolation beds), 30 ; total cases admitted and discharged while hospital open during year, 391 ; average number of beds occupied during such period, excluding cots, labour and isolation beds, 17·3 ; number of weeks spent in Institution by patients admitted and discharged during year, 777·9.

A statement\* showing expenditure for the year ended 31st March, 1937, in respect of the Maternity Hospital is given below.

Item.		Total.	Per Patient-Week.		
		£	£	s.	d.
Salaries	Medical ... ..	542	0	13	11
	Nursing ... ..	704	0	18	1
	Domestic and other ... ..	730	0	18	9
	Superannuation (Council's contribution) ... ..	68	0	1	9
Provisions ... ..	682	0	17	6	
Drugs and other medical requisites	130	0	3	4	
Fuel, lighting and water ... ..	431	0	11	1	
Laundry ... ..	255	0	6	7	
Repairs and renewals	Domestic ... ..	232	0	6	0
	Structural ... ..	1,302	1	13	6
Miscellaneous items— Telephones, stationery, etc., and sundries ... ..		129	0	3	4
Totals, excluding rates, insurance and loan charges ... ..		5,205	6	13	10
Rates and insurance ... ..		76	0	1	11
Loan charges ... ..		1,021	1	6	3
Gross cost ... ..		6,302	8	2	0
Income	Pupil Midwives (including training grant) ... ..	220	0	5	8
	Patients' payments ... ..	1,616†	2	1	6
	Other ... ..	41	0	1	1
Net cost ... ..		4,425	5	13	9

\* This statement does not take into account the Government Grant.

† £2,117 less £501 paid to other hospitals during period hospital closed.

### District Midwifery Service.

During 1936 there were 165 cases attended in their own homes by the District Midwife as compared with 189 in the previous year.

Particulars relating to this service during the year are set out below :—

Total number of cases attended in the district	165
(Booked in 1935, 49 ; booked in 1936, 116)	
Average number of visits to each case	14
Number of cases :—	
(a) Delivered by midwife (147 infants)	142
(b) „ „ doctors (4 infants)	4
(c) Born before arrival (13 infants)	12
(d) Referred to hospital (7 infants)	7
Total births (live, 166 ; still, 4)	170
Total number of bookings in 1936	186
Number thereof cancelled or transferred	21
„ confined during 1936	116
„ not confined in that year	49
	186

\* Number of cases where medical assistance was summoned with reasons for requiring assistance :—

<p>(a) <i>Ante-natal</i>—2.</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>Complicated breech</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Footling</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black;">2</td> </tr> </table>	Complicated breech	1	Footling	1		2	<p>(c) <i>After labour</i>—9.</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>Post-partum hæmorrhage</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ruptured perineum</td> <td style="text-align: right;">5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other reasons</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black;">9</td> </tr> </table>	Post-partum hæmorrhage	3	Ruptured perineum	5	Other reasons	1		9																		
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<p>(b) <i>During labour</i>—20.</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>Prolonged labour</td> <td style="text-align: right;">11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(?) Presentation (triplets)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Abnormal presentation</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Retained placenta, &amp;c.</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ante-partum hæmorrhage</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Uterine inertia</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>? Eclamptic fits</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hæmorrhage and collapse</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black;">20</td> </tr> </table>	Prolonged labour	11	(?) Presentation (triplets)	1	Abnormal presentation	1	Retained placenta, &c.	1	Ante-partum hæmorrhage	1	Uterine inertia	3	? Eclamptic fits	1	Hæmorrhage and collapse	1		20	<p>(d) <i>For infant</i>—8.</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>Watery or sticky eyes</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Asphyxia</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Septic spots</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cyanosis, &amp;c.</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Phimosis</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Talipes</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black;">8</td> </tr> </table>	Watery or sticky eyes	2	Asphyxia	2	Septic spots	1	Cyanosis, &c.	1	Phimosis	1	Talipes	1		8
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Talipes	1																																
	8																																

Number of cases of—

Puerperal sepsis	Nil
Puerperal pyrexia	Nil
Maternal deaths	Nil
Still births (including 1 pair of twins)	4
Deaths of infants within 10 days	3

Since January, 1936, onwards each mother who booked the district midwife has been supplied with a sterilised maternity outfit, the cost of which, or in necessitous cases, some portion thereof, is included in the fee assessed.

Thirty-three of the 165 cases attended during the year were dealt with by the relief midwife who, as reported in the last annual report, has been appointed to assist the district midwife.

### Southwark Diocesan Homes.

For some years past the Council has contributed towards the cost of the maintenance during the period before and after confinement of unmarried mothers and their children resident in the district, by the Southwark Diocesan Association for Moral Welfare, in St. Mary's House, Macaulay Road, Wandsworth, which is an institution affiliated to the Council's Maternity and Child Welfare scheme. They also contribute to the cost of Battersea unmarried mothers who are sent into other approved homes by the Association.

The Council have since 1933 made a contribution of £150 per annum, in lieu of *per capita* payments formerly made.

The number of Battersea mothers received in the Association's homes with their babies during 1936 was 4, and 3 admitted during 1935 remained for some part of 1936. These seven mothers were maintained for 952 days in all during the year.

### Home Helps.

Facilities are provided by the Council in suitable cases for assistance in the home during the mother's lying-in period, or in case of temporary illness of an expectant or nursing mother, and a list of women recognised for the service is kept by the Health Visiting staff, from which applicants are permitted to choose a suitable woman.

This service has not been used to a great extent and during 1936 the services of home helps were only provided in 7 cases for a total period of 13 weeks. The grants voted by the Committee in these 7 cases totalled £7 13s.

### Maternal Mortality.

During 1936, there were 5 deaths of women from diseases or accidents of child-birth which is equivalent to a fatality rate of 2.29 per 1,000 births (live and still), as compared with 4 deaths and a fatality rate of 1.84 in 1935.

The certified causes of death were:—

Puerperal sepsis	...	...	...	...	3
Obstructed labour, craniotomy, &c.	...	...	...	...	1
Hyperemesis gravidarum	...	...	...	...	1

All these deaths occurred in hospital.

In addition there was one maternal death in hospital not ascribed to causes directly associated with the puerperium.

The rates for London and England and Wales in 1936 were 1·86 and 3·65 respectively.

MATERNAL DEATHS IN CHILD-BIRTH, AND MATERNAL MORTALITY  
RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS (LIVE AND STILL).

Year.	Puerperal sepsis.		Other puerperal causes.		Total.	
	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.
1931 ...	5	1·97	10	3·93	15	5·90
1932 ...	2	0·83	2	0·84	4	1·67
1933 ...	4	1·72	1	0·43	5	2·15
1934 ...	3	1·35	4	1·80	7	3·15
1935 ...	—	—	4	1·84	4	1·84
Mean, 1931-35 ...	2·8	1·17	4·2	1·77	7·0	2·94
1936 ...	3	1·37	2	0·91	5	2·29

It will be noted that the maternal mortality in the borough was, in total, under the average for the previous quinquennium. Following the usual procedure, and in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health, each of the 5 deaths of Battersea mothers was fully investigated, and reports submitted to the Ministry.

The Council has made free provision under its Maternity and Child Welfare scheme for the ante-natal examination of expectant mothers. Doctors and practising midwives are invited to refer expectant mothers for examination and report by the consultant specialist who attends the ante-natal clinics on three days weekly, but up to the present they have failed to avail themselves of the facilities provided by the Council for this purpose to any appreciable extent. The Council have also agreed to compensate any practising midwife who suffers loss of fees owing to her patient (having been referred by her to the Council's ante-natal clinic) entering hospital for her confinement on the advice of the medical officer of the clinic, *vide* page 39.

Arrangements have also been made on the lines suggested by the Ministry to place at the disposal of medical practitioners practising in Battersea, specialist advice in difficult maternity cases.

This service was not requisitioned during 1936.

#### Convalescent Homes.

During 1936, accommodation was provided for 12 mothers and 15 children attending the Maternity and Child Welfare clinics at four approved convalescent homes. The cost incurred by

the Council amounted to £29 19s. 0d., and two of the families concerned were charged with the balance of £1 10s. 0d.

Seventeen other children attending the Council's Welfare Centres were sent away for a period of convalescence through the agency of the Invalid Children's Aid Association.

In addition to the above a number of mothers and children attending the centres of the Women's League of Service were sent away for convalescence, the cost of which was not borne by the Council (*vide* page 26).

### **St. Thomas's Babies' Hostel.**

Since 1926 cases have been sent from the Borough Maternity and Child Welfare clinics to this Hostel for the encouragement of breast feeding.

The result of this work during 1936 is as follows :—

#### **A. TEST FEEDS.**

Number of cases, 157, comprising: Mothers, 157;  
babies, 158. Number of attendances, 473.  
13 of these cases received in-patient treatment.

#### **B. IN-PATIENT TREATMENT.**

Battersea cases received—

11 mothers and 17 babies sent by Council.

1 mother and 9 babies sent from other sources.

#### *Period of stay.*

Cases sent by Council—11 mothers and 17 babies,  
920 days; average, mothers 20 days, babies  
41 days.

Other cases—1 mother and 9 babies, 290 days;  
mother 5 days, babies (average) 31·9 days.

A contribution of £150 is made by the Council annually in respect of the work carried out by the Hostel for Battersea mothers.

### **Nursing Facilities.**

The Council have made arrangements with the South London District Nursing Association, of 109 Clapham Common North Side, for the nursing of mothers and children under the powers contained in the Maternity and Child Welfare Act of 1918, and also of patients suffering from certain infectious illnesses. A payment of 8d. per visit was formerly made in respect of attendances on cases of infectious disease, but the Council in January, on the recommendation of the Health Committee, granted an application by the Association for an increased payment, and fixed the amount at £300 per annum, in lieu of the former *per capita* grant. The alteration came into force on 1st April, 1936.

During 1936 the total number of attendances made by the nurses of the District Nursing Association in connection with cases of infectious disease was :—

NURSING SERVICE, 1936.

Name of Disease.	AGE.				Total.	
	Under 5 years.		Over 5 years.			
	Cases.	Visits.	Cases.	Visits.	Cases.	Visits.
Ophthalmia neonatorum, &c. . . . .	106	1,948	2	21	108	1,969
Measles . . . . .	32	337	14	130	46	467
Whooping cough . . . . .	3	23	—	—	3	23
Diarrhœa & vomiting . . . . .	2	12	—	—	2	12
Chicken pox... . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mumps . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pemphigus neonatorum . . . . .	8	115	—	—	8	115
Puerperal pyrexia . . . . .	—	—	1	27	1	27
Pneumonia . . . . .	19	317	40	564	59	881
Influenza . . . . .	2	3	20	93	22	96
Erysipelas . . . . .	1	4	1	15	2	19
Totals . . . . .	173	2,759	78	850	251	3,609

Many of these cases were referred to the Association by medical practitioners.

**Solarium.**

The Light Treatment centre was established at Southlands in 1929.

The Centre is housed in a portion of the Southlands building which has been specially adapted and equipped for the purpose.

The equipment consists of :—

2 carbon arc lamps.	4 general radiation lamps.
2 mercury vapour lamps.	4 couches.

During the year 124 sessions were held for patients from the maternity and child welfare clinics, the number of patients on the roll at the end of the year being 11. The total attendances numbered 1,521, the average number per session being 12·3. A medical officer attended 19 of the sessions, at which she conducted 236 examinations.

The number of persons who received treatment during the year (excluding tuberculous children) was 65, including 14 who commenced treatment in previous years.

The ages of the 51 new cases who attended first in 1936 were as follows :—

Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	14
1 to 2 years	...	...	...	...	29
2 to 3 „	...	...	...	...	8

The reasons for their treatment were :—

Prevention of Rickets	...	...	...	47
Debility	...	...	...	4

Treatment in these cases was by the mercury vapour lamps.

Arrangements are made for massage treatment of children attending the light treatment centre immediately after their treatment by light.

Particulars relating to tuberculous patients treated at the Clinic during the year will be found on page 74.

### Massage Treatment.

For many years the Council have provided facilities in suitable cases for massage treatment for children attending their various centres. A charge of one shilling per treatment (borne in whole or in part by the Council in necessitous cases) was formerly made, but in February the Council decided to provide this service without charge.

In April a certificated masseuse, formerly engaged for the Mundella Road Centre, was appointed to conduct the whole of the massage treatment carried out by the Council. Three sessions weekly were arranged at the Southlands Centre, and the service at the Mundella Road Centre was discontinued.

During 1936, 158 massage sessions were held (excluding the weekly sessions held in the early part of the year at the Mundella Road centre), at which the attendances numbered 1,586, an average per session of 10.

Treatment is carried out in a room adjoining the artificial sunlight centre, and massage treatment is therefore immediately available for those patients who attend the Council's light centre (*vide* page 47).

### Day Nursery.

The only Day Nursery in the Borough is the St. Margaret's Day Nursery at 8 and 10 Cambridge Road, which since 1927 has been incorporated with the National Society of Day Nurseries. It continues, however, to be administered by a local committee upon which the Borough Council is represented. There is accommodation for 27 children, and for 24 in a guest house which is attached for the reception of residents.

During 1936 the attendances at the Nursery totalled 4,250, the number of children admitted to the guest house being 74.

An outbreak of infective enteritis occurred among the children in the Guest House in September, ten children in all being attacked, of whom 3 died. The source of infection could not be traced with certainty, and, on investigation, the precautions adopted in the Guest House appeared adequate. Admissions to the Guest House were suspended for a period; the worst cases were removed to Hospital and bacteriological examinations were carried out to ascertain whether the infection was due to the presence of a "carrier" but with negative results.

An annual grant of £500 is made by the Council in accordance with the requirements of the Scheme made by the Ministry of Health (*vide* page 22).

The Health Committee drew the attention of the Nursery Committee to the long hours of duty of the probationer nurses during their training, and in considering the amount of the annual grant the Council expressed their willingness to continue the existing grant of £500 subject to the Nursery Committee undertaking to reduce the hours of work on lines indicated by the Committee. After some correspondence the Nursery Committee agreed to comply with the Committee's request.

In their circular letter No. 1550, which is referred to in more detail on page 50, the Minister of Health drew attention to the necessity in many areas for the provision of day nursery accommodation. The Ministry were informed that the Committee were giving this matter their consideration, and no further action had been taken by the end of the year.

A temporary crèche, organised by the Society of Day Nurseries, was, for a second year, held in Battersea Park during the month of August and part of September. Young children were admitted at a nominal charge, and play pens, &c., provided. A matron, with voluntary helpers, was responsible for the arrangements.

### **Invalid Children's Aid Association.**

The Battersea Branch of this Association has since 1929 been granted, rent-free, the use of a room at Southlands as an office. The Council have also made an annual grant of £40, which upon a request made by the Association was increased in March, 1936, to £50.

The Chairman of the Health Committee (Mrs. A. A. Burton) was appointed to represent the Council upon the Committee of the Association.

I am indebted to the Secretary of the Battersea Branch for the following report on the work of the Branch during 1936:—

The Invalid Children's Aid Association is a voluntary organisation which works in close co-operation with local authorities and other bodies. The work of the Battersea I.C.A.A. includes the provision of convalescent home treatment, the provision and maintenance of surgical appliances and the visiting of children in their own homes at the request of hospitals, school care committees, &c.

During 1936, 341 new children were referred to the Branch apart from many re-applications.

178 children were sent away to the seaside and country for an average stay of 8 weeks, at a cost of £824.

34 children were supplied with surgical appliances or repairs, costing £27.

In particular, 94 children were referred to the I.C.A.A. by the Tuberculosis dispensary, infant welfare centres of the Borough Council, and by the Medical Officer of Health who referred children in need of convalescence on discharge from Fever Hospitals. Forty-one children were sent for convalescence, at a cost of £170, and 22 children were boarded out under the London County Council Scheme for tuberculosis contacts. In these cases the arrangements were made by the I.C.A.A., but the cost was borne by the London County Council.

During 1936, 120 new children under the age of five years were referred to the I.C.A.A. from all sources. Of this number 61 were given material help amounting to £268.

The Battersea I.C.A.A. is very glad to be able to aid the Battersea Borough Council in the care of the delicate and invalid children of the Borough and much appreciates the help that they have received from the Borough Council.

### Toddlers' Clinic.

An important circular letter, No. 1550, dated 29th May and addressed to all Maternity and Child Welfare Authorities, was received from the Minister of Health in June. The letter expressed the Minister's satisfaction with the general arrangements made for the supervision of the health of children up to the age of 18 months or two years, but drew attention to the need for more adequate supervision of the child's health during the "toddler" stage, *i.e.* from about two years to school age. The importance of systematic visitation of such children, involving perhaps an increase of the health visiting staff, was emphasised, and the Minister also drew attention to the establishment in some areas of "toddlers" clinics.

A special report (which is set out on pages 123-127) was submitted by the Medical Officer of Health to the Committee, on the subject of the Ministry's circular, and the Committee adopted the report and submitted the recommendations contained therein to the Council, by whom they were adopted. The recommendations, so far as they were related to this matter, were as follows:—

That a "toddlers' clinic" be set up at the Southlands Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, and that the Medical Officer of Health be authorised to make the necessary arrangements and report upon the results in twelve months time.

That negotiations be entered into with the London County Council, with a view to arrangements being made for the treatment of minor ailments of children up to the age of 5 years at their School Treatment Centres.

That, subject to the approval of the Ministry of Health and the London County Council, Dr. M. J. O'Flynn, part-time Assistant Tuberculosis Officer, be appointed as full-time Assistant Medical Officer as from the 1st October, next.

That two additional Health Visitors and an additional woman Grade A(i) clerk be appointed in the next financial year.

The services of Dr. O'Flynn were allocated as to five-twelfths of her hours of duty to maternity and child welfare duties.

The first weekly session was held on 3rd November. By the end of the year 52 patients had been examined, of whom 7 were referred to hospital, &c., for further opinion or treatment.

### Infant Life Protection.

The provisions of the Children and Young Persons Acts, 1908 and 1932, relating to infant life protection, so far as London is concerned, have now been embodied in the Public Health (London) Act, 1936.

Foster mothers and the children in their care were visited throughout the year by the Health Visiting staff, who have been appointed by the Council as Infant Life Protection visitors. The number of visits paid by them in 1936 to foster mothers and children was 1,050.

At the end of 1935 there were 58 Battersea foster mothers on the register, having in their care 100 nurse children. During 1936 28 new foster-mothers gave notice of their intention to receive children; and the names of twenty-nine were removed from the register.

At the end of the year the number of foster-mothers on the register was 105, of whom 57 had nurse children in their care to the number of 96.

The ages of the 96 children were as under :—

Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	9
1 to 5 years	...	...	...	...	54
Over 5 and under 9 years	...	...	...	...	33

Of the children under 5 years of age 36 were attending the infant welfare centres at the end of the year.

The whole number of nurse children who were under observation during 1936 was 210.

The power of fixing the maximum number of nurse children permitted to be kept by a registered foster mother was not exercised during the year, but two applications to remove limits previously fixed were refused.

Two foster children died during the year after removal to hospital.

Ten cases of infectious disease occurred among nurse children during 1936.

No legal proceedings were instituted during the year under report, but in 22 cases foster mothers were cautioned for the under-mentioned offences:—

Failure to give prescribed notice of—

Reception of nurse child	...	...	...	...	15
Removal of nurse child	...	...	...	...	6
Removal of foster mother and child into Borough					1

## Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

During 1936 under the notification clauses of the Public Health (London) Acts, 1891 and 1936, and the Orders and Regulations made thereunder, 3,862 cases of infectious diseases (excluding tuberculosis) were notified, including cerebro-spinal fever 6, enteric fever 11. In 1935 the total was 1,982. The increase in the number of cases notified during 1936 was chiefly due to the epidemic of measles.

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

Anthrax.	Ophthalmia neonatorum.
Cerebro-spinal fever.	Plague.
Cholera.	Pneumonia, acute influenzal.
Continued fever.	„ acute primary.
Diphtheria.	Polio-encephalitis, acute.
Dysentery.	Polio-myelitis, acute.
Encephalitis lethargica, acute.	Puerperal fever.
Enteric (typhoid) fever.	„ pyrexia.
Erysipelas.	Relapsing fever.
Glanders.	Scarlet fever.
Hydrophobia.	Small pox.
Malaria.	Tuberculosis.
Measles.	Typhus fever.
Membranous croup.	Whooping cough.

Excluding tuberculosis, measles and whooping cough, there were 1,090 infectious cases notified, which occurred in 947 houses. Of these cases 871, or 79·9 per cent., were removed to the isolation hospitals of the London County Council or to other institutions and 219, or 20·1 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 on the next page, and the distribution of the cases notified in the registration sub-districts and the wards is shown in the table on page 55.

Cases of "Contacts" which were reported to the Medical Officer of Health were kept under observation in connection with various diseases.

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

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE (EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS) NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1936, AND DEATHS FROM SUCH DISEASES.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN BATTERSEA. AT AGES (YEARS).													ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH SUB-DISTRICT.		DEATHS.	
	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	65 & over	Total	N.	S.		
Small-pox ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ... ..	3	12	17	25	43	120	29	8	19	2	2	—	280	162	117	7	
Erysipelas ... ..	2	2	1	1	—	1	3	4	8	2	30	11	65	8	12	—	
Scarlet fever ... ..	2	20	24	36	58	188	57	12	32	5	3	—	437	185	240	1	
Enteric (typhoid) fever ... ..	1	—	—	1	—	2	4	1	1	—	1	—	11	6	5	—	
Continued fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Puerperal fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	3	2	1	3	
Puerperal pyrexia ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	3	1	—	16	5	10	—	
Meningococcal meningitis ... ..	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	5	1	4	
Ophthalmia neonatorum ... ..	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	3	3	—	
Polio-myelitis, &c. ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	
Polio-encephalitis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Encephalitis lethargica ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Malaria ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dysentery ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Acute primary pneumonia ... ..	15	14	17	15	13	23	11	8	27	14	30	11	198	54	36	77	
Acute influenzal pneumonia ... ..	4	—	1	—	1	—	3	1	9	6	11	7	43	7	7	10	
Whooping-cough ... ..	55	95	82	82	94	153	5	1	2	—	—	1	570	82	48	11	
Measles ... ..	100	232	206	300	426	844	52	12	25	4	1	—	2202	282	186	23	
TOTALS ... ..	215	375	349	460	635	1333	164	47	137	37	80	30	3862	802	667	136	

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1936, IN WARDS AND SUB-DISTRICTS.

Notifiable Disease.	WARDS.									DISTRICTS.†		Totals.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	N	S		
Small-pox ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ... ..	61	43	32	22	27	43	20	22	10	163	117	280	
Erysipelas ... ..	15	8	4	5	7	8	1	9	8	34	31	65	
Scarlet fever ... ..	75	35	44	51	33	40	29	62	68	187	250	437	
Enteric (typhoid) fever ... ..	4	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	3	6	5	11	
Continued fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Puerperal fever ... ..	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	3	
Puerperal pyrexia ... ..	1	3	—	1	1	1	3	2	4	5	11	16	
Ophthalmia neonatorum ... ..	7	1	5	2	2	5	3	1	3	15	14	29	
Meningococcal meningitis ... ..	—	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	1	6	
Polio-myelitis, &c. ... ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	
Polio-encephalitis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Encephalitis lethargica ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Malaria ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dysentery ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Acute primary pneumonia ... ..	25	29	25	9	32	44	10	13	11	111	87	198	
Acute influenzal pneumonia ... ..	10	7	5	2	1	4	2	9	3	23	20	43	
*Whooping cough ... ..	61	80	84	48	68	75	29	50	75	293	277	570	
*Measles ... ..	295	261	312	202	266	350	114	217	185	1,134	1,068	2,202	
Tuberculosis (all forms) ... ..	44	27	26	20	18	18	13	35	31	115	117	232	
Totals ... ..	599	496	543	362	456	591	225	421	401	2,094	2,000	4,094	

\* Notifiable in Battersea since 1922.

† See footnote, page 8.

### Small-Pox.

No case of small-pox was notified in Battersea during 1936.

During the year one case was notified in England and Wales, but none in London.

No vaccinations were performed by the Medical Officer of Health during the year under report.

### VACCINATION.

The Public Vaccinators and the areas for which they act are shown in the following statement :—

*District No. 1 (Nine Elms Ward).*—Dr. M. Sayers, 273 Lavender Hill, S.W. 11 ; 65 Battersea Park Road, S.W. 8. (Deputy—Dr. A. B. Hewlett, 65 Battersea Park Road, S.W. 8.)

*District No. 2 (Park Ward).*—Dr. E. W. G. Young, 331 Queens Road, S.W. 8. (Deputy—Dr. M. Sayers.)

*District No. 3 (Latchmere and Church Wards).*—Dr. P. Purcell, 154 Battersea High Street, S.W. 11. (Deputy—Dr. M. Sayers.)

*District No. 4 (Shaftesbury, Winstanley and St. John Wards).*—Dr. L. Golomb, 347 Queens Road, S.W. 8. (Deputy—Dr. H. Shaw, 112 Queens Road, S.W. 8.)

*District No. 5 (Bolingbroke and Broomwood Wards).*—Dr. W. Walsham (Deputy—Dr. E. J. Walsham), 61 Clapham Common West Side, S.W. 4.

*District No. 6 (St. James's Hospital).*—Dr. W. L. Maccormac (Deputy—Dr. A. P. Piggot), St. James's Hospital, Ouseley Road, S.W. 12.

*District No. 7 (St. John's Hospital).*—Dr. E. F. W. Nixey (Deputy—Dr. F. W. Brunker), St. John's Hospital, St. John's Hill, S.W. 11.

*Vaccination Officer.*—T. C. P. Asbey, Town Hall, Battersea, S.W. 11.

The number of successful vaccinations by the Public Vaccinators during 1936 was as under :—

#### Primary vaccinations—

Under 1 year	...	...	...	1,070	
1 year and upwards	...	...	...	50	
				—	1,120
Re-vaccinations	...	...	...	...	26
					—
					1,146
					—
Certificates issued, children under 14 (including children born in other districts)	...	...	...	...	1,886
Statutory declarations of conscientious objection received during the year	...	...	...	...	711

Full statistics for the year 1936 had not been prepared at the time this report went to print, the last figures available being for the year 1935, as under :—

Children whose births were registered during the year ended  
31st December, 1935—

Number of births registered	...	...	2,877
Successfully vaccinated	...	...	1,636
Insusceptible of vaccination	...	...	5
Had small-pox	...	...	—
Statutory declarations of conscientious objection	...	...	703
Died unvaccinated	...	...	145
Postponement by medical certificate	...	...	44
Removed to other districts	...	...	266
Removals untraced, &c....	...	...	61
Not yet accounted for	...	...	17
			— 2,877

### Scarlet Fever.

The incidence of scarlet fever was somewhat higher in 1936, 437 cases being notified as compared with 417 in the previous year. One death was registered from the disease.

In 42 other notified cases (not included in the above total), the diagnosis of scarlet fever was not confirmed at hospital.

Of the cases notified 425 or 97·3 per cent. were removed to hospital. The infected houses numbered 391.

Particulars of the incidence of scarlet fever during 1936 and the four preceding years are shown in the following table :—

Year.	Cases.		Houses Invaded.	Deaths.		
	Notified.	Per 1,000 Population		Registered	Per 1,000 Population	Per 100 Cases.
1932...	545	3·47	450	4	0·03	0·73
1933...	826	5·36	726	6	0·04	0·73
1934...	616	4·08	540	—	—	—
1935...	417	2·81	361	—	—	—
1936...	437	3·00	391	1	0·01	0·23
Average	568	3·74	494	2·2	0·02	0·34

### Diphtheria.

In 1936 there were 280 cases of diphtheria notified (excluding 37 other cases in which the diagnosis was not confirmed after removal of the patient to hospital). There were 7 deaths registered as due to the disease. Of the 280 cases, 279 were removed to hospital.

Particulars of the incidence of this disease during 1936 and the four preceding years are shown in the following table :—

Year.	Cases.		Houses Invaded.	Deaths.		
	Notified.	Per 1,000 Population		Registered	Per 1,000 Population	Per 100 Cases.
1932...	312	1·99	273	9	0·06	2·88
1933...	396	2·57	344	12	0·08	3·03
1934...	557	3·69	487	20	0·13	3·59
1935...	383	2·58	330	9	0·06	2·35
1936...	280	1·92	245	7	0·05	2·50
Average	386	2·55	336	11·4	0·08	2·87

The incidence of the disease was highest in the Park, Nine Elms, and St. John wards.

Diphtheria anti-toxin, in accordance with the recommendation of the Ministry of Health, is supplied free of charge on the request of any registered medical practitioner, at any hour of the day or night.

During the year 20 phials (approximately 118,000 units) of anti-toxin were supplied, on request, to medical practitioners practising in the Borough.

#### Schick Clinic.

The Diphtheria Immunisation (Schick) Clinic, established at the close of 1927, is held weekly at the Southlands Maternity and Child Welfare centre. The work is carried on under the supervision of Dr. F. Porter Smith, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

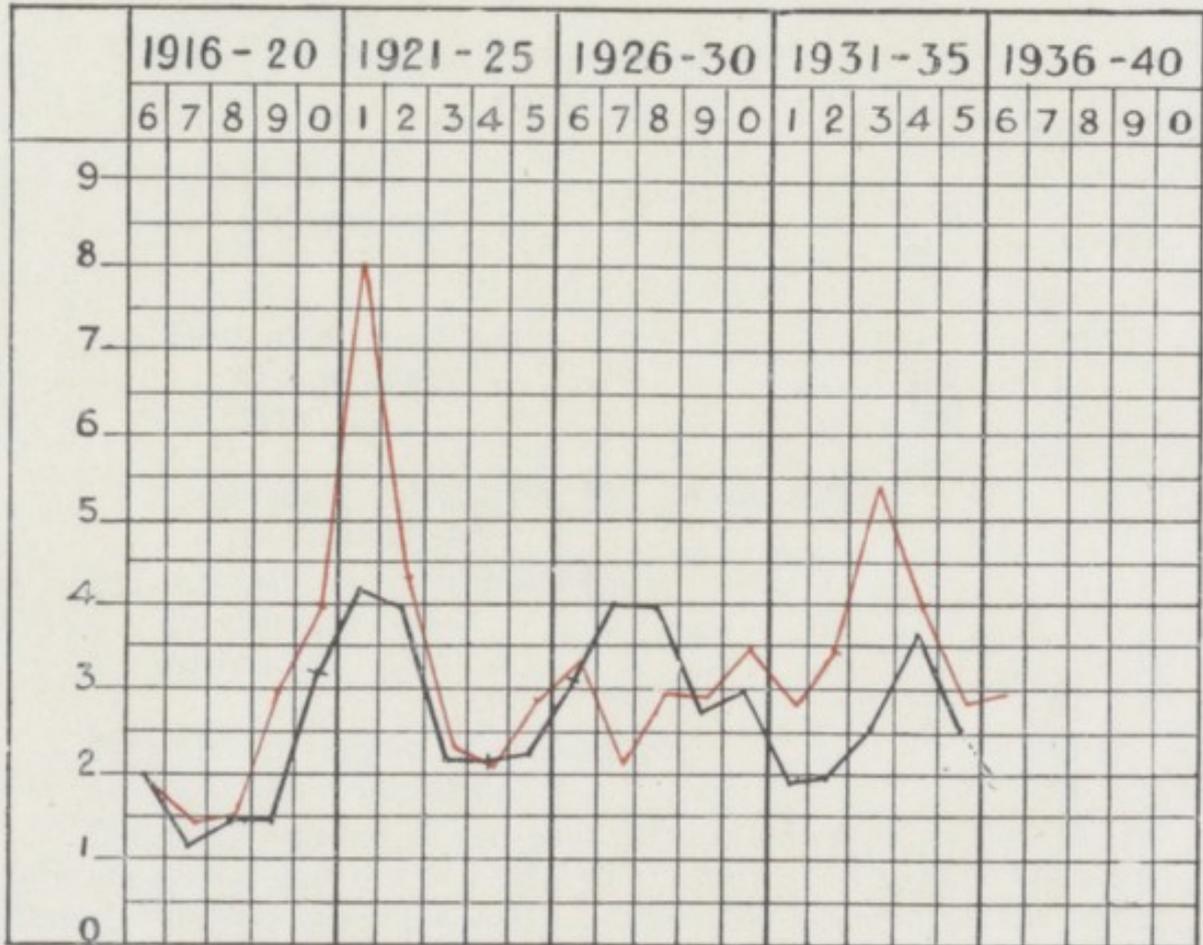
The result of the year's work is summarised as follows :—

Sessions held	...	...	...	...	...	53
Patients attending in 1936 (new 268)	...	...	...	...	...	413
Attendances	...	...	...	...	...	1,352
„ (average per session)	...	...	...	...	...	25·5
Number of tests for susceptibility (including 2 of 1935 patients)	...	...	...	...	...	177

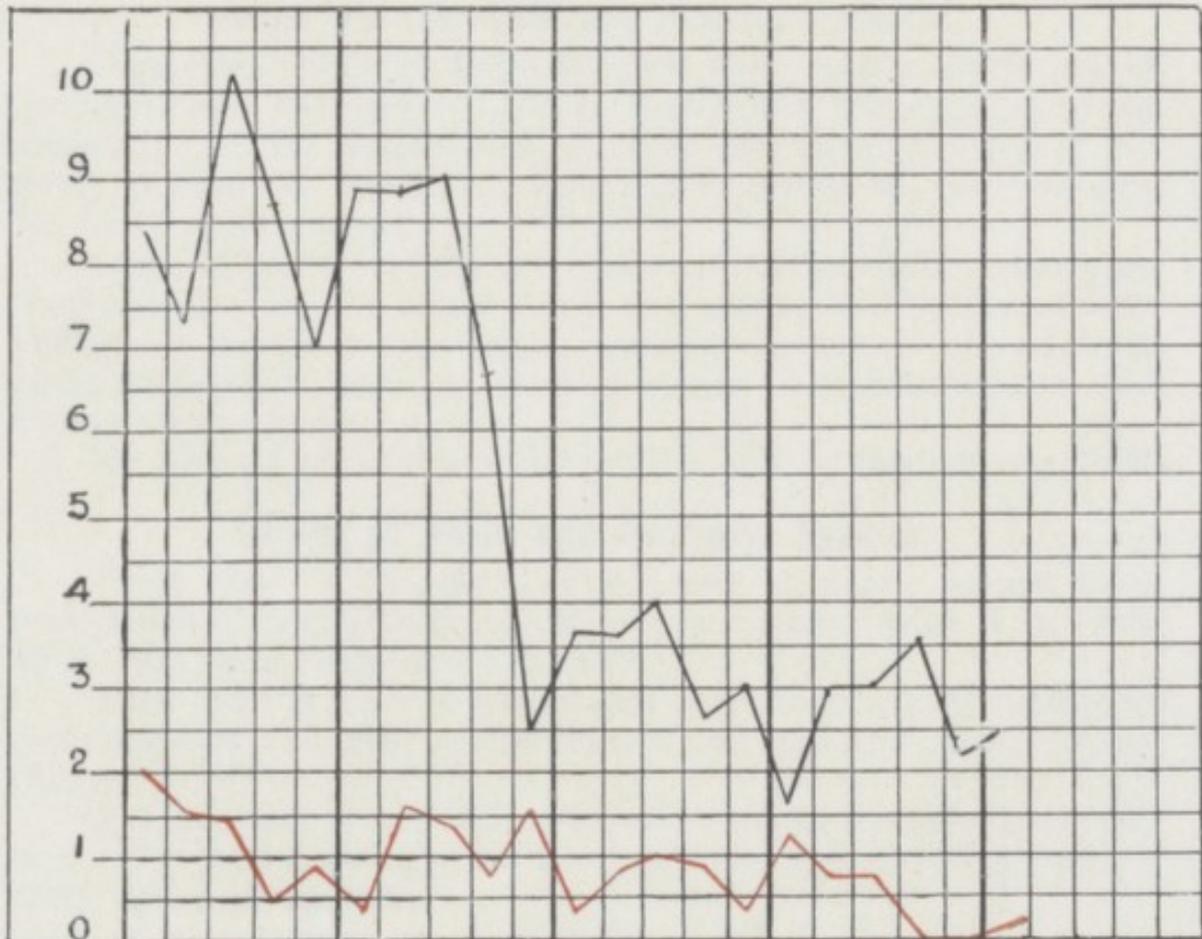
(Positive 124, negative on 1st test 40, on second 8, no reading 5)

## DIPHTHERIA AND SCARLET FEVER IN BATTERSEA FROM 1916.

(A) No. of cases per 1,000 population.



(B) No. of deaths per 100 cases





Patients inoculated—				
Without test	...	...	...	101
After positive test (old patients)	...			1
"    "    " (new " )	...			123
				— 225
Inoculations—				
Old patients	...	...	...	18
New " "	...	...	...	653
				— 671
Tests after inoculation—				
Old patients	...	...	...	132
New " "	...	...	...	90
				— 222
(Readings—Negative, 206 ; positive, 6 ; no reading, 10)				
Patients immune or immunised—				
On primary test	...	...	...	40
After inoculation	...	...	...	206
				— 246
Patients on register at end of year	...	...	...	193
Discontinued treatment	...	...	...	18

The total number of patients immunised or found by test to be immune was 246, out of a total of 413 patients who have attended during the year (59·6 per cent.). Since the opening of the clinic 2,014 patients have attended, and of these 1,458 have been immunised or found immune by test (72·4 per cent.).

#### **Acute Polio-myelitis and Polio-encephalitis.**

Two cases of acute Polio-myelitis were notified in Battersea during 1936. Two other cases (in the chronic stage) came to the knowledge of the Department by other means, and one case formerly notified in Battersea, returned to reside in the Borough. No death was recorded.

Cases of Polio-myelitis are also kept under observation after they have passed the acute stage, and during 1936 38 cases were visited by the Council's woman sanitary inspector, who paid 112 visits during the year. At the end of the year there remained 33 cases on the register.

No case of acute Polio-encephalitis was notified during 1936.

#### **Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.**

Three cases of Puerperal Fever, one of which proved fatal, were notified in Battersea in 1936, as compared with 4 in 1935, 10 in 1934, 3 in 1933, and 4 in 1932.

Three deaths (two of un-notified cases in which post-mortem examinations had been carried out) were registered as due to this disease.

The number of notified cases per 1,000 births (live and still) was 1·37, as compared with 1·84 in 1935, 4·5 in 1934, 1·29 in 1933, and 1·67 in 1932.

There were 2,082 cases of Puerperal Fever notified in England and Wales during 1936, including 180 in London. A comparison of the incidence of Puerperal Fever in London and Battersea will be found on page 130.

The number of cases of Puerperal Pyrexia notified in Battersea during 1936 was 16, and the incidence per 1,000 births (live and still) was 7.31.

There were 6,153 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia notified in England and Wales during the year, including 664 notified in London.

Under the provisions of the Public Health (Notification of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia) Regulations, 1926, the Council have appointed a consultant to assist medical practitioners in the diagnosis of these diseases, and have provided facilities for the bacteriological examination of discharges, &c., from patients, and for the nursing of cases where required. The consultant obstetrician was called to one case during 1936. Hospital accommodation for the treatment of Puerperal Fever is provided by the London County Council in their North Western Hospital.

#### **Enteric Fever.**

During the year 11 cases of Typhoid Fever, 10 of which were of Paratyphoid B, were notified, excluding 3 other cases in which the original diagnosis was not confirmed.

Fortunately the majority of these cases proved to be mild, and there were no deaths.

Three cases of "Continued Fever" were notified during the year, but subsequently cancelled, the diagnosis after admission to hospital not being confirmed.

#### **Cerebro-Spinal Fever.**

During 1936, 6 cases of Cerebro-Spinal Fever were notified in Battersea, and four proved fatal. One other notification was subsequently cancelled. All were removed to hospital.

#### **Encephalitis Lethargica.**

No notification of this disease was received during 1936, but one death was ascribed to post encephalitis lethargica.

In London the number of cases notified during the year was 12, and in England and Wales (including London), 275.

#### **Ophthalmia Neonatorum.**

There were 29 cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum notified in Battersea during 1936, as compared with 21 in 1935, 23 in 1934, 16 in 1933, and 30 in 1932. The rate per 1,000 live births was 13.6.

There were 6 severe cases amongst the 29 notified, 4 of which were removed to St. Margaret's (L.C.C.) Hospital for treatment, and 2 received treatment in the hospital in which the patients were born.

All cases notified during the year were reported to be cured without damage to sight.

During 1936 the number of visits paid by nurses, under arrangements made by the Council, to cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum or other inflammatory condition of the eyes of the newly-born was 1,948. All cases were kept under systematic supervision by the Health Visiting staff, and 89 visits were made to the homes of these children.

The following table shews the distribution of the cases notified :—

SUB-DISTRICTS. — Wards.	Cases.	Births. (live)	Rate per 1,000 Births.	Year.	Cases.	Births. (live)	Rate per 1,000 Births.
N. Battersea ...	15	1,076	13·9	1931	37	2,477	14·9
S. Battersea ...	14	1,052	13·3				
				1932	30	2,319	12·9
1. Nine Elms...	7	334	21·0	1933	16	2,263	7·1
2. Park ...	1	237	4·2				
3. Latchmere...	5	276	18·1	1934	23	2,154	10·7
4. Shaftesbury	2	179	11·2				
5. Church ...	2	229	8·7	1935	21	2,104	10·0
6. Winstanley	5	276	18·1				
7. St. John ...	3	144	20·8	Mean 1931-35	25	2,263	11·1
8. Bolingbroke	1	238	4·2				
9. Broomwood	3	215	14·0				
BOROUGH ...	29	2,128	13·6	1936	29	2,128	13·6

### Erysipelas.

There were 65 cases of Erysipelas notified, 20 of which were treated in hospital, but no death was recorded from the disease during 1936 in Battersea.

In December the London County Council gave notice that cases of Erysipelas would in future be admitted to their infectious disease hospitals, instead of, as previously, to the general hospitals.

### Measles.

In 1936 2,202 cases of Measles were notified under the Battersea (Measles and Whooping Cough) Regulations, 1922, and 411 additional cases reported from schools and other sources, making a total of 2,613 cases, being 18·0 per 1,000 of the population; 23 deaths from the disease were recorded, or 0·16 per 1,000 of the population.

The corresponding figures for 1935 were: cases 89, incidence per 1,000 population 0·6, deaths nil.

Of the 2,613 cases, 494 were removed to hospital.

The table below gives particulars in two-yearly periods of the biennial epidemics of measles which have occurred since the Regulations requiring the notification of measles in Battersea came into force.

INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY OF MEASLES IN EPIDEMIC PERIODS,  
1921-1936.

Period.	Cases notified or reported.	Deaths	Death rate per 1,000 Population		Case rate per 100,000 Population	Case mortality (per 100 cases).
			Under 10.	All ages.		
1921-2...	3,209	68	1·13	·201	948·3	2·12
1923-4...	4,111	75	1·28	·220	1203·5	1·82
1925-6...	4,997	47	·87	·137	1452·6	0·94
1927-8...	4,197	37	·70	·111	1260·0	0·88
1929-30	3,921	43	·83	·133	1215·8	1·10
1931-2...	3,002	25	·51	·079	947·6	0·83
1933-4...	4,219	33	·72	·108	1383·9	0·78
1935-6...	2,702	23	·54	·078	920·0	0·85

It will be seen that in incidence the epidemic was comparatively mild, the total number of cases occurring being much the lowest recorded in the table. The case-mortality, however, was slightly higher than in the previous epidemic.

As in other recent epidemics, close co-operation was maintained with the school staff of the London County Council, with whom the Health Visitors worked in a co-ordinated scheme involving the earliest possible visitation of the homes, the effective isolation of the patients so far as practicable, and removal to hospital in suitable cases. No less than 494, or 19 per cent. of the cases notified or reported were removed to hospital, a larger percentage than in any previous outbreak. The Health Visitors paid 3,773 visits to the cases notified reported or suspected.

The table above will be found on close examination to indicate considerable improvement in the results achieved by co-ordinated action in dealing with recent epidemics, compared with those in the earlier years. The summary following will perhaps render the improvement more readily perceptible.

Average per annum.	6 Years 1925-30.	6 Years 1931-36.	Percentage decrease or increase.
Cases per 1,000 population ...	13·12	10·84	-17·38
Removed to hospital (per cent.)	7·556	15·701	+107·8
Deaths per 1,000 population	0·127	0·088	-30·35
Deaths per 100 cases ...	0·968	0·816	-15·7

### Whooping-Cough.

During 1936 there were 570 cases of Whooping-Cough notified under the Battersea (Measles and Whooping-Cough) Regulations, 1922, to the Medical Officer of Health and 213 other cases were reported from the public elementary schools and other sources.

The total number of cases notified or otherwise reported during 1936 was 783, as compared with 1,065 in 1935, 682 in 1934, 976 in 1933, and 1,109 in 1932, the decrease in 1936 compared with 1935 being 26·5 per cent. Of the total cases, notified and reported, 132 were removed to hospital.

There were 11 deaths registered from this disease, the death-rate being 0·076.

WHOOPING-COUGH, 1936, AND TEN PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	CASES.		DEATHS.		
	Notified or reported.	Per 1,000 Population.	Registered.	Per 1,000 Population.	Per 100 Cases.
1926...	1,210	7·04	13	0·076	1·07
1927...	749	4·43	15	0·089	2·00
1928...	1,228	7·48	14	0·085	1·14
1929...	1,317	8·14	43	0·266	3·26
1930...	537	3·34	7	0·044	1·30
1931...	747	4·67	5	0·031	0·67
1932...	1,109	7·06	11	0·070	0·99
1933...	976	6·34	12	0·078	1·23
1934...	682	4·52	7	0·046	1·03
1935...	1,065	7·19	9	0·061	0·85
Average	962	6·02	14	0·085	1·35
1936...	783	5·38	11	0·076	1·40

### TUBERCULOSIS.

During the year ended 31st December, 1936, there were 232 cases of Tuberculosis (all forms) notified in Battersea as compared with 237 in 1935, 236 in 1934, 238 in 1933, and 246 in 1932.

In addition 26 cases were reported, or otherwise came to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the year, making a total of 258 cases.

The following table (required by the Ministry of Health) shows the age and sex distribution of the 258 cases of Tuberculosis notified or otherwise reported during the year ended 31st December, 1936, and of the 146 deaths registered as due to the disease.

Age Periods.	NEW CASES.						DEATHS.					
	Respiratory.			Non-Respiratory.			Respiratory.			Non-Respiratory.		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
0 — ...	1	1	2	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	2
1 — ...	2	5	7	1	5	6	—	1	1	—	3	3
5 — ...	2	—	2	3	2	5	—	—	—	2	—	2
10 — ...	1	3	4	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
15 — ...	8	15	23	1	—	1	2	4	6	1	—	1
20 — ...	21	24	45	5	2	7	10	12	22	3	—	3
25 — ...	30	37	67	4	—	4	22	14	36	2	—	2
35 — ...	21	8	29	1	1	2	16	7	23	1	2	3
45 — ...	16	2	18	1	—	1	14	3	17	—	—	—
55 — ...	16	6	22	—	1	1	7	4	11	—	1	1
65 and upwards	7	—	7	1	2	3	6	3	9	1	1	2
Totals ...	125	101	226	19	13	32	79	48	127	11	8	19

Deaths from non-respiratory forms of tuberculosis formed 13.0 per cent. of the total deaths from the disease.

In the tables on pages 134 to 136 is shown the information required by the Ministry of Health in regard to notifications.

The localisation of the disease in the 258 new cases notified or reported in 1936 was as under:—

Pulmonary ... ..	226
Non-Pulmonary—	
Bones and joints ... ..	6
Abdomen ... ..	1
Other organs ... ..	15
Peripheral glands ... ..	10
	— 32

#### NON-NOTIFICATION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

The following table gives particulars in regard to non-notification of Tuberculosis for the 10 years 1927-1936:—

Year.	Not notified (dead).	Notified after Death.	Notified on Form I. & II. (Primary Notification not received).	Reported from other sources	Total
1927 ...	12	14	—	—	26
1928 ...	8	10	2	3	23
1929 ...	13	13	1	7	34
1930 ...	10	12	1	2	25
1931 ...	17	14	2	7	40
1932 ...	18	21	1	15	55
1933 ...	14	15	2	6	37
1934 ...	7	17	2	7	33
1935 ...	8	19	—	7	34
1936 ...	15	8	1	2	26

PERIOD 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1936.

The following table shows the distribution in sub-districts and wards, and the rates per 100,000 of the population, of the 258 cases of tuberculosis notified or otherwise reported, and of the 146 deaths.

SUB-DISTRICT.	NEW CASES.									DEATHS.										
	Respiratory			Non-Respiratory			Total			Rate per 100,000 populn.	Respiratory			Non-Respiratory			Total			Rate per 100,000 populn.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
North ...	63	47	110	11	7	18	74	54	128	181	41	19	60	5	5	10	46	24	70	99
South ...	62	54	116	8	6	14	70	60	130	174	38	29	67	6	3	9	44	32	76	102
Ward																				
1 ...	27	14	41	5	3	8	32	17	49	211	16	6	22	2	3	5	18	9	27	116
2 ...	9	17	26	2	1	3	11	18	29	188	10	6	16	1	1	2	11	7	18	117
3 ...	16	7	23	4	1	5	20	8	28	167	7	5	12	1	—	1	8	5	13	78
4 ...	14	5	19	2	1	3	16	6	22	171	5	4	9	1	—	1	6	4	10	78
5 ...	11	9	20	—	2	2	11	11	22	144	8	2	10	1	1	2	9	3	12	79
6 ...	10	10	20	—	1	1	10	11	21	120	10	8	18	2	1	3	12	9	21	120
7 ...	2	10	12	1	—	1	3	10	13	167	3	3	6	—	—	—	3	3	6	77
8 ...	19	15	34	4	1	5	23	16	39	231	14	8	22	1	—	1	15	8	23	136
9 ...	17	14	31	1	3	4	18	17	35	177	6	6	12	2	2	4	8	8	16	81
Boro' ...	125	101	226	19	13	32	144	114	258	—	79	48	127	11	8	19	90	56	146	—
Rate per 100,000 populn.	182	132	155	28	17	22	209	149	177	177	115	63	87	16	10	13	131	73	—	100·34

In accordance with the suggestions contained in the circular letter of the Ministry of Health, dated 22nd December, 1924, in all cases where the obligation of notification is not complied with the attention of the medical practitioner concerned is drawn to the omission, and an explanation requested. It was not found necessary to take any other action during 1936 in this connection.

#### DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

The death-rate from Tuberculosis was higher in 1936 than in the previous year, being 100·34 per 100,000 population, as compared with 85·02 in 1935, 87·5 in 1934, 94·8 in 1933, and 104·5 in 1932.

During 1936 deaths from Tuberculosis registered as belonging to the Borough of Battersea numbered 146, 127 (i.e. 87·0 per cent.) being due to pulmonary tuberculosis, 6 (i.e. 4·1 per cent.) to tubercular meningitis and 13 (i.e. 8·9 per cent.) to other forms of the disease.

The allocation of the deaths in 1936 according to age and sex, and in the Wards and Sub-Districts is shown on pages 65 and 66, while the chart on the following page shows the death-rates from tuberculosis since 1901.

Of the fatal cases 17 were notified within one month before death; in 8 cases the notifications were received after death, and 15 cases were not formally notified.

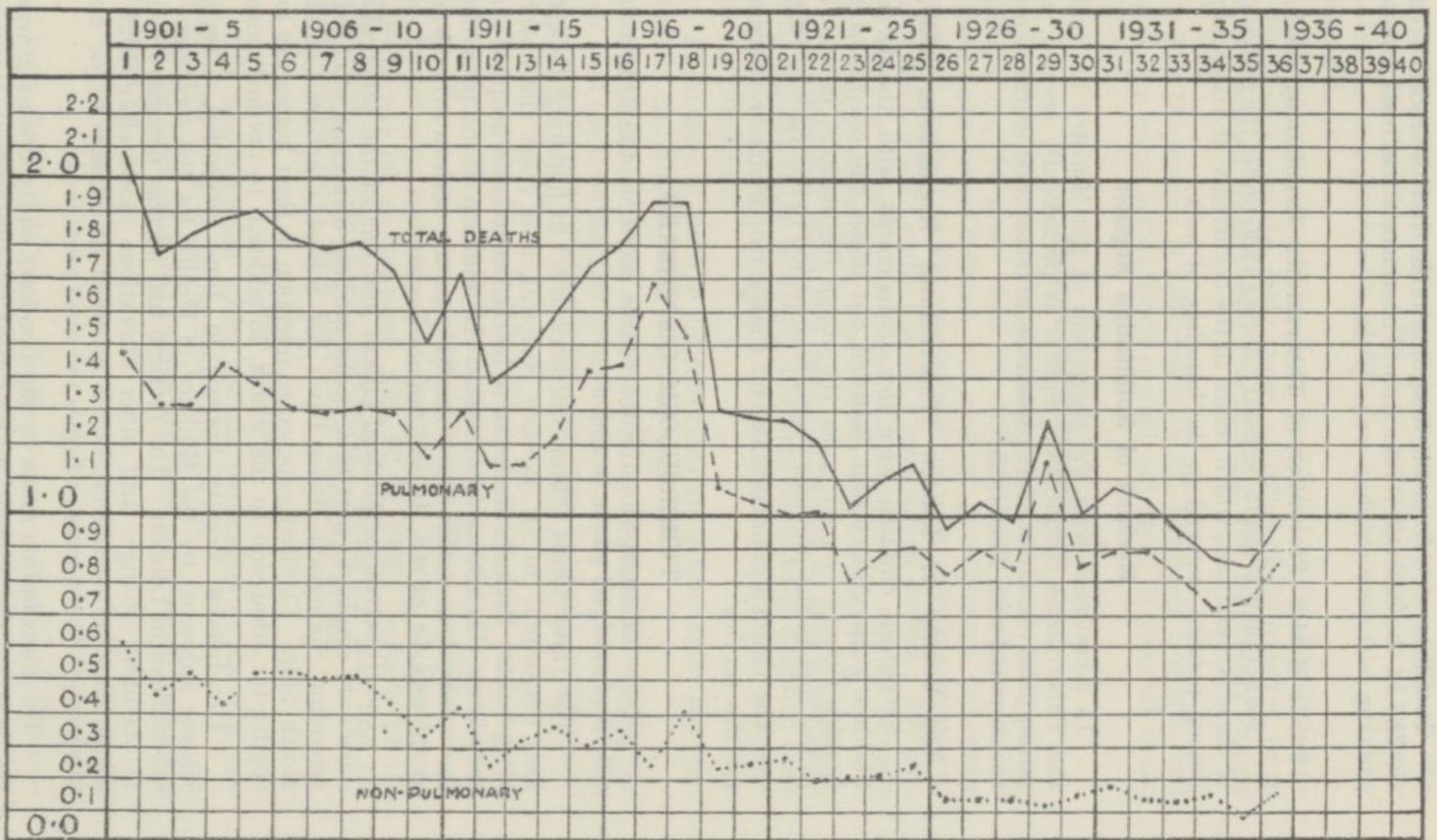
Of the 15 cases in respect of which no primary notification was received 10 were patients who died in hospitals or other institutions, while 2 died in nursing homes.

The 8 cases notified after death, all pulmonary, were from Public Assistance Institutions.

The death-rates per 100,000 of the population during the 36 years ended 1936 in quinquennial averages and in the individual years 1931 to 1936 are given in the following table:—

Years.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Total.
1901-1905 ... ..	138·1	50·9	189·0
1906-1910 ... ..	126·8	45·9	172·7
1911-1915 ... ..	124·2	33·8	158·0
1916-1920 ... ..	134·8	30·0	164·8
1921-1925 ... ..	92·6	23·0	115·6
1926-1930 ... ..	91·1	14·2	105·3
1931-1935 ... ..	81·8	14·4	96·2
Average (35 years)	112·8	30·3	143·1
1931... ..	89·5	18·8	108·3
1932... ..	89·8	14·7	104·5
1933... ..	81·2	13·6	94·8
1934... ..	72·2	15·2	87·5
1935... ..	75·6	9·4	85·0
1936... ..	87·2	13·1	100·3

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS IN BATTERSEA, FROM 1901  
(per 1,000 population).



It will be seen from the foregoing table that the recent steady decline in the mortality rate from Tuberculosis has been arrested, and the past year exhibits a sharp rise.

#### **Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.**

No action was found necessary during 1936 under the provisions of these Regulations, which relate to the occurrence of Tuberculosis among persons engaged in the handling of milk.

#### **Revision of Notification Register.**

In accordance with the suggestion of the Ministry of Health the Tuberculosis Notification register is periodically revised, and during 1936 the names of 81 patients were removed from the register as compared with 75 in 1935.

#### **The County of London (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930.**

Seventeen children were, by arrangement with the Invalid Children's Aid Association, boarded out under the scheme of the London County Council under the above Regulations, in addition to five sent in the previous year whose period extended into 1936.

The County Council make no charge to parents or guardians for this service.

#### **TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.**

The staff engaged on Tuberculosis work at the Dispensary will be found on pages 3 and 4.

The Tuberculosis Officer continues to act as honorary Tuberculosis Consultant to St. James's Hospital, and visits the hospital every week. Patients are found to be readier to enter hospital when they know this arrangement exists. In addition to the patients in the tuberculosis wards many special cases are seen in other wards at the request of the Medical Superintendent.

The Tuberculosis Medical Officer and one of the tuberculosis nurses are employed part-time in the medical inspection of children attending Springwell House Open Air School, Clapham Common North Side. Children exposed to infection in their homes are now eligible for admission to the school, in addition to notified cases.

The London County Council in June forwarded a revised scheme approved by the Ministry of Health for the treatment of tuberculosis in London. The revision had become necessary owing to statutory changes and other alterations made since 1922 in administrative machinery, but it involved no change in the main purpose of the former schemes.

The contribution made by the London County Council towards the cost of the dispensary treatment of tuberculosis is revised

triennially and in April the London County Council fixed the amount for the three financial years 1936 to 1939 at £1,084 per annum, as compared with £1,037 per annum during the previous triennium.

The investigations of a scholar appointed by the Royal College of Physicians into the early stages of tuberculosis (referred to in the last annual report) were continued at the Dispensary during the year.

The Dispensary is affiliated with St. Thomas's Hospital, and the X-ray examination work carried out there is referred to on page 73.

### **Patients and Attendances.**

In 1936 858 patients attended the dispensary for primary examination, 14 more than in 1935. These consisted of 596 persons who were referred by medical practitioners, otherwise presented themselves for examination, or were receiving treatment under the London County Council's tuberculosis scheme; 238 who had been in contact with cases of tuberculosis; and 24 already notified in other districts, who had moved into Battersea.

Of these 858 cases 666 were discharged as non-tuberculous (including 232 of the contacts), 179 were found to be suffering from the disease, and 13 (including 1 contact) were kept under observation for diagnosis.

Particulars of the 179 positive cases are given under the next heading, and also in form T.145 on page 137.

Old patients to the number of 631 also attended during the year, and the total number of attendances at the Dispensary during the year was 4,024 (of which 3,166 were of old patients), as compared with 3,863 in 1935.

Visits to the homes of dispensary patients were made by the Tuberculosis Officers in 403 instances, and 4,414 visits were made by the Dispensary nursing staff, including 325 to patients not on the Dispensary register. The number of deaths of Dispensary patients was 98 as compared with 92 in 1935. Seventy of the patients were discharged as "recovered" during the year, and 114 patients removed to other districts or ceased to attend.

### **New Patients.**

The five following tables contain particulars of the 179 new cases found to be suffering from tuberculosis.

In the first table the Pulmonary cases are grouped under two headings:—

- (1) Group T.B. minus. In those cases Tubercle bacilli have never been found to be present in the sputum.
- (2) Group T.B. plus. In those cases Tubercle bacilli have been found in the sputum at some time.

Group T.B. plus is sub-divided under three headings:—

Group I.—early cases.

Group II.—intermediate cases.

Group III.—advanced cases.

Contrary to experience in previous years, in the Pulmonary group the incidence is highest in the age period 26-35, being 33·7 per cent. of the total cases.

A.—PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS—AGE GROUPS.

Years.	0-5	6-10	11-15	16-25	26-35	36-45	46-55	56-65	over 65	TOTAL.
Group T.B. minus	5	1	2	19	9	4	2	1	1	44
Group T.B. plus	Group I	—	—	5	2	1	—	—	—	8
	Group II	—	—	2	25	38	15	11	7	100
	Group III	—	—	—	1	6	2	1	1	11
Total ...	5	1	4	50	55	22	14	9	3	163

B.—NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS—AGE GROUPS.

Years.	0-5	6-10	11-15	16-25	26-35	36-45	46-55	56-65	65	Total
Bones and joints ...	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	4
Abdominal ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Peripheral glands ...	3	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	7
Skin and other organs...	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	4
Total ...	4	2	1	5	4	—	—	—	—	16

C.—MODE OF ONSET IN PULMONARY CASES.

Mode of Onset.	Number of Cases.	Percentage.
Cough ...	109	66·87
"Influenza" ...	3	1·84
Pleurisy ...	4	2·45
Pleurisy with effusion ...	6	3·68
Hæmoptysis ...	27	16·57
Other modes ...	14	8·59
Totals ...	163	100·00

The large proportion of cases in which the first noticed symptom was hæmoptysis (blood-spitting) is again to be noted.

## D.—OCCUPATIONS IN THE 163 CASES OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Occupation.	No. of Patients.	Occupation.	No. of Patients.
Bakers ... ..	3	Nurses ... ..	1
Barmen ... ..	2	Painter ... ..	1
Boarding-house Keeper ...	1	Parliamentary Agent ...	1
Boiler Attendant ... ..	1	Plumber ... ..	1
Carpenters ... ..	3	Post Office Worker ...	1
Canvasser ... ..	1	Printer ... ..	1
Clerks, various ... ..	20	Railway Workers ... ..	4
Compositor... ..	1	Road Sweeper ... ..	1
Domestic Workers... ..	2	School Children ... ..	1
Drivers, Carmen, &c. ...	6	Ship Steward ... ..	1
Engineers, various... ..	8	Shop Assistants ... ..	17
Factory Workers, various...	12	Stokers ... ..	2
Housewives ... ..	31	Stone Masons ... ..	2
Infants ... ..	5	Street Traders ... ..	2
Instrument Maker... ..	1	Students ... ..	4
Journalist ... ..	1	Teacher ... ..	1
Labourers, various ... ..	9	Traveller ... ..	1
Laundry Worker ... ..	1	Variety Artist ... ..	1
Needleworkers ... ..	5	Violinist ... ..	1
No occupation ... ..	4	Waiters ... ..	2

## E.—FAMILY HISTORY OF TUBERCULOSIS IN PULMONARY AND NON-PULMONARY CASES.

	Near Relative.	Remote Relative.	No Family History.
Pulmonary ...	44	9	110
Non-Pulmonary	2	1	13
Totals ...	46	10	123

Of the 179 cases, therefore, a history of Tuberculosis in a near relative was elicited in 25·7 per cent. and in a remote relative in 5·5 per cent. In all 31·2 per cent. gave a family history of Tuberculosis.

**Contacts.**

All contacts are asked to attend the Dispensary for examination. Home contacts of infectious cases are encouraged to attend the Dispensary every six months.

**Institutional Treatment.**

The London County Council are the authority for the provision of institutional treatment for Tuberculosis in London, and such treatment is supplied free of charge.

The number of patients who received institutional treatment under the scheme of the London County Council was 172, and the average length of stay was 82 days. The average period of waiting

before admission was 7 days. Of these patients, 115 were discharged during the year, leaving 57 under treatment at the end of the year. Definite improvement as a result of institutional treatment was shown in 56 cases. Forty patients discharged themselves while undergoing institutional treatment.

The results of treatment in 100 of the cases discharged from sanatorium during the year are shown in the following table:—

#### RESULTS OF INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.

Grade.	Quiescent.		Much Improved.		Improved.		In statu quo.		No material improvement.		Worse.		Died.
	T.C.	O.R.	T.C.	O.R.	T.C.	O.R.	T.C.	O.R.	T.C.	O.R.	T.C.	O.R.	
A. ... ..	3	-	2	1	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
B. i ... ..	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
B. ii ... ..	1	-	8	7	13	12	-	-	5	11	-	-	12
B. iii ... ..	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	5
Non-Pulmonary	2	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

T.C. = treatment completed.

O.R. = own request.

#### Tuberculosis Dental Clinic.

Dental facilities for tuberculous patients were first provided by the Council in 1922. A weekly session is held at the Dental centre, Southlands, and patients requiring treatment or the provision of dentures are referred to the clinic by the Tuberculosis Medical Officers. The number of sessions held during 1936 was 50, and 275 attendances were made, the average attendance per session being 5.5. The work carried out included:—Extractions, 86; scalings, 21; fillings, 46; dentures supplied—whole sets 3, partial sets 3, repairs to dentures, 2; dressings, 28; advice, 62 (average per session, 5); total, 251. The net cost to the Council during the financial year 1936-37 for this service was £99 19s. 3d.

#### X-ray Examinations.

In March the London County Council offered to the Borough Councils the use (at scale charges) of the X-ray apparatus at their general hospitals for the examination of tuberculous patients. The Council in September accepted the offer, and from the 12th October onwards the Tuberculosis Officer carried out 142 such examinations at St. James's Hospital. Prior to that date X-ray examinations had been carried out by the radiologists of St. Thomas's Hospital (to which the Dispensary is affiliated) under the arrangement already existing with that Institution. The number of examinations there was 259, making a total of 401 during the year.

Two afternoon sessions and one in the evening are held weekly at St. James's Hospital for this purpose.

### Artificial Pneumo-thorax Treatment.

The offer made by the County Council and referred to under the previous heading also extended to artificial pneumo-thorax refills, which the Tuberculosis Officers were permitted to undertake (without charge) at St. James's Hospital.

From 12th October onwards, therefore, the Tuberculosis Officer attended at that hospital and himself carried out the artificial pneumo-thorax treatment for which patients had previously to visit various institutions. Only patients who had not previously received this form of treatment, however, were sent to St. James's Hospital, the others continuing to visit the hospital they were already attending.

In all 48 patients were treated during the year (as compared with 42 in 1935) and the refills given numbered 670, the numbers at each of the hospitals being as under:—

Brompton Hospital ... ..	414	Grove Park Hospital (L.C.C.)	30
St. Thomas's Hospital ... ..	91	St. George's Hospital...	4
Colindale Hospital (L.C.C.) ...	28	St. James's Hospital ... ..	103

Two sessions for this treatment are held weekly at St. James's Hospital, one being an evening session.

The cost incurred by the Council in regard to the 40 patients sent to hospitals other than St. James's amounted to £297 13s. 6d. as compared with £288 4s. 6d. in 1935.

### Examinations and Reports.

Bacteriological examinations made during the year numbered 924, 288 of the specimens examined coming from medical practitioners. The number of positive results was 196, or 21·2 per cent.

Reports to public bodies numbered 1,088.

Consultations with medical practitioners at the homes of patients and reports made on patients sent to the Dispensary totalled 816, while reports received in respect of insured persons on form G.P. 36 numbered 133.

There were 429 patients referred to hospitals, including 401 for X-ray examination.

### Artificial Sunlight Treatment.

During the year 12 Dispensary patients received treatment at the Council's artificial sunlight treatment centre at Southlands (*vide* page 47). In 5 cases treatment was completed, the usual period of treatment being from three to four months, and in 5 cases definite improvement was reported.

The work is carried out by one of the Dispensary nurses under the direction of the Tuberculosis Medical Officer.

### Shelters and Beds.

Provision is made by the Council for the loan, in suitable cases, of shelters for the use of patients to enable them to sleep in their gardens. In addition, two shelters are available at Southlands, adjoining the dispensary, for use during the day by patients selected by the Tuberculosis Officer. These patients may obtain dinners at a small cost.

Arrangements are also made for the supply by the Council of beds and bedding in necessitous cases.

### Extra Nourishment.

The amount expended by the Council during the financial year ended 31st March, 1937, upon the provision of extra nourishment for 86 necessitous patients upon the Dispensary books was £250 7s. 9d.

### Dispensary Statistics.

On pages 137 to 142 will be found Form T. 145, which contains the returns required by the Ministry of Health of the work of the Dispensary during the year 1936, and Form T. 145A, which shows in a summarised form the condition of all patients whose case records were in possession of the Dispensary at the end of 1936, arranged according to the years in which the patients first came under public medical treatment for pulmonary and non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

### The Tuberculosis Care Committee.

This Committee, the constitution of which is set out on page 2, met fortnightly throughout the year at the Dispensary.

The following is a summary of the work carried out by the Committee during 1936 :—

Battersea Borough Council—extra nourishment, 169 ; dentures, 2 ... ..	171
Public Assistance Committee—financial assistance, 27 ; clothing, 9 ; dentures, 6 ; other assistance, 8 ...	50
Charity Organisation Society—financial assistance, 4 ; clothing, 1 ; other assistance, 1 ... ..	6
British Legion—financial assistance, 4 ; clothing 1 ...	5
Other Agencies—financial assistance, 6... ..	6
Training and Employment—Suitable agencies, 2 ...	2

The following are some illustrations of the work done by the Care Committee throughout the year :—

A.L., aged 40. A railway porter and ex-service man. Too ill to work and only income 15s. National Health Insurance benefit, from which he had to pay 9s. 0d. per week for rent and keep a wife and young baby. An elderly relative was also partially dependent on him.

While he was awaiting Institutional treatment the Committee granted him extra nourishment and took up his case with the British Legion, who granted (and are continuing to grant) financial assistance to enable him to complete treatment. Efforts are being made to obtain better housing accommodation for him.

B.J., aged 25. Sent to hospital urgently on account of sudden hæmorrhage. Husband left without help to look after 2 young children.

Arrangements made by telephone for the transfer of the children the same day to an approved home.

A.D., aged 66. Took washing and cleaned steps to supplement income, which consisted solely of the old age pension of herself and her husband. Unwilling to accept institutional treatment. Eventually the Committee persuaded her to give up work. They obtained financial assistance and provided additional bedding and bed clothing. She was also granted extra nourishment, and later entered hospital.

F.F., aged 28. Suffering from non-pulmonary Tuberculosis and fit for work, but ordinary occupation too heavy for him. Was living on compensation paid him for an accident. Committee obtained vacancy in a suitable college to enable the patient to receive special training.

### Non-Dispensary Cases.

All the Tuberculosis visiting for the Borough is now undertaken by the Dispensary staff, and this has greatly simplified and co-ordinated the work. There has been a marked decrease in the cases formerly unknown to the Dispensary. In 1934 there were 184 non-dispensary cases, but in 1936 there were only 118 cases not on the Dispensary register, *i.e.*, 14 per cent. of the total notified cases.

Three hundred and twenty-five visits were paid to these patients during 1936 by the Dispensary nurses.

### DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

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

The deaths from these causes in 1936 numbered 69, as compared with 38 in 1935, an increase of 79 per cent. There was a corresponding increase in the zymotic death-rate from 0.257 in 1935 to 0.474 in 1936.

The following table shows the zymotic death-rate (per 1,000 population) in Battersea for each of the last five years:—

				Battersea	London
1932	...	...	...	0.48	0.61
1933	...	...	...	0.38	0.32
1934	...	...	...	0.60	0.40
1935	...	...	...	0.26	0.29
1936	...	...	...	0.47	0.50
				0.44	0.42
			Mean		

### NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Information as to the occurrence of non-notifiable forms of infectious disease is obtained chiefly from the returns made by the head teachers of elementary schools which show the absences of scholars which are attributed to illness, and the nature of the disease.

Many of these cases of infectious illness shown on such returns are visited by the Sanitary Inspectorial and Health Visiting staff, and such steps as may be desirable or necessary are taken to prevent the spread of infection.

#### Chicken-Pox.

During 1936 there were 426 cases of chicken-pox reported, as compared with 178 in 1935, 457 in 1934, 790 in 1933, and 422 in 1932.

#### Diarrhœa.

During 1936 the total number of deaths from diarrhœa of children under 2 years of age was 22, equivalent to a fatality-rate of 0·15 per 1,000 of the population. In 1935 there were 19 deaths and a fatality-rate of 0·13.

A small outbreak of gastro-enteritis, involving the death of three infants, occurred in the Battersea General Hospital in March. The usual methods of preventing the spread of infection were adopted, and no fresh cases occurred.

#### Influenza.

There were 20\* deaths registered as being due to Influenza during 1936, as against 18 in 1935, 15 in 1934, 71 in 1933, and 40 in 1932. The mortality-rate per 1,000 population was 0·14, as compared with 0·12 in 1935, 0·10 in 1934, 0·46 in 1933, and 0·25 in 1932.

Influenzal Pneumonia was slightly less prevalent in 1936 than in the previous year, 43 cases being notified as against 47 in 1935, 41 in 1934, 86 in 1933 and 60 in 1932. The death-rate was 0·07 per 1,000 of the population, as in 1935.

#### Cancer.

During 1936 the number of deaths of Battersea residents from Cancer was 260 (males 131, females 129) as compared with 265 in 1935, 240 in 1934, 289 in 1933, and 268 in 1932. The death-rate from the disease per 1,000 of the population was 1·79. The deaths from cancer constitute 13·7 per cent. of the total Battersea deaths during the year.

The following gives the comparative average death-rates from Cancer in Battersea for quinquennial periods since 1896:—

1896-1900	...	0·52	1931-5	...	...	1·75
1901-5	...	0·88	1931	...	...	1·77
1906-10	...	0·95	1932	...	...	1·71
1911-15	...	1·11	1933	...	...	1·88
1916-20	...	1·28	1934	...	...	1·59
1921-25	...	1·33	1935	...	...	1·79
1926-30	...	1·51	1936	...	...	1·79

\* 10 of these deaths were ascribed to Influenzal Pneumonia.

The following table shews the localisation of the disease in the case of the 260 deaths recorded in 1936.

Localisation.	No. of deaths.		Total.	Percentage of Total.
	Male	Female		
Buccal cavity... ..	6	1	7	2·69
Stomach, liver, peritoneum, intestines and rectum ...	73	59	132	50·77
Respiratory system ... ..	24	3	27	10·39
Female genital organs ...	—	16	16	6·15
Breast ... ..	1	40	41	15·77
Skin ... ..	2	3	5	1·92
Genito-urinary organs (male)	16	—	16	6·15
Other and unspecified organs	9	7	16	6·16
Total ... ..	131	129	260	100·00

### Diabetes.

For some years past, with the sanction of the Ministry of Health, the Council has borne the cost of insulin required by certain necessitous patients who were receiving treatment for diabetes at London hospitals. During 1936 insulin was supplied to five such cases.

Fifteen deaths from this disease were registered in Battersea in 1936.

### Bacteriological Examinations.

The bacteriological examination of clinical material (with the exception of specimens of sputum, which are dealt with at the Tuberculosis Dispensary, *vide* page 74) is carried out by the Clinical Research Association, of Watergate House, Strand.

During 1936 the number of bacteriological examinations of specimens sent in by medical practitioners practising in Battersea was 1660 (exclusive of the Tuberculosis specimens).

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

Suspected disease.	Positive Results.	Negative Results.	Total.
Diphtheria ... ..	159	1,493	1,652
Enteric fever ... ..	—	8	8
Total ... ..	159	1,501	1,660

The cost of these examinations is borne by the Council, and in 1936 amounted to £213 10s. 7d., as compared with £256 17s. 6d. in 1935.

# Sanitary Circumstances.

## SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE BOROUGH.

### SUMMARY OF SANITARY OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1936.

*(Public Health (London) Act, 1936, &c.)*

Complaints received and attended to ... ..	4,074	Water closets cleansed and repaired ... ..	736
Number of house inspections	39,061	Cesspools abolished ... ..	—
House to house inspections ...	1,087	Dust receptacles provided ...	575
Houses let in separate tenements on register ... ..	65	Urinals—inspections ... ..	187
No. of inspections of do. ...	587	Do. cleansed, altered, repaired or water laid on	52
Shops Act inspections ... ..	1,374	Accumulations of manure and other obnoxious matter removed or proper receptacles provided ... ..	2
Premises improved, cleansed and repaired ... ..	2,727	Keeping of animals in unfit state discontinued ... ..	4
Underground rooms :		Gipsy van inspections ... ..	51
Use discontinued ... ..	—	Factories, Workshops, &c., inspections ... ..	4,703
Defects remedied ... ..	—	Sanitary conveniences provided or improvements effected in Factories and Workshops (Sec. 106) ...	132
Overcrowding abated ... ..	22	Bakehouse inspections ... ..	84
Leaky house-roofs and gutters repaired ... ..	874	Bakehouse nuisances abated	15
Yards and forecourts paved and repaired ... ..	501	Smoke observations ... ..	13
Drains laid to new houses and tenements ... ..	312	Premises disinfected... ..	2,722
Drains tested—Smoke tests... ..	370	Houses supplied with disinfectants ... ..	201
Do. Water tests ... ..	1,607	Certificates of disinfection granted ... ..	4,812
Drains relaid ... ..	124	Intimation notices ... ..	3,239
Drains cleansed and repaired	293	Statutory Notices—	
Frontage drains constructed or re-constructed ... ..	31	Sections 197 & 200 ... ..	3,487
Mews and stables drained and paved ... ..	—	Fifth schedule, &c. ... ..	1,505
Soil pipes and drains ventilated	213	Proceedings ordered by Council and Health Committee ...	3,256
Sink and rain-water pipes disconnected or repaired ...	513	Summonses issued ... ..	33
Houses inspected and certificates granted (Sec. 95) ...	312	Magisterial Orders obtained and enforced ... ..	31
Houses supplied with water and fittings repaired ... ..	33	Samples taken under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act	1,200
Cisterns covered, cleansed and repaired ... ..	116	Miscellaneous ... ..	3,577
Additional water supplies to upper floors ... ..	12	Total sanitary operations ...	78,822
Water closets provided, supplied with water or supply disconnected from drinking water cisterns ...	26		

### Legal Proceedings.

Legal proceedings were taken by the Council during 1936 in respect of 40 offences against the provisions of various Acts, by-laws, &c., administered by the Health Department. Particulars of each case are set out below.

NATURE OF OFFENCE OR CLAIM.	RESULT OF PROCEEDINGS.
PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1891 OR 1936. BY-LAWS MADE THEREUNDER.	
Failing to abate a nuisance at No. 19 Abercrombie Street after service of a notice under the Act.	Summons withdrawn as the work required to abate the nuisance had been carried out.
The like at No. 21 Abercrombie Street.	The like.
Failing to maintain in proper repair the connection of the flush pipe to a water-closet at No. 19 Abercrombie Street.	The like.
Having executed certain work, namely, the reconstruction of a water-closet pan at No. 115 Battersea Park Road, failed to give at least 24 hours' notice thereof to the Council.	Summons dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act, 1907, on payment of 2s. costs to the Council.
The like at No. 3 Home Road.	Summons dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act, 1907, on payment of 10s. costs to the Council.
Failure to abate a nuisance at No. 8 Howie Street, after service of a notice under the Act.	Summons not served. [N.B.—The work required by the notice had nevertheless been carried out before the date of hearing of the summons.]
Failure to abate a nuisance at No. 1 Home Road after service of a notice under the Act.	Notice having been complied with since the issue of the summons, summons dismissed under Probation of Offenders Act, 1907, on payment of £2 costs to the Council.
The like <i>re</i> No. 3 Home Road.	Notice having been complied with since the issue of the summons, summons not dealt with.
Failing to repair defective yard paving at No. 25 Strathblaine Road.	The by-law having been complied with, summons dismissed under Probation of Offenders Act, 1907. 10s. 6d. costs awarded to the Council.
Failing to abate a nuisance at No. 34 Wadhurst Road after service of a notice under the Act.	Order to abate in 7 days. 10s. 6d. costs awarded to the Council.

NATURE OF OFFENCE OR CLAIM.	RESULT OF PROCEEDINGS.
Failing to abate a nuisance at No. 2 Mantua Street, after service of a notice under the Act.	Summons withdrawn as work required to abate the nuisance had been carried out. £1 1s. costs paid to the Council.
The like at No. 25 Strathblaine Road.	The notice having been complied with, summons dismissed under Probation of Offenders Act, 1907. 10s. 6d. costs awarded to the Council.
The like at No. 55 Verona Street. The like at No. 107 Mantua Street.	} Summons withdrawn on payment of £1 1s. costs to the Council, as the work required to abate the nuisance had been carried out.
The like at No. 25 Cairns Road.	Summons withdrawn as the work required to abate the nuisance had been carried out satisfactorily. 10s. 6d. costs paid to the Council.
The like at No. 55 Speke Road.	Order to abate nuisance in 14 days. 10s. 6d. costs awarded to the Council.
The like at No. 40 Sterndale Road.	Fined 10s. ; 10s. 6d. costs awarded to the Council.
Application by Sanitary Inspector for a warrant to enter the first floor front room of the premises for the purpose of inspection under the Act, admission to the room having been refused.	Application granted and Warrant issued.
Failing to abate a nuisance at No. 12 Louvaine Road, after service of a notice under the Act.	Order to abate nuisance in 14 days.
Failing to provide a pull chain to the flushing apparatus of a water closet at No. 12 Louvaine Road, after service of a notice.	The notice having been complied with, summons withdrawn.
Permitting the first floor back room at No. 12 Louvaine Road, used partly as a sleeping apartment, to be occupied by a greater number of persons than would allow of 400 cubic feet of free air space for each person of 10 years of age or over, and 300 cubic feet of free air space for each child under 10 years of age.	Fined £2.
Failing to abate a nuisance at No. 39 Stainforth Road after service of a notice under the Act.	The notice having been complied with since the service of the summons, summons dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act, 1907, on payment of £1 1s. costs to the Council.

NATURE OF OFFENCE OR CLAIM.	RESULT OF PROCEEDINGS.
Failing to abate a nuisance on land at rear of No. 23 Theatre Street after service of a notice under the Act.	By consent, summons adjourned <i>sine die</i> on defendant's undertaking to abate the nuisance.
Being the builder intending to execute certain works, namely, the fitting of a new pan and trap to the yard water-closet at No. 24 Northcote Road, failed to give notice thereof to the Council.	Fined 10s. £1 1s. costs awarded to the Council.
Failing to repair efficiently and renew the yard paving at No. 17 Wiseton Road after service of a notice.	Fined 20s. 10s. 6d. costs awarded to the Council.
Failing to abate a nuisance in the first floor front room occupied by her, after service of a notice under the Act. (21 Hyde Lane).	Order to abate the nuisance in 14 days.
Failing to abate a nuisance at No. 83 Winstanley Road, after service of a notice under the Act.	*Summons not served.
The like at No. 110 Winstanley Road.	The nuisance having been abated since service of summons, summons withdrawn. 10s. 6d. costs paid to the Council.
The like at No. 124 Meyrick Road.	Work having been carried out satisfactorily summons withdrawn.

## LONDON GOVERNMENT ACT, 1899.

Contravention of Council's By-law as to fouling of footway by dogs.	Fined 5s.
The like.	The dog having been destroyed, summons dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act, 1907.

## LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1908. BY-LAWS MADE THEREUNDER.

While carrying on the business of a rag and bone dealer distributed a toy.	Fined 5s.
The like.	Fined 10s., with the alternative of one day's imprisonment.
The like.	Fined 10s.
The like.	Summons dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act, 1907. 2s. costs awarded to the Council.

\* Nuisance subsequently abated.

NATURE OF OFFENCE OR CLAIM.	RESULT OF PROCEEDINGS.
LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1922.	
Failing to comply with a notice relating to the verminous condition of the top floor back room at No. 83 Winstanley Road.	Summons not served.
FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928. REGULATIONS MADE THERE-UNDER.	
Selling vinegar not of the nature, substance and quality demanded by the purchaser, being deficient in acetic acid to the extent of 96.25 per cent.	Fined £1.
Selling milk deficient in fat to the extent of 6 per cent. below the permitted minimum.	First defendant fined £2. Second defendant (employee) discharged under the Probation of Offenders Act.
Selling milk alleged to be adulterated with 2 per cent. extraneous water.	Summons against employee withdrawn. Employer fined £1 and ordered to pay £8 8s. costs to the Council.
Selling milk alleged to be adulterated with 2 per cent. extraneous water.	{ Summons against employee withdrawn. Summons against employer dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act, 1907, on payment of £5 5s. costs to the Council.

### Summary of Legal Proceedings.

Acts and Regulations under which Proceedings taken.	Cases.	Convictions.	Fines.	Costs.
Public Health (London) Act, and bye-laws made there-under ... ..	29	21	£ s. d. 4 0 0	£ s. d. 11 0 0
Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928 ... ..	4	4	4 0 0	13 13 0
London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908	4	4	1 5 0	0 2 0
Ditto 1922 ... ..	1	—	—	—
London Government Act, 1899... ..	2	2	0 5 0	—
Total ... ..	40	31	9 10 0	24 15 0

### New Legislation, &c.

During 1936, the following new Acts and Orders affecting the work of the Public Health Department were passed or came into force :—

#### (a) Acts of Parliament—

- (1) Midwives Act, 1936 (*vide* page 37).
- (2) Public Health Act, 1936, which operates outside the County of London except for a few sections which also operate within the County.
- (3) Public Health (London) Act, 1936, which consolidates and re-enacts the provisions of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and the various Acts amending and extending it.
- (4) Shops Act, 1936, which brings within the scope of the Shops Act, 1934, the business of lending books or periodicals when carried on for the purpose of gain.
- (5) Housing Act, 1936 (*vide* page 116).

#### (b) Orders and Regulations—

- (1) The Housing Acts (Forms of Orders and Notices) Regulations, 1936.
- (2) The Housing Acts (Overcrowding and Miscellaneous Forms) Regulations, 1936.
- (3) The Housing Act, 1935 (Operation of Overcrowding Provisions) Order (No. 4), 1936, under which the dates upon which the overcrowding provisions of the Act were to come into force in Battersea were fixed (*vide* page 116).
- (4) The Poisons (Appeals to Quarter Sessions) Rules, 1936.
- (5) The Poisons (Colouring) Rules, 1936.
- (6) The Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936 (*vide* page 106).
- (7) Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) No. 7 Order, 1934, Amendment Order in Council, 1936 (Chilled beef and frozen pork).
- (8) Orders made under the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Acts relating to various foodstuffs.

### Shops Act, 1934.

This Act came into force on 1st January, 1935. The functions of Metropolitan Borough Councils thereunder are limited to enforcement of the provisions relating to (1) ventilation, (2) heating, and (3) sanitary accommodation.

At the end of 1935, 1,580 shops had been inspected, and during the year under report 994 additional shops were inspected, making a total of 2,574 premises.

This number may be considered as, approximately, the total number of premises in the Borough which are subject to the provisions of the Shops Acts.

In 1936 non-compliance with the Act was noted in the undermentioned cases :—

Ventilation ...	...	...	...	...	29
Heating ...	...	...	...	...	38
Sanitary accommodation...	...	...	...	...	115
					<hr/>
					182
					<hr/>

The 182 defects were in 167 shops, some of which were found to contravene the requirements in more than one respect.

Appropriate action was taken in regard to the defects found, and 166 intimation and 54 statutory notices were served, of which 94 (97 shops) had been complied with at the end of the year. The defects remedied comprised the following :—

Water closets provided ...	...	...	...	20
"    "    improved ...	...	...	...	60
Heating provided or improved ...	...	...	...	11
Ventilation "    "    " ...	...	...	...	13

in addition to general defects dealt with under other Acts.

Since 1st January, 1935, the number of improvements made, as the result of action taken by the Council, is as under :—

Ventilation ...	...	...	...	...	59
Heating ...	...	...	...	...	27
Sanitary accommodation...	...	...	...	...	225
					<hr/>
					311
					<hr/>

the number of premises concerned being 293. These figures include cases initiated in 1935, but not completed until 1936.

Other defects found at the time of inspection but dealt with under the Public Health or other Acts are not included in these figures.

With regard to sanitary accommodation the Council are empowered to issue certificates of exemption from the requirements of the Act in cases where, by reason of restricted accommodation or other special circumstances, it is reasonable to do so. During 1936 such certificates were granted by the Health Committee on the reports of their Officers in the case of 18 shops. The total number of such certificates now in force is 36.

#### **Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933.**

The issue of the Poisons Rules and of the Order confirming the Poisons List was briefly referred to in the last annual report.

The Health Committee had already been empowered to act on behalf of the Council in the execution of the Act, and the Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Inspectors had been

appointed Inspectors for the purposes of the Act. By an Order issued in 1935, the date upon which the Act, so far as it affects the Council, was to come into force was fixed at the 1st May, 1936, but some rules (as to labelling and containers) are to be enforced as from 1st January, 1937.

The Council as sanitary authority are required to keep a register of sellers of poisons comprised in Part II of the Poisons List (i.e., those poisons the sale of which is not restricted to registered pharmacists). Up to the 31st December 88 applications for registration (representing 101 shops) had been submitted to the Committee and they were granted in each case.

No breach of any of the requirements enforceable by the Council was reported during the year.

### Common Lodging Houses.

The Transfer of Powers (London) Order, 1933, placed upon the Council various duties relating to common lodging houses and the enforcement of the by-laws made by the London County Council relating thereto.

In September the men's lodging house at 134 High Street was closed by the proprietor, and there are now only two common lodging houses in Battersea, of which particulars are as under:—

PREMISES	Lodgers authorised.	Inspections.	Notices.		Prosecutions.
			Served.	Complied with.	
MALES— 75 Falcon Road ...	67	36	1	1	—
FEMALES. 67 Winstanley Rd.	66	13	—	—	—
Total ...	133	49	1	1	—

Systematic inspection of these houses is carried out by the Council's inspectors, and, generally speaking, they are found to be in a sanitary condition, and conducted in accordance with the requirements of the by-laws.

At the request of the London County Council a special inspection was carried out at midnight of the 21st February, when the number of beds occupied was found to be, men 80, women 26.

Applications for the renewal for one year of the existing licences were granted by the Committee in June.

There are no seamen's lodging houses in the Borough.

### Public Lavatory Accommodation.

Six public conveniences for both sexes are provided by the Council in various parts of the Borough, two being underground. In addition to the usual lavatory accommodation (at least one free water-closet being provided for each sex) facilities for washing are also provided.

There were also three public urinals maintained by the Council, but at the meeting in December, it was decided to demolish one of these, there being sufficient accommodation otherwise available in the neighbourhood.

The Health Committee during the year were in correspondence with the London County Council urging them to provide additional accommodation in Battersea Park near the local labour exchange, and also as to the employment of the attendant for longer periods at the women's lavatory near the sports ground.

### Drainage Work.

The by-laws made by the London County Council under the Metropolis Management Acts with regard to drainage, and also those under the Public Health (London) Act relating to water-closets, &c., are enforced by the Council.

During the year new drains were constructed to 518 new buildings, or additions to existing buildings, and the drains of 124 old buildings were partially or entirely reconstructed, under the supervision of the Officers of the Department.

During 1936, 7 claims made by the owners that the Council were liable for the reconstruction of the common portion of the drainage systems of their premises were dealt with.

In 3 cases liability, wholly or in part, was admitted by the Council. In a fourth case the Council, while formally repudiating liability, made an *ex-gratia* payment of one half the amount expended by the owner in dealing with the combined portion of the drain. The total expenditure incurred by the Council in these four cases amounted to £111 13s. 8d.

In the other 3 cases liability was not admitted.

The total number of plans of proposed drainage work deposited during 1936, as compared with 1935, was as under:—

	1936	1935
Re-construction or repair of existing drains ... ..	97	83
New buildings or additions to existing buildings ... ..	168	133
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	265	216
	<hr/>	<hr/>

In 56 cases the Health Committee gave directions for steps to be taken against various builders to enforce the deposit of plans of drainage works executed by them, but in no case was it found necessary to take legal action.

In 42 cases work to drains and sanitary fittings was found to have been carried out without notice having first been given or plans submitted to the Council in accordance with the requirements of the drainage and other by-laws.

These cases were reported to the Health Committee, who in the circumstances reported to them ordered the offenders to be cautioned except in three cases where legal proceedings (the result of which is shown on pages 80 and 82) were instituted.

During the year 1936, drains were tested by smoke on 370 occasions and in 94 cases the drains were found defective. The water test was applied on 1,607 occasions, this being mainly applied to drains in course of construction or reconstruction. Soil pipes and drains were ventilated in 213 instances.

Water closets were provided in 26 cases and existing closets repaired in 736 cases.

The total number of drains relaid during the year was 124. Those cleansed and repaired numbered 293.

### **Public Cleansing.**

I am indebted to the Borough Surveyor for the information on this subject which is summarised below.

The collection of house and trade refuse is carried out weekly, except in the case of blocks of dwellings, hospitals, schools, &c., where the collection is carried out more frequently. Since the closing in 1935 of the Council's destructor, the refuse is wholly disposed of by barging to suitable "tips" outside London. The removal is carried out under contract which imposes stringent conditions for the avoidance of nuisance.

The horse-drawn vehicles used for collection are gradually being replaced by the latest type of mechanically propelled freighters, and recently the "Container" system has been introduced, the necessary plant consisting of:—

- 1 special chassis for handling and transporting containers.
- 1 3-ton motor unit ("mechanical horse") to operate the above.
- 36 all-steel containers.
- 1 transporter truck.

By this system, the refuse at public institutions, housing estates, blocks of flats, &c., is deposited into containers of  $1\frac{1}{4}$  yard capacity, and such containers with the refuse are collected daily, and clean containers left for the next day's collection. The used containers, after being emptied, are washed at the wharf.

It is hoped to extend this system during the coming year.

For the purpose of street cleansing the Borough is divided into two districts with an inspector in charge of each, under the Cleansing Superintendent. The main roads are cleansed by gangs of four or five men, but the beat system is also in operation. A number of roads are allocated to each sweeper, and he is responsible for the cleansing of such roads. Orderly barrows, with four bins each, which when full are taken to a street receptacle and replaced by empty bins, are provided. The refuse is collected by motor freighters, augmented as occasion requires with horse vans.

As in the case of house and trade refuse the street refuse is disposed of by contract and carted away to suitable tips.

The total quantity disposed of during the year ended 31st December, 1936, was :—

	Tons.		Tons.
House refuse ...	30,466	Trade refuse, stalls	1,504
Street refuse ...	3,428	do. shops	1,159

There are no earth closets, privies, or cesspools in the Borough.

#### **Houses Let in Separate Tenements.**

The by-laws of the London County Council with regard to houses let in separate tenements, so far as they are applicable, are enforced by the Council.

There are 65 premises in Battersea registered as houses let in separate tenements and 587 inspections of these premises were made in 1936.

Proceedings were instituted against the owner of one of these premises for permitting over crowding and for non-compliance with sanitary notice served upon her (*vide* page 81).

#### **Sanitary Conveniences attached to Licensed Premises.**

The number of public-house urinals kept under inspection during the year was 119. In 69 instances the accommodation is accessible to the general public as well as the users of the houses, and in 50 cases the accommodation is accessible to the customers only. As a result of the annual inspection of these conveniences, 8 notices were served to remedy defects discovered, and were duly complied with.

#### **Smoke Nuisances.**

During the year 13 observations were made and 3 complaints received. Two preliminary and 1 statutory notices were served by the Council under the provisions of the Public Health (London) Act to abate smoke nuisances.

### **Effluvium, &c., Nuisances.**

A few complaints are received from time to time of nuisance from smoke or effluvium emitted from the shafts of the Battersea Power Station of the London Power Co., but it has not been found necessary to take any action with regard to the alleged nuisance, which was not confirmed by the evidence of the Council's officers.

Before the station was erected in 1929-31 the Electricity Commissioners had imposed a condition that in the construction and use of the station the best known precautions should be taken for the due consumption of smoke and for preventing, as far as reasonably practicable, the evolution of oxides of sulphur, and generally for preventing any nuisance arising. Moreover, an undertaking was given by H.M. First Commissioner of Works that the further extension of the station would not be undertaken unless it was clearly understood and agreed by the Authorities that there was no danger from the health point of view or the destructive point of view.

Additional machinery was installed in 1933 and 1934 and in November, 1936, the Electricity Commissioners gave notice of a further proposed extension of the station by the installation of one 100,000 kw. turbo alternator set, together with a house service of 5,000 kw. and other ancillary plant. The matter was under the consideration of the Law Committee at the end of the year.

The nuisance from the shaft of a large riverside factory to which reference was made in the two previous annual reports was not continued during 1936, the new chimney shaft which was erected by the proprietors of the factory and the other measures taken by them, having apparently proved efficacious.

### **Offensive Trades.**

There are three premises in Battersea at which scheduled offensive trades are carried on, viz. : fat melters 2, soap boilers 1, all of which have been established for many years and are generally well conducted.

During the year 4 inspections were made of the registered premises in the Borough.

### **Removal of Offensive Matter.**

The by-laws of the London County Council with regard to the removal of offensive matter are enforced by the Borough Council. No contraventions of the by-laws were reported during the year.

### **Water Supply.**

During 1936 certificates of water supply in respect of 312 houses or tenements were issued in accordance with Section 95 (2) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936.

In 12 cases additional water supply was provided to the upper floors of tenement houses, where required by the Borough Council under the provisions of Section 95 (5) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936.

During 1936, 36 notices were sent to the Metropolitan Water Board of waste of water observed at various premises during the course of inspection.

#### Public Baths.

The swimming baths provided by the Council are situated at the Latchmere Road and Battersea Park Road (Nine Elms) establishments. Modern filtration plant has been installed at the Latchmere Road premises for the four swimming pools there, and the Nine Elms establishment will shortly be similarly equipped.

#### Removal of the Aged or Infirm.

Section 224 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, contains powers to secure, on Order of the Court, the removal to hospital or suitable institution of persons who are aged, infirm or physically incapacitated or suffering from grave chronic disease, and who are unable to receive proper attention, and are living in insanitary conditions.

It was not found necessary during 1936 to utilise these provisions of the Act, thirteen cases being successfully dealt with during the year without resort to compulsory powers.

#### Van Dwellings.

The number of van dwellings in the Borough in 1936 was 60. In the following table are set out the situations of the dwellings and number of occupants:—

Situation of Vans.	No. of Vans.	Occupants	
		M.	F.
Mills' Yard, adjoining 88 Sheepcote Lane	4	3	4
Mills' Yard, adjoining 80 Sheepcote Lane	4*	7	4
Mills' Yard, Culvert Road ... ..	17*	13	21
164 Falcon Road (rear of) ... ..	6	8	5
Manley's Yard, 45A Cabul Road... ..	29	21	18

Van dwellings are frequently inspected. Three vans were unoccupied at the date of the last inspection.

The by-laws relating to tents, vans, sheds and similar structures used for human habitation which were made by the Council in 1904 were revised by the Health Committee during the year, and in their amended form (based on the Ministry's model by-laws) were submitted to the Ministry of Health for confirmation. Such confirmation had not been received at the end of the year.

\* Including Sheds.

### Rag and Bone Dealers.

Six offences against that part of the by-laws of the London County Council which prohibits the giving of toys in exchange for rags, &c., were reported during 1936, the offenders in each case being itinerant traders. Two cases were dealt with by cautionary letter, and legal proceedings were ordered in the four others, the result of which is shown on page 82.

### Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.

These Acts were 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 these Acts in Battersea during 1936.

### 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.

The work carried out during 1936 under the Council's Rat Repression Scheme is summarised as follows:—

Premises visited	...	1,469	Contracts made or		
Poison baits used	...	10,440	renewed	...	8
Dead rats found	...	1,072	Value of contracts	£123 0 0	
			Cash for poison bait, &c.	£6 7 0	
Total expenditure (financial year 1936-37)	...			£507 4 5	
Income (financial year 1936-37)	...			£133 2 0	

Drains were tested at 74 premises in connection with this work, and in 58 cases defects of more or less serious character were found. 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.

As in previous years an intensive effort for the repression of rats was organised during "Rat Week" (2nd to 7th November). Bait was laid in the sewers, and was supplied to all applicants during the week free of charge. The co-operation of the public was invited by posters and advertisements and the sound film issued by the Ministry of Agriculture was displayed at local cinemas. The results were good, considerable numbers of rats being found dead.

### Destruction of Pigeons.

By Section 121 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, the Council have power to destroy doves or pigeons congregating in such numbers as to cause nuisance, annoyance or damage, subject to certain limitations imposed by the Act.

During 1936, at the request of the London County Council, the Council undertook the destruction of pigeons infesting Holden Street School.

### Vermin.

Sections 122 to 127 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, (re-enacting provisions contained in earlier General Powers Acts of the London County Council), confer upon Metropolitan Borough Councils powers for dealing with premises, articles or persons infested with vermin.

In regard to premises the Council have for years undertaken at the request of the owners, to disinfest dwelling-houses which were badly infested without charge, provided the preliminary work of preparation, such as the stripping of walls, &c., was first carried out. The method employed was either fumigation by sulphur, or the use of a vermicide known as "solution D" or, in a few cases, one or other of similar preparations.

During 1936, 293 premises were so disinfested, 68 of this number being dwellings on the Council's own estates.

Furniture is usually dealt with in the room to which it belongs, but smaller articles such as mattresses, &c., are sometimes removed to the disinfecting station for treatment with steam.

In view of the need for ensuring that verminous furniture should not be moved into the flats provided by the Council for re-housing purposes the Housing Committee requested the Health Committee to test a system of disinfestation known as the Cimex-Azet-Phume process which had already been adopted by at least one other local authority. An extensive test was accordingly carried out over a period of three months, and in view of the results obtained the Council decided to purchase the right of user from the vendor.

Particulars of the action of the Council in regard to verminous persons is to be found under the next heading.

### Personal Cleansing Station.

During the year 1936, there were 4,524 children and 265 adults cleansed and treated at the station. Of the 4,524 children attending, 1,956 were suffering from scabies or itch, a contagious parasitic skin affection. The remainder were verminous. Of these children 4,496 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.

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, &amp;c.

Year.	Adults.	Children.	*Expenditure	*Amount Contributed.
	Verminous and Scabies.	Verminous and Scabies.	£	£
1906-1915 ...	10,443	6,430	1,037	303
1916-1925 ...	3,269	39,117	5,007	3,155
1926 ...	229	4,371	916	425
1927 ...	256	4,360	960	418
1928 ...	221	3,769	863	400
1929 ...	278	4,335	927	400
1930 ...	263	3,901	856	400
1931 ...	283	3,898	875	400
1932 ...	248	3,703	786	400
1933 ...	223	3,385	821	400
1934 ...	209	3,780	730	401
1935 ...	194	3,791	787	401
1936 ...	265	4,524	723	403
	16,381	89,364	£15,288	£7,906

\* Financial year ending 31st March. Other columns, calendar year.

## Disinfecting Department.

## SUMMARY OF WORK CARRIED OUT BY THE DISINFECTING DEPARTMENT DURING 1936.

Total premises disinfected...	...	...	2,722
Rooms disinfected ...	...	...	2,964
Staircases disinfected	...	...	93
Schools disinfected	...	...	5
Number of articles laundered	...	...	19,287
„ „ destroyed	...	...	636
„ verminous, etc., persons (including 4,496 school children)	...	...	4,789
„ infectious disease contacts	...	...	478
„ library books collected	...	...	420

## ARTICLES.

## No.

## WEIGHT.

Tons. cwts. qrs. lbs.

Bedding, &c., disinfected	37,363	96	5	2	0
Ditto (articles from shelters and Cleansing Station, &c.)	9,479	(not weighed)			
Bedding, &c., lent	1,673	5	3	2	4
Verminous clothing, &c.	22,210	4	19	0	17
Articles from Welfare Centres	1,680	(not weighed)			
Total	72,405	106	8	0	21

## Coroner's Court and Mortuary.

Details as to the number of inquests held at the Coroner's Court, and bodies received into the Mortuary during 1936 are set out in the following table:—

Details of Bodies Received.	Usual Place of Residence.				Total
	Batter- sea.	Wands -worth	Else- where	Resi- dence un- known	
<i>Inquest at Coroner's Court—</i>					
Post-mortem at Mortuary ... ..	20	49	15	6	90
Post-mortem elsewhere ... ..	24	38	34	—	96
No post-mortem ... ..	17	58	12	—	87
<i>Post-mortem at Mortuary—</i>					
No inquest (Coroner's certificate)... ..	52	117	15	—	184
Second post-mortem ... ..	1	1	—	—	2
<i>Other bodies received—</i>					
Sanitary and other reasons ... ..	1	2	—	—	3
Total bodies received ... ..	114	264	76	6	460
Total inquests held ... ..	61	145	61	6	273
Total post-mortems held at Mortuary...	73	167	30	6	276
VERDICTS AT INQUESTS HELD—					
Natural causes ... ..	5	19	7	—	31
<i>Accident and Misadventure—</i>					
Anæsthesia, operation, &c. ... ..	3	3	5	—	11
Asphyxia ... ..	—	1	1	—	2
Burns and scalds ... ..	2	6	—	—	8
Collapse of masonry, &c. ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Drowning ... ..	—	—	2	—	2
Electric shock ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Fall ... ..	15	28	12	—	55
Injury at birth ... ..	—	1	—	—	1
Injuries (various) ... ..	3	1	1	—	5
Overlying ... ..	—	2	—	—	2
Poisoning—Gas ... ..	2	2	1	—	5
Railway and street ... ..	13	31	19	—	63
Silicosis (occupational) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Other accidents ... ..	—	1	2	—	3
<i>Open verdict—</i>					
Abortion ... ..	1	—	—	—	1
Inattention at birth ... ..	1	—	—	2	3
Drowning ... ..	—	—	—	1	1
Injuries (Various) ... ..	1	2	1	—	4
Poisoning ... ..	—	7	—	—	7
Dead on railway ... ..	—	—	1	—	1
Hanging ... ..	1	—	—	—	1
Still-born ... ..	—	—	—	2	2
Sepsis of unknown origin ... ..	1	2	—	—	3
<i>Suicide—</i>					
Cutting ... ..	2	4	—	—	6
Drowning ... ..	—	1	1	—	2
Firearms ... ..	—	2	—	—	2
Hanging ... ..	3	5	—	—	8
Jump from high place ... ..	2	1	1	—	4
Poisoning—Coal gas ... ..	2	18	2	—	22
„ Drugs, &c. ... ..	4	6	1	—	11
Other means ... ..	—	—	3	—	3
<i>Homicide—</i>					
Manslaughter ... ..	—	—	1	—	1
Unlawful abortion ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Wilful murder ... ..	—	2	—	1	3
GRAND TOTAL ... ..	61	145	61	6	273

### Propaganda.

The Council during 1936 made a grant of £10 to the Central Council for Health Education in furtherance of their work of education in the principles of health.

They also gave support to lectures arranged by the British Social Hygiene Council.

The booklet enumerating the various activities of the Public Health Department was revised during the year and re-distributed.

Various leaflets with regard to diphtheria, measles, &c., were issued to families in which these diseases occurred, and posters were exhibited from time to time with regard to infant life protection, rats and mice, &c.

### Fouling of Footways by Dogs.

Two offences against the Council's by-law with regard to the fouling of footways by dogs were reported during the year, and by order of the Committee proceedings were instituted against the offenders. The result is shown in the table on page 82.

The application of this by-law to the Borough appears undoubtedly to have effected a diminution of this objectionable form of nuisance on the public footways.

### Air Raid Precautions.

At the invitation of the Home Office the Council in October arranged for the Senior Sanitary Inspector (Mr. F. H. Chuter) to undergo a course of instruction at the Civilian Anti-Gas School in Gloucestershire, the course being for officials who are to be responsible for starting training in decontamination work in their respective areas. Mr. Chuter qualified as a first-class instructor, and the Council subsequently, on the recommendation of the Health Committee appointed a Special Committee to make arrangements for the relief and succour of those who might suffer as the result of air-raids.

### Changes in Staff, 1936.

*Medical Staff.*—Miss M. O'Flynn, B.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., who had been Assistant Tuberculosis Officer (part-time) since 1930 was appointed a full-time officer from October, 1936, and given duties in connection with the Council's Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme (*vide* page 51).

*Public Analyst.*—The Council in July resolved that the appointment of Mr. C. Hackman, F.I.C., Public Analyst, should be continued until further order. Previously this appointment had been renewed from year to year.

*Clerical Staff.*—Mr. H. C. Godfrey, Grade B clerk, was promoted to Grade C in September.

*Maternity Hospital.*—The appointment of the consultant obstetrician to exercise general supervision over the hospital is referred to on page 41.

Dr. M. O'Mahoney held the appointment of resident medical officer from 20th June, 1935, to 5th June, 1936, when she was succeeded by Dr. Q. I. E. May, who herself resigned on 31st August. Later Dr. J. O. French, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., was appointed and took up duty on 1st October.

Miss F. M. Cooper was appointed an additional sister at the Maternity Hospital in August (*vide* page 41). In the following month Miss A. Woodrow, sister, resigned her appointment and Miss I. Greetham was later appointed as her successor.

In January Miss E. K. Worvell was appointed to give weekly lectures to the pupil midwives, in place of Miss G. Islip, who previously held the appointment and whose resignation was recorded in the last report.

*Masseuse.*—Miss M. Good was appointed masseuse at the central massage clinic, as from 1st May, 1936. She had previously acted in the same capacity at the Mundella Road Centre. She holds the certificates of the Incorporated Society of Trained Masseuses.



# Protection of Food Supply.

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

### Unsound Food.

The following is a tabulated return of unsound foods which under the provisions of Section 180 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, were brought to the notice of the Sanitary Inspectors and voluntarily surrendered during 1936:—

Food.	Quantity.	Food.	Quantity.
<i>Fish.</i>		<i>Fruit, Vegetables, etc.</i>	
Cod ... ..	2 boxes.	Apples... ..	} 13 baskets & ½ box. 1½ boxes. 2 boxes. 6 bags.
Escallops ...	1 box.	Grape fruit ...	
Haddock (fillet)	2 boxes.	Lemons ...	
Iceland Dabs...	1 box.	Spring Onions...	
Kippers ...	6 boxes.		
Skate ... ..	5 boxes.		

### Food Poisoning.

Under Section 182 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, medical practitioners are required to notify to the Medical Officer of Health of the district cases of persons under their care suffering or suspected to be suffering from food poisoning.

Four such cases were notified to the Medical Officer of Health during the year, none of which presented features of special interest.

The foods suspected were submitted to bacteriological examination but no pathogenic organisms were found, and in each case the patient recovered.

### Slaughterhouses and Knackers' Yards.

The duty of licensing knackers and slaughterers of cattle and horses, and the premises used by them, was transferred to the Metropolitan Borough Councils in 1933.

The licences for the two slaughterhouses remaining in Battersea were renewed by the Council for 1 year from 1st July, 1936, and four slaughtermen's licences were issued during the year under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

The two slaughterhouses have been kept under systematic inspection by the staff, and during the year 1936, 123 inspections were made by the Council's inspector. The carcasses of 77 animals (calves 3, sheep 71, and pigs 3) were examined after slaughter.

No contravention of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations or the By-laws in regard to slaughterhouses was reported during the year.

There are no knackers' yards in the Borough.

### **Butchers' Shops.**

The number of butchers' shops in the Borough at the beginning of the year 1936 was 101. Deducting 2, which were closed during the year, there remained 99 on the register at 31st December. There are in addition a number of premises where the sale of cooked meats is carried on, as well as grocers' and provision merchants' shops at which cooked meats are among the articles sold.

All butchers' shops in the Borough are systematically inspected, and for the most part they are well kept and provided with cold storage facilities. During the year, 1,399 inspections of these premises were carried out by the Council's Food Inspector.

### **Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.**

It was not found necessary during 1936 to take action for any contravention of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

### **By-laws as to Food.**

By-laws were made by the London County Council during the year for promoting sanitary and cleanly conditions in the manufacture, preparation, storage, transport or exposure for sale of any article intended to be sold for food.

The by-laws were made under powers contained in the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1932, section 6, which has been re-enacted in Section 183 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936. They came into force on 1st January, 1937, and are to be administered by the Metropolitan Borough Councils.

### **Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.**

The analysis of samples of food and drugs procured under the provisions of the above-mentioned Act, or informally (i.e., without following in detail the procedure prescribed by the Act) is carried

out by the Public Analyst for the Borough, at the laboratory at 325 Kennington Road, S.E. 11.

The bacteriological examination of samples (mainly milk) is carried out by the Clinical Research Association, Ltd., at Watergate House, Strand, W.C.

The total number of food samples taken under the Act during 1936 was 744, of which 8 or 1·1 per cent. were certified by the Public Analyst to be adulterated. In addition to the foregoing, 456 informal samples were procured, of which 10 or 2·2 per cent. were reported against.

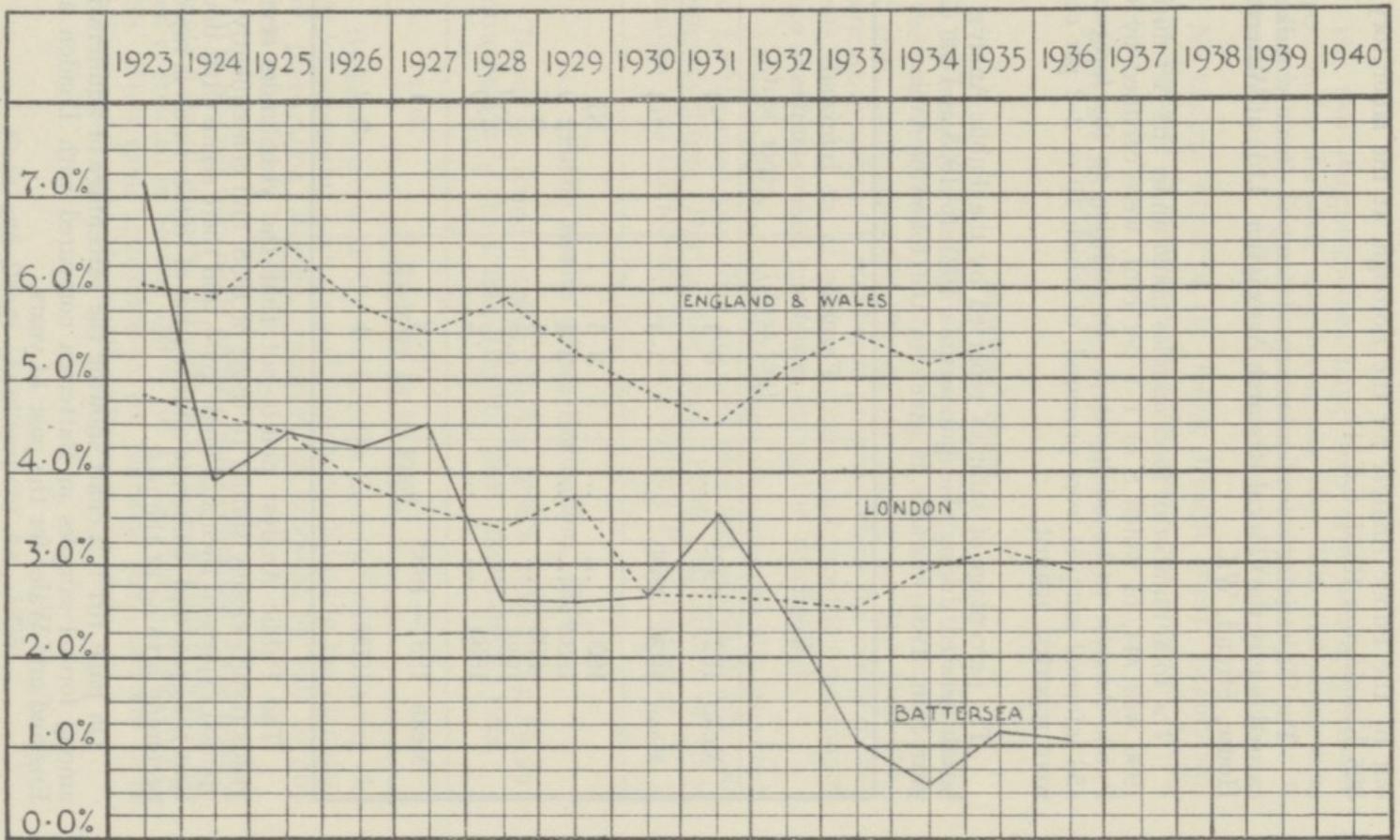
The percentage of samples reported by the Public Analyst to be adulterated during the quinquennia 1921 to 1935 and in each year from 1931 onwards, is given in the following table.

Year.	Formal samples. (per cent.)	Informal samples. (per cent.)
Mean 1921—1925 ...	6·4	7·4
Mean 1926—1930 ...	3·3	2·4
1931 ... ..	3·5	Nil
1932 ... ..	2·4	2·9
1933 ... ..	1·0	0·5
1934 ... ..	0·7	5·0
1935 ... ..	1·2	2·0
Mean 1931—1935 ...	1·8	2·1
1936 ... ..	1·1	2·2

The Public Analyst points out that the year under review yields results closely similar to those of 1935, and consequently the opinion expressed then still holds good, and there seems little doubt that the gross and deliberate adulteration of former times is rapidly becoming a thing of the past.

On page 101 is a chart showing the percentage of adulteration among formal samples in Battersea compared with London and England and Wales for the past 14 years.

ANALYSIS OF FOOD.  
 PERCENTAGE OF FORMAL SAMPLES FOUND ADULTERATED.



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

TABLE I.  
Main Statement.

Nature of sample.	Examined.			Adulterated.		
	Formal.	Infor- mal.	Total.	Formal.	Infor- mal.	Total.
Beer (stout) ...	—	1	1	—	0	0
Butter ...	6	54	60	0	1	1
Cheese ...	—	8	8	—	0	0
Cocoa... ..	—	12	12	—	0	0
Coffee ...	—	10	10	—	0	0
Confectionery ...	—	8	8	—	0	0
Cream ...	—	27	27	—	0	0
Flour ...	—	1	1	—	0	0
Flour, self-raising ...	—	8	8	—	0	0
Jam and Marmalade...	—	8	8	—	0	0
Lard ...	—	19	19	—	0	0
Margarine ...	—	12	12	—	0	0
Milk ...	736	1	737	7	0	7
„ (pasteurised) ...	—	1	1	—	0	0
„ condensed (full cream)	—	2	2	—	0	0
„ „ (machine skimmed)	—	2	2	—	0	0
Mustard ...	—	12	12	—	3	3
Sugar... ..	—	23	23	—	0	0
Tea ...	—	33	33	—	0	0
Vinegar ...	1	17	18	1	1	2
Drugs ...	—	33	33	—	0	0
Other articles ...	1	164	165	0	5	5
Total ...	744	456	1200	8	10	18

TABLE II.  
Drugs.

Nature of sample.	Examined.			Adulterated.		
	Formal.	Infor- mal.	Total.	Formal.	Infor- mal.	Total.
Camphorated oil ...	—	4	4	—	0	0
Epsom salts... ..	—	8	8	—	0	0
Iodine, tincture ...	—	8	8	—	0	0
Ointment, Zinc ...	—	9	9	—	0	0
Seidlitz powder ...	—	4	4	—	0	0
Total ...	—	33	33	—	0	0

TABLE III.  
Other Articles.

Nature of sample.	Examined.			Adulterated.		
	Formal.	Infor- mal.	Total.	Formal.	Infor- mal.	Total.
Almonds, ground ...	—	4	4	—	0	0
Cakes, sponge ...	—	12	12	—	0	0
Cheese and tomato paste ... ..	—	1	1	—	0	0
Custard powder ...	—	18	18	—	0	0
Dripping ... ..	—	12	12	—	1	1
Fish, canned... ..	—	13	13	—	0	0
„ paste ... ..	—	3	3	—	0	0
Fruits, dried... ..	—	21	21	—	0	0
Jelly, table ... ..	—	9	9	—	0	0
Junket crystals ...	—	4	4	—	0	0
Lemonade powder ...	—	4	4	—	3	3
Mincemeat ... ..	—	4	4	—	0	0
Mustard, compound	—	2	2	—	0	0
Oatmeal ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Olive oil ... ..	—	8	8	—	0	0
Peel, candied ... ..	—	4	4	—	0	0
Pepper ... ..	—	8	8	—	0	0
Rice ... ..	—	11	11	—	0	0
„ ground ... ..	—	2	2	—	0	0
Sausages ... ..	—	7	7	—	1	1
„ preserved... ..	1	1	2	0	0	0
Spice, mixed... ..	—	4	4	—	0	0
Sponge mixture ...	—	4	4	—	0	0
Suet, shredded ...	—	4	4	—	0	0
Wines, non-alcoholic	—	4	4	—	0	0
Total ... ..	1	164	165	0	5	5

#### Adulterated Samples.

The total number of samples taken in 1936 and certified by the Public Analyst to be adulterated, or not to comply with the requirements of the various Orders or Regulations, was 18, as follows —

*Milk.*—Seven formal samples. (See following pages.)

*Lemonade Powder.*—Three informal samples prepared with tartaric instead of citric acid.

*Vinegar.*—One formal and one informal sample, both deficient in acetic acid to the extent of 96·25 per cent. Proceedings were instituted against the vendor, who was fined £1.

*Dripping.*—One informal sample containing a slight excess of water.

*Butter.*—One informal sample consisting entirely of margarine.

*Sausage.*—One informal sample containing a sulphite preservative the presence of which was undeclared.

*Mustard*—Three informal samples containing a proportion of wheaten flour varying from 8 per cent to 11·8 per cent.

### Milk.

Of the 738 samples of milk (all but one of which were formal samples) submitted during the year, 7 (formal) or 0·9 per cent. were reported as adulterated, 2 of these samples being deficient in milk fat and 5 containing extraneous water. The percentages of extraneous water found in the 5 adulterated samples did not exceed 6 per cent., whilst the deficiency in milk fat in the 2 samples so reported against was 3 and 6 per cent. respectively.

In the 5 years 1931–35, and in 1936, the percentage of adulterated (formal) samples of milk was as under :—

Year.	Samples taken.	Adulterated.	
		No.	Percentage.
1931 ...	777	28	3·6
1932 ...	760	13	1·7
1933 ...	768	6	0·8
1934 ...	750	5	0·7
1935 ...	738	6	0·8
Mean ...	759	12	1·5
1936 ...	736	7	0·95

A considerable proportion of the milk supply of London is received at Clapham Junction and South Lambeth Goods Stations and samples are systematically taken on the arrival of the milk at these two stations. Such samples are included in the return on page 102.

The adulteration of milk during the year under review (the Analyst points out) remains under 1 per cent., and in all cases the departure from the standard was slight. It must not be overlooked, however, that the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901, notoriously require a low standard both in respect of milk-fat and solids-not-fat, and it is to be hoped that the time is rapidly approaching when all milk offered for sale to the public will at least comply with these minimum requirements.

The average composition of the 730 samples of milk reported as genuine, proved to be as under :—

Total milk solids	...	...	...	12·49 per cent.
Milk fat	...	...	...	3·65 „
Non-fatty solids	...	...	...	8·84 „

The content of milk fat in these 730 samples ranged as follows :

4 per cent. and over	...	...	81 samples or 11.1 per cent.
Between 3.9 and 4.0 per cent.	...	65	" " 8.9 "
" 3.8 " 3.9	"	79	" " 10.8 "
" 3.7 " 3.8	"	72	" " 9.9 "
" 3.6 " 3.7	"	104	" " 14.2 "
" 3.5 " 3.6	"	115	" " 15.8 "
" 3.4 " 3.5	"	98	" " 13.4 "
" 3.3 " 3.4	"	81	" " 11.1 "
" 3.2 " 3.3	"	22	" " 3.0 "
" 3.1 " 3.2	"	10	" " 1.4 "
" 3.0 " 3.1	"	3	" " 0.4 "
		730	100.0
		730	100.0

During 5 years, 1927-31, 59.6 per cent. of these genuine samples of milk contained over 3.5 per cent. of fat. In the following 5 years, 1932-6, this had increased to 62.9 per cent., and in 1936 was 70.7 per cent.

All samples were systematically tested for the presence of preservatives and colouring matter but with negative results.

Milk sampling was carried out on 5 Sundays during the year, and 25 samples were purchased for analysis on these occasions. Samples of milk in course of delivery by wholesale firms to the number of 23 were taken during the year. Thirty-five samples of milk were also taken in course of delivery to hospitals and elementary schools in the Borough, all of which were certified to be genuine. The supply of milk to hospitals and institutions is kept under careful supervision and samples are periodically taken for chemical and bacteriological analysis.

During the year 16 samples of milk were taken for bacteriological examination. Of these 15 were of pasteurised milk and 1 of ungraded milk. The last mentioned sample was tested for the tubercle bacillus but with negative result. The results of the bacteriological examination showed that all the samples complied with the requirements.

Six samples were taken in course of delivery during the year at the request of the Medical Officers of Health of neighbouring Boroughs under the provisions of Secs. 21 and 29 and the second schedule of the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, which permits the vendor to require (within 60 hours) the Council to take samples from a corresponding delivery or milking. During the year advantage was also taken of these provisions by 6 Battersea milk purveyors in regard to 17 samples of milk.

Proceedings with regard to adulteration were taken in three instances, particulars relating to which will be found set out in the table on page 83.

## Milk and Dairies Acts 1915 and 1922.

### Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

The provisions of the above-named Acts and Order continued to be enforced by the Council during the year under report, but no action was found necessary in respect of any contraventions thereof.

### Milk (Special Designations) Order.

The Order of this name made in 1923 was revoked in 1936, and a new Order—the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936—was made by the Minister of Health during the year.

The designations formerly used were abolished and the following substituted :—

*“ Tuberculin Tested.”*—The conditions for this grade are substantially the same as those formerly prescribed for Grade A (Tuberculin Tested) milk. It is milk from cows which have passed a veterinary examination and a tuberculin test, and it may be bottled on the farm or elsewhere. If pasteurised, the milk must be described as *“ Tuberculin Tested Milk (Pasteurised).”* If it is bottled on the farm, the word *“ (Certified) ”* may be added to its description.

*“ Accredited.”*—The conditions for this grade are similar to those prescribed in the Order of 1923 for Grade A milk. It is raw milk from cows which have passed a veterinary examination ; it may be bottled on the farm or elsewhere. It must satisfy the same bacteriological tests as are prescribed for raw Tuberculin Tested milk.

*“ Pasteurised.”*—This designation is applicable both where *“ Accredited ”* milk and where ungraded milk is pasteurised in accordance with the requirements of the Order. The conditions are substantially the same as in the Order of 1923, except that further conditions are imposed with regard to thermometers and temperature records.

The Metropolitan Borough Councils were made the sole licensing authorities within their respective areas. Formerly the licensing of *“ producers ”* was in the hands of the Ministry of Health.

Notice was given by the Council to all licensed dealers, and to others, of the alterations made by the Order.

Licences in existence when the new Order came into force (1st June, 1936) remained in force until the end of the year, and the number of licences valid during 1936 was as follows :—

	Full.	Supplemental.
Certified milk ... ..	8	1
Grade A (Tuberculin tested) milk...	50	2
Grade A milk ... ..	1	2
Pasteurised milk ... ..	52	8
	—	—
	111	13
	=====	=====

Two licences to bottle Grade A (T.T.) milk, and three to pasteurise milk, were granted and are included in the above figures.

A cautionary letter was, by order of the Committee, addressed to a vendor who was found to be dealing in milk labelled "pasteurised milk" without holding the necessary licence.

The bacteriological examination of samples of milk is referred to on page 105.

### **Milk Shops.**

The number of premises registered in Battersea for the sale of milk is 119 (including 8 wholesalers' premises). One dairy premises was added to the register and 8 removed therefrom on discontinuance of the sale of milk, and 4 on the purveyor restricting his sale to milk purchased already bottled. In 8 cases registration was transferred on account of change of proprietorship. There are also 8 premises registered for the sale of cream only. All milk shops are kept under systematic inspection, and during the year 480 inspections were carried out and 4 intimation and 3 statutory notices were served to remedy defects found on inspection.

Forty-four vendors whose registered premises are without the borough are registered as purveyors within Battersea. In addition to the above there are 183 persons registered for the sale of milk in sealed receptacles only.

The condition of premises in the borough in which milk is sold or stored remains at a satisfactory sanitary standard.

### **Condensed Milk.**

During the year 4 informal samples of condensed milk were submitted for examination, of which 2 were described as "full-cream" and 2 as "machine-separated." All were found to be genuine and to comply with the requirements of the Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923.

### **Artificial Cream Act, 1929.**

Only 2 shops are registered under the provisions of this Act for the sale of artificial cream. These premises are periodically inspected.

### **Ice Cream.**

There were at the end of the year 220 premises (excluding street stalls) in the borough used for the manufacture, storage, or sale of ice cream, 9 less than at the end of 1935.

All the premises, stalls, barrows, &c., from which the trade is carried on are kept under inspection during the season.

During the year 217 inspections were made, and it was found necessary to serve 3 intimation and 2 statutory notices in respect of these premises.

The improved conditions under which this commodity is now prepared and sold in Battersea, referred to in previous annual reports, are on the whole being maintained.

#### **Preservatives in Food.**

The provisions of the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations are referred to in the Annual Report for the year 1928.

All samples submitted to the Public Analyst are examined for the presence of preservatives and during 1936 one contravention only was reported, a sample of sausage being found to contain a sulphite preservative the presence of which was undeclared.

#### **Preserved Food Premises.**

The duty of registering premises in which preserved foods are prepared or manufactured is placed upon Metropolitan Borough Councils by Section 187 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936.

There were 174 premises upon the register at the end of 1936, after correction of the register for new premises and removals. No sanitary notices were served during the year in respect of this class of premises.

#### **Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1928.**

No legal action was found necessary during the year under review in regard to the various Orders made under this Act.

#### **Merchandise Marks Act, 1926.**

The Medical Officer of Health and the staff of sanitary inspectors have been authorised by the Council to enforce the provisions of the various Orders made under the Act. One offence was reported by the London County Council to have been committed by one of their contractors, but in the circumstances disclosed the Committee decided to take no action in the matter.

One new amending Order was made in 1936 dealing with imported meat.

#### **Fish Shops.**

Fish shops in which fish either cooked or uncooked is sold, or in which the curing of fish intended for sale is carried on, number 67, 4 being added to the register, and 14 removed. All these premises are kept under systematic inspection.

Inspections made during 1936 numbered 257, and 4 notices (2 intimation and 2 statutory) 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 1936 was 126, 20 having been added to the register and 19 removed during the year. The number of inspections carried out in 1936 was 313, and in 8 cases it was found necessary to serve notices, 2 of which were statutory notices, to remedy various defects.

### **Street Stalls for Sale of Food.**

There are 173 street stalls in the borough for the sale of food-stuffs of varied character.

These were systematically inspected during the year, but no action was found necessary in regard to the food sold, which is generally sound and wholesome, and no offences against the statutory requirements with regard to the food exposed on these stalls were reported during the year.

Inspections numbering 153 were made of the premises used by street vendors for the storage of their stocks, but no defects were discovered calling for action by the Council.

# Factories, Workshops, Workplaces and Homework.

## 1.—INSPECTIONS OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES (including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances), 1936.

PREMISES.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ... ..	636	22	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) ... ..	745	27	—
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises referred to on page 113) ... ..	2,785	244	—
Total ... ..	4,166	293	—

## 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 ... ..	94	93	—	—
Want of Ventilation ... ..	25	23	—	—
Overcrowding ... ..	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ... ..	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances ... ..	73	70	—	—
Sanitary accommodation { Insufficient ... ..	78	74	—	—
{ Unsuitable or defective ... ..	58	58	—	—
{ Not separate for the sexes ... ..	—	—	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (Sec. 101) ... ..	—	—	—	—
Other Offences (excluding Offences relating to Outworkers which are referred to on page 113) ... ..	—	—	—	—
Total ... ..	328	318	—	—

## 3.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on Register (Section 131) at end of 1936 :—

Bakehouses ... ..	6
Bootmakers ... ..	6
Cycle makers ... ..	8
Dressmakers... ..	17
Laundries ... ..	3
Milliners ... ..	6
Motor repairers ... ..	20
Rag sorters ... ..	16
Tailors ... ..	34
Other trades ... ..	97
Total number of workshops ...	<u>213</u>

## 4.—OTHER MATTERS.

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

Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (Section 133)... ..	5
Notified by H.M. Inspector ... ..	5
Underground Bakehouses (Section 101), in use at end of the year ... ..	15

## Factories and Workshops.

## FACTORIES.

The following is a list of the factories on the register at the end of 1936 :—

Trade.	Number of Factories on Register.	Males.		Females.	
		Adults.	Young Persons.	Adults.	Young Persons.
Baker ... ..	46	241	27	28	34
Barge builder... ..	2	22	—	—	—
Bootmaker ... ..	28	73	7	—	—
Builder ... ..	4	87	11	—	—
Butter blender	1	218	17	51	35
Chaff and forage	2	35	1	10	2
Chemical works	1	3	—	—	—
Coachbuilder ... ..	2	13	2	—	—
Chocolate, &c., maker ... ..	5	38	2	69	22
Cycle maker ... ..	1	2	—	—	—
Dyer ... ..	3	44	5	52	3
Engineer ... ..	22	1,180	137	40	38
Firewood cutter	7	36	4	8	—
Flour mills ... ..	2	150	7	18	4
Foundry ... ..	2	29	3	—	—
Lift maker ... ..	2	38	2	—	—
Mason ... ..	7	414	45	—	—
Mineral water... ..	2	21	6	34	6
Motor repairer	20	210	9	4	—
Printer ... ..	17	78	22	23	15
Steam laundry	16	80	12	510	156
Other trades ... ..	83	4,108	594	1,777	471
Total ... ..	275	7,120	913	2,624	786

The number of factories included in the foregoing table is 275, as compared with 278 in the corresponding table in the last annual report, 8 new factories having been opened in 1936, and 11 removed.

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.

During the year 19 preliminary and 3 statutory notices were served under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891 and 1936, for defects found on factory premises, for the most part relating to defective or insufficient sanitary accommodation, and all were duly complied with.

### Workshops.

The following is a list of the workshops on the register at the end of 1936 :—

Trade.	No. of Work-shops.	No. of Work-rooms.	Persons Employed.			
			Males.		Females.	
			Adults.	Young Persons.	Adults.	Young Persons.
Baker ... ..	6	6	12	—	—	—
Blindmaker ...	5	6	10	—	1	—
Bootmaker ...	6	6	14	—	—	—
Builder ...	6	7	10	3	—	—
Carpenter ...	4	4	13	3	—	—
Coach builder...	4	5	25	—	—	—
Cycle maker ...	8	9	21	5	—	—
Dressmaker ...	17	20	1	—	41	7
Embroiderer ...	1	2	—	—	9	—
Farrier & smith	5	5	13	—	—	—
Florist... ..	5	7	—	—	20	1
Laundry ...	3	10	2	—	6	—
Mason ... ..	1	1	3	1	—	—
Milliner ...	6	6	—	—	13	1
Motor repairer	20	23	80	16	—	—
Musical instru- ment maker...	3	4	9	—	—	—
Photographer...	2	6	6	4	1	—
Poster and sign writer ...	6	10	21	2	—	—
Rag sorter ...	16	33	44	20	14	—
Tailor ... ..	34	60	62	2	54	4
Upholsterer ...	8	8	18	—	7	—
Other trades ...	47	102	157	18	36	3
Totals ...	213	340	521	74	202	16

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, and during 1936 the number of her inspections amounted to 175.

Twenty-four intimation and 3 statutory notices were served during the year for various defects in workshops found on inspection, all of which were complied with. Of these, 10 intimation notices were served by the female inspector.

Ten new workshops were added to the register, dealing with the following trades :—

Cycle maker	...	...	1	Rag sorter	...	...	...	1
Dressmaker...	...	...	3	Tailor	...	...	...	1
Milliner	...	...	1	Other trades...	...	...	...	2
Poster writer	...	...	1					

Ten workshops closed during the year, the total number of workshops remaining 213.

The following are particulars relating to workshops in which "protected persons" were employed, notice of which was duly sent to H.M. Inspector during 1936 :—

Trade.	No. of Workshops	Protected Persons Employed.		
		Women.	Young Persons.	Total.
Artificial flowers	1	1	—	1
Dressmaker ...	1	5	—	5
Corsets ... ..	1	1	—	1

#### Outworkers.

During 1936, 109 lists of outworkers were received, viz., 56 from Battersea employers, containing 143 names, and 53 from the Medical Officers of Health of other districts, containing 236 names.

After eliminating outworkers not residing in Battersea (of whom 81 names were forwarded to the Medical Officers of the districts concerned) and duplicated entries there remained the names and addresses of 159 Battersea outworkers.

The total number of registered outworkers in the Borough is 177, of whom 19 are "contractors," i.e., employers of labour for the purpose of the home-work received by them, and many of the premises are workshops in the meaning of the term as used in the Factory and Workshop Act.

The following table gives details of the outworkers' premises in the Borough, most of which are visited by the female sanitary inspector. The figures in brackets indicate the premises visited by the male inspector, which are included in the totals shown.

TRADE.	Number on Register.		Persons Employed.
	Premises.	Workrooms	
Blousemaker ... ..	2	2	4
Bootmaker ... ..	20 (20)	25 (25)	32 (32)
Dressmaker... ..	33	34	43
Embroiderer ... ..	28	28	30
Fancy goods ... ..	12	12	12
Fancy boxes ... ..	7	7	7
Fine needlework ... ..	2	2	2
Glovemaker ... ..	1	1	1
Knitting and crochet ... ..	1	1	1
Tailor ... ..	53 (38)	63 (47)	117 (84)
Underclothing ... ..	3	3	3
Other trades ... ..	15 (2)	19 (2)	16 (4)
Female Inspector ... ..	117	123	148
Male " ... ..	60	74	120
Total ... ..	177	197	268

There were 54 new outworkers' premises added to the register during 1936, and 51 were removed, there being thus an increase of 3 in the number registered.

There were 537 inspections of outworkers' premises during the year, of which 450 were by the female inspector. Two intimation notices were served for sanitary defects found on inspection.

Seven cases of infectious disease occurred in these premises during 1936, and the usual precautionary measures were taken to prevent the spread of infection.

#### Bakehouses.

There were 55 bakehouses in Battersea at the end of 1936, at three of which no person other than the proprietor was employed.

Of this total 46 use power and are therefore technically factories. Fifteen of the 55 are underground bakehouses. Additions to and removals from the list during 1936 were:—

New bakehouses ...	Factories—Nil.
" " ...	Workshops—Nil.
Premises closed ...	Factories—4 (2 under ground and 2 above ground)
" " ...	1 (under ground) in which only the proprietor was employed.

Inspections made during the year numbered 84, of which 61 were to factory bakehouses, and 15 intimation and 2 statutory notices were served, mainly for failure to carry out the half-yearly cleansing or lime-whiting of the bakehouses within the statutory period.

#### Warehouses and Wharves, &c.

At the end of 1936 there were 63 premises on the register, including railway yards, mews and stables. These premises are systematically inspected, and during the year 49 inspections were made. Twenty-three intimation notices and 6 statutory notices were served to remedy nuisances found on inspection, and were complied with.

1935	131	111	20
1936	63	49	29
1937	70	50	20

## Housing.

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### Housing Act, 1936.

This Act, which came into force on the 1st January, 1937, received Royal Assent during the year. It is a consolidating act and does not introduce any new provisions.

### New Working Class Dwellings.

During the year 50 tenements were erected by the Council as part of their housing programme.

The flats form the remaining two blocks on the Stewarts Lane site and were mainly utilised for the rehousing of families from clearance areas in the borough.

In addition 18 flats were in course of erection on the site of Nos. 231 to 253 York Road, which had been acquired by the Council with a view to extension of the Plough Road Improvement Scheme.

The Council endeavoured during the year to secure the site of the Battersea Grammar School for housing purposes but they were unsuccessful.

Seventy-seven tenements were erected by the London County Council during the year on the Didcot Street clearance area site, and 179 tenements were completed by the Peabody Trust on the site of the Royal Masonic School for Girls, St. Johns Hill. A further 125 tenements on this site were in course of erection at the end of the year.

In addition to the foregoing 6 houses (4 in Rusham Road, 1 in Berkeley Street and 1 in Vicarage Road) were erected by private enterprise.

### Overcrowding.

Some improvement has taken place in the abatement of overcrowding due, in part, to the activities of the Borough Council and to the assistance provided by the County Council. There is, however, considerable room for improvement in certain areas in the Borough.

The Minister of Health fixed the "appointed days" for Battersea under the Housing Act, 1935, as 1st January, 1937, for section 6 (i.e., the date within six months of which prescribed information must be inserted in rent books) and 1st July, 1937, for sections 3, 4, 8 and 68 (i.e., the date after which overcrowding becomes an offence).

The Council issued a pamphlet giving information for landlords and tenants as to the provisions of the Housing Acts, with regard to the prevention and abatement of overcrowding.

During the year 23 families who were living under overcrowded or other insanitary conditions were accommodated on the Council's Housing Estates on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health.

In addition 148 applications for housing accommodation were referred to the London County Council for special consideration on the grounds of hardship or overcrowding. The following table shows the result of such action :—

	Referred in previous years but not then dealt with.	Referred in 1936.	Total.
Families accommodated ... ..	5	36	41
Offer declined or applicant otherwise suited ... ..	3	3	6
Recommendation not accepted by the London County Council ... ..	1	27	28
Still under consideration ... ..	—	82	82
Totals ... ..	9	148	157

It is the practice of the London County Council to notify the Medical Officer of Health of the families resident in the borough who have been accommodated on their estates. During the year 294 Battersea families were provided with accommodation on London County Council Estates—mainly St. Helier—outside the Borough. In the case of 15 other Battersea families accommodation was provided by them at Battersea Bridge Buildings or Durham Buildings.

#### Clearance Areas.

*Lothair Street Area.*—This area, consisting of 9 houses, was represented by the Medical Officer of Health and a Clearance Order was subsequently made by the Council. The owners did not object to the Order but claimed an allowance in respect of the good maintenance of the property. After inspection by one of the Minister of Health's inspectors the Order was confirmed and the claim in respect of good maintenance was not allowed. The Order has become operative and it is anticipated that the dwellings will shortly be demolished.

*Livingstone Road and Winstanley Road Area.*—This area, comprising 3 houses in Livingstone Road and 3 shops, with dwelling accommodation above, in Winstanley Road, was the subject of a Clearance Order made by the Council on the representation of the Medical Officer of Health.

As the owners objected, a local inquiry was held on 16th October by an Inspector of the Minister of Health, at which the owners of the shop property in Winstanley Road submitted an undertaking to demolish the dwelling portion of the buildings and to utilise the ground floors as lock-up shops. The order was confirmed in respect of the Livingstone Road houses, but, having regard to the undertaking submitted by the owners, the Winstanley Road buildings were excluded from the Order. At the suggestion of the Minister negotiations are proceeding with a view to the undertaking being implemented so that the premises can be dealt with under Demolition Order procedure.

A third small area was also represented by the Medical Officer of Health during the year. After consultation with the London County Council it was decided that this area should not be proceeded with at the moment as it is possible that the boundaries of the area might be extended.

*Sheepcote Lane Area.*—As mentioned in previous Annual Reports it had been arranged with the London County Council that they would make Clearance and Compulsory Purchase Orders in respect of this area, and subsequently transfer the land to this Council for redevelopment.

A local inquiry was held on 7th October and the orders, with slight modifications, were confirmed. The orders, however, had not become operative by the end of the year.

*Mendip Road Area.*—Similar arrangements to those made in respect of the Sheepcote Lane area were made in regard to the Mendip Road area, consisting of some 45 houses.

The necessary representation and orders were made but the local inquiry had not been held by the end of the year.

*Savona Street Area.*—Clearance and Compulsory Purchase Orders were made by the London County Council in respect of this area, comprising some 157 houses in Savona Street, Savona Place, New Road, Tidmore Street, Ascalon Street, Seldon Street and Stewarts Road.

Following a local inquiry the Minister of Health confirmed the orders.

### **Repair of Unfit Houses.**

Since the War, the repair and reconditioning of unfit houses, either under the Housing Acts or the Public Health Act, has been systematically proceeded with, and the work carried out during 1936 will be found summarised on pages 121 and 122.

In no case was it found necessary for the Council's Works Department to enter and carry out, in default of the owner, the necessary repairs in compliance with notices served under the Housing Acts.

### **Appeals.**

During 1936 an owner lodged an appeal against notices served under section 17 of the Housing Act, 1930, in respect of 3 houses.

The notices were complied with by the owner and the appeal was subsequently abandoned.

### **Demolition Orders.**

Demolition Orders were made by the Council during the year in respect of 2 houses in Gwynne Road, which had been represented by the Medical Officer of Health during 1935.

A house in Winstanley Road was represented with a view to a Demolition Order being made in respect thereof, but the owner intimated his intention of giving an undertaking to put the premises into repair. The matter was still under consideration at the end of the year.

### **Closing Orders.**

Six Closing Orders were made during the year in respect of parts of buildings which were unfit for habitation—5 in Wycliffe Road and 1 in Bolingbroke Grove.

In addition 3 other houses in Brougham Street were represented with a view to the closing of part of the houses, but the matter was still under consideration at the end of the year.

### **Increase of Rent, Etc., Acts.**

During 1936, 4 applications were received from tenants for the certificate, and 3 from owners for the report of the Sanitary Authority under the above mentioned statutes. The application for a certificate was granted in 3 cases and refused in the other; that for a report was granted in each case.

### **Action under Section 5 of the Housing Act, 1925.**

During 1936, in 4 cases (relating to 4 houses) contraventions of section 5 of the Housing Act, 1925, which requires, under penalty, the rent book to be kept in a prescribed form, were reported to the Housing Committee. Satisfactory explanations having been received and the rent books having been put in order, no legal proceedings were considered necessary, but the Housing Committee directed cautionary letters to be sent to the offenders.

### **Structural Defects.**

The attention of the District Surveyor of the London County Council was drawn, in 78 instances, to structural defects observed by the Sanitary Inspectors during the course of their duties.

### **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 17 of the Housing Act, 1930, or under the provisions of section 19 of the Act, during 1936:—

STREET.	Houses dealt with.	STREET.	Houses dealt with.	STREET.	Houses dealt with.
<i>No. 1 District—</i>		<i>No. 3 Dist. (contd.)</i>		<i>No. 6 District—</i>	
Etruria Street ...	1	Spicer Street ...	11	Harbut Road ...	55
Portslade Road	29	Surrey Lane ...	2	Lavender Road	1
Tweed Street ...	7	Trott Street ...	38	Meyrick Road ...	2
Wadhurst Road	3	Ursula Street ...	1	Plough Road ...	1
<i>No. 2 District—</i>		<i>No. 4 District—</i>		St. Johns Hill ...	
Alfred Street ...	1	Afghan Road ...	3	St. Johns Hill	
Anerley Street ...	1	Cabul Road ...	1	Grove ...	1
Arthur Street ...	1	Candahar Road	3	Usk Road ...	1
Austin Road ...	4	Duffield Street ...	15	Winstanley Road	5
Chatham Street	1	Green Lane ...	1	<i>No. 7 District—</i>	
Culvert Road ...	1	Heaver Road ...	37	Craven Mews ...	3
Kennard Street	1	Kerrison Road...	2	Sisters Avenue...	1
Latchmere Street	2	Khyber Road ...	1	Stormont Road	1
Longhedge Street	2	Lombard Road...	3	Sugden Road ...	1
Orkney Street ...	1	Lubeck Street ...	3	<i>No. 8 District—</i>	
Parkside Street...	31	Mantua Street ...	3	Aliwal Road ...	26
Rollo Street ...	1	Musjid Road ...	23	Almeric Road ...	3
Warriner Gardens	1	Nepaul Road ...	1	Bennerley Road	4
Weybridge Street	1	Orville Road ...	1	Broomwood Road	1
<i>No. 3 District—</i>		Rowena Crescent	1	Cairns Road ...	1
Bolingbroke Rd.	1	Shillington Street	1	Chatham Road...	2
Bridge Rd. West	1	Urswick Road ...	12	Chivalry Road ...	1
Castle Street ...	63	<i>No. 5 District—</i>		Comyn Road ...	44
Church Road ...	1	Beaufoy Road ...	3	Dulka Road ...	1
Ethelburga Street	3	Dorothy Road ...	1	Eckstein Road ...	26
Harley Street ...	6	Eversleigh Road	1	Honeywell Road	1
Home Road ...	21	Lavender Hill ...	1	Kelmescott Road...	1
Octavia Street ...	1	Queens Road ...	6	Mallinson Road	1
Orbel Street ...	1	Robertson Street	20	North Side, Wands	
Park Road ...	2	Tennyson Street	1	-worth Common	1
Pevenil Street ...	1	Tipthorpe Road	3	St. Ann's Road	2
Radstock Street	1	Wickersley Road	4	Salcott Road ...	1
Randall Street ...	1	Wycliffe Road ...	1	Sangora Road ...	1
Spencer Street ...	1			Strathblaine Rd.	1

## SUMMARY.

No. 1 District	...	...	...	4 streets	40 houses.
" 2 "	...	...	...	14 "	49 "
" 3 "	...	...	...	18 "	156 "
" 4 "	...	...	...	17 "	111 "
" 5 "	...	...	...	10 "	41 "
" 6 "	...	...	...	8 "	67 "
" 7 "	...	...	...	4 "	6 "
" 8 "	...	...	...	18 "	118 "
Totals	...	...	...	93 "	588 "

**Statistics for the Year ended 31st December, 1936.**

**NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES OR TENEMENTS ERECTED DURING THE YEAR :—**

(1) By the Local Authority	...	...	...	50
(2) By other Local Authorities	...	...	...	77
(3) By other bodies and persons	...	...	...	185

**NUMBER OF HOUSES DEMOLISHED DURING THE YEAR :—**

(1) In pursuance of demolition orders	...	...	...	Nil
(2) In connection with clearance areas	...	...	...	79
(3) Voluntarily	...	...	...	50

**1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR :—**

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)...	...	...	...	5,728
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	34,756
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	...	...	...	1,223
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	9,348
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	1
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	3,065

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

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	...	...	...	470
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**3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR :—**

(A) *Proceedings under sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930—*

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	51
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—				
(a) By owners	...	...	...	48
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	...	Nil

(B) *Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—*

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... .. 2,477  
(3,366 intimation notices)

(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—

(a) By owners ... .. 2490  
(3,248 intimation notices complied with)

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... .. Nil

(c) *Proceedings under sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—*

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... .. 2

(2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which an undertaking was accepted under subsection 2 of section 19 ... .. Nil

(3) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... .. Nil

(D) *Proceedings under section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—*

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... .. 6

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ... .. Nil

(E) *Overcrowding :—*

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year ... .. 1,873

(ii) Number of families dwelling therein ... 1,873

(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein ... 9,827½

(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year ... .. Nil

(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ... .. 95

(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases ... .. 543½

(d) Number of cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the local authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding ... .. Nil

## APPENDIX.

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### REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH SUBMITTED TO THE COUNCIL ON 30th SEPTEMBER, 1936, WITH REGARD TO CIRCULAR No. 1550 OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH "CHILDREN UNDER SCHOOL AGE."

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#### Arrangements for the Supervision of the Pre-School Child in Battersea.

##### I. SUMMARY OF CIRCULAR 1550.

The Minister is satisfied that arrangements for the supervision of the health of children up to the age of 18 months or 2 years are satisfactory.

In many areas insufficient attention is being given to health of children between ages of 18 months and 5 years. More than 16 per cent. of children entering school are found to require treatment for some disease or defect which should have been dealt with if there had been adequate supervision during the pre-school years.

There should be systematic visiting by the Health Visitor of children until their admission to school. Where there is ground for suspecting disease or defect, the mother should be advised to consult the family doctor or to take the child to the appropriate clinic.

In some areas "toddlers' clinics" have been instituted and their success depends to a great extent upon regular visiting by the Health Visitor.

The success of the arrangements will depend to a large extent on the efficiency of the Health Visiting staff and in many areas it may be necessary to increase the staff.

In certain areas day nurseries have been provided for the care of young children whose mothers go out to work, and councils should consider the desirability of establishing a Day Nursery.

The Minister will be glad if the Council will review their arrangements for supervising the health of young children and inform him of the results of their consideration of the Circular.

II. The estimated number of children between the ages of 12 months and 5 years in Battersea is 8,312.

III. The following arrangements made by the Council exist at present :—

(a) *Infant Welfare Centres.*

There are 8 infant welfare centres in the Borough, 6 conducted by the Council and 2 by Voluntary Associations to which the Council make an annual grant.

A total number of 14 sessions per week is held at these centres and a doctor is present at 8 of them.

It has hitherto been the practice in Battersea for toddlers to be seen at these sessions.

The following are particulars of the work done at the centres during 1935 in connection with toddlers:—

Total number of individual children 1-5 years of age attending the infant welfare centres	...	1,337
Total number of attendances of children 1-5 years of age	... ..	9,423

*(b) Medical Staff and Supervision.*

One full-time and 2 part-time medical officers are employed by the Council for Maternity and Infant Welfare work.

(In addition 2 part-time medical officers are employed by voluntary centres.)

*(c) Health Visiting Staff.*

The Council employ 12 whole-time health visitors and in addition a qualified health visitor employed by one of the voluntary centres undertakes visiting within her district.

During 1935, 8,050 visits were paid by health visitors to children between the ages of 1 and 5 years. This averages practically 1 visit per child each year.

*(d) Minor Ailments.*

Children found at the clinics to be suffering from small ailments requiring treatment are referred to their own doctor (if they have one) or the appropriate hospital.

The Council make a yearly grant of £100 to the Victoria Hospital for Children, and of £150 to St. Thomas' Babies Hostel.

*(e) Dental Clinic.*

The Council provide a dental clinic for the treatment of dental defects found in toddlers.

*(f) Sunlight Treatment and Massage.*

These forms of treatment are supplied by the Council to all children requiring them at their centre at Southlands.

*(g) Supply of Extra Nourishment.*

Under the provisions of the Maternity and Child Welfare Act, 1918, milk is supplied to necessitous expectant and nursing mothers and children under 5.

*(h) Day Nurseries.*

There is one day nursery in the Borough which is incorporated with the National Society of Day Nurseries. It has accommodation for 27 children. During 1935, the attendances at the Nursery numbered 5,608 and the Council make an annual grant of £500.

## CONCLUSIONS.

A. *Health Visiting.*

Estimated No. of children between the ages of 1 and 5 years ... ..	8,312
<i>Deduct</i> —No. attending centres ... ..	1,337
No. attending school ... ..	1,734
	3,071
Number to be considered ... ..	5,241

At the present time with the existing staff of health visitors it is only found possible to visit each house twice during the second year and once during the third and fourth years of the life of each child.

During epidemics this arrangement is sometimes disorganised owing to the pressure of other work.

During 1935, 8,050 visits were paid to children between the ages of 1 and 5 years. This is roughly 1 visit each year per child.

If these cases are to be visited 3 times per year— $8,312 \times 3$  visits = 24,936 are to be paid.

During 1935, 29,604 home visits were paid by all the health visitors for all purposes.

It is, therefore, apparent that if these children are to be visited 3 times every year there is ample need for the employment of additional health visitors.

I would suggest that the Health Committee should consider recommending the Council to appoint 2 new health visitors.

B. *Toddlers' Clinics.*

In his circular, the Minister calls attention to toddlers' consultation sessions at infant welfare centres. At present, toddlers are seen at the ordinary welfare centres.

I suggest, as an experiment, that a toddlers' consultation session should be held for one session per week at the Southlands Centre.

All children, other than those attending Nursery Schools, should be invited to attend for a thorough medical examination on or about their 2nd, 3rd and 4th birthdays.

Any child requiring treatment for any defect or disease discovered at the examination is to be referred to his private doctor or appropriate clinic or hospital.

It will be necessary to approach the County Council for the use of their school treatment centres for the treatment of defects of the ears, eyes and skin.

There are 3 school treatment centres available for the treatment of school children in Battersea :—

1. Battersea School treatment centre—No. 65 Queens Road.
2. Elizabeth Bullock treatment centre—No. 376 Wandsworth Road.
3. St. Christopher treatment centre—No. 40A York Road.

The dental clinic at Southlands is available for the treatment of defects of the teeth.

I would also recommend that a medical officer should attend 4 of the infant welfare sessions now held by health visitors only. This would allow for more individual attention to be given to toddlers in accordance with the Minister's wish. If the Committee adopt my recommendation that Dr. O'Flynn be appointed full time assistant medical officer, it would be possible for her to attend these 4 clinics.

In order that the time of the health visitors should be devoted to the medical and welfare work of the centres and also to allow for more home visiting, I recommend that clerical assistance be available at the maternity and child welfare clinics.

At the present time, the clerical staff engaged upon maternity and child welfare work consists of 1 permanent clerk (Grade A) and 1 temporary clerk.

I would recommend that an additional woman clerk (Grade A (i.)) be appointed. In this way arrangements could be made for a clerk to be present at the maternity and child welfare clinics to assist in the routine work and to allow the health visitor to concentrate on her real work.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

I would therefore suggest :—

1. That the Health Committee recommend the Council to appoint (a) Dr. O'Flynn, part-time Assistant Tuberculosis Officer, as full-time Assistant Medical Officer at a salary of £600 rising annually by £25 to £700, and that 7/11ths of such salary be allocated to Tuberculosis and 4/11ths to Maternity and Child Welfare expenditure, (b) 2 Health Visitors, and (c) a Clerical Assistant.
2. That the appointments, other than that of Dr. O'Flynn, be made in the next financial year and that the Finance Committee be asked to provide in next year's estimates for this purpose.
3. That a "toddlers' clinic" be set up at the Southlands Centre and that the Medical Officer of Health be authorised to make the necessary arrangements and report upon results in 12 months.

4. That negotiations be entered into with the London County Council with a view to arranging for the treatment of minor ailments of children up to the age of 5 years at the school treatment centres.
5. That a copy of this report be forwarded to the Minister of Health with an assurance that the needs of toddlers will receive the continued attention of the Council.

(Signed) G. MACDONALD,  
*Medical Officer of Health.*

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
204 LAVENDER HILL, S.W. 11.

*September, 1936.*

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## CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN BATTERSEA, 1936.

The following table is supplied by the Registrar General at the request of the Ministry of Health:—

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Sex.	All Ages.	0—	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—
ALL CAUSES... ..	M.	947	80	20	10	14	40	43	51	98	168	204	219
	F.	953	46	12	19	10	26	38	38	72	143	230	319
1. Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Measles ... ..	M.	15	5	7	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	8	3	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Scarlet fever ...	M.	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Whooping cough	M.	7	2	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	4	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Diphtheria ... ..	M.	3	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	4	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Influenza ... ..	M.	10	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	3
	F.	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	1	3
7. Encephalitis lethargica	M.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Cerebro-spinal fever	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
9. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	M.	79	1	—	—	1	12	22	16	14	7	5	1
	F.	48	—	1	—	—	16	14	7	3	4	3	—
10. Other tuberculous diseases	M.	11	1	—	—	2	4	2	1	—	—	1	—
	F.	8	1	1	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1
11. Syphilis ... ..	M.	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
	F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
12. General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	M.	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—
	F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
13. Cancer, malignant disease	M.	131	—	—	1	—	1	5	3	21	37	41	22
	F.	129	—	—	—	—	—	4	9	19	35	32	30
14. Diabetes... ..	M.	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
	F.	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	4	1
15. Cerebral hæmorrhage, etc.	M.	21	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	7	4	9
	F.	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	8	10
16. Heart disease ...	M.	270	—	—	—	1	7	2	9	15	42	74	120
	F.	360	—	1	—	—	2	3	9	13	30	110	192
17. Aneurysm ... ..	M.	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	—
	F.	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	—



MATERNAL MORTALITY IN THE COUNTY OF LONDON AND  
IN BATTERSEA, 1921-1936.

YEAR.	LONDON. (Rate per 1,000 live births.)			BATTERSEA. (Rate per 1,000 live births.)		
	Puerperal Sepsis.	Other Causes.	Total.	Puerperal Sepsis.	Other Causes.	Total.
1921 ... ..	1.42	1.56	2.98	1.07	2.67	3.74
1922 ... ..	1.36	1.48	2.84	0.82	1.64	2.46
1923 ... ..	1.37	1.52	2.89	—	2.91	2.91
1924 ... ..	1.24	1.84	3.08	1.27	1.59	2.86
1925 ... ..	1.42	1.77	3.19	0.94	0.94	1.88
Mean (1921-1925)	1.36	1.63	2.99	0.82	1.95	2.77
1926 ... ..	1.61	1.74	3.35	1.01	2.36	3.37
1927 ... ..	1.31	1.60	2.91	0.36	1.78	2.14
1928 ... ..	1.59	2.00	3.59	1.09	1.46	2.55
1929 ... ..	1.88	1.73	3.61	0.76	1.15	1.91
1930 ... ..	1.93	1.40	3.33	1.51	2.26	3.77
Mean (1926-1930)	1.66	1.69	3.35	0.95	1.80	2.75
1931 ... ..	2.01	1.80	3.81	2.02	4.04	6.06
1932 ... ..	1.33	1.66	2.99	0.86	0.86	1.72
1933 ... ..	1.69	1.97	3.67	1.77	0.44	2.21
1934 ... ..	1.34	1.46	2.80	1.39	1.86	3.25
1935 ... ..	1.15	1.43	2.58	—	1.90	1.90
Mean (1931-1935)	1.50	1.66	3.17	1.21	1.82	3.03
1936 ... ..	0.75	1.17	1.92	1.37	0.91	2.29

PUERPERAL FEVER NOTIFICATIONS IN THE COUNTY OF LONDON  
AND IN BATTERSEA, 1921-1936.

YEAR.	LONDON. (Rate per 1,000 live births.)		BATTERSEA. (Rate per 1,000 live births.)	
1921 ... ..	3.55		4.00	
1922 ... ..	3.28		3.55	
1923 ... ..	3.84		2.04	
1924 ... ..	3.43		4.78	
1925 ... ..	3.83		1.88	
Mean (1921-1925)	3.59		3.25	
1926 ... ..	4.24		4.04	
1927 ... ..	3.57		3.21	
1928 ... ..	4.09		2.55	
1929 ... ..	4.46		1.53	
1930 ... ..	4.15		3.39	
Mean (1926-1930)	4.10		2.94	
1931 ... ..	4.44		2.42	
1932 ... ..	3.51		1.72	
1933 ... ..	4.51		1.33	
1934 ... ..	4.48		4.64	
1935 ... ..	4.32		1.90	
Mean (1931-1935)	4.25		2.40	
1936 ... ..	3.19		1.41	





## INFANT MORTALITY, 1936.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 year.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGE PERIODS.																		Total deaths under 1 year.	Percentage of Total.				
	Under 24 hours.		1-7 days.		Weeks.						Total under 4 weeks.		Months.											
	M.	F.	M.	F.	1-2		2-3		3-4		M.	F.	1-3		3-6		6-9				9-12			
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chicken-pox...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	2	5	3	6.35	
Enteric fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	3.17		
Diphtheria and croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningococcal Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	3	2.37		
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	0.79		
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1.59		
Bronchitis ...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	4.76			
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	3	2	1	2	...	...	1	1	7	5	9.52			
Diarrhoea & Enteritis ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	3	4	7	...	1	1	13	6	15.08			
Gastritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	0.79		
Laryngitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	
Cancer ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature birth ...	5	5	9	7	4	2	2	1	...	20	15	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	17	29.37		
Congenital malformation ...	2	...	2	1	1	...	1	...	1	7	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	8	3	8.73		
Congenital debility ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	3.97		
Icterus neonatorum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at birth ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1.59		
Atelectasis & Asphyxia neonatorum ...	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	3.97		
Lack of care ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2.38		
Sepsis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	0.79	
Syphilis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Overlying ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Asphyxia, accidental ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intussusception ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	0.79		
Other causes...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	3	1	3.17			
Totals ...	13	5	12	10	9	2	5	1	3	142	19	10	7	8	11	13	4	7	5	80	46	100.00		
Percentage of Total ...	18	22	11	6	4	61	17	19	17	12	126	...												
	14.3	17.4	8.7	4.8	3.2	48.4	13.5	15.1	13.5	9.5	M.63.5	F.36.5												

	Nett births in the year.			Nett deaths in the year (Infants under 1 year).		
	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total.	Legitimate.	Illegitimate	Total.
M. ...	1,015	47	1,062	75	5	80
F. ...	1,026	40	1,066	46	-	46
Totals ...	2,041	87	2,128	121	5	126

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930.

PART I.—SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS DURING THE PERIOD FROM THE 1ST JANUARY, 1936, TO THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1936, IN THE AREA OF THE METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF BATTERSEA (TO WHICH THIS RETURN RELATES).

AGE PERIODS.	FORMAL NOTIFICATIONS.													
	Number of Primary Notifications of new cases of Tuberculosis.												Total Notifications	
	0-	1-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	Total (all ages)		
Pulmonary Males ...	—	2	2	1	8	19	29	18	15	15	4	113	150	
„ Females ...	1	4	—	2	14	23	37	8	2	5	—	96	135	
Non-Pulmonary Males ...	—	1	2	1	—	5	4	1	1	—	1	16	17	
„ Females ...	—	3	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)

NOTES—PART I.

(a) *Formal notifications* are notifications which are made in pursuance of Article 5 of the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930, or by Naval, Military or Air Force Medical Authorities in pursuance of Section 5 (b) of the Local Government (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1916.

(b) *Primary notifications* for the purpose of columns (2)–(13) relate to patients who have never previously been formally notified in the area to which the Return relates.

A patient who changes his residence from one Sanitary District to another in the same County may properly be the subject of Primary Notification in each such District. Only the first of such notifications, however, should be recorded in columns (2)–(13) of the Return for the County concerned, the subsequent notification(s) being included in column (14).

(c) *Column (14).* All *formal notifications*, whether duplicate or not, should be included in this column.

*General.*—Patients notified as suffering from combined pulmonary and non-pulmonary tuberculosis should be included among the “pulmonary” returns only. If a patient already notified as suffering from one form of tuberculosis is subsequently notified to the Medical Officer of Health of the same Sanitary District as suffering from another form of tuberculosis, the fact should be noted in the Notification Register, but such notification should be recorded as a duplicate notification.

**Supplemental Return.**

PART II.—NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH DURING THE ABOVE-MENTIONED PERIOD OTHERWISE THAN BY FORMAL NOTIFICATION.

AGE PERIODS.	0-	1-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	Total
Pulmonary Males ...	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	1	1	3	12
„ Females ...	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	5
Non-Pulmonary Males ...	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
„ Females	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	6

The source or sources from which information as to the above-mentioned cases was obtained should be stated below :—

Source of Information.	No. of Cases.	
	Pulmonary.	Non-pulmonary.
Death Returns { from local Registrars ... ..	6	2
{ transferable deaths from Registrar-General ... ..	4	3
Posthumous notifications ... ..	4	4
“ Transfers ” from other areas (other than transferable deaths)... ..	2	—
Other sources if any (specify)—Admission notice ... ..	1	—

NOTES.—PART II.

(a) New cases of tuberculosis first coming to knowledge otherwise than by formal notification may, in some instances, afterwards be formally notified under the Regulations. Should such formal notification be received *within the same year* as that in which the case first came to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, it should be recorded as a “ Primary Notification,” and excluded from the Supplemental Return. If the formal notification is received in a *subsequent year*, such notification should be regarded as duplicate, as the case has already been included in the Supplemental Return for a previous year.

(b) A formal notification which is not received until after the death of the patient should be included in the Supplemental Return as a “ posthumous notification.”

(c) Particulars of cases coming to knowledge through the Death Returns, as well as of cases notified posthumously, are required by Article 10 (2) of the Regulations to be entered in the Notification Register. It follows that such cases will also be duly included in the number of cases removed from the Register during the year by reason of “death.”—(cf. Head 3 of the second section of Part III. of the form overleaf.)

(d) No case should be included both in the Summary of Notifications and in the Supplemental Return for the same year.

(e) In Counties, the particulars for the purposes of this Return should be obtained by the procedure suggested in paragraph 2 of Part II. of Circular 549.

PART III.—Notification Register.

	Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.			Total Cases
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining at the 31st December, 1936, on the Register of Notifications kept by the Medical Officer of Health of the Metropolitan Borough...	357	290	647	99	96	195	842
Number of cases removed from the Register during the year by reason <i>inter alia</i> of :—							
1. Withdrawal of notification ...	2	1	3	—	—	—	3
2. Recovery from the disease ...	14	31	45	20	16	36	81
3. Death... ..	84	49	133	8	8	16	149

NOTES.—PART III.

In Counties, the information should be compiled from the quarterly statements for the year 1936, which are required to be furnished to the County Medical Officer of Health by the Medical Officer of Health of each District in the County, in pursuance of Article 10 (8) of the Regulations, and should represent the sum of the figures relating to each District in the County. *If any of these quarterly statements has not been duly received by the County Medical Officer of Health, the Ministry should be furnished with particulars, including the name of the District concerned.* Further, if the County Medical Officer of Health is in any doubt as to the accuracy of the figures included in his Return, he should record the fact, giving reasons.

## TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

## BATTERSEA METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL.

## RETURN FOR THE YEAR 1936.

## (A.) Return showing the work of the Dispensary (or Dispensaries).

Diagnosis.	Pulmonary.				Non-Pulmonary.				Total.				Grand Total.
	Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
A.—New Cases examined during the year (excluding contacts):—													
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	79	53	3	3	4	2	4	2	83	55	7	5	150
* (b) Diagnosis not completed...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	3	—	1	12
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	127	173	70	64	434
B.—Contacts examined during the year:—													
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	5
* (b) Diagnosis not completed...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	76	60	66	232
C.—Cases written off the Dispensary Register as—													
(a) Recovered ...	10	16	4	9	3	4	17	7	13	20	21	16	70
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	181	272	149	164	766
D.—Number of cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st:—													
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	313	223	16	18	29	38	46	41	342	261	62	59	724
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	6	—	1	15

1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st ...	908	2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years ...	45
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the Scheme, and cases "lost sight of" ...	114	4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes) ...	98
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts) ...	4,024	6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December ...	163
7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners:— (a) Personal † ... (b) Other ...	15 384	8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations) † ...	403
9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to Homes for Dispensary purposes ...	4,089	10. Number of (a) Specimens of sputum, &c., examined ... (b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work ...	671 (+ 253 non-dis) 401
11. Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A (a) and A (b) above...	—	12. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st ...	375

(B.)—Number of Dispensaries for the treatment of Tuberculosis (excluding centres used only for special forms of treatment):—

Provided by the Council ...	1
Provided by Voluntary Bodies ...	—

\* *i.e.*, remaining undiagnosed on 31st December. [See Memo. 37/T (Revised), p. 10, Sec. II., Note 4.]

† All personal consultations, whether held at the homes of patients or elsewhere, should be included in item 7 (a); and all visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes, whether or not accompanied by a personal consultation already included in item 7 (a), should be entered in item 8.

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME OF THE BATTERSEA METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL.

Form T145a.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Supplementary Annual Return showing in summary form (a) the condition at the end of 1936 of all Patients remaining on the Dispensary Register; and (b) the reasons for the removal of all cases written off the Register. The Table is arranged according to the years in which the patients were first entered on the Dispensary Register as definite cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, and their classification at that time.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates	Previous to 1921					1921-6				1927				1928							
	Class T.B. minus	Class T.B. plus				Class T.B. minus	Class T.B. plus			Class T.B. minus	Class T.B. plus			Class T.B. minus	Class T.B. plus						
		Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)		Group 1	Group 2	Group 3		Total (Class T.B. plus)	Group 1	Group 2		Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)	
Disease arrested.	Adults—M.	4	2	2	—	4	1	1	2	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
	F.	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	3	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	—	2
	Children ...	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disease not arrested.	Adults—M.	—	5	2	—	7	—	4	9	1	14	1	1	1	—	2	—	2	8	—	10
	F.	1	2	2	—	4	—	1	3	2	6	1	—	2	—	2	—	—	3	—	3
	Children ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Condition not ascertained during the year ...	7	2	4	—	6	5	4	3	1	8	—	—	1	—	1	3	—	2	1	3	
Total on Dispensary Register at 31st December ...	13	12	10	—	22	8	13	18	4	35	4	1	4	1	6	4	2	18	1	21	
Discharged as recovered.	Adults—M.	—	—	—	—	All classes 65	10	7	7	—	14	—	3	2	—	5	5	1	1	—	2
	F.	—	—	—	—	71	20	1	5	—	6	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	2
	Children ...	—	—	—	—	246	16	3	1	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register ...	—	—	—	—	585	112	56	114	40	210	22	3	29	3	35	18	10	19	8	37	
DEAD.	Adults—M.	—	—	—	—	251	27	27	149	155	331	3	3	28	23	54	6	5	25	19	49
	F.	—	—	—	—	186	15	15	74	112	201	6	—	22	19	41	6	3	18	28	49
	Children ...	—	—	—	—	44	8	1	6	6	13	1	—	3	—	3	1	—	—	—	—
Total written off Dispensary Register ...	—	—	—	—	1448	208	110	356	313	779	35	10	84	45	139	38	19	65	55	139	
GRAND TOTALS ...	—	—	—	—	1483	216	123	374	317	814	39	11	88	46	145	42	21	83	56	160	

(a) Remaining on Dispensary Register on 31st December.

(b) Not now on Dispensary Register and reasons for removal therefrom.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS—(Contd.).

Form T145a—(Contd.).

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates	1929					1930					1931					1932					
	Class T.B. minus	Class T.B. plus				Class T.B. minus	Class T.B. plus				Class T.B. minus	Class T.B. plus				Class T.B. minus	Class T.B. plus				
		Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)		Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)		Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)		Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)	
Disease arrested.	Adults—M.	1	2	—	—	2	3	—	—	3	2	3	1	—	4	3	—	1	—	1	
	F.	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	4	2	1	—	3	1	1	—	—	1	
Disease not arrested.	Children ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Adults—M.	—	2	2	—	4	2	2	5	7	1	2	3	—	5	1	4	1	1	6	
Condition not ascertained during the year ...	F.	1	1	4	—	5	4	2	4	6	3	4	3	1	8	6	1	5	1	7	
	Children ...	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total on Dispensary Register at 31st December ...		4	2	1	—	3	3	1	—	1	3	4	1	—	5	3	1	2	—	3	
		6	7	8	—	15	17	8	9	—	17	15	9	1	25	14	7	9	2	18	
Discharged as recovered.	Adults—M.	7	1	2	—	3	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F.	5	2	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register ...	Children ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		15	17	23	5	45	20	9	25	5	39	7	14	19	4	37	21	8	17	1	26
DEAD	Adults—M.	5	6	35	29	70	9	5	28	18	51	6	12	22	4	38	6	6	26	5	37
	F.	7	3	19	22	44	6	2	16	14	32	7	10	10	6	26	3	8	11	6	25
Total written off Dispensary Register ...	Children ...	1	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
		40	29	81	57	167	37	17	69	39	125	25	36	51	14	101	31	22	54	12	88
GRAND TOTALS ...		46	36	89	57	182	54	25	78	39	142	42	51	60	15	126	45	29	63	14	106

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS—(Contd.).

Form T145a—(Contd.).

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates	1933					1934					1935					1936						
	Class T.B. minus	Class T.B. plus				Class T.B. minus	Class T.B. plus				Class T.B. minus	Class T.B. plus				Class T.B. minus	Class T.B. plus					
		Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)		Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)		Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)		Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)		
(a) Remaining on Dispensary Register on 31st December.	Disease arrested.	Adults—M.	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
		F.	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
		Children ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Disease not arrested.	Adults—M.	3	5	12	—	17	5	8	22	—	30	12	3	21	—	24	21	3	44	1	48
		F.	3	5	10	1	16	13	4	13	1	18	10	3	8	—	11	12	3	29	1	33
		Children ...	2	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Condition not ascertained during the year ...	5	2	3	—	5	7	2	4	—	6	2	1	5	—	6	—	—	—	—	—		
Total on Dispensary Register at 31st December ...	20	13	25	1	39	26	15	39	1	55	27	7	34	—	41	39	6	73	2	81		
(b) Not now on Dispensary Register and reasons for removal therefrom.	Discharged as recovered.	Adults—M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
		F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
		Children ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register ...	20	7	20	—	27	13	4	20	—	24	10	3	20	—	23	—	1	5	—	6	
	DEAD.	Adults—M.	2	4	21	9	34	—	5	21	11	37	3	—	9	9	18	—	—	8	3	11
		F.	4	—	16	5	21	—	—	8	8	16	3	—	8	7	15	1	—	5	5	10
		Children ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	3	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1
	Total written off Dispensary Register ...	26	11	57	14	82	14	9	50	21	80	16	3	38	16	57	1	1	19	8	28	
GRAND TOTALS ...	46	24	82	15	121	40	24	89	22	135	43	10	72	16	98	40	7	92	10	109		

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Form T145a—(Contd.).

Supplementary Annual Return showing in summary form (a) the condition at the end of 1936 of all Patients remaining on the Dispensary Register; and (b) the reasons for the removal of all cases written off the Register.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates			Previous to 1921					1921-6					1927					1928				
			Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total
(a) Remaining on Dispensary Register on 31st December.	Disease arrested.	Adults—M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Children ...	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	1	—	1	2	1	1	—	—	2
	Disease not arrested.	Adults—M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	1
		F.	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	Children ...	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	1	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Condition not ascertained during the year ...	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	5	10	1	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	1	1		
Total on Dispensary Register at 31st December ...	1	—	1	2	4	6	3	4	10	23	1	1	—	4	6	1	1	2	1	5		
Transferred to Pulmonary			2	—	—	—	2	2	1	1	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Not now on Dispensary Register and reasons for removal therefrom.	Discharged as Recovered.	Adults—M.	1	—	1	1	3	2	1	2	3	8	2	—	—	1	3	2	1	—	—	3
		F.	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	4	6	1	—	1	2	4	—	1	—	—	1
		Children ...	6	3	2	30	41	19	13	2	75	109	2	1	2	1	6	4	—	—	2	6
	Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register ...	21	7	15	49	92	27	7	13	62	109	2	3	4	8	17	4	1	3	7	15	
	DEAD.	Adults—M.	1	—	—	—	1	4	—	2	—	6	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
		F.	1	1	—	3	5	1	1	4	2	8	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
		Children ...	1	—	—	8	9	4	1	1	3	9	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1
Total written off Dispensary Register ...	31	11	18	91	151	58	24	24	149	255	11	4	7	13	35	10	3	4	9	26		
GRAND TOTALS of (a) and (b) (excluding those transferred to Pulmonary)	32	11	19	93	155	64	27	28	159	278	12	5	7	17	41	11	4	6	10	31		

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS—(Contd.).

Form T145a—(Contd.).

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates			1929					1930					1931					1932				
			Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripherial Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripherial Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripherial Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripherial Glands	Total
(a) Remaining on Dispensary Register on 31st December.	Disease arrested.	Adults—M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	2
		F.	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Children ...	—	—	—	4	4	2	1	—	1	4	—	—	—	2	2	2	2	—	4	8
	Disease not arrested.	Adults—M.	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
		F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	3
		Children ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
	Condition not ascertained during the year ...	1	—	1	1	3	3	—	—	2	5	1	—	—	1	2	7	—	3	2	12	
Total on Dispensary Register at 31st December ...	3	—	1	5	9	5	3	1	4	13	4	—	—	4	8	11	2	5	8	26		
Transferred to Pulmonary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
(b) Not now on Dispensary Register and reasons for removal therefrom.	Discharged as Recovered.	Adults—M.	—	1	—	3	4	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		F.	1	—	—	3	4	1	—	—	2	3	2	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	—	1
		Children ...	1	1	1	3	6	2	1	2	2	7	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
	Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register ...	3	1	—	5	9	1	2	1	8	12	7	1	3	4	15	5	1	5	2	13	
	DEAD.	Adults—M.	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	5
		F.	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	2	2	2	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	1
		Children ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1
Total written off Dispensary Register ...	6	3	1	14	24	8	4	4	14	30	13	3	3	5	24	9	2	7	4	22		
GRAND TOTALS of (a) and (b) (excluding those transferred to Pulmonary) ...	9	3	2	19	33	13	7	5	18	43	17	3	3	9	32	20	4	12	12	48		

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS—(Contd.).

Form T145a—(Contd.).

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates		1933					1934					1935					1936					
		Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	
(a) Remaining on Dispensary Register on 31st December.	Disease arrested	Adults—M.	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		F.	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Children ...	1	—	—	2	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Disease not arrested.	Adults—M.	1	1	—	1	3	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	2	—
		F.	1	—	—	2	3	1	—	2	1	4	2	1	1	1	5	1	—	—	—	1
		Children ...	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	4	4	1	2	2	9	1	—	1	4	6
	Condition not ascertained during the year ...	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	2	4	2	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total on Dispensary Register at 31st December ...	7	2	2	5	16	6	1	3	6	16	9	2	3	5	19	2	—	2	5	9	—	
Transferred to Pulmonary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(b) Not now on Dispensary Register and reasons for removal therefrom.	Discharged as Recovered.	Adults—M.	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Children ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register ...	4	1	2	4	11	3	—	—	3	6	—	1	2	2	5	—	—	—	1	1	
	DEAD.	Adults—M.	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
		F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Children ...	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total written off Dispensary Register ...	5	1	4	5	15	3	—	1	3	7	1	1	3	2	7	—	—	—	1	1		
GRAND TOTALS of (a) and (b) (excluding those transferred to Pulmonary) ...	12	3	6	10	31	9	1	4	9	23	10	3	6	7	26	2	—	2	6	10		

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